REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER

FOR

SCHEDULED CASTES

AND

SCHEDULED TRIBES

1971-72 and 1972-73

(Twenty-First Report)

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

FOR

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

As required under Article 338 of the Constitution, I have the honour to present the Report for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

New Delhi,
27th April, 1974.

SHANKARRAO MANE
COMMISSIONER

The President,
(through the Minister for Home Affairs)

Chapter	Subject	Page No.
1.	A GENERAL REVIEW	1–53
	Important recommendations and observations made in subsequent chapters	7–53
2.	EDUCATION	54-78
	Expenditure under Backward Classes Sector	54
	Central Sector	54
	State Sector	55
	Literacy	55
	Enrolment	55
	Wastage of Education	57
	Tribal languages	58
	Recruitment of Teachers	58
	Ashram Schools	58
	Hostels	59
	Number of hostels	59
	Utilisation of seats	60
	Rates of stipends	60
	Construction of hostel buildings	61
	Reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in general hostels and for non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in Backward Classes Hostels	61
	Working of Backward Class Hostels	62
	Non-official Agencies	63
	Exemption from the payment of tuition fees etc.	63
	Post-matric Scholarships	63
	Changes in the administration of the scheme	63
	Categories of Backward Classes eligible to derive benefits under the Post-matric Scholarship Scheme	64
	Quantum of Scholarships awarded under the Post-matric Scholarship scheme	64
	Delay in award of scholarships	64
	Entitlement Cards	65
	Supply of Application forms for Post-matric Scholarship	65
	Rates of scholarships	66
	Reasons for increase in the rates of scholarships	67
	Supplementing the Government of India Post-matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from the States' Non Plan Budget	67
	Correspondence Courses	68
	Definition of the term 'Hostel' under Post-matric Rules	69
	Loans to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Law Graduates.	69
	Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes	69
	Admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in various educational and technical institutions.	69

Chapter	Subject	Page No.
	Medical Colleges	70
	Reservation of seats	70
	Relaxation in minimum marks for admission to Medical Colleges	72
	Special Coaching facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Medical Colleges	72
	Indian Institutes of Technology	73
	Facilities for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Agricultural Institutes	74
	Admission in Industrial Training Institutes	75
	Teaching of Science and vocational guidance	75
	Facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in Public Schools, Sainik Schools and Military Schools.	75
	Public Schools	75
	Sainik Schools	76
	Military Schools	76
	Central Schools	77
3.	REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN SERVICES	79–149
	Importance of Service Safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	79
	Powers of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Investigate Cases Reported to him	80
	Constitutional Provisions for Service Safeguards	82
	Are provisions of article 335 mandatory or directory	82
	Reservation in Promotions	83
	Reservation in posts filled by transfer/deputation	86
	Application of the provisions of articles 12 and 16 (4) of the Constitution to autonomous and statutory bodies	86
	Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services	89
	Liaison Officers	90
	Grouping of purely temporary and long term temporary vacancies	92
	Dereservation of Vacancies	92
	Abolition of *viva-voce* test for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates	92
	Nomination of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government Employees for Training Programmes, Seminars etc.	93
	Reservation for most backward among the Scheduled Castes	93
	Special Employment Cells	94
	Recruitment made on local or regional basis	95
	All India Services	95
	Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments at the initial-constitution of a Service	97
	Central Secretariat Services	97
	Railway Services	98
	Armed Forces	100
	Posts filled in Government of India offices abroad	100
	Service Safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha	101
	Union Public Service Commission and Railway Service Commissions	101
	Union Public Service Commission	101
	Railway Service Commissions	102
	All India Services Pre-Examination Training	102
	Pre-examination Training Centre, Allahabad	102

Chapter	Subject	Page No.
	Pre-examination Training Centre, Madras	102
	Pre-examination Training Centre, Patiala	103
	Public Sector Undertakings	103
	Labour and Trade Unions and Reservation Orders	103
	Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Public Sector Undertakings' Services	104
	Special Study regarding reservation orders in Public Sector Undertakings by the Bureau of Public Enterprises	105
	Defence Public Sector Undertakings	105
	State Farms Corporation of India	108
	Indian Oil Corporation	108
	State Trading Corporation	108
	Public Sector Banks	109
	Nationalised Banks	110
	International Airport Authority	110
	Representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services and posts of the States and Union Territories	110
	Maintenance of Rosters for implementation of Reservation Orders	111
	Relaxation of standards of suitablity.	113
	Separate Interview of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates	114
	Carry-forward of Reserved vacancies for three years	114
	Advertisement of Reserved vacancies twice	115
	Ad-hoc appointment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates	115
	Procedure for Dereservation of reserved vacancies	115
	Reservation in Promotions made on the basis of Limited Departmental Examination	116
	Promotions to Class III and IV posts by Selection method	117
	Promotions to Class II and Class I posts by Selection method	117
	Promotions on the basis of seniority subject to fitness	117
	Opportunities for Institutional Training etc.	117
	Relaxation of maximum age limit	118
	Concession in Examination Fees	118
	Travelling Allowance	118
	Retrenchment Instructions	118
	Special Cells in the States	119
	Pre-examination Training Centres at the State level	120
	State Public Service Commissions	120
	State Level Public Sector Undertakings	121
	High Courts	121
	Services under Local Bodies	122
	Appointment of Committees to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Serivces.	122
	Special Studies Undertaken into the Working of Service Safeguards	125
	Special study into the Case of alleged harassment of a Scheduled Caste teacher in Madhya Pradesh	129
	University Services	130
	Legislation for Providing Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services	131
	Services Under Voluntary Agencies Receiving Grants-in-aid from Government	131
	Appointment under Private Sector	131

Chapter	Subject	Page No.
	Incentives to the personnel working in the Tribal Development Projects	201
	Integrated Area Development Plans	201
9.	SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS	202–206
	Scheduled Areas	202
	Reports of the Governors on the Administration of the Scheduled Areas	202
	Tribes Advisory Councils	203
	Declaration of Scheduled Areas	206
	Tribal Areas	206
10.	HOUSING	207–212
	Housing of Scheduled Castes	207
	Housing of Scheduled Tribes	207
	Expenditure under Backward Classes Sector on Housing	208
	Housing for Sweepers and Scavengers	208
	Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Housing Societies Federation	208
	Rajasthan State Cooperative Housing Finance Society Limited	209
	Mysore State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Housing Corporation	209
	Special Housing Programme in Kerala State	210
	Scheme for Providing House Sites to landless Workers in Rural Areas	210
	Other Housing Schemes	210
	Cooperative Housing	211
	Housing Boards	211
	Delhi Development Authority	212
	Allotment of shops to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	212
	Allotment of Government Accommodation	212
	Electrification of Harijan Bastis	212
11.	INDEBTEDNESS	213–215
	Legislative Measures	214
	Provision of loans through Cooperatives	215
	Economic approach to the problem	215
12.	BONDED AND FORCED LABOUR	216–220
13.	LIQUOR AND EXCISE POLICY—ITS IMPACT ON THE LIFE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES	221–223
14.	CO-OPERATION	224–233
	Tribal Corporations	224
	Centrally Sponsored Programme under Cooperation for Scheduled Tribes	224
	Andhra Pradesh Girijan Cooperative Corporation	224
	Domestic Requirement Depots	224
	Medium Term Loans	224
	Increasing the Earning Capacity of Chenchus	224
	Purchase of Minor Forest Produce	225
	Increasing the Short and Medium Term Credit Limits	225
	Bihar State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi	226

Chapter	Subject	Page No.
6.	DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS	173–182
	Expenditure incurred on Backward Classes in various Five Year Plans	173
	Allocation and Working of Welfare Schemes in the Fourth Plan	173
	Scheme-wise allocations made in the Fourth Plan	174
	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	175
	Post-matric scholarships	175
	Hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	175
	Pre-examination Training Centres	175
	Tribal Development Blocks	176
	Cooperation	176
	Research, Training and Pilot Projects	177
	Improvement in the working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations	177
	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary organisations	177
	State Sector Schemes	178
	Education	178
	Economic Uplift	178
	Health, Housing and Other Schemes	179
	Benefits derived by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from General Sector Schemes	179
	Role of Banks	181
7.	LAND, AGRICULTURE AND FOREST	183–195
	Land Reforms	183
	Land Records in tribal areas	184
	Land alienation	184
	Allotment of Land	185
	Punjab Land Grab Committee	185
	Allotment of land in Madhya Pradesh	186
	Land Colonisation Schemes	187
	Problems faced by the tribals in forest areas	188
	Rehabilitation of persons displaced due to construction of big industrial projects	190
	The programmes of irrigation and electrification in Tribal Areas	193
	Electrification in tribal areas	193
	Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies	194
	Minimum Wages	195
8.	INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR TRIBAL AREAS	196–201
	Tribal Development Blocks	196
	Tribal Development Projects	197
	Tribal Development Project, Parlakhemundi, Ganjam District, Orissa	198
	Tribal Development Project, Gunupur, Koraput, Orissa	198
	Tribal Development Project, Dantewada, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh	199
	Tribal Development Project, Konta, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh	199
	Tribal Development Project, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh	200
	Tribal Development Project, Chakradharpur, Singhbhum, Bihar	200

Chapter	Subject	Page No.
	Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal	226
	Orissa State Tribal Development Cooperative Society Limited	226
	Rajasthan Van Shramik Sahakari Sangh Limited, Jaipur	227
	Central Coordination Committee of Tribal Corporation	227
	Study of Cooperatives in Tribal Development Projects	227
	(i) Tribal Development Agency, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh	227
	(ii) Tribal Development Agency, Gunupur, Koraput District, Orissa	228
	(iii) Tribal Development Agency, Parlakhemundi, Ganjam District, Orissa	228
	(iv) Tribal Development Agency, Singhbhum, Bihar	228
	(v) Tribal Development Agency, Dantewada, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh	229
	(vi) Tribal Development Agency, Konta, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh	229
	Setting up of Corporations for Scheduled Castes	230
	Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam (P) Limited, Chandigarh	230
	The Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation, Chandigarh	230
	Programme of Cooperation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under State Sector	231
	Working of the Societies	232
	Training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Persons in the Methods of Cooperation	233
15.	MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	234-237
	Primary Health Centres	234
	Family Planning	235
	Drinking Water	236
	Special Nutrition Programme	236
16.	NON-OFFICIAL AGENCIES	238–241
	Grants given by the Government of India	238
	Grants given by States/Union Territories	239
17.	LISTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	242–243
18.	REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES	244–245
	Parliament	244
	(a) Lok Sabha	244
	(b) Rajya Sabha	244
	State Legislatures	244
	(a) Vidhan Sabha	244
	(b) Vidhan Parishads	244
	Mobile Polling Stations	245
19.	APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS-IN-CHARGE OF WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES	246
20.	RESEARCH INTO THE PROBLEMS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	247–250
	Organisational set-up	247
	Research Programmes	248
	Training Programmes	249

Chapter	Subject	Page No.
	Infrastructure	249
	Conferences/Seminars	249
21.	ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP AT THE CENTRE AND THE STATES TO LOOK AFTER THE INTEREST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	251–254
	I. Government of India	251
	Department of Social Welfare/Ministry of Home Affairs	251
	Planning Commission	252
	II. Administrative set-up in the States/Union Territories	253
	III. Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	253
22.	ORGANISATION OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	255–257
23.	DENOTIFIED, NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES	258–261
	Denotified communities	258
	Population	258
	Social organisation	258
	Lists of Denotified Communities	258
	Welfare Programmes	259
	Educational Programmes	259
	Economic Programmes	259
	Nomadic and Semi-nomadic communities	260
24.	ANGLO-INDIANS	262

CHAPTER I

A GENERAL REVIEW

"It is our duty to see that the backward communities are no more neglected. They are to be made fellow travellers in our way to progress. Their uplift is a must to make our country strong, for disparity is the root of all troubles."

These words coming from Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our Prime Minister, give the most befitting lead to all concerned for bringing up the large number of our brethren who have been left behind in the race of progress, in order to strengthen our democracy.

1.2 There is no doubt that poverty and caste-barriers, the most important and ticklish problems of our country, are the root causes of all our ills which have already made inroads into our society and are still eating into its very vitals. And, the worst sufferers from these two evils are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who comprise more than 1/5th of the total population of India and are still suffering from social injustices resulting from social and economic disparities, and are continuing to be in shackles of social bondage and economic dependence on others. It is, therefore, essential for all concerned to first realise that their problem is not confined only to a particular section of the society but is a major national problem of serious nature concerning human dignity and development; and as such it needs to be tackled with equal seriousness, gravity and intensity, so that these weaker sections of the society could be brought up to the general standards in the country in as short a time as possible. In order to achieve this, it is absolutely essential to create among all concerned a sense of commitment, a solemn constitutional social obligation and a deep sense of personal concern for these downtrodden communities.

1.3 India achieved Independence on the 15th August, 1947, and its people heaved a sigh of relief on the removal of the yoke of foreign rule under which they had been crushed for centuries. During the period of nearly three decades since then, we have achieved considerable progress in many fields. The question is whether this cool breeze of freedom has given any solace to weaker sections of our society—the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? Has this political freedom any meaning for such a mass of people who still suffer from social disabilities and economic inequalities?

1.4 On the 26th January, 1950, on the birth of the Democratic Republic of India, we, the people of India, solemnly resolved to secure to all our citizens JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and also to promote among them all, FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the nation. The most deserving sections of our society, who were expected to benefit from these laudable and noble declarations made by us at that time, were decidedly the weakest links of our national chain, i.e. the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Have these resolves, so solemnly made, really helped them in ample measures even now after nearly two and half decades of that event?

1.5 As pointed out above, we have not been sitting idle all these years and have definitely made tremendous progress in a number of fields. Why, therefore, it has not been possible for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to swim along with others in the mainstream of development and be equal partners in the benefits of all our achievements? Has this been due to indifference to tackling this problem adequately at the policy making level? That does not appear to be the case. The utterances of our national leaders, of all shades, made at different occasions, and administrative and legislative measures adopted to give effect to various safeguards provided in our Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, indicate that there was, and is, no lack of interest at that level, in this respect.

1.6 If, therefore, our national leaders have been quite alive all these years to the needs of carrying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes along with the general population in the enjoyment of civic right, why do we find these two communities still suffering from all possible social ills, so much so that quite an appreciable number amongst them are forced, even today, to work as serfs under the yoke of their landlords and have sub-human existence?

1.7 As far as one can see, all this is due to vast and distressing gap that exists between what we profess and what we practise. Sympathy that exists for these unfortunate communities in the minds of our national leaders does not percolate, in the same intensity and sincerity, to leadership at lower levels, where there is a general absence of disciplined party followers. This situation is directly responsible for faulty implementation of most of the governmental policies adopted for bringing up the weaker sections to the general levels in the country. If the leadership at the district, taluka and village levels also exhibits the same sense of personal concern for the under-privileged, there is no reason why at the implementation level, the persons in charge do not also become alive to the urgency of the problem. This situation has, in fact, resulted in some of our excellent welfare schemes to work against the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For example, the intention of the scheme of democratic decentralisation was to make all citizens of our, country to take equal part in the governance of our country effectively. Have we achieved that aim, particularly in so far as the weaker sections of our society are concerned? Instead, this very significant and progressive measure taken under our national policy has, at a number of places, resulted in the aggravation of sufferings of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, when we thought of introducing pieces of legislation, like the Untouchability (Offences) Act, the Land Alienation Acts and measures to deal with indebtedness and bonded labour, we took it for granted that these laws. passed practically unanimously with the cooperation and support of the ruling party as well as the opposition, would automatically be implemented at field level with due seriousness. Unfortunately, that did not happen and the ineffective manner in which some of these measures are being put into practice is not hidden from anybody. Leadership has, no doubt, come up at the lower levels also; unfortunately, however, it has gone in the hands of those who became politically and economically powerful but did not have any concern at all for the underprivileged. And, this again is the result of our ignoring the necessity of inculcating in them new democratic way of thinking to make them aware of their social obligations towards the downtrodden.

1.8 The frequent incidents of atrocities and harassment to the weaker sections that have taken place in the recent past, clearly indicate the caste prejudices that still exist in the body politic of our society at various levels. Following are a few glaring examples of this type:

A prominent Hindu religious leader even today openly tried to justify the institution of casteism and the praetice of untouchability, as such offending the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act.

The wanton killing of 14 Santhals in a village in Purnea District of Bihar illustrates the brutal attitude of the social hierarchy and the extent of resistance on the part of landlords in giving due share guaranteed under the law to the poor Scheduled Tribe share croppers.

Education is expected to help in the breaking of caste barriers between different communities; it is, however, very distressing to note that in one of the technical educational institutes in a town in Uttar Pradesh, the students belonging to the so called high castes had attacked the Scheduled Caste students resulting in the death of one of them, mainly due to the callous apathy on the part of the management of the concerned institution to create healthy atmoshphere amongst the students of various communities, so much so that separate kitchens were allowed to be run for the Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste students in the hostel.

The marriage of a Scheduled Caste lecturer to a Jat lady lecturer of an educational institution in Hoshiarpur District in Punjab, which resulted in the termination of their services, goes to indicate the caste prejudices of the custodians of the educational institution themselves. Another case of intercaste marriage between a Scheduled Caste young man and a non-Scheduled Caste lady in Ahmedabad in Gujarat resulted in a humiliating treatment being meted out to the couple at a religious function; it is shocking to note that most of the persons who assaulted the couple were Government servants and the local shopkeepers also observed hartal as a protest on the arrest of the alleged assaulters.

In a village in Saharsa District in Bihar, four Scheduled Caste ladies were stripped naked and branded all over their bodies with red hot iron sickles, and rods, the worst part of the whole episode being the fact that this heinous crime took place in the presence of a large number of non-Scheduled Caste persons, including children—none coming forward to protest against the inhuman and dastardly crime.

Equally unfortunate was the case of two Scheduled Caste women in a village in Parabhani District in Maharashtra, who were stripped naked by a landlord and his servants on their begging for drinking water to quench their thirst. Even more shocking and shuddering was the experience of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when he mentioned this ugly incident to a lady Member of Parliament and his desire to enquire into that incident. Instead of condemning such a shameful act, she asked the Commissioner to find out also about the character of those women, thereby attributing the incident to their possible loose character. Presuming that those ladies were of that type, how can it be justified that even then they can be treated in that shameful manner publicly. At the same time, it is most surprising and hurting to find that amongst the responsible representatives of the people, who are looked up to, by the poor as their saviours, there should be some whose thinking, in such matters, can be so vitiated and perverted. In any case, the enquiry revealed that both unfortunate women in question were simple and innocent ladies of good character. It was no doubt heartening to note that the accused were convicted by the court and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment each.

In a village in Aurangabad District in Maharashtra, twelve innocent Scheduled Caste persons died of drinking polluted water from a well as the local Caste Hindus did not allow them to take water from their well and the Scheduled Caste persons were compelled to drink water of the well which had been polluted due to the irresponsible behaviour of the village Patel who is alleged to have diverted the village drain of dirty water into a hole made earlier in the parapet of that well; as a result of this tragedy many poor Scheduled Caste families were rendered destitutes due to the death of their bread earners.

It is sad to observe the caste prejudice, the reactionary attitude and the ego of caste hierarchy which still prevail in the minds of those holding responsible positions in the panchayat raj organisations and cooperative institutions which are really supposed to play an important role to lead the community. A high caste college student of a village in Kolhapur District in Maharashtra, inspired by the campaign started for the removal of untouchability by prominent social workers of that State under the slogan—"One Village One well"—got the drinking water for his family fetched by a Harijan, creating a stir among the non-Scheduled Caste villagers. Instead of appreciating this commendable and bold step of the student and the lead thus given by him to the village, the local leaders became enraged and warned the student of serious consequences. The Chairman of a cooperative sugar factory and his son who also happened to be the sarpanch of the panchayat, suspecting a Harijan school teacher of the village responsible for encouraging the high caste student concerned to act in that manner, threatened the teacher and with the help of the Chairman of the panchayat samity managed to have the Harijan teacher transferred immediately out of the village. It was due to the agitation by the conscious social workers and timely intervention of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who visited the village, that the Harijan teacher was transferred back to the village.

Even the Police, who are exepected to protect the civic rights of all citizens, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are also reported to suffer from the vice of social evils themselves. In some places in Uttar Pradesh, discrimination has been found to exist against Scheduled Caste constables in the District Police Lines in matters of messing facilities. In a district in Bihar, a responsible Police Officer was alleged to have raped a Scheduled Caste woman on the pretext of interrogating her. In a village near Nagpur in Maharashtra, a Scheduled Caste person was ritually murdered by villagers and thrown in a well and the case registered as that of suicide with the connivance of the Police; it was only after the visit of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to that place that real facts came to light and a case of gruesome murder established involving responsible persons of the village including the local Panchayat Members and a school teacher.

A number of incidents of social boycott and harassment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons by Caste Hindus have taken place after elections, at various levels, for not supporting the candidate of their choice and their party. In a few cases it has not been even possible for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe voters to exercise their right of franchise.

The difficulties which the Scheduled Caste persons have to face even in urban areas can be illustrated by the case of a Scheduled Caste Class I Officer of the Central Government who right in New Delhi—the capital of India—was terrorised by his non-Scheduled Caste landlord when he came to know that the former was a member of the Scheduled Castes, resulting in an organised attack on, and beating of, the officer and his family members in the presence of his educated children and eventually forcing them to vacate the house; one can imagine the impression created on the minds of the young educated children and their reaction to such unsocial acts of the so called high caste Government servant.

It has been observed in many cases that there is a tendency to harass, or commit atrocities on, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons by branding them as bad characters and or involving them in offences of minor nature. One cannot help mentioning here a recent incident of inhuman atrocity committed on a Harijan youth in a village near Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh. Finding fault with him on some lame excuse, this Harijan youth was brutally burnt and roasted like a pig by hanging him over a burning fire. Even if there were some faults on the part of this youth, how can one take law in one's hand and commit such a horrible atrocity against him—an action which in no way can be justified? Such evil deeds can happen in the case of Harijans only as it is taken for granted in certain quarters that they have no social security and protection in the present set up of our society.

1.9 It is the incidents of the type mentioned above that have created a sense of insecurity and frustration amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have more than 4500 representatives of the people in Parliament and State Legislatures and thousands of their representatives in democratic institutionslikeZila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Village Panchayats, who are the custodian of democracy and protectors of the weaker sections of the society to help and assist these downtrodden communities in enjoying freely and fearlessly the fundamental rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution as equal and honourable citizens of the country. If these peoples' representatives decide to support the legitimate demands of the weaker sections, take genuine and keen interest in their advancement and stand by their side at the time of such unfortunate occasions as narrated above, it should be possible to create a sense of security in these communities and also congenial atmosphere in the society as a whole to abhor such incidents. Briefly, it can be said that the society as a whole should seek to intervene on behalf of these backward classes to secure them social justice and equal status. No doubt, some selfless social and political workers and few voluntary agencies and institutions are there who are working wholeheartedly with a spirit of dedication, for the upliftment of these communities. Such efforts need to be strengthened and multiplied all over the country: to create a feeling of confidence among these people.

1.10. Untouchability is a product of caste system which in turn has originated from the 'Varna Ashram' pattern of the Hindu religion. This caste system which has done a great harm to our society and the nation as a whole, has been, and is retarding the healthy growth of our democracy. The Indian society, as we see it even today, is actually disintegrated into fragments by the superstition of caste barriers. It is, therefore, high time that we make a multipronged attack on these social evils and break the barriers created by the steel walls of casteism. Simultaneously crusading efforts must be made by all concerned at all levels to establish justice—social, economic and political—through well knit socio-economic programmes for the development of these under-privileged communities, so that they enjoy the fruits of freedom as equal citizens of this country.

1.11. In this context it would be quite appropriate to remember even today, what Shri Gopal Krishna Gokhale had said at one time:

> "All fair-minded persons will have to admit that it is absolutely monstrous that a class of human beings with bodies similar to our own, with brains that can think and with hearts that can feel, should be

> perpetually condemned to a low life of utter wretchedness and servitude, and mental and moral degradation, and that permanent barriers should be placed in their way so that it should be impossible for them even to overcome them and improve their lot. This is deeply revolting to our sense of justice, I believe one has only to put oneself mentally in their place to realise how grievous this injustice is ?"

It is this belief of Shri Gokhale of putting oneself mentally in the place of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to realise the agonies and miseries they suffer from, that can lead our society to the desired direction. And for achieving that goal, we must take immediate steps to create sense of urgency and commitment amongst all concerned to tackle these problems on war footing. Government efforts and legislative measures alone cannot bring about such change in the society. In this connection it will be worthwhile to mention that Justice Dr. Gajendragadkar has very rightly remarked while quoting what Gandhiji had said—

> "After we became free, we have begun to entertain another superstition and that is, that all problems can be solved with the help of governmental power and by law. That is why we enacted Article 17, in Part III of our Constitution, as a Fundamental Right, under which it was declared that "Untouchability" was abolished and its practice in any form was forbidden. The Article further provided that the enforcement of any disability arising out of 'Untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. Laws have been passed to give effect to this solemn declaration. Gandhiji, however, had foreseen that, though law is a powerful instrument in bringing about socio-economic changes, by itself it cannot bring about a social revolution. Social revolution postulates change of heart on the part of the community as a whole and change of heart cannot be effected merely by the enforcement of law. 'Untouchability', said Gandhiji, "Will not be removed by the force even of law. It can only be removed when the majority of Hindus realise that it is a crime against God and man and are ashamed of it. In other words, it is a process of conversion, i.e., purification, of the Hindu heart".

Social consciousness against the evils of untouchability, poverty and ignorance affecting such a large section of people, can be aroused through voluntary efforts on a massive scale. So long as inhuman prejudices against the poor and the underprivileged exist in our society, all our efforts towards national and emotional integration and peaceful co-existence will prove futile.

1.12. Apart from some problems which are common to both the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the tribal people have special problems of their own. The typical environmental conditions in which they live, the geographical distances of their habitats, and their own traditional way of life, have kept them away from the mainstream of the national life and activity. The tribal people, innocent as they are, had been living a peaceful and comparatively happier life in olden times without any outside interference. But, with the enforcement of forest laws without much consideration to the human life in these forest areas; land restrictions and alienation of their lands; the indifference shown towards the human problems of the tribal communities by the planners of the industrial projects in the tribal areas; their dependence on, and exploitation by, the money-lenders, landlords and other unscrupulous elements, like liquor contractors; have greatly disturbed their way of life. No doubt, since Independence, efforts have been made to ameliorate their economic and social conditions and steps have been taken by the concerned State Governments for their development. It is, however, unfortunate that in spite of specific safeguards provided in the Constitution for their protection and advancement, most of the tribals have not only remained neglected but an exploited lot also. In order to raise their social, educational and economic standards, special programmes and development schemes are required to be designed suiting the prevailing conditions and keeping in view the natural resources available in the respective areas. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission has adopted a new strategy and a new approach for the development of the Scheduled Tribes. However, in order to ensure the success of these schemes, apart from the systematic and scientific planning, it is highly essential to tone up the administrative machinery responsible for implementing these programmes. It is also desirable to provide

suitable incentives to the officials working in the remotest tribal areas. Actually, developmental schemes concerning the Scheduled Tribes could be more successfully implemented by enlisting cooperation of voluntary agencies devoted to this cause. Such voluntary agencies and institutions which are already working effectively and with dedication in that field, and those which might come forward for this cause, should be wholeheartedly encouraged and supported by Government—financially and otherwise.

1.13. History is a witness that even the poor, however helpless and powerless they may be, cannot go on submitting to the high-handedness and oppression of the upper strata of society for all times to come; and time does come when they themselves wake up to shake off the shackles of poverty, helplessness and misery in whatever way they find it possible. Such a situation can lead to undesirable consequences too; and we have to avoid it as far as possible in the interest of the nation, its integrity, its development, its prosperity.

1.14. We cannot, therefore, go on waiting for an unlimited period for bringing up these unfortunate sections of society to our general standards. With the spread of education amongst them, and with the power of vote in their hands they are now becoming fully conscious of the miserable plight in which most of their brethren still live and work. This has actually started creating a sense of frustration and insecurity amongst the educated youth belonging to these communities. In the 1970-71 Report, a caution has been thrown that "a sense of insecurity and economic helplessness appears to be deepening in their minds, bringing in its trail a feeling of 'minority insecurity'. Such a feeling arising in the minds of the million of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes threatens to cut at the very roots of the processes of National Integration and is a danger to Democracy". It is high time that the nation takes notice of this writing on the wall and put in all possible earnest efforts to win the confidence of these people by assuring them a fair deal so that they also feel that they are equal partners in the prosperity of the nation.

1.15. As already stated, the intention is certainly not to say that nothing has been done for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What has gone into the subsequent chapters of this Report is ample proof of the steps that have been, and are being, taken in that respect. Conspicuous progress made by these communities in the field of education, filling of all posts reserved for them every year in the top services like I.A.S., I.P.S., etc., starting of financial development and housing corporation, opening of tribal development blocks and tribal development corporations, preparation of sub-plans for the tribal areas and integrated area development approach, setting up of a Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Centre and similar Legislature Committees in a number of States, proposed amendments to the Untouchability (offences) Act to make its provisions more effective and stringent and many other similar measures, do indicate the efforts being made in that direction. The question, however, is whether the steps so far taken for tackling the vast problem of bringing up such a large number of all round backward people are sufficient, when compared to the stupendous task in view? While, on one hand, there are apparently no fully coordinated and well-knit welfare programmes to cover all the weaker sections, on the other, the funds that are earmarked for their welfare have no correlation at all either to the huge task of developing these communities, or even to their population which as already stated above, forms more than 20 percent of the total population of the country. Also, the benefits of whatever plans there are for these communities, do not generally reach down the really deserving sections amongst them and these communities are mostly not able to get adequate benefit of general welfare programmes.

1.16. The above very important aspects of developmental programmes for the weaker sections do not appear to have caught the imagination of our planners; otherwise why is it that the programmes for the upliftment of these communities have not received due importance and priority in the scheme of welfare programmes and why is it that for effecting economy in the plan expenditure the axe should generally fall on the already meagre funds allotted for the welfare of the weaker sections? Is it not necessary that funds which are earmarked for their purposes should have a reasonable correlation to the size of the problems which are required to be tackled and should not, in any circumstances, be allowed to be re-appropriated for being spent on other schemes of so called higher priorities? Who can deny the fact that no amount of technical development can make a country prosperous so long as human development also does not take place simultaneously? Can we flourish, in spite of the modern technology, so long as a vast number of our people continue to remain socially suppressed and economically exploited? The question is simple: Should we, or should we not, give the highest possible priority to schemes concerning the problems involving human dignity? In any case, shortage of funds should not be made an excuse while dealing with schemes of human development.

1.17. Thus, while the problems confronting us are of a very large magnitude and serious nature, efforts so far made, at governmental as well as voluntary levels, have not unfortunately been of that order and intensity. We can meet this big challenge only through a multi-pronged attack on poverty, misery and ignorance from which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes suffer and which are, generally speaking, the results of social evil of untouchability in the case of the former and inaccessibility in the case of the latter and exploitation of both these communities by unscrupulous persons placed in comparatively happier positions. Therefore, a massive movement for cultural and social transformation duly supported by legislative and executive measures, with adequate financial resources, is the only answer for meeting this challenge. In this context it may be repeated here again what was said in the last Report: "In order to inject a sense of urgency in the administration, time bound programmes, with clearly defined targets achievable within prescribed time limits, should be evolved. For that purpose watch-dog committees of officials and non-officials should be created at all levels of administration in order to give a sense of security and belonging to the weaker sections of the society".

1.18. It is hoped that the Government, as well as the people in general, will take serious notice of all that has been stated above in order to ensure that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are brought up in as short a period as possible. The special measures, concessions, reservations, etc., have been provided with the noble aim of helping the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people to enable them to enjoy the fruits of Independence with others. This aim must be achieved within the shortest possible time, to avoid the possibility of creating a sense of separatism amongst these people. Otherwise, all this may start working against the very principle of national integration. These measures are only means to an end and not an end by themselves. Mere explanation that social and economic evils, which have resulted in the exploitation of the poor, are very deep-rooted and will, therefore, take time to disappear, can no more satisfy the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, if serious efforts are not made immediately, the day is not far when the country may have to face grave problems. What Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had said in his speech in the Constituent Assembly on the 25th November, 1949, is worth mentioning here in this connection. He said—

> "On the 26th January, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up."

1.19. Above is the general review of the prevailing atmosphere in the country in so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. In the Chapters that follow, detailed study has been made, subject wise, of the various problems of these communities. For the sake of facility and ready reference, important recommendations and observations made therein are indicated in the statement that follows.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS

S. No	Recommendation/Observations	Reference	
		Para No.	Page No.
1	2	3	4
	CHAPTER 2—EDUCATION		
1.	The problems which are retarding the growth of education amongst the various communities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different States/Union Territories should be analysed and time bound programmes should be chalked out for accelerating the pace of education amongst them.	2.1	54
2.	Under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the expenditure during the Fourth Five Year Plan period was much more than the Plan provision, indicating that the demand for these scholarships is mounting every year. However, under the scheme of Girls' hostels there was likely to be a small shortfall in the expenditure as compared to the Fourth Plan provision both for Scheduled Castes as well as Scheduled Tribes. More attention is therefore, required to be paid to the establishment of Girls' Hostels for these communities.	2.3	54–55
3.	In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Education Departments of all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations should ensure that sufficient allocations are made under the National Minimum Needs programme for the promotion of Education amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the allocations under the Minimum Needs Programme are inadequate to meet the total requirements of incentives for elementary education, the State Education Plans should provide for the requirements of various schmes like teaching in tribal dialects, books and reading materials in primary schools, scholarships and stipends at the middle level, hostel buildings, buildings for primary and middle schools etc. If the entire burden cannot be borne by the State Education Plans, only then the Plan outlay for the backward classes sector should supplement provisions in the Education Plans.	2.8	56
4.	The weakness of the whole educational programme in Bihar arises from the extremely insignificant assistance given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children in elementary schools. In Rajasthan also, the weakest link in educational programmes is the elementary level. The reason for shortfall of enrolment figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the middle level and the resultant wastage of education is the absence of substantial assistance at the middle school level. The coverage of assistance is extremely low with the result that a large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students go without any assistance whatsoever. . .	2.9	56–57
5.	In Orissa, the weakest link in educational programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the middle school level. In the context of the extreme economically backward position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly the latter, the above level of assistance is not likely to help in achieving the target of universal enrolment during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.	2.9	57
6.	The enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra, which is encouraging at primary level, viz., 64 per cent, drops sharply to 16 per cent at the middle level. There is, thus about 75 per cent wastage of education at the middle level. It is explained by an inherent weakness in the assistance pattern of educational programmes in the State.	2.9	57
7.	In Uttar Pradesh, the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is extremely low.	2.9	57
8.	In Tripura, the weakest link in the educational programme for the Scheduled Castes is at the middle and secondary stages but in the case of Scheduled Tribes it is at all the three stages, viz., primary, middle and secondary. The rates of assistance given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the Pre-Matric stage are quite inadequate and need to be increased by the State Government, in order to increase the enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students at the primary stage as well as to avoid wastage of education among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the middle and secondary stages.	2.9	57

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9.	A very adverse effect of the heavy drop out of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the middle level is that only those communities among them who are economically better placed are able to continue education and take advantage of various schemes of scholarships and hostels at the secondary and post matric stages. Students belonging to more backward communities among them who actually deserve benefit from the various educational incentives at the secondary and post-matric classes are denied these benefits as most of them generally drop out at the middle stage. If the large wastage of education at the middle stage is to be avoided and the benefits of the various incentives for higher education are to accrue to the more backward Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, the programmes of incentives at the middle stages should be sufficiently strengthened to stop the drop outs of more backward Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the middle stage	2.10	58
10.	All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should take early action to strengthen the programme of incentives to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the primary and middle stages to achieve universal enrolment at the primary and middle stages. It is also necessary that the quantum of assistance should be adequate to attract the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children to schools. Like the Government of Madhya Pradesh, all the State/Union Territory Governments/Administrations should also have a programme of guaranteed assistantce to all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the primary and middle stages . .	2.10	58
11.	It is essential that the tribal children, at least in Classes I and II should be taught through the medium of the tribal languages. Special books should be prepared and teachers should be suitably trained for that purpose. It is recommended that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations having sizeable tribal population should take early action on these lines to educate the tribal children in the tribal languages concerned	2.11	58
12.	In order to educate the tribal children in the tribal languages it is necessary to take adequate steps to get suitable teachers. As non-tribal teachers generally do not like to work in tribal areas, they should be specially recruited to work in the tribal areas by giving them special incentives like special pay, facilities for their childrens' education and residential facilities. The best course would be to train tribal teachers for the purpose. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned should therefore, take urgent steps in this direction	2.12	58
13.	It is desirable to identify the tribal areas in various States/Union Territories which require saturation of residential facilities to achieve the minimum enrolment targets in the age group of 6-11. The opening of Ashram Schools in more densely populated areas and block headquarters having larger population should be considered only after the needs of the sparsely populated areas have been fully met. If the process is reversed, the most backward tribal people will be denied a basic educational facility. All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should therefore, take early action to start more schools on the above lines.	.14	59
14.	In view of the increasing number of Scheduled Caste students in the middle and secondary stages, a large number of hostels will have to be opened in Karnataka to accommodate the deserving Scheduled Caste students. The strength of the existing hostels will also have to be enhanced. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the solution lies in opening more hostels for them in the districts having large concentration of Scheduled Tribe population to enable them to avail of these facilities. The State Government should take early action in this direction	2.19	60
15.	The spread of education amongst Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, has lagged behind in the States with a small number of backward classes hostels. It is, therefore, recommended that as an incentive to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe parents to send their children to school, the number of hostels for these communities should be appreciably increased in the States/Union Territories in which their number is small at present. It is also desirable that a hostel should be attached with every high school. It is also necessary that all places at Taluka, District and State levels should have hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of seats in these hostels should be large enough to accommodate the deserving Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.	2.21	60

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16.	In Madhya Pradesh, it was observed that in some cases there was under-utilization of seats in Backward Classes hostels and the main reason for this was that a number of students did not get information about their selection for admission to hostels. It is, therefore, necessary that wide publicity should be given to the admission of students in backward classes hostels in the State by the authorities concerned, soon after the results of annual examinations are declared. The selected students should also be informed individually at their residential addresses about their selection . . .	2.22	60
17.	The rates of stipends for hostellers in various States/Union Territories were fixed long back. There has been a steep rise in prices since then and these rates have consequently become inadequate and need to be enhanced.	2.24	61
18.	There is a considerable sense of dissatisfaction amongst Voluntary Organisations running backward classes hostels in Maharashtra due to disparity between the grants-in-aid given to them and the expenses incurred in the Government Backward Classes Hostels. It is, therefore, desirable that the rates of grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations running backward classes hostels should be suitably increased	2.25	61
19.	It is essential to identify the talented students at the prematric stages and give them stipends at increased rates. All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should therefore find out suitable methods of identifying talented Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the pre-matric stage, like the one adopted by the Delhi Administration (viz., giving higher rates of stipends to Scheduled Caste students getting more than 55 per cent marks), and give them increased rates of stipends in order to encourage them to complete their school and higher educational career. Such talented students should also be given special individual attention at school . . .	2.25	61
20.	In order to increase the number of hostels and to shift the hostels from rented buildings where conditions are quite bad, it is necessary that hostel buildings are constructed by the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. For that purpose a long term programme should be drawn up to be implemented in a phased manner. In the tribal areas especially the urgency of the construction of hostel buildings is very great	2.26	61
21.	The Government of Tamil Nadu have started a scheme for the construction of hostel buildings by taking loans from Financing Institutions like Banks and the Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed to establish the Tribal Areas Housing and Buildings Construction Corporation. The steps proposed to be taken by these State Governments are in the right direction and it is recommended that all other State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations should also take help of the Financing Institutions for the construction of hostel buildings	2 27	61
22.	25 per cent seats should be reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all general hostels. At the same time, scholarships should be awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students staying in general hostels to cover their boarding and lodging charges	2.28	61
23.	To solve the problem of over crowding and create a proper atmosphere in the backward classes hostels, it is desirable that the number of hostels with adequate facilities should be sufficiently increased by the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations by taking the help of the Financing institutions in constructing suitable buildings to meet the demand of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for admission to these hostels	2.29	62
24.	It is desirable that atleast the minimum requirements of inmates in backward classes hostels in all the States/Union Territories for furniture should be met and each inmate should be provided with atleast a cot, a chair and a table. It has been observed that adequate funds are not provided for replacement/repair or old furniture in these hostels.	2.29	62
25.	All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should make efforts to provide balanced diet to inmates in backward classes hostels by raising the rates of stipends	2.29	62
26.	In order to ensure the safety of inmates in the Girls, Hostels full-time warden/matron should be appointed in all the backward classes hostels run by various State Governments/Union Territory Aministrations and non-official agencies	2.29	62

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27.	It is reiterated that coaching facilities should be provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all States/Union Territories and the hostels run by non-official organisations should not be recognised unless suitable arrangments exist for imparting special coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students . .	2.29	63
28.	It has been observed that the amount of grant-in-aid per inmate sanctioned by various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to the non-official agencies is less than the expenditure per inmate in government hostels on account of food charges as a result of which the non-official agencies are not able to give the same standard of food which is served in government hostels. It is, therefore, desirable that the amount of grant-in-aid per inmate given to non-official agencies should not be less than the expenditure incurred in government hostels to enable these agencies to run the hostels efficiently	2.32	63
29.	The Government of West Bengal should exempt students belonging to all the Scheduled Caste communities from the payment of tuition fees etc.	2.33	63
30.	It is felt that the means test prescribed for Scheduled Caste students for the grant of Post Matric Scholarships according to which the eligible candidates have been divided into 11 categories in accordance with their income, the number of family members etc, is too complicated, and has become obsolete with a rise in the price level and increase in the pay scales of salaried persons. It would therefore be better if the present means test for Scheduled Castes is done away with as in the case of Scheduled Tribes. If, however, for the time being it is not possible to give up the means test it should be liberally relaxed.	2.37	64
31.	The maximum income limit prescribed for the means test for the grant of post matric scholarship to Scheduled Caste students should be raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1200 per month at an early date. The Parliamentary Committee's recommendations that no income limit should be fixed for Post Graduates and Research Students should also be accepted	2.38	64
32.	The delay in the award of post matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students defeats the very purpose for which these scholarships are awarded. It is, therefore, necessary that Post Matric Scholarships should be awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students after the commencement of the academic session	2.41	65
33.	Some States like Tamil Nadu and Orissa have started the system of awarding ad-hoc grants to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the beginning of the academic session to be adjusted from the amount of the post matric sholarships when the same is sanctioned. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which have not yet introduced the system should do so now as early as possible . .	2.43	65
34.	The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Delhi should issue necessary instructions to the authorities concerned to ensure that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe inmates of backward classes hostels are not required to pay any hostel expenses in the beginning of the academic session and the same are deducted from the amount of their Post Matric Scholarships when the same are received by them	2.44	65
35.	In West Bengal, the entitlement cards are issued only to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing professional degree courses in Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary Science and Dairy Development. It is desirable that the scheme should be extended to cover all the Post Matric courses	2.45	65
36.	The scheme of entitlement cards to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students eligible for the grant of Post Matric Scholarships has not yet been introduced in many States/Union Territories as a result of which the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students have to undergo a lot of hardships. It is, therefore, desirable that the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations who have not yet introduced the system should do so as soon as possible to avoid undue hardship to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students	2.45	65

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37.	It is desirable that various educational institutions should find out the names of the States/Union Territories to which the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students belong, soon after the beginning of the academic session and urgent action should be taken by them to obtain application forms for the award of Post Matric Scholarships from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned for supplying to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students belonging to those States/Union Territories to avoid delay in the submission of applications	2.46	66
38.	All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should ensure that application forms for the award of Post Matric Scholarships in sufficient number are supplied to all the colleges concerned in the beginning of the academic session . .	2.46	66
39.	It is reiterated that the applications for the award of Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students should be properly checked by the Educational Institutions before they are forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. If an incomplete application is received, the Principal of the Institution forwarding it should be held responsible and not the students . .	2.47	66
40.	It is desirable to increase three times the current rate of maintenance charges under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. In case, it is not acceptable, atleast there is a clear case to double the current rates of maintenance charges. In this connection, it is also suggested that the proposed increase in rates should apply to the Plan and non-Plan portion of the expenditure incurred for the award of Post-Matric Scholarships. If this is not done, the State Governments may not be prepared to shoulder the extra burden falling on them.	2.52	67
41.	It has been observed that schemes for granting scholarships at post matric stages under the State non-Plan Budgets, in addition to the Central Post Matric Scholarships have been introduced only in few States. As the present rates of Central Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are quite inadequate due to the steep rise in prices, it is desirable that additional scholarships should be granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe student to avoid hardship caused to these students. It is, therefore, reiterated that the remaining State/Union Territory Governments/Administrations should also introduce schemes to supplement the amount of Central Post Matric Scholarships	2.55	68
42.	As more and more Universities are adopting correspondence courses, and the method of imparting education by correspondence has come to stay, the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs should urgently consider the desirability of including correspondence courses introduced by various universities eligible for the award of Post Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. . .	2.56	69
43.	The definition of the term hostel as contained in the Post Matric Scholarships Rules requires elucidation to cover genuine cases of hardships. The term hostel should also cover the following :—		
	(i) All hostels run by the State/Social/Harijan/Tribal Welfare Departments in which the student is residing ;		
	(ii) All hostels aided by the State/Social/Harijan/Tribal Welfare Departments run by the non-official agencies in which the student may be residing ;		
	(iii) If there is no hostel run by the Social/Harijan/Tribal Welfare Departments/ non-official agencies or Sheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students fail to secure admission in the hostels mentioned at (i) and (ii) above due to paucity of seats and few students combined together arrange boarding and lodging in private accommodation, they should be considered as hostellers for the purpose of the rules;		

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	(iv) If the cost of staying in a general hostel attached to a college is too high to be covered by the maintenance allowance under the Post Matric Scholarships, students if they so desire, should be allowed to stay in hostels run by non-official agencies and entitled to the maintenance allowance at the rate of hostellers.	2.57	69
44.	It is hoped that the scheme for the grant of interest-free loans to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Law Graduates for the purchase of books, for practising as Lawyers, introduced by the Government of Kerala, will encourage more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Law Graduates to start legal practice. It is recommended that such schemes should be introduced by other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations also.	2.58	69
45.	It has been observed that the number of eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants for the award of Overseas Scholarships is much larger than the existing number of scholarships and a large number of applications are rejected every year as the number of scholarships is limited. It is, therefore, desirable that the number of Overseas Scholarships should be increased to enable more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to go abroad for specialised studies.	2.60	69
46.	It is desirable that the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka and the Universities concerned should abolish the system of charging capitation fees for admission to the Medical Colleges concerned as early as possible, as it is not based on admission according to merit. If the system is abolished in the Medical Colleges concerned, 20 per cent seats should be reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in these colleges.	2.65	71
47.	The steps taken by the Governments of Punjab, Maharashtra and Karnataka to persuade the private Medical Colleges concerned to reserve seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are welcome. It is recommended that the State Governments concerned should take followup action to ensure that 20 per cent seats are actually reserved by these colleges for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. .	2.66	71
48.	Most of the private Medical Colleges in Punjab, Maharashtra and Karnataka which refused to follow the instructions issued by the State Governments concerned regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates may be receiving Grants-in-aid from the State Governments. The State Governments concerned should, therefore, take necessary action to withhold the grant-in-aid to these colleges till provisions are made by them for reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.	2.67	71
49.	The steps taken by the Ministry of Defence in reserving 10 seats in the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are welcome. It is presumed that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who fulfil the minimum standards will be admitted to the College. It is hoped that the Ministry of Defence will keep a watch over the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates actually admitted in the college and if the reserved seats are not filled by the candidates belonging to these communities, the question of relaxation of minimum standards for them should be considered by the Ministry, so that all the reserved seats are actually filled by the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe candidates.	2.68	71
50.	It is surprising that both the Central Universities viz., the Aligarh Muslim University and Banaras Hindu University have not fallen in line with the policy of reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates laid down by the Central Government. It is suggested that the Ministries of Education and Health should ensure that 20 per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission to Ist Year M.B.B.S. course in both the Universities. .	2.69	71

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51.	The stand taken by the Government of Rajasthan in refusing to increase the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Medical Colleges from 10 per cent to 20 per cent should be reconsidered by the State Government as it is against the policy followed in the rest of the country. It is recommended that the Governments of Rajasthan and Kerala should increase the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the pre sent 10 per cent to 20 per cent as recommended by the Ministry of Education	2.70	72
52.	The Government of India in the Department of Health have not agreed to increase the relaxation of minimum qualifying marks for the admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to Medical Colleges from 5 to 10 per cent as recommended by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha) in their Fourteenth Report. On the other hand, they have accepted that in case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, 45 per cent marks should be the basis of admission to Medical Colleges. As this percentage does not indicate the element of concession and also because a number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not actually filled by the candidates belonging to those communities after giving 5 per cent relaxation in marks, it is recommended that the relaxation of minimum marks should be increased from 5 to 10 per cent in order to ensure that all the reserved seats are actually filled by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.	2.71	72
53.	The matter of giving a relaxation of 5 per cent in the minimum qualifying marks to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission to the Medical Colleges affiliated to the Guru Nanak University, Amritsar and Punjabi University, Patiala, was taken up with the two Universities but, they have refused to give any relaxation of minimum marks to these candidates. The matter was then taken up by the Commissioner with the Government of Punjab at the highest level but so far the action taken by the State Government is not known. It is, therefore, recommended that the State Government and the University Grants Commission should persuade the Universities mentioned above to give a relaxation of 5 per cent in minimum marks for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.	2.72	72
54.	It is learnt that the Government of West Bengal who were allowing a relaxation of 5 per cent in minimum marks for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to Medical Colleges have discontinued the practice from the academic session 1972-73. This step is injurious to the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is, therefore, desirable that the State Government should reintroduce 5 per cent concession in the minimum marks in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.	2.73	72
55.	It is recommened that as long as the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates fulfil the minimum prescribed educational qualifications for admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology they should be allowed entry against the reserved seats without asking them to sit in the entrance examination. It is hoped that the recommendations of the Special Committee of the Council of the Institutes would be considered sympathetically by the Ministry of Education and orders issued to give effect to these recommendations.	2.77	74
56.	The Agricultural Research Institutes run by the Centre and State Governments should reserve 15 per cent and 5 per cent seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates respectively for their admission and at the same time give them a relaxation in the minimum marks to the extent of 5 per cent.	2.79	75
57.	It is disappointing to note that there are still some States which do not give the additional stipends of Rs. 20 per month to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students getting training in the various Industrial Training Institutes, who are therefore, unable to derive full benefits from the Craftsman Training Scheme. . .	2.80	75

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58.	A forecast of the likely vacancies arising in the Public Sector Undertakings should be made and steps initiated for organising suitable training programmes. This would ensure that trained Scheduled Tribe persons would be available to man the posts when they are advertised. In this connection, the steps taken by the Bhilai Steel Plant are commendable and should be followed by all Public Sector Undertakings.	2.81	75
59.	It is desirable that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should take necessary action to encourage more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to study science and mathematics to enable them to take up training in more technical subjects in the Industrial Training Institutes. Science and Mathematics should also be introduced in more tribal schools. Special coaching in these subjects should also be given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to enable them to make up their deficiency in these subjects. Vocational guidance should also be given to students belonging to these communities.	2.82	75
60.	The number of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is almost negligible in the Sainik Schools except in Sainik School, Imphal and Sainik School, Goalpara, (Assam). It is felt that until and unless specific reservation of seats is made for students belonging to these categories the position regarding their entry into these schools will not improve in the near future	2.85	76
61.	The matter regarding reservation of 20 percent seats (15 percent for Scheduled Castes and 5 percent for Scheduled Tribes) for admission in the Military Schools in the country and also granting full scholarships to the boys belonging to these communities was taken up with the Ministry of Defence and a reply is still awaited. It is hoped that favourable decision in the matter will be taken.	2.87	77
62.	Unless the minimum standard required for admission to Central Schools is relaxed in favour of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it may not be possible for them to compete with the general candidates in the admission test and their enrolment position in these schools may remain unsatisfactory. The minimum marks prescribed for admission to Central Schools should, therefore, be relaxed by 10 percent in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. It is also recommended that in order to increase the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in these schools, a specific reservation of seats should be made for such candidates in each priority category. Since the reserved seats will also be filled by the children of employees in the various priority categories laid down by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, it will also not go against the objective of the scheme as feared by the Board of Governors. As a matter of fact, there is no reason why seats should not be reserved for the admission of children of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees who fulfil all the conditions of transferability etc., in keeping with the general policy of Government to encourage education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the reserved seats are not filled after giving a relaxation of 10 percent in the minimum qualifying marks, the same should be further relaxed to see that the seats reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are actually filled by them	2.91	78

CHAPTER 3—REPRESENTATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN SERVICES

Importance of Service Safeguards

63. Service safeguards provided under articles 335 and 16 (4) are the most important and concrete safeguards: important because they lead to gainful and safe employment for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe youth resulting in their all round upliftment, and concrete because it is possible to lay down definite physical

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	targets to achieve the goal in view and the results obtained can be measured to the last digit through a definite yardstick. The fact that a High Power Committee has been set up in the Centre under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister herself, and also in some of the State Governments, shows the ardent desire and anxiety on the part of the Government to achieve the targets laid down for the purpose in as near a future as possible. Therefore, while at the policymaking level.there does exist an ardent desire and anxiety to provide persons from amongst these communities with adequate employment under the State in as short a period as possible, the various bottle-necks created to achieve that end, at the implementation level, do not allow the progress being achieved at the desired speed. This situation makes it all the more necessary for the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to keep a proper watch on the working of these safeguards. For that purpose it is but desirable that persons belonging to these communities freely bring to the notice of the Commissioner cases of alleged breach of the relevant rules, and Commissioner is allowed free access to the relevant records of various Government offices	3.1-3.5	79-80
	Powers Of The Commissioner For Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes to Investigate Into Service Safeguards		
64.	From the Statement made in the Lok Sabha on the 2nd November, 1972, by the Minister for Education and Social Welfare, it is clear that the powers of the Commissioner to call for papers in connection with service safeguard for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the right of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees to bring their service grievances to the notice of the Commissioner stand well defined. It is, therefore, hoped that the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms will take early action to issue suitable instructions to the authorities concerned. Commissioner is fully aware that he is not an appellate authority. Therefore, while calling for relevant papers or getting reports of allged breaches of Government orders issued in connection with service safeguards from the Scheduled Caste/Tribe Government employee concerned, his intention is not to bring any relief to the persons concerned but to investigate into these complaints in order to find out, for his own information, as to how the service safeguards are working. There is no doubt that during the course of investigations, the Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons concerned do get justice if any breach of rules is found. If, therefore, in spite of the above statement of the Minister for Education and Social Welfare, made in Parliament, the decision of the Committee of Secretaries, to whom the matter has been referred, is not in favour of the Commissioner for Scheduleel Castes and Scheduled Tribes calling for relevant records for examination of cases of alleged violation of rules and regulations issued in connection with service safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the only course left to the Commissioner will be to give up the examination of such cases, as in such a case he will not be in a position to do full justice while investigating into cases of alleged injustice in service matters brought to his notice by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees. The best course in that case would be to amend article 338 of the Constitution, under which the Commissioner's appointment has been made by the President, to make it clear that the Commissioner would investigate into safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Seheduled Tribes in the Constitution, other than those indicated in article 16(4), 320(4) and 335 of the Constitution . .	3-6-3.9	80-82
	Constitutional Provisions For Service Safeguards.		
	Are these provisions mandatory or directory?		
65.	The view that the provisions of article 335 are not mandatory but are directory, does not appear to be correct. The State is definitely under an obligation to give effect to these provisions	3.12-3.14	82-83

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	Reservation in promotions		
66.	The State is bound under article 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution to make reservations in posts—even in Class I and Class II—filled on the basis of promotion: and even if it is held that the discretion to do so lies with the State, it should be used in favour of and not against, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The fear in some quarters that such reservations will lead to inefficiency of administration is only illusory as the Government has taken full precautions, in spite of reservations, to ensure that only efficient persons enter the Government service	3.15-3.18	83-85
67.	If the real benefit of reservation in promotion in Class I and Class II posts is to be given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees, early action should be taken to introduce this principle of reservation in promotions made on the basis of selection also	3.19-3.20	85
68.	While promoting grade II officers of the Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands Service to its selection grade, promotions are being made, since the inception of this service over a decade back, on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. Now when the turn of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers has come to avail of promotion on the above basis, in which the priniciple of reservation has been introduced with effect from 27-11-1972, the Ministry of Home Affairs hesitate in giving effect to the reservations on the plea that the practice followed by them for promoting officers in the above Service all along was not correct. This position is not encouraging	3.21	85
	Reservation in posts filled by transfer/deputation		
69.	The existing instructions that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees should also be considered by various Central Government offices when they propose deputing officers under them for vacancies required to be filled on deputation basis, have not resulted in any substantial benefit to these communities. Unless, therefore, reservations are allowed in posts filled on the basis of deputation and, for that matter, on the basis of transfer also, persons belonging to these communities will not receive due consideration at the time of filling posts on the basis of deputation and transfer	3.22-3.23	86
	Autonomous and Statutory Bodies		
70.	Provisions of articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution apply to all autonomous and statutory bodies, like Municipal Corporations, Cooperative Societies, Universities, Government Companies, etc., as all these institutions are covered by the definition of "The State" as given in article 12 of the Constitution. There is a possibility of some legal difficulties appearing in the way of these institutions in making reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order, therefore, to ensure that these constitutional provisions are properly implemented, Government should consider the desirability of taking early steps for suitably amending the relevant articles of the Constitution so that all handicaps, legal or otherwise, in the way of proper implementation of these provisions of the Constitution are removed	3.24–3.34	86-89
	Representation In Central Government Offices.		
	Poor intake		
71.	Available information shows that in spite of all efforts made by the Government of India by way of allowing a number of concessions and relaxations in matters of recruitment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in services under them, there has been no appreciable increase in their overall representation in Class I, Class II and Class III posts. It is, therefore, desirable to reserve maximum prescribed number of vacancies, i.e. upto 50 per cent, for these people and apply reservation orders to cover cases of promotion by selection in so far as Class I and Class II posts are concerned	3.36–3.37	90

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	Liaison Officers		
72.	In spite of the appointment of the Liaison Officers to ensure proper working of service safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a large number of vacancies are being dereserved year after year due, at times, to lack of proper implementation of relevant orders. It should, therefore, be made one of the duties of the Liaison Officers to see that all prescribed steps are taken to attract persons from amongst these communitites before seeking dereservation of reserved vacancies. The recruiting authorities while sending proposals for dereservation of vacancies, should be instructed to record a note to the effect that the proposal is being made with full knowledge and concurrence of the Liaison Officer concerned. The Liaison Officer should also be made personally responsible for ensuring that there is no default in the implementation of relevant orders.	3.38–3.42	90-91
	Grouping of purely temporary and long-term temporary vacancies		
73.	There is a tendency in some of the Central Government Offices to pool together long-term and short-term vacancies while applying reservation orders. This results in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers being placed at the bottom of the combined select list and thus getting only ad-hoc and temporary appointments on the basis of promotion, depriving them of getting appointments against regular temporary vacancies. One such case that came to notice is under correspondence between the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting since February, 1970 without any satisfactory result yet. It is necessary that immediate action is taken to issue suitable clarification in the matter pointing out the right procedure to be followed in such cases to the authorities concerned in all Central Government Offices	3.43–3.45	92
	Abolition of viva-voce test		
74.	In the Central Water and Power Commission, viva-voce test has been prescribed for the selection of junior draftsman to check on qualities like personality, mental alertness etc. While it is understandable that such qualities may be required in the subordinate personnel engaged in activities like reception of V.I.Ps or maintenance of public relations, it is not clear why interviews to check on such qualities should form an indispensable part in the selection of junior technical/clerical personnel who may be required to work on the drawing table or perform desk work only. In their case, therefore, viva-voce test, where prescribed, should be done away with, at least in so far as the recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against reserved vacancies is concerned.	3.49–3.51	92-93
	Reservation for most Backward Castes		
75.	It will be desirable to make an endeavour to give better representation in the higher services to communities which may be found to be most backward amongst the Scheduled Castes, e.g. Sweepers and Scavengers who are at the lowest rung of the Hindu Caste hierarchy and, as such, deserve special consideration for their all round development	3.54–3.56	93
	Special Employment Cells		
76.	The Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, held by the Planning Commission in 1964, had recommended that "a Central executive authority fully qualified with power to nominate candidates against reserved vacancies should be established; in addition to services, this authority should be in general charge of proper implementation of the entire programme." This recommendation, along with others made at the above Seminar, was forwarded to the Chief ministers of the various States with a D.O. letter from late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, advising them "to take personal interest in seeing that complete action follows on these recommendations." It is, however, regretable that no action has been taken so far for setting up of such a Central Agency either in the Centre or in the States to ensure proper implementation of recruitment rules	3.57–3.58	94

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77.	Government of India can profitably follow the example of Government of Kerala of maintaining special rosters required for implementing reservation orders, at the Employment Exchanges. In each Employment Exchange, Special Cells on the lines of the Transfer Bureau can be set up with officers, if necessary, from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on it. All vacancies falling on reserved points in the special rosters maintained in Employment Exchanges can be immediately referred to this Special Cell, with which all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employment-seekers will be registered. The Cell will have the power to nominate Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against reserved vacancies to the Central Government offices concerned in such a manner as to ensure that, as far as possible, equal share of reserved category candidates is allowed to all offices so that reserved category candidates are not crowded in a few offices only. These Cells can evolve a procedure for testing candidates registered with them in order to classify them into various categories eligible for various types of posts. For posts which are required to be filled on the basis of competitive tests, such rosters can be maintained by the examining bodies like the Union Public Service Commission and the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management. Maintenance of such rosters by one Central Agency will ensure that the roster system works properly and effectively; also most of the vacancies, which at present cannot be reserved because only one or two vacancies may occur during a year, in a particular category of posts in an office, will also get reserved when routed through a central agency dealing with bulk vacancies received from various offices of the Government of India. Thus, more vacancies will get reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates if the rosters are maintained by a centralised agency, i.e. the Union Public Service Commission in respect of Class I and Class II posts and the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management and the Employment Exchanges in respect of Class III and Class IV posts	3.59–3.64	94-95
	Recruitment on Local or Regional Basis		
78.	The orders of the Government of India for reserving vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for which persons from particular localities or regions only are attracted, on the basis of local population of these communities, are likely to be misunderstood to mean that when recruitment is made by a Zonal Office of a Central Government Ministry or Department without any restriction of residence of the applicants, as against recruitment made limited to persons living in particular States and regions only, even then the reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be made on the basis of their population in their respective States and regions. It is, therefore, desirable that necessary clarifications in the matter are issued as early as possible	3.65–3.67	95
	All India Service		
79.	Available information shows that while in some of the All India Services like I.C.S./ I.A.S., I.P./I.P.S., I.F.S.(A), I. F.S.(B), Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, etc., the position is improving year after year, particularly in the case of the Scheduled Castes, the position in other Services is either erratic or indicative of no progress. The position in most of the Services for the Scheduled Tribes is rather poor and in the case of the Indian Statistical Service and the Indian Economic Service it is worse, both for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, particularly in their higher grades	3.68–3.69	95-97
	Reservation at Initial Constitution of a Service		
80.	The Government of India should take into account at least carried-forward vacancies when constituting a Service or at least agree to add these to the future vacancies as and when occurred in the newly constituted Services, for making reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3.70–3.74	97

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	Central Secretariate Services		
81.	Special efforts should be made to increase the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the various Central Secretariat Services by reserving for them upto 45 per cent of the vacancies in the examinations conducted for recruitment of persons to these Services, till their full quota is achieved	3.75–3.76	97-98
	Railway Services		
82.	Excepting in Class IV appointments, the percentage of recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been below the prescribed percentages in so far as the various Railway Services are concerned. Every effort should be made to expedite the entry of these people in these services. It appears that a large number of persons do qualify from among these communities for various secretariat jobs, but the authorities conducting such examinations/selections usually nominate only such number of candidates as are actually required to be appointed against available vacancies. It would be desirable if names of some of the qualified candidates are kept on the waiting list so that deficiency on account of certain candidates not reporting for duty can be met by nominating other candidates from that list	3.77–3.79	98-99
83.	Due to absorption of surplus casual labour/substitutes screened by the Screening Committee, posts in some of the Railway Services could not be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes for a few years. This action was apparently in violation of the reservation orders. If the Railway authorities found it necessary to absorb surplus casual labour/ substitutes, it should have been done only within the framework of the reservation rules and the reserved quota for Scheduled Tribes should not have been diverted to non-Scheduled Tribe persons in any case	3.80–3.81	99
84.	Other Ministries shoud also consider the desirability of setting up special cells on the lines of the one set up in the Railway Ministry with a Director and two Advisers-one each from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-to ensure proper implementation of various orders issued in connection with the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their respective services and posts	3.82	99-100
	Government of India Offices Abroad		
85.	The claims of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees should be considered sympathetically in case of appointments abroad, to enable them to acquire experience of working in the Government of India offices in foreign countries. Their stay in a foreign country for a couple of years will, by itself, be a very useful experience for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government servants and will help them a lot in broadening their outlook and bringing them up socially and economically. The Union Department of Supply have decided to give some relaxations in standards while considering cases of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees for being posted to the India Supply Missions in London and Washington. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms should take up the matter with other Ministries/Departments concerned of the Government of India for giving due relaxation in standards in case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, while selecting persons for postings abroad	3.86–3.88	100-101
	The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Secretariats		
86.	The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is competent, under the constitutional provisions, to call for required information from all wings of the Government. However, under a parliamentary convention, matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Speaker cannot be mentioned in any report, etc. of the Government that may be placed on the table of the House and become the subject of discussion in the House. This position has created an anomalous situation in which Commissioner is not able to do full justice to his duties in so far as the investigations of service safeguards in the Lok Sabha (and for that matter in the Rajya Sabha) Secretariats are concerned	3.89–3.90	101

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	Pre-Examination Training Centres		
87.	The results obtained at the Pre-examination Training Centres, particularly those situated at Madras and Patiala, are not encouraging. A complaint has also been received from ex-trainees of the Centre situated at Allahabad alleging mismanagement in their hostel, then under enquiry by the Ministry of Home Affairs . .	3.93–3.96	102-103
	Public Sector Undertakings		
	Labour/Trade Union and Reservation Orders		
88.	Certain Ministries of the Government of India, e.g. the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Department of Defence production of the Ministry of Defence, are of the view that implementation of the decision to extend reservations in promotions in the Public Sector Undertakings under their control, is beset with difficulties in the area of management-trade union relationship as this measure stands in the way of agreements regarding recruitment and promotions with these unions. The question is whether the constitutional safeguards in pursuance of which various rules and orders introducing reservations in matters of recruitment, promotions, etc., have been issued by the Government should have precedence over agreements with the labour and trade unions or *vice versa*. The Commissioner is strongly of the opinion that the constitutional safeguards, sacred as they are, should have precedence over any other considerations in such matters. All that is required to be done is for the Government to issue suitable directives to all such unions explaining that they have no jurisdiction over the working of service safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even before the issue of these orders extending reservation in posts filled by promotion on seniority basis, reservations existed, and are continued, in direct recruitment and in a limited manner even in promotions made on selection basis. If these Unions have understood the principle behind the existing orders, there is no reason why they should not be made to understand that under the same principle further concessions are being allowed to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees. In fact, we expect these Unions to fight for the rights of their Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe colleagues rather than to struggle against their interests; otherwise, the desire of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees to form their own Associations and Unions cannot be brushed aside lightly by saying that they should become members of the general Unions. The Ministry of Labour and Employment and other Ministries concerned should, therefore, consider the desirability of taking early steps to explain to all the concerned Unions that they should refrain from interfering with the working of service safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitutions	3.100–3.101	103-104
	Issue of a Comprehensive Directive		
89.	The Bureau of Public Enterprises has still to issue a further draft directive to the various Ministries for issue to the Public Undertakings regarding reservations in matters of confirmation, relaxation of standards for non-technical and quasi-technical Class III and Class IV posts, concession in fees for examinations, grant of travelling allowance for interviews/tests, annual inspection of rosters, training of Class I officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. etc. The issue of this directive has been delayed on account of hesitation on the part of the Bureau over the extension of reservation orders to posts filled by promotion, on account of the opposition of the labour unions to such a move. It would appear necessay that a comprehensive directive relating to all pending matters should be issued as early as possible by the Bureau. The problems arising out of the management-labour union relationship are not common to all public enterprises and wherever this probelm arises, it can be tackled and thrashed out in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the concerned labour unions	3.102	104

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	Representation in Services under the Public Sector Undertakings		
90.	Available information shows that representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Public Sector Undertakings is rather disappointing. This position is all the more regrettable and conspicuous when one notices that the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, herself had addressed her colleagues in important Ministries/Departments in August, 1969, voicing her concern on the lack of adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of various Public Sector Undertakings and calling upon them to devise suitable steps to ensure expected representation of these communities within the next two or three years. Shri Y.B. Chavan, the then Home Minister, had also written to some Ministers in January, 1970, informing them about the decision taken by the High Level Committee set up to review the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services, and suggesting that the Public Sector Undertakings which had not yet adopted the reservation orders should fall in line with the Government policy in this regard	3.103–3.104	104-105
	Special Study of largest Public Sector Enterprises		
91.	It is hoped that the findings of the study proposed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises of the 15 largest public sector enterprises regarding implementation of the directives issued to them, would result in improving the intake of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Public Sector Undertakings	3.105	105
	Reservations under the Apprenticeship Scheme		
92.	It is understood that the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Public Sector Undertakings is not improving, particularly in Class I posts, because the Undertakings are not getting the right type of technical personnel, like engineers, in the various branches of engineering. One manner to improve upon that position is to make use of the Apprencticeship Scheme run by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to train candidates in the various engineering trades. The Apprenticeship Act, 1961, however, did not contain any provision for reserving seats for apprenticeship training in industry for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, this provision has since been introduced in the Act, through an amendment, which provides that in every designated trade, training places shall be reserved by the employers concerned for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having regard to the population of these communities in the States concerned. This would, no doubt, go a long way in preparing Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for skilled jobs in the Public Sector Undertakings	3.105–3.106	105
	Advertisement of Reserved Vacancies.		
93.	Instances still come to notice where some of the Public Sector Undertakings, like the Garden Reach Workshop, Ministry of Defence, State Trading Corporation and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation (Ministry of Foreign Trade), did not indicate the exact number of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some of their advertisements. The Bureau of Public Enterprises and the concerned Ministries/Departments should advise all the Public Sector Undertakings to follow these instructions properly	3.107	105
	Defence Public Sector Undertakings.		
94.	The Department of Defence Production has taken keen interest in the recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in their Defence Public Sector Undertakings by issuing prompt instructions regarding the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Useful recommendations for the purpose have also been made at the Conference of the Chief Executives of these Undertakings and action on these has to be watched . .	3.108–3.110	105-108

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	State Farms Corporation of India		
95.	The special steps taken by the State Farms Corporation for increasing the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services, particularly the decision regarding creation of supernumarary posts on lower scales of pay to train these candidates and later absorbing them in regular grades are laudible and recommended for being follwed by other public undertakings as well. . . .	3.111–3.115	108
	Indian Oil Corporation		
96.	In spite of the decision of the Indian Oil Corporation, taken in the middle of 1970, to award dealerships to the unemployed Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Graduates and Engineers, available information shows that out of 94 Indane agencies and 1047 retail outlets (petrol pumps) allotted upto 1971, only one Indane agency and two retail outlets were allotted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. This clearly indicates that the policy of the Indian Oil Corporation of preferably alloting its agencies to persons belonging to these communities has remained only on paper. It is hoped that at least in future this policy will be implemented in right earnest and as large a number as possible of their dealerships and outlets will be allotted to the eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons	3.116	108
	State Trading Corporation		
97.	In order to locate suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for the posts of specialists in managerial cadres with specific experience of international trade, marketing, etc. like Engineers, Chemists, Pharmacists, Leather Technologists, Econometricians, Operational Researchers, Accountants, etc. (which could not be filled through general recruitment i.e. in competition with other general category candidates) the State Trading Corporation have introduced a special scheme for attracting young talent from these categories for appointment as Management Trainees and Managers in different cadres. This is a commendable step and should be a model for adoption by other Public Sector Undertakings also.	3.117–3.118	108-109
	Public Sector Banks		
98.	The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have given a number of useful suggestions to the Ministry of Finance for Completing the quota of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the various public sector banks, which should be accepted by that Ministry as early as possible in order that full quota of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is reached in these banks	3.119–3.122	109-110
	Nationalised Banks		
99.	Though as a result of various steps taken by the Government, the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the nationalised banks has somewhat improved, much more efforts are still required to be made to recruit adequate number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes persons in the services of these banks .	3.123–3.124	110
	International Airport Authority		
100.	Certain lapses on the part of the authorities concerned in the International Airport Authority of India for the recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons against reserved vacancies were brought to their notice and they have, in turn, issued suitable instructions to all concerned including their Regional Officers in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to follow the rules scrupulously. It is hoped that they will keep a proper watch in this respect	3.125	110
	Representation in State Governments and Union Territory Administrations		
	Actual representation in State/Union Territory Services		
101.	The latest information as regards the actual representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their Services has not been received from most of the State		

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	Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The limited information received indicates that the representation of these communities in their services is generally very poor and much more strenuous efforts are required to be made to accelerate the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the States and Union Territories	3.126	110
	Eradication of Mass Poverty in Maharashtra		
102.	The Government of Maharashtra have decided to reserve 80 per cent of vacancies in Government services and services of Government owned/sponsored/aided Corporations, Government operated industrial units, co-operative institutions and Zila Parishads for certain weaker sections of the community including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This indicates the extent of awareness on the part of that Government towards the uplift of the backward classes. The results of this scheme are being watched with interest	3.127	110-111
	Representation according to the population		
103.	In some of the States representation in services has not been allowed to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons on the basis of their respective population according to 1971 Census. The States in which lower percentages have been fixed should revise this to correspond to the population of these communities on the basis of 1971 Census .	3.128-3.129	111
	Concessions and relaxations as compared to those allowed by the Government of India		
104.	The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have advised the State Governments to examine the scale of concessions/relaxations allowed to their Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees and see to what extent they fall short of concessions/relaxations allowed to them by the Government of India, in order to bring them at par with those orders. It is hoped that all the State Governments will take suitable action on those lines urgently	3.131–	111
	Maintenance of Common Rosters at the Employment Exchanges		
105.	The Government of Kerala have ordered the maintenance of common rotation registers by each Employment Exchange in respect of posts of same category, pay and status in order to ensure proper implementation of reservation orders. This is a commendable measure to check on avoidable dereservation of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates when such records are maintained in individual Government offices. It also limits the number of authorities for maintaining such a record which incidentally makes it easy to have effective check and control on their proper maintenance. It is recommended that other States may also consider the desirability of following this procedure in order to plug the loopholes that result in a large number of vacancies getting unreserved year after year	3.135	113
	Exchange of Reserved vacancies between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		
106.	The period of carrying forward of reserved vacancies varies from State to State. It is suggested that all States should make a uniform provision of three recruitment years as the period of carry forward of unfilled reserved vacancies. The procedure of exchanging reserved vacancies in the last year of carry-forward, between those reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as is being followed by the Government of India and some State Governments should also be made applicable to their respective services and posts by all State Governments to ensure that reserved vacancies do not get altogether lost to the reserved communities taken together but may become available to the other reserved category people before being finally declared as unreserved	3.142–3.144	114-115

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	Protection at the Time of Retrenchment		
107.	The judgement of the Andhra Pradesh High Court against the Government orders for giving protection from retrenchment of temporary Scheduled Caste/Tribe Government employees should, if their representation is below the prescribed percentage be examined by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to find out what other steps could be taken to sustain the prescribed percentages of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central as well as State Government services. The fact remains that one effective step that can be taken to provide adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State services and posts is to ensure that till they do not form the desired percentage in these services and posts, they are not retrenched	3.167–3.169	118-119
	Special Cells		
108.	The States which have not yet opened special cells to ensure effective implementation of all schemes and the special provisions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should take immediate action to set up such cells	3.170	119
109.	The Government concerned should sanction, if necessary, suitable number of posts for setting up of special cells to watch the working of various safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, even in relaxation of the ban on creation of non-Plan posts or by treating such posts as Plan posts	3.171–3.173	119-120
	State level Pre-examination Training Centres		
110.	Available information shows that excepting in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala (for Scheduled Castes only), performance of the Pre-examination Training Centres opened at the State level to train the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes persons for competitive examinations, was poor. It is apparent that stricter measure are required to be taken to improve on the training facilities at these Centres. . .	3.174–3.175	120
111.	It should be made obligatory on that part of the candidates receiving training in the State level Pre-examination Training Centres to appear at the examinations for which they have been trained	3.176	120
112.	There should be a suitable programme for a short-term training for *viva-voce* for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees at the Pre-examination Training Centres after they have succeeded in the written tests, so that their chance of finally getting through the *viva-voce* tests are improved	3.177	120
	Appointment in the State level autonomous and statutory bodies		
113.	It appears that some State Governments are experiencing legal difficulties in enforcing reservation orders in corporations and autonomous bodies under their control. It is but desirable that all the State Governments should issue directives to the Public Sector Undertakings and other autonomous bodies and corporations under their control providing reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services of these bodies has been done in the case of the Public Sector Undertakings under as control of the Government of India. Any difficulties, legal or otherwise, in the way of taking this step should be examined and dealt with, as early as possible . .	180–3.183	121
	Appointments in the High Courts		
114.	It appears that no specific representation is allowed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matters of appointment of judges in the High Courts. As will be seen from the definition of "The State", given in article 12 of the Constitution, this term includes the judicial wing of the Government also. As such, the provisions of articles 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution are automatically applicable to the making of appointments of judges and other staff in the High Courts. There is no doubt that the orders that the executive wing of the Government may issue for giving representation in their services and posts to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, may not *ipso-facto* be applicable to the appointments of judges and other staff in the		

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	High Courts. The High Courts can definitely have their own set of corresponding rules to give effect to the provisions of article 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution. It is, therefore, strongly recommended that early steps should be taken to allow benefits of safeguards provided in articles 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution in matters of appointments of judges and other staff of the High Courts, to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unless this step is taken, the authorities concerned are likely to ignore the desirability of appointing judges and other staff in the High Courts from amongst these communities. The pointed attention to this problem can be ensured only through reservations, when alone the appointing authorities are expected to make efforts to find suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for these posts	3.187	121-122
	Recruitment of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in the local bodies' services		
115.	From the limited information available, it is clear that reservation orders are not being followed with any seriousness by the local bodies in the States. It would appear necessary that all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations should issue suitable instructions to the local bodies for providing reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services under them and devise ways and means to watch proper implementation of these instructions	3.193	122
	On-the-spot Studies		
116.	Suitable urgent action should be taken by the authorities concerned in the Government of India Presses at Faridabad and Nilokheri, the Union Department of Social Welfare, the Union Department of Civil Aviation, the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs, the Air India and the Government of Maharashtra to overcome the shortcomings found in the implementation of the reservation orders during the course of studies undertaken in their respective offices by the Study Teams of the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3.204	125-129
117.	A special on-the-spot study made in the case of alleged harassment of a Scheduled Caste Craft Teacher in a Government Higher Secondary School in district Shivpuri, Madhya Pradesh, showed that many of the allegations levelled by the said teacher were correct. It is hoped that the State Government will take urgent action to set right the wrong done to this Scheduled Caste Teacher	3.205	129-130
	University Services		
118.	In some of the Universities, reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not allowed in their services and posts, particularly on the teaching side. This is rather unfortunate, particularly now when qualified Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are forthcoming in a larger number in the specialised field of teaching and it should be possible for the universities to secure services of suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for at least some of the categories of posts under them. It is suggested that the desirability of bringing teaching jobs under the purview of reservation orders should be considered seriously by the authorities concerned and suitable instructions issued at the earliest. It is feared that unless reservations are provided in these posts, even duly qualified candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be ignored for appointment. The potential for employment under the Universities is quite large and it is necessary that a part of this potential is acquired for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to improve the overall employment situation of these two weaker sections of the society. The enlightened bodies like the Universities should be much more generous in this matter as nobody can understand the constitutional provisions better than those who are connected with education and are responsible for training the youth of the country in the best traditions laid down by the makers of our Constitution	3.206–3.209	130

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	Legislation for Providing Reservations		
119.	An important and effective measure that can be adopted for ensuring proper implementation of reservation rules is to undertake legislation for the purpose. It can be argued that the Government have no power to legislate for this purpose because where such a power is intended to be given to the Government, it is clearly mentioned in the Constitution itself, as is the case of clause (3) of article 16 of the Constitution which empowers Parliament to make any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, a State or Union Territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Territory, prior to such employment or appointment. This view would not appear to be correct because, while on such provision has been made in article 15 of the Constitution, there is a free mention of punishment for discrimination of the types mentioned in that article, against any citizen of India, in the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. In fact, legal opinion obtained in the matter shows that under article 246 of the Constitution, both Parliament and the State Legislature have exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, in which entry No. 70 of List I deals with Central Services and entry No. 41 in List II with State Services. As such, Government are competent to pass a law to provide for reservation of vacancies and employment opportunities in favour of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in the Central as well as the State Government services and posts. Inspite of the executive instructions issued from time to time for giving proper representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government and State Government services, the position in that regard is still not satisfactory. Government should, therefore, seriously consider the desirability of undertaking legislation for the introduction of reservations in the services and posts under the Central as well as the State Governments and also in the public sector undertakings, statutory bodies, etc. under their control	3.210–3.212	131
	Services Under Voluntary Agencies		
120.	The Government of Maharashtra have issued orders to the recognised voluntary agencies receiving Government grants, to employ backward class candidates on their staff at all levels, if the total strength of the employees of the institution concerned exceeds ten. That Government have directed the authorities concerned to include a condition to the above effect in the rules for giving grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies. The action taken by the Maharashtra Government is a step in the right direction and it is recommended that Central, as well another State Governments, should issue similar instructions in order to increase the scope of employment for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons	3.213–3.214	131
	Private Sector Services		
121.	Suitable steps should be taken to induce private sector and enterprises to encourage recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services. One way of doing this could be to provide that whenever any private employer seeks financial assistance in terms of loan from the Government or from a nationalised bank or any Financial Corporation controlled by the Government, one of the conditions for granting loan should be that the employer concerned will follow the rules of reservations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in his establishment. It is hoped that this question would be examined by the Government in order to secure representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in private enterprises, as well. In so far as persuasive methods are concerned, it is worth mentioning that the Ministry of Industrial Development have already appealed to the private sector employers to give due representation to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in employment in the private sector; but the progress made in this direction has been rather insignificant. Now that qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are forthcoming in larger numbers even for various fields		

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	of specialisation, it should be possible for the private sector establishments to secure the services of suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for several categories of post under them. All that is needed is a desire on their part to help their comparatively unfortunate brethren—the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	3.215–3.218	132
122.	The authorities concerned in the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Limited, Jamshedpur have, expressed full agreement with the proposal of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to give due representation to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in their establishments. With that object in view, they have provided that in all employment they would give preference to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided they possess the requisite background for performing the type of work and shouldering the responsibilities involved in the various jobs. They have also agreed to give preference to them in their recruitments as full term apprentices and for other training schemes by relaxing the minimum marks laid down for eligibility for such apprenticeship. This example should be followed by other reputed private enterprises as well	3.220	132
	Employment Exchanges		
123.	Information received from the various Employment Exchanges in the country shows that though the number of placements affected by them has increased during the year 1972, as compared to 1971, the percentage of placements to registrations showed a decline both in the case of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The number of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on Live Registers at the end of the year 1972 also increased considerably as compared to the year 1971, which is a matter of concern particularly when a large number of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remained unfilled during these years. In order to improve upon the position the Department of Labour and Employment had proposed the creation of special cells both at the headquarters of the office of the Director-General of Employment and Training and in the offices of the Directors of Employment in all the States. The proposal still appears to be at the stage of examination. It is suggested that these Cells should not only deal with the Government employers but also with the Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory Bodies which provide a great employment potential in the country.	3.222–3.223	133
124.	The Central Directorate of Employment Exchanges has addressed the State Directorates of Employment on the question of co-opting one representative each of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe organisations working in the district, as members of the District Committee of Employment attached to each Employment Exchange, in order to facilitate the selection of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants in the Government services and posts and promoting their employment position. This is a good suggestion; but it is apprehended that inclusion of a representative from each of such organisations on the District Employment Committee may become unwieldy and give rise to the multiplicity of such organisations for personal ends. Inclusion of one or two Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe members on each District Committee will ensure the safeguarding of the interests of these classes at the time of election. To accommodate all the well established organisations working for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these Committees, one or two members can be nominated on rotational basis from various such organisations. .	3.226	134
	Caste Prejudices in Government Offices		
125.	A number of cases have come to notice indicating prejudices existing, at times in Government offices against the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees. In one case, a senior officer, alleged to be prejudiced against a particular Scheduled Caste Officer in a State, on the basis of caste, tried to spoil his confidential report indicating that the Scheduled Caste Officer concerned exhibits partiality when dealing with persons belonging to his own community and on that account he needs to be watched. It is the avowed policy of the Government, both at the Centre and the States, to try		

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	to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in all possible manners in their economic, social and educational welfare. It is understood that this particular Scheduled Caste Officer is known for his dedication for helping the downtrodden people. If, therefore, this officer has tried to show some consideration to the Scheduled Caste and/or Scheduled Tribe persons, in the course of his dealings with them, his action should ordinarily have been praised and he should have been encouraged in that respect. Instead, this has been used as a weapon against him to indicate that he is partial to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One can understand when an adverse entry is made in the confidential report of an officer who ignores the claims of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons for employment under the Government. But an entry of the type illustrated above clearly indicates the prejudicial mind of the Reporting Officer against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, calling for suitable action against him.	3.231–3.232	148
	Action against erring officers		
126.	While it is true that the Government of India have been reviewing the position from time to time and have taken some measures for improving the intake of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against vacancies reserved for them, the results achieved so far do not conform to the declared policy of the Government of India. One of the important reasons for this situation is that due attention is not, at times, paid by the authorities concerned to the relevant rules at the time of filling reserved vacancies. In such cases, it would appear necessary to take suitable action against the erring officers, if it is found that any Scheduled Caste and/or Scheduled Tribe person has not been allowed his due on account of careless handling of his case. It is hoped that suitable instructions will be issued to all concerned emphasising on taking even disciplinary action, if warranted, against the erring officers, in such cases. . . .	3.233–3.234	148-149
	Curb on unconstitutional and anti-Government Policy Activities		
127.	Certain unconstitutional and anti-Government policy activities on the part of some unscrupulous and misguided non-Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have come to the notice of the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which are indicative of perverted thinking prevailing among a few ignorant persons who believe that it is wrong to take any steps for the social, economic and educational upliftment of the communities who have been left far behind in the race of general development in the country due to the ill-doings of our own society. They apparently appear to believe that the so-called higher-ups should be allowed to continue monopolising the enjoyment of civic rights even at the cost of their own unfortunate brethren belonging to the weaker sections. There is no doubt that such occassional and isolated outbursts of anti-constitutional and anti-Government policy feelings cannot deter the Government from continuing its endeavours to lift up the weaker sections of the society in accordance with the constitutional provisions. The fact, however, remains that if these unfortunate trends are not checked in time and the persons concerned, whose activities apparently amount to contempt of the Constitution, are brought to book promptly, these unsocial, anti-constitutional and anti-government feelings may spread and create a situation which may later become uncontrollable. It is feared that if this tendency is allowed to develop, it may lead to creating an avoidable and unfortunate gulf between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on one hand and the rest on the other. Such a situation will apparently not be in the general interest of the nation and is sure to work against the principle of national intregation. One of the effective measures for putting a stop to such destructive tendencies is to take urgent suitable steps to enable the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to get full quota of 15 per cent and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reservations provided for them in the Central Government Services, and similar targets laid down for them in the various State Government services, in as near a future as possible. Rough calculations made indicate that if the things are allowed to go at the present pace, it will take about three decades to reach the targets in view even in the case of recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and		

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	Scheduled Tribes in I.A.S. in which they have already reached 7 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. In so far as the Central Class I Services and posts are concerned, the Scheduled Castes have reached hardly 2.50 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes 0.50 per cent and in Class II services and posts 4.06 per cent and 0.50 per cent respectively. In the case of these services and posts, therefore, it will take many more decades to reach the targets of 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 7½ per cent for the Scheduled Tribes. Apparently, one cannot afford to wait for such a long time for giving proper representation to these communities in the State Services and that makes it all the more imperative on the part of the State to take all possible steps so that the representation of these communities reaches the limits prescribed for the purpose, as early as possible. When that is achieved, it should be possible for the Government to do away with the reservations in the Services and thus put a stop to the destructive and unhealthy tendencies mentioned above	3.235–3.237	149
	CHAPTER 4—UNTOUCHABILITY		
128.	It is hoped that the Report of the Joint Committee on the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1972 would be discussed soon by Parliament and the Untouchability (Offences) Act, suitably amended to help in the early eradication of untouchability in all parts of the country	4.3	152
129.	The number of cases registered under the Untouchability (Offences) Act does not indicate the extent of the practice of untouchability which pervades in various forms in many parts of the country. The small number of convictions indicates the loopholes in the Act which, it is hoped, would be eliminated after the Act is amended on the lines recommended by the Joint Committee.	4.5	152
130.	It is recommended that the State Governments other than Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Tripura should consider the instructions issued by the Maharashtra High Court for effective implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act and for including the Act in the syllabi of training of officers for various wings of the Government	4.6	152-153
131.	It is felt that one of the surest ways of eradicating untouchability is to constitute Mobile Police Squads which detect cases of social disabilities on their own and prosecute the offenders. It is hoped that under the special provisions proposed to be made in the Fifth Five Year Plan, it will be possible to set up Special Police Cells at the State and District levels to undertake prompt enquiries into all complaints involving offences against the members of Scheduled Castes and to initiate action into cases of untouchability according to law	4.14	154
132.	Inter-caste marriages between the Scheduled Caste and caste-Hindus should be encouraged by the State Governments in all possible ways. If such marriages take place in large number in our society, it would strike at the very roots of the problems of casteism and untouchability. Some of the steps taken by the State Governments of Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu in this regard are commendable, but there is need to further encourage the inter-caste married couples by assuring them that their children would get free education at all stages regardless of the income of the family. At the same time, it is necessary that inter-caste married couples should be given preference in the matter of recruitment to Government posts, allotment of land, house sites and houses so that these symbols of a casteless society are given due recognition by the nation	4.20	155
133.	The police authorities in all States and Union Territories should ensure that in the police messes there is only one common kitchen from which every one is served meals and there is no restriction in regard to the sitting arrangements.	4.23	156

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134.	The State Government of Gujarat and the Trade Unions of the workers should take up the question of employment of Scheduled Castes in the weaving departments in all textile mills in the State. A large number of sick textile mills have been taken over by the Central Government and a beginning could be made in these mills by employment of Scheduled Caste workers in the weaving departments	4.23	156
135.	The surveys regarding the prevalence of untouchability conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh make it abundantly clear that untouchability in one form or another is practised in many parts of the country. The problem continues to be acute and requires strenuous efforts on the part of the Government and non-official agencies to eradicate it	4.24	161
	CHAPTER 5—CASES OF ATROCITIES AND HARASSMENT		
136.	Many of the atrocities perpetrated on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were committed by the landlords, Government employees including police, panchayat members etc. and these can be stopped if all persons realise their social obligations towards these under privileged sections of the society. The social workers and political parties, at all levels, should launch a massive movement to rid the body politic of social inequalities	5.1	162
137.	The less number of representations received from the Scheduled Tribes should not be taken to mean that they are receiving favourable treatment at the hands of non-tribals. The fact, however, remains that the tribals living in inaccessible parts of the country are exploited in various ways by the non-tribals. Because of the absence of a field agency it has not been possible for this organisation to establish a close contact with the tribals living in these areas	5.4	162-163
138.	The Ministry of Home Affairs has been collecting information on a regular basis from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, regarding the number of cases of atrocities committed on the members of Scheduled Castes. It is recommended that the Ministry should also collect statistics about the incidence of violence and harassment against members of Scheduled Tribes on a regular basis . .	5.6	163
139.	For safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Central Government have made a number of specific suggestions to the State Governments which should be strictly followed	5.7	163
140.	The view generally held that Scheduled Caste persons are not illtreated and discriminated in towns and cities where regours of caste system are not rigidly observed, does not hold good. It is out of compulsion that in hotels, some housing colonies, public transport and educational institutions, Scheduled Castes are not discriminated. However, in some cases, if a Scheduled Caste person succeeds in securing some shelter in a city and his caste is discovered later on he is subjected to all types of humiliation and forced to search for other alternative accommodation. Most of these persons, are, therefore, forced to live in the slum areas where their kith and kin are already living. This segregation of Scheduled Castes affects the development of the personality of their children and thus they develop an inferiority complex . .	5.13	164-165
141.	The alleged beating and harassment of a Scheduled Caste Government servant employed under the Government of Gujarat, who had married a non-Scheduled Caste lady, by high caste Government servants at Ahmedabad on the night of 3rd October, 1973, indicates the mental attitude of the educated high Caste Government servants who are not free from caste prejudices	5.15	165
142.	The most shameful part of the incident relating to the branding of Scheduled Caste women of Madhuban village in Saharsa district, Bihar is that this whole sad incident which went on for hours was watched by hundreds of villagers and not a single person		

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	came forward to stop this inhuman act. The elected village leaders as well as Government functionaries failed to render any assistance. The police also did not act very promptly after the receipt of the news and the doctor incharge of the hospital was callous in the treatment given to the victims. It is observed that the office bearers of the Panchayat particularly the Mukhia and Sarpanch did not take necessary preventive action prior to the occurrence of the tragedy. It is, therefore, suggested that action should be initiated against the office bearers of the Panchayat for their negligence. Steps should also be taken to allot the available Government waste land to landless Scheduled Caste families and given them the actual possession of that land for cultivation. Since villagers of Madhuban failed to discharge their duties in protecting the 4 poor Harijan women, it should be considered whether punitive fine should be imposed on the villagers. It is also recommended that departmental enquiry should be instituted to find out if there was any lapse on the part of the doctor concerned in not giving required medicines including the injections to the affected Scheduled Caste ladies. Efforts should also be made by the State Government in the Education and Welfare Department to increase the enrolment of Scheduled Caste Children in the primary classes to atleast 50% and for that purpose additional funds should be provided by the State Education Department. It is also recommended that the number of hostels should be considerably increased to cover alteast 20% Scheduled Caste students.	5.18 and 5.19	166
143.	The exploitation of the Scheduled Tribe women folk by the outsiders, who come to eke out their living in the tribal areas, deserves condemnation. The State Governments of West Bengal and Orissa should launch prosecution in these cases to stop this immoral practice	5.24	167
144.	The decision to 'sacrifice' a Scheduled Caste person in a village in Nagpur district of Maharashtra State in August, 1972 was arrived at a meeting of the villagers which was also attended by members of the village Panchayat	5.25	167
145.	For improving the conditions of Scheduled Castes in the district of Banda, Uttar Pradesh, it is suggested that efforts should be made to investigate and remedy the local socio-economic factors so as to prevent recurrence of incidents of atrocities and social boycott of Scheduled Castes. It is also suggested that police must investigate the cases reported to them and expedite their disposal. This can be achieved if the instructions contained in the recent circulars issued by the District Superintendent of Police are followed by the Station House Officers and others concerned. Confidence among the Scheduled Castes can also be restored by appointing lawyers to deal with their land and harassment cases	5.29	169
146.	Apart from starting new hostels for the Scheduled Castes in the Banda District from Backward Classes Sector as well as General Sector, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh should ensure that about 10 to 15 percent seats are reserved for general category students in Backward Classes hostels and similarly about 10 to 15 percent seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in general hostels. In order to help the Scheduled Caste persons in Banda District, the State Government may consider the desirability of appointing more persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Revenue as well as Police Departments at the lower level. The Government of India may also sanction some special projects such as Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers and Small Farmers Development Agency in the district so that small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers may be helped. Special care must be exercised so that Scheduled Castes derive full benefit from these schemes, when sanctioned. The State Government should also take steps to expedite the distribution of cultivable waste land held by the Government and provide necessary agricultural inputs so that Scheduled Castes may develop them for cultivation purposes. The revised land ceiling bill passed by the Vidhan Sabha should be enacted at an early date and the surplus land available should be distributed to Scheduled Castes. Steps must also be taken to give the actual possession of land allotted to Scheduled Castes for cultivation according to a time-bound programme. The Nationalised Banks may also be approached to		

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	help Scheduled Caste persons by advancing loans to them for starting poultry, dairy, piggery, etc. The State Government may also encourage Kols and Muchh Bandhias to form cooperatives for exploitation of minor forest produce and stone work respectively. The State Government may also make arrangements for the marketing of these goods	5.29	169
147.	Action should be taken by the Government of Uttar Pradesh under Section 374 of the Indian Penal Code, so that the powerful section of the village community are not allowed to use the weapon of social and economic boycott against the Scheduled Castes	5.30	170
148.	The carelessness and irresponsible behaviour of the Police Patil in a village in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra State in using the Scheduled Castes' drinking water wells for irrigation of his fields led to the death of 12 persons due to pollution of the water. It was observed that even after the death of these persons the Neo-Buddhists were not allowed to draw water from the well used by the caste Hindus and the water was poured into the utensils of the Neo-Buddhists	5.32	170
149.	Sometimes the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe landless agriculturists, who agitate for justice are branded as naxalite without bothering to find out the main cause of their agitation. If the existing land legislations and executive measures are implemented properly, a large number of cases of harassment and atrocities which are reported will disappear. It is, therefore, suggested that cases involving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matters of land should be reviewd with sympathy and fairness so that they are assured of full justice.	5.34	170
150.	The reasons for the high drop out among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are many. Irregular and late disbursement of scholarships is one of them. It is desirable that the students belonging to these communities should be encouraged at every stage of their educational career by the teachers to kindle a spirit of competition amongst them. On account of low rates of post-matric scholarships and limited number of seats, students belonging to these communities are also not able to get admission in general hostels. The discrimination in matters of admission to general hostels and in messing arrangements should be done away with.	5.35	171
151.	The incident of the death of a Scheduled Caste student in a Polytechnic in Hathras, Uttar Pradesh, on 14th December, 1972 was investigated by the Commissioner. After visiting the Polytechnic it was observed that the murder was the result of long negligence on the part of Polytechnic authorities for the last ten years to bring about healthy relationship between the Scheduled Caste and non-scheduled caste students. It is, therefore, suggested that the State Government should consider the desirability of running the Polytechnic themselves and the system of common messing should be introduced immediately in the hostel attached to the Polytechnic. It is also suggested that the students belonging to 'advanced' communities who assured the Commissioner that they would help in starting the common mess in the Polytechnic should be encouraged and after some time it should be ascertained how far this has been translated into practice. Compensation to the family of the deceased should be paid by the Government. Wherever the rooms of the hostel have to be shared it should be ensured that students belonging to different communities are accommodated in the same room. It is also suggested that a Committee should be formed of the prominent citizens of Hathras to look into the grievances of Scheduled Caste students and suggest measures for their redressal at the earliest possible oppurtunity. Instructions should also be given to the local police officers that immediate steps must be taken on the cases reported about untouchability and harassment meted out to Scheduled Caste students. It is also recommended that the State Government should issue instructions for reserving a certain percentage of vacancies in the Polytechnic and educational institutions for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. The warden of the hostel attached to the M.G. Polytechnic, Hathras should stay in the hostel and get together of the students staying in the Polytechnic should be arranged.	5.36 & 37	171-172

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152.	As recommended in the Annual Report for the year 1969-70, group messes functioning on the basis of castes should be discouraged forthwith and the State Government of Uttar Pradesh should see that discriminatory treatment is not meted out to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in regard to the messing arrangements. . .	5.39	172
153.	The problem of harassment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has to be tackled on two fronts, firstly the Central and State Governments have to ensure prompt and effective investigation of all complaints made by members of these communities and see that deterrent punishment is given to the offenders. The various protective measures undertaken for safeguarding the interests of these people should be implemented properly by an administrative agency committed to the welfare of these people. Individual responsibility should be fixed in cases of failure and punishment given to the defaulters in executing properly the developmental schemes. Secondly, all sections of the society should be involved in the task of safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in this endeavour the non-official agencies should play an important role by remaining vigilant and using their influence in the settlement of harassment cases in the initial stages before they take an ugly turn.	5.41	172
	CHAPTER 6—DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS		
154.	One of the important reasons for the slow progress relating to the girls hostels scheme has been ascribed to the fact that the central grant has tended to be an isolated effort. The scope of the scheme requires to be extended so that provisions for construction of buildings, stipends, maintenance of hostels and facilities for meeting the special requirements of girls are made. The stipend portion and the expenditure for management should be provided by the State Governments who should also provide hostel superintendents.	6.9	175
155.	All the State Governments Union Territory Administrations should identify the most backward communities amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and made all efforts to bring them to the level of other communities.	6.12	176
156.	The work of Research and Training, including collection of statistics, monitoring and evaluation are important requisites in developmental planning. It is more important in case of persons belonging to backward classes because the essential statistical data about them is badly lacking. It is essential that a reporting and evaluation system is built up to provide a continuous and reliable data at the State and Central Government levels. This can enable the Government to take corrective measures in time. .	6.16	177
157.	For improvement in the working conditions of sweepers and scavengers, maximum effort requires to be made so that the sweepers and scavengers do not come in direct contact with the nightsoil. For this purpose, it is necessary that besides the wheel barrows scheme and construction of flush out latrines, near the places of their work, small buildings with arrangements for taking bath and keeping a pair of clean clothes in the cup-boards are made so that the workers can wash themselves and put on clean clothes after finishing their duties. It is also necessary that all efforts should be made to divert sweepers and scavengers to non-caste based occupations. For this purpose special schemes should be taken up.	6.18	177
158.	In the districts having a sizeable concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, an additional Government Pleader should be appointed specifically to protect the interests of persons belonging to these categories. Once a person has been nominated to take care of the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, he on his own can propose action where he finds that injustice is being done to the members of these communities. It is necessary that a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for giving legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be initiated by the Ministry of Home Affairs.	6.28	179

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159.	The Ministry of Home Affairs have taken initiative in holding meetings with the concerned Central Ministries and State Governments to influence the formulation of plans by the concerned authorities taking into consideration the special needs of backward classes. These meetings proved useful in impressing upon the concerned central ministries their responsibility of sponsoring central schemes for special areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. To ensure that there is balanced growth of tribal regions, the Central Ministries should give suitable directions in the formulation of State Sector Schemes so that the objective in the Plan for eradication of disparities between different areas and classes could be achieved. The discussions with the State Governments revealed the important role that the State Planning Departments and the Tribal/Harijan/Social Welfare Departments have to play in ensuring that in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the main thrust of development for the backward classes comes from the general sector resources.	6.35	180-181
160.	It is considered necessary that as a first step the contents of the schemes implemented by every Department should be examined to incorporate in the scheme itself suitable relaxation and modification necessary to enable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to derive adequate benefits from the schemes. The second step should be to allocate sizeable funds in the budgets of respective Departments to be spent in ameliorating the conditions of these communities. The third step should be that the State Finance Departments should not approve the budget proposals of the Departments until they have indicated the amount of money that would be spent on these communities. It should be made obligatory that under each Major head the proposed amount to be spent on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is indicated separately. This would also make it possible to find out the actual flow of funds from the general sector for the welfare of backward classes.	6.36	181
161.	The persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not getting due attention from the Banks in helping them to take up business activities. If it is felt that the compilation of information regarding the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe borrowers would involve considerable amount of work for the Banks, it is suggested that instructions may be issued for separate earmarking of loan to be advanced at concessional rates of interest to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	6.39	181-182
	CHAPTER 7—LAND, AGRICULTURE AND FOREST		
162.	The test of the sincerity of the concerned authorities would be judged by the actual allotment of surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It will be necessary to set up an organisation at the district level for speedy allotment of surplus lands. .	7.7	183
163.	In tribal areas where land records are not up-to-date, position should be ascertained and a quick-on-the spot enquiry should be conducted and on the basis of such enquiry the records should be made up-to-date within a period of 6 months. The State Governments concerned should give top priority to this item of work and appoint necessary additional staff forthwith. It is felt that the work of completion of land records in tribal areas has not received adequate attention of the authorities concerned and this is a field in which the Central Government should financially help the State Governments for completion of land records as a time bound programme to be completed as early as possible. Agricultural lands should be allotted to tribals on permanent ownership basis so that they could procure long term finance for developmental purpose and medium term loan for agricultural purposes. Necessary legislative protection should also be provided to such assignees of land.	7.9	184
164.	Alienation of tribal land should be prohibited as it may create problems in the State. The necessity of proper survey of the holdings of various people particularly tribals is essential because in many cases tribals from outside Meghalaya such as Mizos and others are buying land particularly between Gauhati and Shillong, etc., from poor Khasi		

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	people. Prohibition of sale of land in this manner needs consideration of the State Government. It has been experienced that besides weakening the economic condition of Scheduled Tribe persons, land alienation embitters the attitude of tribals and leads to a great deal of discontentment amongst them. It also appears that majority of the States having tribal population have not done enough in taking note of all the land alienation cases and taking up the work of restoration of such land in right earnest.	7.13	185
165.	All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should examine the legislation enacted by the State Governments of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh regarding the alienation of tribal land with a view to incorporating in their existing legislation measures which would plug the loopholes and help in the restoration of alienated land to the tribals. It has been observed that a large number of suits have been filed in the law courts to delay the implementation of land legislation undertaken in different States/ Union Territories for protecting the interests of Scheduled Tribes. This dilatory action on the part of the non-tribals needs to be curbed sternly. It is recommended that the jurisdiction of ordinary civil courts should be excluded in the matters relating to the implementation of protective legislation and Article 31(B) of the Constitution should be utilised by including in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution the various regulations/laws passed for protecting the interests of Scheduled Tribes so that it may not be possible to challenge such enactments as violative of any Fundamental Rights. It is hoped that this suggestion would be given a serious consideration by the Central Government by suitably amending the Constitution so that one of the causes of tribal unrest, namely, the alienation of tribal land is put a stop to and the alienated land restored to tribal people.	7.14	185
166.	The Government of Punjab has taken a very good step in setting up an enquiry committee, but full justice will be done only when complete action is taken on its recommendations and guilty persons are suitably punished. It is felt that in the State of Haryana where surplus rural evacuee agricultural land was also set aside for allotment to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, a committee on similar lines should be set up to detect cases of unauthorised occupation of evacuee land and deal with them strongly. Other States/Union Territories should also set up Committees to examine how far the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have really benefited from the various laws and instructions framed for allotment of cultivable lands to them.	7.17	186
167.	The State Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department should be represented on the evaluation committees at the district level for dissemination of information regarding the availability of land and giving help to the tribals in submitting applications for allotment of land. The working of Agricultural Cooperative Societies should be studied by the State Tribal Research and Development Institute from time to time so that corrective steps can be initiated.	7.18	186
168.	The step taken by the Zilla Parishad, Kolhapur in constructing special community irrigation wells for Scheduled Caste persons deserves to be emulated by the Panchayat Raj Bodies in the State of Maharashtra and other State Governments. . . .	7.20	187
169.	The Government of Rajasthan has undertaken a good scheme of reimbursing the interest payable by the cultivators belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on loans taken by them for construction of wells for irrigation purposes from the financial institutions like Cooperative Banks, Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks. Similar schemes should be undertaken by other States/Union Territories.	7.21	187
170.	The Governments of the States having sizeable population of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons should start colonisation schemes for these categories of people. Efforts must be made to make this programme a success by providing irrigational facilities and posting right type of personnel to maintain proper supervision over the functioning of the colonies.	7.26	188

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171.	Innumerable complaints are made by the tribals against the working of the State Forest Departments and at times minor forest officials harass the Scheduled Tribes in various ways. The whole approach of the Forest Departments needs to be reoriented and they must consider the development of the tribal people living in the forest areas their responsibility as much as the protection of the forests.	7.27	188
172.	The Working Group on "Tribal Development Programmes based on Forest" have made important recommendations and it is hoped that the Central and State Governments would consider them so that the tribals living in the forest areas are given protection and their economy is suitably developed.	7.28	188
173.	Development of tribal areas where industrial projects are set up, should take place along with the setting up of the industrial projects. The projects should themselves provide adequate funds for the purpose. The State Social Welfare Departments, however, have to play an important role in ensuring that the interests of the displaced Scheduled Tribe persons are protected by initiating studies, preparing plans and providing for those items which may not fall within the responsibility of the projects or for which resources may not be available from general development funds. For this purpose, funds must be provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments so that adverse impact of industrial ventures in the tribal areas are mitigated. A Committee consisting of local officers and representatives of the affected families should also be constituted for satisfactory rehabilitation of the displaced families. Industrial Training Institutes should also be set up to train the young persons of the affected families so that they can be absorved in the projects as skilled or semi-skilled workers. It is felt that as only compensation in cash is not the right answer to the problem of rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribe persons suitable developed Land adjacent to their settlement should be given so that they can start agriculture immediately. Facilities like development of small scale industries, consumers cooperative societies, etc., should be provided in such rehabilitation colonies so that the displaced families do not face much hardship and they do not become prey to the unscrupulous moneylenders and exploitors.	7.33	191
174.	Although there is no flaw in the legal action taken by the Government of Haryana for dispossessing the Scheduled Caste persons, the fact, however, remains how far the action is justified in evicting Scheduled Caste persons who were allotted land as early as 1952-53 for cultivation. The Government of Haryana should sympathetically review all cases of temporary allotment of cultivable land and permanent ownership rights should be conferred on the cultivators in the near future.	7.34	193
175.	In order to make the programme of rural electrification for lift irrigation in tribal areas more purposeful, more publicity of the scheme should be given in districts like Sarguja in Madhya Pradesh where bulk of the tribal population is concentrated. The work of installation of pumps for tribals should be entrusted to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, instead of giving it to contractors. The water table in tribal areas has been observed to be low and the State Tribal Welfare Department should take up the work of deepening of wells so that the scope of irrigation may be improved. The Tribal Welfare Department should consider the desirability of sanctioning additional amounts towards security deposits to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board on behalf of the most backward tribal farmers. The programme of constructing lines should be taken up in a phased manner and some advance action should be initiated for tribal areas. In order to improve the economic position of tribals, the Tribal Welfare Department should plan schemes of rural industries as well as of electrification of tribal houses . .	7.36	193
176.	The programme of minor irrigation should be given more importance for tackling irrigation problems in tribal areas.	7.37	193

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177.	Regarding electrification in the State of Gujarat, where the national minimum in regard to the coverage of rural population has been reached in the electrification programme, it is observed that to reach a 30% level in tribal areas, about 256 villages will have to be electrified for which a provision of Rs. 4.5 crores will be necessary. Similarly, in many other States, special efforts have to be made to reach the minimum national level. The high cost of investment for inputs like irrigation wells, electric charges, cost of improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc., for a tribal who has no capital of his own has to be taken into account while formulating schemes. An electric pump can pay only when it is coupled with other inputs which are utilised to sow high yielding varieties of paddy, maize and jawar which are some of the principal crops grown in the tribal areas. In certain areas, where the tribals have acquired sufficient technical know how, it would be feasible to go in for introduction of all the modern methods of agriculture. But in other areas, the cautious approach has to be made before asking the tribal agriculturists to take advantage of the power lines for installation of electric pumps as they may not be in a position to repay even the minimum installation, equipment and electricity charges.	7.38	193
178.	In order to give due benefit to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers schemes, it is necessary that in the first instance information about the benefits accruing to these communities is also incorporated into the flow of statistics in relation to these programmes. Simultaneously the State Governments may also examine as to how members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be ensured adequate benefits from these schemes. If they find that there are many obstacles which come in their way in getting these benefits, the outlays under the Backward Classes Sector should be used to help them to derive benefits from the schemes. . .	7.41	194-195
179.	The rates of minimum wages for agricultural labourers should be revised from time to time in accordance with the rise in the cost of living.	7.43	195
	CHAPTER 8—INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR TRIBAL AREAS		
180.	The Ministry of Home Affairs have issued instructions to the State Governments to ensure that the funds allotted every year for the Tribal Development Blocks should be utilised during that year. It is felt that the Tribal Development Block authorities should be allowed to carry over the unspent funds to the next year so that they are fully utilised atleast during a particular stage of Tribal Development Block without extending the life of the Block. This step is very essential so that funds made available by the Government of India over a five year period to Tribal Development Blocks are utilised for the benefit of the tribals living in that area.	8.3	196
181.	In the Parlakhemundi Project, Orissa, the tribals have no record of rights and in the absence of this it is impossible to identify the landowning tribals and the extent of land held by a family. About 400 cases of land disputes were pending before the Special Magistrate for the Parlakhemundi Sub-Division.	8.12	198
182.	It was observed that in the Parlakhemundi Project, Orissa, a number of arterial roads have been taken up for construction but most of the labourers employed on this work have been recruited from outside the tribal area. It is recommended that Labour Co-operative Societies should be established and the construction of roads should be given to such societies and for all types of unskilled jobs local people must be employed. The tribals from Project Area should also be sent for getting training in skilled jobs so that they can be employed within the Project Area. It was noticed that most of the developmental work has been taken in and around the Project Headquarters and certain backward pockets have not received benefits of development programmes so far.	8.13	198
183.	It was observed that in the Parlakhemundi Project, Orissa developmental schemes in the Tribal Development Blocks with their own pattern of grants and subsidies were being implemented without any attempt being made to bring them at par with some		

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	schemes run by the Agency. A number of posts remained vacant and it was necessary to fill them up at an early date. The schemes under Cooperation have recieved the necessary encouragement from the Project authorities and there was an urgent necessity for helping financially the Orissa State Tribal Development Corporation in its activities of the purchase and sale of minor forest produce and sale of consumers' articles and for construction of storage godowns.	8.13	198
184.	In the the Gunupur Project, Orissa, the land reclamation and land improvement programmes were being carried out satisfactorily. But it was observed that most of the land beloning to the tribals was not fit for cultivation for want of irrigation facilities. The programmes of irrigation, reclamation of land and land improvement should get high priority	8.15	198
185.	In the Dantewada Project, Madhya Pradesh, the scheme of agricultural development by providing agricultural implements, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc., on subsidy basis was found to be a good step, but the number of beneficiaries were few. The tribal cultivators were badly in need of irrigation facilities and plough bullocks for increased production of crops. It is suggested, that maximum emphasis should be given to develop minor irrigation, and plough bullocks should be supplied to the needy tribals, if necessary, on higher subsidy. The scheme of *munda bunding* was useful and the tribal families, who received subsidies under the said scheme did derive adequate benefits from the schemes and it is suggested that the number of beneficiaries under that scheme should be increased for better coverage.	8.17	199
186.	It was observed that in the Konta Project, Madhya Pradesh, the needy tribals could not get benefits of the agricultural development schemes since they were not able to produce records of land rights in their names. The existing rules provide that a tribal having some share in land owned by several other tribals, is eligible for getting subsidy after obtaining the certificate from the Revenue Department. It is suggested that the Project authorities should take initiative to get such certificates from the Revenue Department and hand them over to the tribals so that they can avail of the benefits from the existing schemes. In this context, it may be pointed out that in some States like Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh the system of issuing pass-books has been introduced indicating the area of land owned by the cultivators. This enables the cultivators to produce documentary evidence for obtaining loans, subsidy, etc., for various purposes. It is, therefore, suggested that this system of issuing pass-books to cultivators should be introduced in all the remaining States and Union Territories making it possible for the cultivators to obtain loans and subsidies for various agricultural developmental schemes and thereby improve their economic condition.	8.19	199-200
187.	In the Konta Project, Madhya Pradesh, the progress under communication and irrigation schemes was almost negligible, mainly due to the reasons that it was difficult to get the tribal labourers in sufficient numbers and the experienced contractors were not willing to accept small contracts. Moreover, raw materials were not easily available and transportation of raw materials was also a difficult problem. It is suggested that only tribals should be allowed to take contracts for construction work and there should be restrictions on importing labour from outside the Project Area. For better management of the construction work, Cooperatives should be set up with some experienced non-tribal persons, if necessary.	8.20	200
188.	In the Srikakulam Project, a number of schemes have been introduced for improving the economic conditions of the backward tribals and although the conditions of the Scheduled Caste communities living side by side with the tribals are similar, they have not received benefits of the developmental schemes. It is recommended that Scheduled Caste persons living in the Project Area should also get benefits from the various developmental schemes.	8.23	200

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189.	In the Tribal Development Project, Chakradharpur, Bihar, efforts should be made to fill up the vacant posts as early as possible. It is also suggested that Block Development Officials, who have been entrusted with the implementation of Project schemes in addition to their normal duties, should be given some incentives either in the form of special pay or recognition of their services. Training in scientific methods of agriculture should be imparted to the tribals so that they can derive maximum benefit from the various agricultural development programmes. Diesel pumps should be distributed on subsidy basis so that wherever possible more land can be brought under assured means of irrigation.	8.25	200
190.	The question of posting of staff in the tribal areas is a very crucial one and needs urgent attention otherwise it will not be possible to achieve accelerated development in the tribal areas. It is happy to note that it has been decided to call for volunteers from different official cadres of the State Governments concerned with the running of Tribal Development Projects by offering them special incentives to serve in the tribal areas. Officers who have experience in management of tribal affairs and have shown enthusiasm for development work in tribal areas and even officers who may like to serve in their own areas, may be posted to such areas. The State Governments have been intimated that the incentives can be given in the form of provision of residential accommodation free of rent or on payment of nominal rent, giving of accelerated promotion or increments in pay, grant of special pay and or hardship allowance, special recognition for meritorious services in tribal areas by making suitable entries in the Character Rolls etc. It is hoped that the system of incentives would be finalised by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments at an early date and the State Governments would give these incentives not only to the staff working in the Tribal Development Projects, but, to everyone working in tribal areas	8.26	201
191.	In the Fifth Five Year Plan it is envisaged that the Tribal Development Programme will merge in Area Development Programme and it may not be necessary to continue separate Tribal Development assistance to States and Union Territories. It will, therefore, be necessary that Tribal Development assistance should be continued in the present form till such time as the integrated area development programme which is now being evolved takes a concrete shape. In the past, a number of special programmes have been launched in tribal areas. For each area all programmes must merge into one area plan which may however, emphasise the special characteristics of each programme. It will also be necessary for the Government of India to provide larger central sector allocations to some of the States like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan having tribal concentrations and poor resource position for various schemes of building up of *infra-structure*, social services, and economic development in the area development projects to be drawn up in these States	8.28	201
	CHAPTER 9—SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS		
192.	In this Report, cases relating to alienation of tribal land and slow progress in the restoration of such land; inadequate allotment of cultivable land; absence of record rights in many areas; denial of the due share to the share-croppers; delay in the early distribution of surplus land and their exploitation by money-lenders, etc., etc., both in the Scheduled Areas and outside the Scheduled Areas have been mentioned which go to show that there has been a failure on the part of both the Central and State Governments to make full use of the provisions available under the 5th Schedule for protecting the interests of the tribals	9.1	202
193.	It is observed that the reports of the Governors regarding Scheduled Areas are not regularly forwarded to this Organisation. It is, therefore, suggested that copies of the Governors' reports on the Scheduled Areas submitted to the President, should invariably be endorsed to this Organisation as they are expected to contain important information regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas	9.3	203
194.	It is recommended that in the reports of the Governors on the administration of Scheduled Areas, information about working of the legislation or regulations for the protection of the interests of the tribals in land should be incorporated alongwith details about the		

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	grant of land, land tenure system, land reforms, tenancy rights, record of rights, survey and settlement operations and special measures, if any, taken to safeguard their interests if land belonging to the tribals is acquired for some national project. The Governors' reports should not be merely formal documents. They should give information about the working of protective legislation and the progress achieved in saving the Scheduled Tribes from exploitation by money-lenders.	9.4	203
195.	The recommendation made in Para No. 9.33 page No. 108 of the 1970-71 Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is again reiterated because it is easier to undertake protective legislation for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Tribes under the provisions of the Fifth Schedule.	9.6	206
	CHAPTER 10—HOUSING		
196.	At many places exclusive housing colonies of Schedule Castes financed by the Government have come up which lead to their segregation, with Government assistance perpetuating in a way segregation which is already existing today. It is observed that the Municipal Committees spend large funds on beautification programmes neglecting the housing conditions of sweepers and scavengers who continue to live in dungeons and suffer all sort of indignities. How far such an approach of the local bodies can be justified when their own employees who are unfortunately engaged in dirty professions are living in miserable conditions ?	10.2	207
197.	The special housing programmes undertaken by the respective Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Karnataka are very welcome steps, but side by side there is a need to integrate these schemes with the economic development programmes so that the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries are in a position to repay the loans advanced to them. Limited funds in the Backward Classes Sector for housing should be utilised in a rational manner so that sizeable funds are obtained from the general sector for substantial improvement in the housing conditions of Scheduled Caste persons. .	10.3	207
198.	The State Housing Departments should create special cells for research on tribal housing and for evolving suitable type designs. The step taken by the Arunachal Pradesh Administration for constructing Government buildings and staff quarters based on local patterns and materials, requires to be emulated in other tribal areas. . . .	10.4	207
199.	New growth centres are emerging with industries coming up in some tribal areas which can be suitably developed to serve as model villages and towns. The Town and Country Planning Organisation in consultation with the State Housing Departments should prepare layouts of such model habitations and the necessary expenditure on providing basic amenities should be provided from the general sector. This would avoid creation of slums in future.	10.5	207-208
200.	The State Welfare Departments should undertake themselves the responsibility of constructing houses financed under the Backward Classes Sector preferably in well planned and mixed colonies where common amenities like drinking water, community halls, schools, creches, etc.,are also provided at Government cost. The beneficiaries should not be permitted to sell or mortgage the house for a period of 20 years. . . .	10.7	208
201.	The step taken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh in intergrating the housing scheme with the economic development programme is a very wise one, but more money should be provided so that all the beneficiaries under the housing scheme can be steadily assisted, and a large number of beneficiaries become economically viable and in a position to repay the loans.	10.11	209

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202.	In Rajasthan a large number of Scheduled Caste and Schuled Tribe persons who became members of the primary housing societies were not able to obtain loans because the State Social Welfare Department was not able to pay share capital amounts at the rate of Rs. 300 per member to the apex society. The programme of co-operative housing did not make any impact in the pre-dominantly tribal districts of Dungarpur and Banswara, whereas the districts of Jaipur, Sikar and Jhunjhunu had derived maximum benefit from the scheme of co-operative housing. It is also observed that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons living in rural areas had received comparatively less attention. There is a desirability of making amendments in the existing rules to enable the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons to mortgage the plots for obtaining loans for construction purposes. For expeditious disposal of applications received by the primary co-operative societies, separate staff should be posted at the Panchayat level. The District Welfare Officers should help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in securing plo s from the Urban Improvement Trust and village Panchayats. The State Government should guarantee the repayment of loans to help the apex society in making timely repayment to the Life Insurance Corporation.	10.13	209
203.	The implementing authorities of housing schemes at Centre and State Government levels should compile data about the benefits derived by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons from the existing housing schemes and remedial steps should be taken if it is found that benefits are not flowing to the persons belonging to these communities.	10.18	210
204.	In the general sector schemes relating to housing co-operatives, a specific percentage of loans should be earmarked for disbursement to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. No housing co-operative in the general sector should be allowed to be registered on caste basis. It should be laid down that no general housing co-operative can be registered if it does not have atleast 20 percent of its members from Scheduled Caste and Schduled Tribe communities. Silmilarly, in the housing societies organised for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons at least 10 percent of the members should be taken from other communities.	10.19	211
205.	The Maharashtra Housing Board should relax the conditions of monthly rentals as well as hire purchase instalments to ensure that the reserved tenements are actually allotted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons.	10.23	211
206.	All the housing boards should reserve fixed percentage, atleast in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for allotment of tenements built by them under various schemes. At the time of allotment of plots etc. the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons should be allotted plots or built-up housing at different places in the housing colonies and the practice of grouping them together at one place should be avoided.	10.24	211
207.	In view of the hardships faced by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Central Government employees in securing suitable accommoda' on in Delhi, it is suggested that as a special case the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees who have been allotted built-up houses by the Delhi Development Authority should be extended loans facilities, inspite of the general ban imposed by the Central Government for grant of house building loans to their employees	10.25	212
208.	All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations should fix percentage of shops to be allotted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe presons in the new shoping areas being developed by them, in order to help the persons belonging to these categories to enter into commercial ventures.	10.26	212
209.	In view of the difficulties faced by the government servants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is felt that a review regarding allotment of Government accommodation upto type V of general pool accommodation is immediately called for.	10.27	212

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	CHAPTER 11—INDEBTEDNESS		
210.	It is desirable that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned should undertake surveys of indebtedness among the tribals, especially to find out the quantum of loans taken by them from private money-lenders. . . .	11.12	214
211.	The Government of Madhya Pradesh should make 'The Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit JanJati Rini Sahayata Adhiniyam' (Act 12), 1967, applicable to debts contracted even after the 1st January, 1964. It is also desirable that similar steps should be taken by all the other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned to scale down the debts incurred by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes , if such provisions do not already exist in those States/Union Territories.	11.14	214
212.	The method adopted in Madhya Pradesh for setting up of Debt Relief Courts and appointment of the Debt Relief Inspectors is a welcome step for scaling down of indebtedness in tribal areas. Similar provisions for debt relief among tribals should also be introduced in all the other States/Union Territoires concerned.	11.15	214
213.	The Step taken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in extending the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jan Jati Rini Sahayata Adhiniyam (Act 12), 1967, to the Scheduled Castes also, from 1973, will go a long way in relieving the burden of indebtedness among the Scheduled Castes. It is recommended that all the other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should extend the scope of the existing laws designed for saving the Scheduled Tribes from the clutches of the money–lenders, to help the Scheduled Castes, also.	11.16	214
214.	If production loans are not given in time, these cannot be utilised for the purpose for which the the same are given and later this also seriously affects the recovery of these loans. It is, therefore, necessary that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should take necessary steps to ensure that the period of lending and recovery of loans should coincide with the seasons of sowing and harvesting of crops/ minor forest produce, respectively.	11.17	215
215.	Unless suitable steps are taken by various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to also provide non-productive credit for meeting the urgent and essential social commitments of the tribals, it will be very difficult for them to get away from the clutches of the money-lenders.	11.18	215
216.	The purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shop Scheme introduced by the Government of Orissa for improving the economic conditions of some of the backward tribes in the districts of Koraput, Ganjam, Keonjhar and Phulbani as well as a similar scheme operated by the Girijan Corporation in Andhra Pradesh have proved quite popular and useful to the tribals. All the other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned should also consider the desirability of introducing similar schemes in the tribal areas of their States/Union Territories.	11.18	215
217.	In order to raise the living standards of the tribals, it is necessary that steps are taken by all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned, to help the tribals to improve their agricultural practices through intensive tribal development programmes. It is also necessary to set up an organisation to ensure fair price to the tribals for their agricultural and minor forest produce, in the absence of which the money-lenders purchase their products at a very low price, making the tribals economically subservient to them for all their economic needs. Unless urgent steps are taken to improve the economic standards of the tribals all the measures taken by Government for debt redemption will go waste.	11.21	215

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	CHAPTER 12—BONDED AND FORCED LABOUR		
218.	The evil practice of *Begar* and some other forms of forced/bonded labour have been criticised by some Members of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha during the year 1973. It is observed that most of the States/Union Territories are reluctant to accept that bonded labour is prevalent in their areas. The replies that are, therefore, received in this Organisation indicate that the practice has completely died out, which however, is not a fact. It is felt that until the States/Union Territories recognise bonded labour as a serious problem, they will not be able to chalk out suitable legislative and developmental measures to stop this evil practice.	12.2	216
219.	The practice of bonded labour was prevalent in some parts of Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh . According to the latest communication received from the State Government, the practice of bonded labour is extinct. This view, of the State Government is obviously based on the replies received from the District Collectors. It is suggested that a detailed study of the subject must be carried out by the State Tribal Research Institute, as it is difficult to believe that the economic condition of bonded labourers has improved to such an extent that during a period of 8 years, this practice has completely disappeared.	12.3	216
220.	Recently the system of bonded labour existing in the State of Bihar, was severely criticised by the Members of Parliament and State Legislators. A study undertaken by the Study Team of this organisation in the district of Palamau, revealed that the said practice was prevalent in some parts of the Palamau District.	12.4	216
221.	After the receipt of the survey report of the State Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi on the prevalence of bonded labour in Palamau District, the Government of Bihar had proposed to set up a High Level Committee to study the different aspects of the system of bonded labour to make suitable recommendations to the State Government. An Implementation Committee is also proposed to be set up under the chairmaship of the Deputy Commissioner, Palamau District to implement the various recommendations made by the High Level Committee within a stipulated period. It is hoped that the State Government will take early steps in the matter.	12.6	217–218
222.	It is suggested that the following steps should be undertaken by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for ameliorating the conditions of the bonded labourers:		
	1. Intensive studies should be made of the practice of bonded labour wherever found and in such backward areas where there is probability of its pervalence.		
	2. Scaling down of old debts and payment to the creditor of whatever amount is arrived at through this process by either a co-operative society or a Government Department in respect of those bonded tribals who have been in bondage for a specified period should be done. For this purpose, suitable provision should be made in the Backward Classes Sector.		
	3. Prosecution of the money-lenders who are carrying on the business of money lending without the permission of the competent authority.		
	4. Enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act and a vigorous propaganda for payment of wages in cash to the labourers engaged by the landlords for working on their land.		
	5. Allotment of cultivable land to as many bonded labourers as possible together with agricultural inputs for bringing the land under cultivation .		
	6. Appointment of suitable staff to guide the bonded labourers for assertion of their rights for getting payment of wages in cash and settlement of old debts under the provisions of existing law .		
	7. Reputed non-official agencies should be entrusted with the schemes for improvement of economic conditions of bonded labourers . .	12.19	219–220

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	CHAPTER 13—LIQUOR AND EXCISE POLICY—ITS IMPACT ON THE LIFE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES		
223.	One of the most important single factor for the economic ruination of the tribal people has been the sale of liquor from the distilleries and their branches located conveniently near the villages. The distillery owners have appointed agents in almost all the villages away from the distilleries to sell on cash or exchange liquor with agricultural and minor forest produce	13.2	221
224.	It is recommended that urgent steps must be taken by the State Governments to eliminate exploitation of tribals by the liquor contractors and their agents by putting a stop to the distillation and sale of distilled liquor in the tribal areas and allowing the tribals to brew their own beverages for their domestic consumption and socio-religious ceremonies. It is desirable that the village leaders and members of the Panchayats are involved to ensure that the local beverages to be allowed are utilised only for domestic consumption and not for commercial purposes. The Panchayats should be given responsibility to check and punish those violating the law. Efforts should be made through official and non-official agencies to reduce the consumption of local beverages by the tribals at the time of their socio-religious ceremonies	13.9	223
	CHAPTER 14—COOPERATION		
225.	The economic conditions of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled of Trilbe persons can be considerably improved by forming and successfully running Cooperative Societies for various types of activities	14.1	224
226.	The Orissa State Tribal Development Cooperative Society Limited has a bright future of rendering services to the tribal people. It would be better if instead of giving grants, the Government of India could contribute directly to the share capital of the society.	14.20	227
227.	The Government of Rajasthan had taken a decision that in the tribal areas of the State, contracts would be given to the cooperatives of tribals only. However, it was reported that in Udaipur Division contracts for felling of timber and collecting minor forest produce were proposed to be given to the contractors ignoring the cooperatives of Scheduled Tribe persons. The exact position in the matter is not known. It is hoped that the Government of Rajasthan will help the tribal co-operatives in all possible ways	14.23	227
228.	The Study Team on cooperatives in Tribal Development Project areas appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1971 recommended that all services including credit for productive and non-productvie purposes, marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce, inputs and consumer commodities should be made available to the tribals at one point through a single institution. It is necessary that all the State Governments having Scheduled Tribe population should examine the creation of a unified credit-cum-market structure in the light of the recommendations of the Study Team and make suitable programmes	14.27	230
229.	Functioning of all the existing co-operative agencies should be guided in such a way that they realise their responsibility in relation to th e Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in areas of mixed population	14 39	231
230.	Good example set up by the Panchganga Co-operative Sugar Factory in the district of Kolhapur in Maharashtra in giving special facility to Scheduled Castes deserves to be followed by other cooperatives and private entrepreneurs	14.44	231
231.	Progress achieved in spreading the movement of cooperatives among Scheduled Caste persons is not upto the mark. This is due to the fact that the persons belonging to these categories have not been able to derive adequate benefit from the general co-operatives started at various places. It is suggested that good example set up by some of the Cooperatives of Maharashtra should be followed by others	14.47	232

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232.	In order to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons, it is essential that the working of the co-operative societies should be improved by appointing suitble trained staff and affording all possible financial assistance and guidance so that they can be established as viable units. For many years to come, it will be necessary for the State Governments to assist these societies for payment of staff salaries, to give subsidy for construction of godowns, purchase of trucks and giving guarantee for obtaining loans from the financial institutions	14.49	232
233.	In the matter of training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the methods of cooperation it was suggested earlier that excepting one or two States where this work had shown some progress, nothing worthwhile had been done in this regard in the other States/Union Territories. It was suggested that in order to ensure that various cooperation schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were really run for their benefit, it was but desirable that they should be properly trained in cooperation methods in adequate numbers. However, nothing concrete appears to have been done and the position continues to be almost as it was before. This is a field in which non-official agencies can play a useful role. Schemes of training Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons should be entrusted to non-official agencies by the State Governments	14.51	233
	CHAPTER 15—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH		
234.	In most of the hostels, Ashram Schools etc. there is no regular system of getting the inmates medically examined. It is felt that in all such institutions there should be a regular system of arranging visits of the doctors and inculcating among the students the habits of cleanliness	15.3	234
235.	There are still 119 Tribal Development Blocks where Primary Health Centres are yet to be established. It is also observed that out of 298 Primary Health Centres in Tribal Development Blocks, doctors were posted in only 143 Primary Health Centres. This shortfall should be made good in the Fifth Plan. In order to attract medical staff to serve in these difficult areas, they should be adequately paid and incentives like special allowances, free staff quarters etc., should be provided	15.5	234–235
236.	For effective coverage of population in each Tribal Development Block, it is felt that 3 Health Centres/Sub-Centres are necessary. Under the new Integrated Area Development approach, all tribal areas with concentration of 50 percent Scheduled Tribe population would be covered. For these areas, medical services should be provided for 10,000 population by opening a Primary Health Centre. It is, therefore, recommended that the criteria for locating the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres should be relaxed for the tribal areas so that adequate medical services can be provided to the tribals in the Fifth Five Year Plan by the State Public Health Departments . .	15.6	235
237.	In the tribal areas, where the people are yet to be covinced about the usefulness of modern medicine, the people should not be asked to pay for medicine. Medicines and medical aid should be provided free of charge in the tribal areas. For this purpose it is necessary that increased allocation for medicines should be made in all the Primary Health Centres established in the tribal areas	15.7	235
238.	In the tribal areas, it is necessary to make available specialised medical services at a number of places in the Block. The para medical staff should be trained for rendering medical assistance for treatment of general ailments in and around the villages where such staff are posted. For this purpose, it is ncecessary to arrange special training programmes for the tribals for the posts of vaccinators, compounders, auxiliary nurses etc., for posting in the tribal areas, otherwise there is every possibility of these upgraded hospitals remaining without necessary medical personnel. This would also help to overcome the language barrier which is generally felt in the matter of providing health facilities in tribal areas, because most of the medical staff are not conversant with		

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	tribal languages and while prescribing medicines they usually communicate with the help of local class IV staff. This method of indirect communication with the patients is not conducive to good medical treatment. In inaccessible areas, medical units/ visiting dispensaries should be established to visit the market places and outlying villages for providing adequate medical facilities to the tribals	15.8	235
239.	There is complete dearth of information about the diseases prevalent in the tribal areas and a quick survey is called for. Such a survey can be undertaken by asking doctors posted in the Government dispensaries to study the health conditions of the tribals in about 5 villages around each Dispensary/Primary Health Centre and after this information is compiled, a plan should be drawn up for eradicating these diseases in the tribal areas	15.9	235
240.	The non-official agencies should avail of the services of retired doctors who are prepared to work in the tribal areas by paying them adequate remuneration. There is also a likelihood of learning something useful from the tribals who live in forests and interior most parts of the country. So far they have been solely dependent on herbs and other medicinal plants. Some of the local plants may be useful for curing certain diseases and there is a desirability of conducting research after gathering necessary information from the tribal medicine man	15.10	235
241.	In certain tribal areas where there is paucity of manpower or the birth rate is not very high, the programme of family planning need not be stressed. In such areas what is necessary is making available to the tribal people medical facilities and stressing the family welfare programme	15.11	235
242.	Target oriented family planning programme in the tribal areas should not be stressed and specific instructions in this regard should be issued to all concerned. It is suggested that facilities for family planning in these areas must be made available as any other medical facility and only indirect suggestions backed by adequate publicity should be made and the practice of giving motivator's fee should be discontinued .	15.12	236
243.	The tendency on the part of the officers to sanction separate wells instead of persuading the villagers to throw open the common wells to the Scheduled Castes must be discouraged. The village Panchayats which can play a very important role are generally dominated by high caste people who find that it is much easier to sanction separate wells for different communities of Scheduled Castes than to provide them accessibility to the common village wells. A country-wide movement should be launched by social workers to provide drinking water to the Scheduled Castes from the common village wells	15.14	236
244.	It is necessary that in the programme of special nutrition, local commodities available in the tribal areas for giving additional nutrition should be utilised. For this purpose it would be desirable to coordinate this programme with the concerned departments in the States/Union Territories so that the tribal people are encouraged to rear milch cattle, start poultry units and grow cereals out of which nutritious khichari/gruel can be prepared. If this suggestion is implemented it would link up this national programme with the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes.	15.17	236
245.	It is hoped that Voluntary Organisations would not only continue the programme of nutrition but also provide minor health care at the level of pre-school education. Satisfactory conditions of health and hygiene, environmental sanitation and immunization should be ensured in addition to the provision of recreational and other educational activities for the children	15.19	237

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	CHAPTER 16—NON-OFFICIAL AGENCIES		
246.	The non-official agencies can play a very important role in the speedy removal of the practice of untouchability and achieving social transformation. They can help the members of these communities to come up socially, educationally and economically, as the Government cannot alone carry out this stupendous task	16.1	238
247.	The non-official workers should work as an effective link between the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons and the various Government Departments undertaking welfare schemes for ameliorating the conditions of these people. This would go a long way in removing the 'helplessness' of these persons	16.7	239
248.	The Government of India have laid down that there would be a deduction of 10 percent in the funds allocated for the appointment of Pracharaks for eradication of untouchability to all India Organisations, like Harijan Sevak Sangh and Bharatiya Depressed Classes League every year. In view of the fact that the practice of untouchability is rampant all over the country and there is strong criticism, both inside and outside Parliament, against the increase in the cases of untouchability, harassment and atrocities all over the country, it is suggested that this policy needs to be reviewed and more money should be sanctioned to the non-official agenciens for appointment of propaganda who can carry out intensive propaganda for the removal of untouchability. The proposal in the Fifth Five Year Plan for creation of a machinery for the enforcement workers of Untouchability (Offences) Act by establishing cells at the Centre as well as in the States to look after the interests of the Scheduled Castes can be meaningful only if side by side public opinion is also created all over the country for eradicating this evil. For this purpose, it would be necessary to assist the non-official agencies by the Central and State Governments for the appointment of propaganda workers who are paid adequate remuneration.	16.7	239
249.	The non-official agencies can help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes job-seekers by establishing a link between the employees and the persons belonging to these communities seeking jobs in the various Government Departments and public and private undertakings by establishing Employment Assistance Centres. . . .	16.7	239
250.	At the Centre as well as in the State/Union Territories, certain selected non-official Agencies monopolise the bulk of the funds provided for assistance and thus very little encouragement is given to the newly set-up Voluntary Organisatins. It is, therefore, recommended that the Central and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should enhance the funds for giving grants-in-aid to non-official organisations and earmark sufficient funds for disbursement to the newly set-up Voluntary Organisations, who are doing satisfactory work	16.9	240
251.	Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj has been doing good work among the Scheduled Caste persons. Schemes like giving training in typewriting and shorthand and organising training-cum-production centres may be entrusted to them.	16.10	240
252.	The programme started by the Rama Krishna Mission at Ranchi in Bihar for imparting intensive agricultural training to the youth in general and the Scheduled Tribes in particular has attracted the attention of the Government of West Bengal and it is hoped that through the help of the Ramakrishna Mission it will be possible for the State Government to sanction a similar scheme. Other State Governments should also take the help of the Ramakrishna Mission workers in starting similar training programmes.	16.10	241
	CHAPTER 17—LISTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES		
253.	The recommendation made by he Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill, 1967, that "no person who has given up tribal faith or faiths and has embraced Christianity or Islam		

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	shall be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Tribes", may be discriminatory and violate Article 15 of the Constitution. If only tribals who follow tribal religions are to be treated as Scheduled Tribes, it would mean that only 4.2 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population on the basis of 1961 Census could be considered as Scheduled Tribes. The Central and State Governments must undertake specific measures to ensure that benefits of developmental schemes are availed equally by tribals belonging to various religions and programmes evolved to help the most backward sections amongst the Scheduled Tribes.	17.4	242
254.	The question of amendment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists should be solved as early as possible because by delaying the introduction of the Bill, a large number of people who would otherwise be declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in whose case there is no controversy, are being denied the facilities admissible to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The revisions of the Lists would also remove the anomaly of area restrictions and thereby help a number of persons who deserve to be included in the lists. The revision will also help in making the list more comprehensive by including synonyms, sub-castes and sub-tribes to fulfil the rulings of the Supreme Court that it is not admissible to treat synonyms, sub-castes and sub-tribes as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes until their names are specified in the relevant Lists.	17.5	242
255.	The Central and State Governments should consider the desirability of assisting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on their migration to a State/Union Territory where they are not scheduled for getting educational and economic benefits on par with the local Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. The Central Government should also examine the desirability of amending Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution so that any person belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who ceases to reside in the State to which he belongs and migrates to any other State, continues to be treated as a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and is entitled to all facilities, concessions and safeguards provided for them under the constitution.	17.7	243
	CHAPTER 18—REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES		
256.	It was recommended in the Annual Report for the year 1970-71 that all possible efforts must be made to bring up the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people to the general level in our society in as short a period as possible so that the Government is not obliged again to do the unpleasant duty of extending the reservation for another decade. It was further recommended that the political parties can help to a great extent in this endeavour and that if all of them make it a point to help as many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons as possible, to return to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas against general seats from their parties the time will automatically come when the need for separate reservations for them may disappear. This recommendation is reiterated as it is felt that all political parties must endeavour to give tickets to persons belonging to these communities for contesting from unreserved constituencies for election to Lok Sabha and various Vidhan Sabhas. . . .	18.8	244
	CHAPTER 20—RESEARCH INTO THE PROBLEMS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES		
257.	The Tribal Research Institutes are continuing with their studies about the problems of Scheduled Tribes barring a few who have tried to make the study of some aspects of the problems of Scheduled Castes and De-notified Tribes. It has been observed that no effective measures appear to have been undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments to carry out the recommendations made by the Central Research Advisory Council for Tribal Research Institutes. It is felt that if action had been initiated on the various recommendations made by the Council, it would have helped in the preparation of the Fifth Five Year Plan.	20.2 & 20.3	247

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258.	In many States the committed expenditure for the Tribal Research Institutes is more than what is provided under the Plan. This point is very important because various recommendations are made by Committees without taking into consideration the fact that a major portion of the expenditure on these Institutes is borne by the State Governments from the committed budget and there are difficulties in revising the pay scales of the staff as it would mean more expenditure on the non-Plan side. . . .	20.4	247
259.	The Central Research Advisory Council should play a positive role evolving national priorities for research into the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An amount of Rs. 2 to 3 lakhs may be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for financing some studies through eminent scholars to enable the Commissioner to investigate into the working of the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.	20.6 & 20.7	248
260.	The Tribal Research Institutes should be asked by the State Governments to identify the most backward communities amongst the Scheduled Tribes and also prepare action plans for such identified communities. They should also be asked to draw up a list of most backward communities amongst the Scheduled Castes with suitable suggestions about the type of schemes that should be undertaken for their accelerated development and all such studies, should be completed before the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan so that schemes can be undertaken in right earnest from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan period	20.8	248
261.	The State Governments having Tribal Research Institutes should be provided with adequate funds and guidelines for revitalizing the training programmes on proper lines. Training programmes initiated by Tribal Research Institute at Hyderabad, should be introduced by all the Tribal Research Institutes for making the tribal leaders understand the manner in which the Government machinery works and the procedures to be adopted in obtaining benefits of the various legislative measures and developmental schemes	20.13	249
262.	There are a number of research studies undertaken by the Research Institutes which have not been published so far. This is a task which should be given priority so that the administrators may know the research findings on the various topics studied by the Institutes	20.14	249
263.	The Tribal Research Institutes have a major role to play by undertaking studies that may help the Government in evolving new strategies for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to formulate the strategy of this kind it is essential to have research studies in critical areas of the life of these communities with a new focus so that they can join the mainstream of national development. The useful work that is being done by some of the Research Institutes deserves to be encouraged by giving them financial assistance and bringing out a healthy relationship between the Institutes and other wings of the Administration so that their research findings are utilised for harmonious development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	20.16	250
	CHAPTER 21—ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP AT THE CENTRE AND THE STATES TO LOOK AFTER THE INTERESTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES		
264.	Taking into consideration the obligations under the Constitution cast upon the Central Government, the new strategy of development for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has been evolved for execution in the Fifth Five Year Plan the provisions in the Central and State Plans for the welfare of Backward Classes to the tune of Rs. 255 crores in the Fifth Plan and a large sum of money that may flow to the tribal areas from the special provision of Rs. 500 crores made for the development of hill and tribal		

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	areas and the funds that may be earmarked by the States from their own plan and non-plan resources for the sub-plans for tribal areas, it is suggested that there should be a separate Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs with distinctive wings to look after the interests of (i) the Scheduled Castes, (ii) the Scheduled Tribes and (iii) the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Backward Classes. The magnitude of funds which will be administered by the proposed Department for Backward Classes at the Centre would compare quite favourably with the Fifth Plan outlay on subjects handled by other Ministries	21.6	252
265.	Under the new strategy of development for the backward communities that has been evolved for the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare Departments in the States and Union Territories will have to keep constant track of the benefits accruing to these communities under various schemes executed by the Development Departments. It will, therefore, be necessary to strengthen the Department at the State level and make the Directorates of Tribal/Harijan Welfare more high powered. In the tribal majority States like Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, it is perhaps not necessary to have a separate Department for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes as the policy and development programmes of the State are for the welfare of the tribal people. However, in the case of States which have large concentrations of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, it is necessary to have separate Departments at the State level and Directorates exclusively to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the district level also, it is necessary that the officers of the Directorate of Tribal/Harijan Welfare should keep a watch and send periodical reports to the higher authorities about the benefits derived by these communities from the schemes of other Departments so that appropriate remedial action can be taken by the Departments. In many States like Uttar Pradesh and Punjab the posts of District Welfare Officers have to be upgraded and made equivalent to the District Heads of other Departments so that they are able to influence their policies and protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It is also necessary that a small cell is set up in the Planning Department itself for monitoring the progress so that it can keep note of what the Department of Tribal and Harijan Welfare and other Departments are doing for these communities	21.11	253
266.	Since Fifth Plan programmes are to be time bound, specific accountability should be built in the administrative system so that quick decisions could be taken at field level. There should also be adequate mechanism for evaluation and feed-back so that corrective steps are taken in time	21.13	253
267.	The State Governments other than Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal and Union Territories with Legislatures/Metropolitan council should constitute Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to keep a watch on the action taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the various recommendations made in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	21.17	254
	CHAPTER 22—ORGANISATION OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES		
268.	Since June 1967, the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is working with inadequate staff at its headquarters office and there are no regional offices in the States to help the Commissioner to attend to the duties entrusted to him under Article 338 of the Constitution, adequately and effectively. The question of providing Commissioner with adequate staff at the headquarters and in the States has been before the Government since February, 1969. It is, therefore, high time that immediate action is taken to sanction suitable staff for Commissioner's organisation both at the headquarters and in the States to enable him to attend to his Constitutional duties more effectively.	22.9	257

1	2	3	4
	CHAPTER 23—DENOTIFIED, NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES		
269.	There is need to promote the interests of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities in a coordinated manner at the local, state and national levels. For this purpose, Government of India and State Governments should give financial assistance on cent per cent basis to non-official organisations in undertaking social, educational and economic developmental schemes for these communities.	23.4	258
270.	It is recommended that first of all it is necessary to identify such Denotified Communities or groups among them with reference to their areas of habitation who were under serveillance of the police before the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act and the more backward sections among them and their list notified for getting special benefits under the various schemes initiated for their welfare.	23.5	258
271.	The residential schools have been successful in giving a new mould to the younger generation and it is necessary that more schools of this type are set up by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.	23.7	259
272.	The Government of India gives one overseas Scholarship per year to candidates belonging to Denotified Communities. The candidates belonging to these Communities are not being given the benefit of post-matric scholarships since the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. It is recommended that in the award of post-matric scholarships the Denotified Communities should be treated at par with the Scheduled Castes. . .	23.8	259
273.	The Government of Uttar Pradesh took a policy decision to wind up the settlements of Denotified Communities and decided to disperse the ex-criminal population so that they get assimilated with the general population. To some extent these efforts succeeded but the condition of those living in these colonies deteriorated. The economic development programmes in these settlements were practically wound up. It is suggested that the Government of Uttar Pradesh should review the working of these settlements and devise ways and means for the economic development of these communities.	23.10	259
274.	In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan no separate provision has been made under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes for undertaking schemes for Denotified Communities. Considering the socio-economic background of these Communities there is every likelihood of this step resulting in a deterioration of their conditions because the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations may not be able to find sufficient resources to meet the needs of these communities	23.14	260
275.	For improving the condition of Denotified Communities, it is essential that rapid investigations should be undertaken by the State Governments into the conditions and problems of these communities and the findings of such investigations should be put to effective use in recasting the programmes community-wise. The whole question of their social, educational, economic and Psychological problems should be tackled as a package. The effort should be to select a group and assist them for a limited period of time and leave them at a point when they become self supporting. Both official and non-official agencies should be geared up by the appointment of properly trained staff for implementation of developmental programmes	23.15	260
276.	More resources are required to be provided for starting a large number of residential schools to improve the educational standard of boys and girls belonging to these communities with the object of weaning them away from the old ways of life of their parents. The children of habitual offenders should be admitted to these schools. The		

1	2	3	4
	aim should be that the children should be properly educated and trained in some industry or craft so that when they come out of the institution, they may be in a position to stand on their own legs and become useful members of the society. Various employment avenues require to be created to provide them gainful employment. Some of these groups have a traditional aptitude for certain jobs and can become very good artisans. Some of them are good agriculturists and if they are allotted land and provided with other agricultural inputs they shall be able to earn a decent livelihood. More training-cum-production centres should be started. It is likely that if such an approach is not admitted in a time bound manner, the weakening criminal elements among some of the communities may manifest and develop once again due to stress of economic circumstances and neglect.	23.16	260
277.	It is observed that some of the Nomadic Communities like Gujars are being pressed between advancing cultivation and stricter forest regulations. Their problem needs to be tackled on a group basis taking a group of 500 families or so for special attention and all their problems should be tackled in a unified fashion. Most of the funds for their development should be provided by the concerned Development Departments and the Departments of Social Welfare/Harijan Welfare should supply only the missing inputs in the total plan	23.20	261
278.	According to the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, funds for the welfare of Nomadic and Semi-nomadic communities will have to be provided in the State Sector which would call greater vigilance on the part of the State Governments to ensure that these communities derive their due share from the General Sector for their proper rehabilitation . .	23.21	261

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CHAPTER 2

EDUCATION

(Articles 15(4) and 46)

Importance of educational development amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cannot be over-emphasised. Since Independence efforts have been made by the Central and State Governments and non-official agencies to spread education amongst these communities. Bulk of the funds under Backward Classes Sector in all the Plans have been spent on the educational programmes specially designed for these communities. The overall progress achieved in the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and the number of post-matric scholarships awarded to them are quite impressive when compared to the position prevalent at the time of Independence. However, the progress is not uniform throughout the country. The position in regard to educational attainment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes differs from State to State. Within the same State, there is a variation from area to area and also among the various communities. **The approach, therefore, should be to analyse the problems which are retarding the growth of education amongst the various communities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State/Union Territory and chalk out time-bound programmes for accelerating the pace of education amongst them.**

2.2. Fortunately certain policy decisions have been taken by the Central and State Governments and the Planning Commission which will go a long way in the spread of education amongst these people. The Central Advisory Board of Education in their meeting held in June, 1973 recommended that special efforts should be made at the elementary stage, to enrol all children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the National Programme of Minimum Needs, it is envisaged in the document "Approach to the Fifth Plan" that it should be possible to provide 100 per cent facilities for children of the 6 to 11 age group and 60 per cent—50 per cent on full time basis and 10 per cent on part time basis—for the age group 11-14. In geographical terms, the objective would be to provide a primary school within a distance of 1.5 kilometres and a middle school within a distance of 5 kilometres of each village. The fulfilment of these national norms will advance the progress of education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Expenditure under Backward Classes Sector Central Sector

2.3 Under the Backward Classes Sector of the Centrally Sponsored Programme, provision is made for two educational schemes, viz., post-matric scholarships and girls' hostels. The provision made under these schemes for the Fourth Five Year Plan as well as the estimated expenditure during that period, are given below :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Scheme	Provision made during Fourth Plan	Expenditure incurred during					
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (Anticipated)	1973-74	Total 3—7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheduled Castes							
Post-matric Scholarships	870.60	64.11	212.56	319.35	386.95	387.00	1,369.97
Girls' Hostels	89.70	14.08	17.40	18.80	19.45	17.85	87.58
Scheduled Tribes							
Post-matric Scholarships	194.40	29.71	34.93	65.36	75.35	75.35	280.90
Girls' Hostels	113.75	22.35	22.20	21.12	22.50	23.68	111.85

It would be seen from the above table that under the scheme of post-matric scholarships an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1369.97 lakhs and Rs. 280.90 lakhs was incurred during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, against the Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 870.60 lakhs and Rs. 194.40 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. This does not include the committed expenditure. **Thus the expenditure during the Plan period for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was much more than the Plan provision, indicating that the demand for these scholarships is mounting every year. In the case of the scheme of girls' hostels, however, there was likely to be a small shortfall in expenditure as compared to**

the Plan provision, both for Scheduled Castes as well as Scheduled Tribes. More attention is therefore, required to be paid to the establishment of girls' hostels for these communities.

State Sector

2.4. According to the information available in this office, a provision of Rs. 2301.01 lakhs and Rs. 2023.83 lakhs was made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, during the Fourth Five Year Plan, for the promotion of various educational schemes for these communities, under the State Sector, against which an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2274.77 lakhs and Rs 2095.07 lakhs was incurred for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, during the Plan period.

2.5. The main educational schemes under the State Sector are pre-matric stipends, reimbursement of tuition fees, hostels, ashram schools, etc. The State-wise provision during the Fourth Plan and expenditure proposed to be incurred during the five years of the Plan for the promotion of various educational schemes under the State Sector, may be seen in Statement Nos. 1 and 2 at Appendix I.

Literacy

2.6. According to 1971 Census, the percentages of literacy amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were 14.71 and 11.29 compared to the general literacy of 29.35. Compared to 1961 Census, the percentages of literacy amongst the Scheduled Castes increased from 10.27 to 14.71 and among Scheduled Tribes from 8.54 to 11.29 while the general literacy figures rose from 24.0 to 29.35 per cent. There is, however, considerable variation in the extent of literacy amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also between the various communities among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Enrolment

2.7. The enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different educational institutions varies from State to State. According to a study conducted by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the enrolment position of Scheduled Castes in 1965-66 was satisfactory in ASSAM, GUJARAT, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA, TAMIL NADU, MANIPUR, PONDICHERRY and TRIPURA, while it was poor in BIHAR, JAMMU & KASHMIR, MADHYA PRADESH, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL, DELHI and HIMACHAL PRADESH. For Scheduled Tribes the enrolment position was good in ASSAM and MANIPUR while it was poor in ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, WEST BENGAL, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, HIMACHAL PRADESH and TRIPURA. Since then, some improvement in the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been made as a result of the educational schemes implemented by various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

The percentages of enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to their population in respective age groups are available only from some States and are given in the table below for the years noted against each :—

State/Union Territory		Percentage of enrolment		
		General	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
1	2	3	4	5
Bihar (1972-73)	Primary	62.00	44.6	29.1
	Middle	24.8	33.3	17.6
Gujarat 1973-74)	Primary	87.5	Not available	—
	Middle	41.5	Not available	—
	Secondary	29.2	Not available	—
Maharashtra (1972-73)	* Primary	90.0	64.0 for ST&SC	
	Middle	43.0	16.0 for ST&SC	
Orissa (1968-69)	Primary	67.0	47.9	66.0
	Middle	24.0	7.2	12.6
	Secondary	11.5	5.7	9.7
Rajasthan (1973-74)	Primary	65.45	32.10	35.22
	Middle	30.99	7.81	12.88
West Bengal (1972-73)	Middle	35.0	Not available	12.5
Tripura (1972-73)	Primary	101.5	60.2	104.9
	Middle	55.4	14.9	40.3
	Secondary	32.3	5.4	13.4

It would be seen from the above table that the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and especially the latter (except in BIHAR, ORISSA and TRIPURA), is low at the primary level, as compared to the enrolment of general population. The percentage of enrolment of these communities further drops suddenly at the middle stage, leading to a lot of wastage of education.

2.8. The Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education attached great significance to the spread of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and made the following recommendations for the increase of enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children, in their meeting held in June, 1973 :

(a) Every effort should be made, at the elementary stage, to enrol all children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Every State Government should propose specific targets for the purpose for the Fifth Plan. All necessary steps for the purpose should be taken. These would include : the use of tribal languages, orientation of teachers in tribal languages, provision of special allowances and other facilities to teachers working in tribal areas, free supply of educational materials, clothing or mid-day meals, provision of scholarships and hostels where necessary, increasing number of Ashram Schools, etc. The funds required for these programmes should be provided in the general sector on a priority basis.

(b) At the secondary stage, the Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, may lay down the minimum level of facilities to be provided by every State including scholarships and hostel facilities.

(c) At the university stage, the programme of post-matriculation scholarships should be continued and expanded. The administration of these scholarships should be streamlined to ensure that they are paid to the students in time. A review of the amount of these scholarships is also called for.

(d) At the secondary and university stages, there should be a scheme for providing special coaching and guidance to students from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At least in the Fifth Plan, it should be administered as a centrally sponsored scheme and the necessary funds should be made available to State Governments on a hundred per cent basis.

(e) In programmes of adult education special efforts should be made for the spread of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(f) Special consideration should be given to the development of educational facilities in areas where there is a large concentration of the tribal people. It may also be desirable to prepare special plans for these areas.

(g) The progress of all the different Scheduled Castes and all the different Scheduled Tribes is not uniform. Some have advanced while others are extremely backward. In the Fifth Plan, an attempt should be made to identify those castes and tribes which have not yet been able to avail themselves of the facilities provided by Government and to assist them in a big way and on a priority basis.

The recommendations made by the Committee are welcome. **In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Education Departments of all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should ensure that sufficient allocations are made under the National Minimum Needs Programme for the promotion of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the allocations under the Minimum Needs Programme are inadequate to meet the total requirements of incentives for elementary education, the State Education Plans should provide for the requirements of various schemes like teaching in tribal dialects, books and reading materials in primary schools, scholarships and stipends at the middle level, hostel buildings, buildings for primary and middle schools etc. If the entire burden cannot be borne by the State Education Plans, only then the Plan outlay under the Backward Classes Sector should supplement the provision under the Education Plans.**

2.9 The assistance at present given by some State Governments to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the pre-matric classes is discussed below :—

MADHYA PRADESH

At present, MADHYA PRADESH is one of the few States having a universal programme of assistance at the elementary, middle and secondary stages. The quantum of assistance is also substantial, compared to other States. In the middle and high schools, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are given scholarships while in primary classes, reading and writing material is supplied to these students. At present the number of pre-matric scholarship holders is 62,000 and the number of primary school children is 4.50 lakhs.

KARNATAKA

KARNATAKA is another State having a universal programme of assistance at the primary and middle school levels for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

BIHAR

The progress of education among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is far from satisfactory. The enrolment position in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly the former, is extremely poor. In some districts, it will not be surprising if the enrolment of Scheduled Caste boys is not even 5 to 10 per cent and that of Scheduled Caste girls not even 1 per cent. **The weakness of the whole educational programme in the State arises from the extremely insignificant assistance given to these children in elementary schools, as may be seen from the table below :**

	Number of beneficiaries per year	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Book grants	4,622	6,500
2. Stipends in primary and middle schools	9,376	6,570
3. Stipends in high schools . .	10,101	7,444

RAJASTHAN

In RAJASTHAN also, the weakest link in the educational programme is the elementary level. The enrolment figures for Scheduled Castes drop suddenly from 35 per cent in primary classes to 12·88 per cent in middle classes. For Scheduled Tribes, the percentage of enrolment drops steeply from 32 in primary stage to 7·8 in middle classes.

The reason for this sharp fall and the resultant wastage of education is the absence of substantial assistance at the middle school level. The coverage of assistance is extremely low with the result that a large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students go without any assistance whatsoever. The present rates of assistance are given below :—

Primary	Nil
Day Scholars	
	Rs.
Middle	5/-P.M,
Higher Secondary	20/-P.M.
Boarding grant	
Middle	40/P.M.
Higher Secondary	50/-P.M.
Government residential hostels	Total expenditure is met, the cost being about Rs. 1,000 per student per annum.

ORISSA

The weakest link in the educational programme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the middle school level; in the case of Scheduled Tribes the enrolment falls to 7.2 per cent, from 47.9 per cent at the primary level. Thereafter it stabilises at 5.7 per cent at higher secondary level. The following are the rates of assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students :—

Day scholars	
Primary	Book grants
Middle	Rs. 50.00 per year
High	Rs. 60.00 per year
Boarders	
Middle	Rs. 20.00 per month for 10 months.
High	Rs. 28.00 per month for 10 months.

In the context of the extreme economically weak position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly the latter, the above level of assistance is not likely to help in achieving the target of universal enrolment during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

MAHARASHTRA

The enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State, which is encouraging at primary level viz., 64 per cent, drops sharply to 16 per cent at the middle level. Thus there is about 75 per cent wastage of education at the middle level. This is explained by an inherent weakness in the assistance pattern of educational programmes in the State.

UTTAR PRADESH

The enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is extremely low.

*The scheme is being included under the incentives programme of Education Department and is being dropped in the Fifth Plan from the Backward Classes programme.

TRIPURA

The enrolment of Scheduled Castes at the Primary level is very encouraging but it drops suddenly at the middle stage and again at the secondary stage. Still, as compared to the enrolment of general population, the enrolment position of Scheduled Castes is not very bad but their relative position worsens at the secondary stage. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, their enrolment which is 60.2 per cent at the primary level falls down steeply to 14.9 per cent at the middle stage and 5.4 per cent at the secondary stage. The enrolment position of Scheduled Tribes at all the three stages of education is quite discouraging when compared to the enrolment of general population. **Thus in the case of the Scheduled Castes the weakest link in the educational programme is at the middle and secondary stages but in the case of Scheduled Tribes it is at all the three stages viz., primary, middle and secondary.** The programme of assistance should, therefore, be strengthened at these stages in order to increase the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The present rates of assistance in the Union Territory are given below :—

1. Book* grants to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students of Classes I-VIII.		
	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.
2. Dresses for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girl students reading in Classes III to VIII.		Rs. 16 to Rs. 20 per student per annum
3. Boarding House Stipends . .		Rs. 45 per month for 10 months.
4. Pre-matric stipends Classes IX to XI		Rs. 30 per month per student for 10 months.

The above rates of assistance are quite inadequate and need to be increased by the State Government in order to increase the enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students at the primary stage as well as to avoid wastage of education among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the middle and secondary stages.

Wastage of Education

2.10. It would be seen from the above paragraph that in most of the States, the weakness of the educational programmes lies in highly inadequate assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe stu-

dents at the primary and middle school levels. It is generally at the age of 10 plus that a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe child, especially the latter, becomes economically useful to the family and his attending the school results in an economic loss to the family. Unless some incentives are offered, the child is not sent to school. This leads to a sudden drop in the percentages of enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and a heavy wastage of education. **A very adverse effect of this heavy drop-out at the middle level is that only those communities among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are economically better placed are able to continue education and take advantage of the various schemes of scholarships and hostels at the secondary and post-matric stages. The students belonging to the more backward communities among them, who actually deserve benefit from the various educational incentives at the secondary and post-matric classes, are denied these benefits, as most of them generally drop out at the middle stage. If the large wastage of education at the middle stage is to be avoided and the benefits of the various incentives for higher education are to accrue to the more backward Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, the programmes of incentives at the middle stage should be sufficiently strengthened to stop dropouts of more backward Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the middle stage.** Among the existing schemes for the purpose, mention may be made of exemption from the payment of tuition fees to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, stipends, free supply of books, slates, clothing, school meals, etc. These have been taken up in many States but their extent indicates wide variation. What is needed, especially, in view of the national policy decision to provide universal education in the age-group 6—14, is to expand programmes of educational incentives according to the level of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State/Union Territory. **It is, therefore, recommended that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should take early action to strengthen the programmes of incentives to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the primary and middle stages to achieve universal enrolment in the primary and middle stages. It is also necessary that the quantum of assistance should be adequate to attract the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children to Schools. Like the Government of Madhya Pradesh, all the State/Union Territory Governments/Administrations should also have a programme of guaranteed assistance to all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the primary and middle stages.**

Tribal languages

2.11. **It is essential that the tribal children at least in Classes I and II should be taught through the medium of the tribal languages. Special books should be prepared and teachers should be suitably trained for that purpose.** In these classes instruction should be imparted through the medium of the tribal language and through books written in the tribal language but using the script of the regional language Simultaneously, the tribal children should be introduced orally to the regional language. By the end of Class II, they would have learnt to speak the regional language and also got acquainted with its script through their own mother tongue. It would thus be possible to change over to the medium of the regional language without difficulty. **It is recommended that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations having sizeable tribal population should take early action on these lines to educate the tribal chlidren in the tribal language concerned.**

Recruitment of teachers

2.12 **In order to educate the tribal children in the tribal languages it is necessary to take adequate steps to get suitable teachers. As non-tribal teachers generally do not like to work in the tribal areas, they should be specially recruited to work in the tribal areas by giving them special incentives like special pay, facilities for their children's education and residential facilities. The best course would be to train tribal teachers for the purpose. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned should, therefore take urgent steps in this direction.**

Ashram Schools

2.13. The scheme of Ashram Schools having facilities like free boarding and lodging and free supply of books, writing material, dress, etc., have proved a good incentive to motivate Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe parents and children towards education, besides creating atmosphere conducive to better studies. Unlike the other ordinary elementary schools, the curriculam of Ashram Schools generally includes teaching of handicrafts like weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy, cane work, bamboo work, gardening, clay modelling, etc. These schools have been set up in many States. An attempt was made to collect the number of Ashram Schools working in various States/Union Territories. The required information was received from some States/Union Territories and is given in the table below :

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Ashram Schools	Number of inmates in the Ashram Schools
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	187	10,150
2.	Gujarat	135	13,451
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3	N.A.
4.	Karnataka	135	8,197
5.	Kerala	55	1,650
6.	Madhya Pradesh	135	N.A.
7.	Maharashtra	89	8,521
8.	Orissa	110	1,200
9.	Rajasthan	6	150
10.	Tamil Nadu	73	4,264
11.	Uttar Pradesh	14	N.A.
12.	West Bengal	1	180 Scheduled Tribes
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	75
14.	Delhi	3	242

2.14. It would be seen from the above table that the number of Ashram Schools is very small in some States like MAHARASHTRA, UTTAR PRADESH, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU and MADHYA PRADESH. In other States also the number of these schools is not large enough. In the context of the new national policy of universalization of enrolment at the primary school level, the programme of starting of Ashram Schools is a necessity in the areas where population is extremely sparse. Those areas which have a population density of less than 25 persons per square mile or so and where the habitation is scattered, an ordinary primary school may not be viable. In such areas an Ashram School with residential facilities becomes a necessity. **It is, therefore, desirable to identify the tribal areas in various States/ Union Territories which require saturation of residential facilities to achieve the minimum enrolment targets in the age-group 6—11. The opening of Ahram Schools in more densely populated areas and block headquarters having larger population should be considered only after the needs of the sparsely populated areas have been fully met. If this process is reversed, the most backward tribal people will be denied a basic educational facility. All the State Government/Union Territory Administrations should, therefore, take early action to start more schools on the above lines.**

2.15 As recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education, Ashram Schools will henceforth be the responsibility of the State Educational Plans. The provision for Ashram Schools should therefore be made under the Minimum Needs Programme and the provision under the Backward Classes Sector should serve only as a supplemental provision, if the provision under the Minimum Needs Programme is inadequate to meet the total requirement.

Hostels

2.16 Hostels have a special importance for the spread of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For the Scheduled Castes who are generally living along with the general population, educational facilities at primary and middle stages are now mostly available near their homes and the necessity of hostels arises only for secondary and post-matric education. However, in the case of Scheduled Tribes living in difficult and inaccessible areas where educational facilities are not available, the scheme of hostel facilities is very important. Girls' education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is far lagging behind and establishment of hostels to attract them to schools is an essential step.

2.17 From the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and non-official agencies started to establish hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. A large number of educated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons holding important positions today are products of these hostels. At present, under the Central Sector, funds are provided for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls. In addition, funds are provided under the State Sector, for the construction of hostels and their maintenance. Grants-in-aid are also given to some non-official organisations for running hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Number of Hostels

2.18 The information available regarding the number of Backward Classes hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of inmates in these is given in the table below :—

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number of hostels for			Number of inmates in these hostels		
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	467	397	864	49,000	16,750	65,750
2.	Bihar	N.A.	N.A.	78	N.A.	N.A.	3,120
3.	Gujarat	158	193	351	5,994	10,419	16,413
4.	Kerala	52	4	56	1,560	120	1,680
5.	Madhya Pradesh	229	1,147	1,376	5,794	28,471	34,265
6.	Karnataka	525	13	538	24,679	687	25,366
7.	Maharashtra	N.A.	N.A.	1,821	N.A.	N.A.	72,840
8.	Rajasthan	121	122	243	4,840	N.A.	9,720
9.	Tamil Nadu	509	14	523	20,360	N.A.	20,920
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	8	N.A.	N.A.	444
11.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	5	N.A.	N.A.	200
12.	Pondicherry	6	—	6	280	—	280
13.	Orissa	316	452	768	12,640	N.A.	30,720
				6,639			2,81,718

It would be seen from the above table that a large number of hostels have been established for these communities in MAHARASHTRA, MADHYA PRADESH, ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, TAMIL NADU and GUJARAT. In other States like BIHAR, RAJASTHAN, KERALA, etc. the number of hostels is quite inadequate.

2.19 In KARNATAKA, in addition to the hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes mentioned above, there are 209 hostels for Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and Other Backward Classes in which 25 per cent seats have been reserved for Scheduled Caste students. At this ratio, the number of seats available for Scheduled Caste students comes to 1,839 in these hostels. Thus the total number of hostels for all Backward Classes is 747 and the total number of seats for Scheduled Caste students available in these hostels is 21,542. However, it is expected that the number of Scheduled Caste students from V to X standards will be 2,15,004 in 1974-75. **Thus a large number of hostels will have to be opened to accommodate deserving Scheduled Caste students. The strength of the existing hostels will also have to be enhanced.** Similarly, 25 per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribe students in hostels meant for Scheduled Caste students. At this rate 4,019 seats are available for Scheduled Tribe students in Scheduled Caste hostels in addition to 515 seats in the Scheduled Tribe hostels, making a total of 4,534 seats. However, a large number of Scheduled Caste hostels are located in districts where the Scheduled Tribe population is either nil or negligible. So the 25 per cent seats reserved for Scheduled Tribe students in the Scheduled Caste hostels in such districts will actually not be filled by Scheduled Tribes. Thus in practice the Scheduled Tribes will not be able to avail of the 4,019 seats reserved for them. **The solution therefore, lies in opening more hostels for Scheduled Tribes in the districts having large concentrations of Scheduled Tribe population and the State Government should take early action in this direction.** The State Government had constituted a Committee in 1971 to study the present condition of the hostels meant for Backward Classes students. The Committee had suggested qualitative improvements in the hostels, like supply of dresses, books, stationery, medical aid, bedding, sports material etc. The State Government have accepted these recommendations and it is hoped that improvements will be made by the State Government in the hostels soon.

2.20 In MADHYA PRADESH, a large number of hostels have been started for Scheduled Tribes but the number of hostels started for Scheduled Castes is very small. However, MADHYA PRADESH is the only State which has a programme of guaranteed assistance to all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children attending the schools in various stages and there is universal coverage in the matter of grant of pre-matric stipends to them.

2.21 **The spread of education among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities has lagged behind in the States with a small number of Backward Classes hostels. It is, therefore, recommended that as an incentive to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe parents to send their children to school, the number of hostels for these communities should be appreciably increased in the States/Union Territories in which their number is small at present. It is also desirable that a hostel should be attached with every high school. It is also necessary that all places at Taluka, District and State level should have hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of seats should be large enough to accommodate the deserving Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.**

Utilization of seats

2.22 In a study conducted in MADHYA PRADESH, in 1972, it was observed that all the seats in the hostels were not fully utilised. In the hostels studied, the utilisation of seats was 72 per cent in 1969-70, 66 per cent in 1970-71 and 88 per cent in 1971-72. The girls utilised 90 per cent seats in 1969-70 and 1970-71 and 87 per cent in 1971-72. The main reason for the under-utilization of the seats was that a number of students did not get information about their selection for admission to hostels. According to the present practice, the hostel authorities are informed of the selection but the students concerned are not informed individually, as a result of which sometimes they do not get information about their selection. **It is, therefore, necessary that wide publicity should be given to the admission of students in Backward Classes hostels in Madhya Pradesh by the authorities concerned, soon after the results of annual examinations are declared. The selected students should also be informed individually at their residential addresses about their selections.**

2.23 In another study in RAJASTHAN, conducted in 1972, however, it was revealed that there was full utilisation of seats in Backward Classes hostels and only in 2 hostels out of the 11 studied, all the students who applied for admission could be accommodated whereas in the remaining hostels a majority of them could not get admission. Similarly, it was pointed out in another study in Madras city (TAMIL NADU) made in 1972, that the Backward Classes Hostels were always put to full use.

Rates of stipends

2.24 Different rates of stipends for hostellers have been fixed in various States/Union Territories. In some States, the approach is that the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students should get some assistance from their parents while in other States the policy is that the whole of expenditure should be met by the Government, In MAHARASHTRA, the monthly rates of hostel grants given to non-official agencies running hostels is Rs. 25/- and Rs. 30/- per boy and girl, respectively. In ANDHRA PRADESH, the rate of boarding charges are Rs. 25/- per month in the case of hostels located at district headquarters and Rs. 23/- per month for hostels located at other places. It is understood that the Government of ANDHRA

PRADESH has recently increased the food allowance per boarder by Rs. 5/- per month. In WEST BENGAL, the rates are Rs. 30/- per month in rural areas and Rs. 35/- per month in urban areas. **The rates of these grants were fixed long back. There has been a steep rise in prices since then and these rates have consequently become quite inadequate which need to be enhanced.**

2.25 A study in MAHARASHTRA made in 1972 had revealed that during the last five years no donations or contributions were received by the non-official agencies running the hostels and they had to depend entirely on the grants-in-aid received from the Government. The managements of these hostels were of the view that sufficient and good quality of food could not be provided with the present rates of grants-in-aid due to rise in prices. They further pointed out that there was a glaring disparity between grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations and the expenses incurred in the Government Backward Classes Hostels in which about Rs. 55/- to Rs. 60/- per inmate per month were spent on food. This disparity created a considerable sense of dissatisfaction among Voluntary Organisations running Backward Classes hostels. **It is, therefore, desirable that the rates of grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations running Backward Classes Hostels should be suitably increased.**

Talented students

Sometimes, talented Scheduled Caste and Sche-Tribe students who really deserve to receive education are not able to pursue their studies because of poverty, as a result of which such talented students cannot get higher education while mediocre students whose parents are economically better placed are able to go for higher education. Thus the brilliant students who could have been suitably qualified for filling senior posts in Government and industry are eliminated at the pre-matric stage itself. **It is, therefore, essential to identify the talented students at the pre-matric stages and give them stipends at increased rates.** In this connection, Delhi Administration have fixed higher rates of pre-matric stipends for Scheduled Caste students who get more than 55 per cent marks. **It is, recommended that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should find out suitable methods of identifying talented Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the pre-matric stage like the one adopted by Delhi Administration and give them increased rates of stipends in order to encourage them to complete their school and higher educational careers. Such talented students should also be given special individual attention at school.**

Construction of hostel buildings

2.26 **In order to increase the number of hostels and to shift the hostels from rented buildings where conditions are quite bad, it is necessary that hostel buildings are constructed by the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. For that purpose, a long term programme should be drawn up to be implemented in a phased manner. In the tribal areas specially, the urgency of the construction of hostel buildings is very great.** In an advanced area, when a new institution is started, a building can be taken on rent to begin with and it may not be necessary to construct a new building in the very first year. However, in the tribal areas, a hostel cannot be started without a building even if funds are available for running a hostel. The requirements of hostel buildings in the tribal areas are very urgent. In the context of limited governmental outlays for buildings, the educational programmes in these areas may suffer if some method is not devised to overcome the difficulty of funds.

2.27 In this connection, the Government of TAMIL NADU have started a scheme for the construction of hostel buildings by taking loans from financial institutions like Banks. It is understood that a loan of Rs. 1 crore expected from the Indian Bank was to be utilised for the construction of 80 hostel buildings during the year 1973-74. Similarly, the Government of MADHYA PRADESH have proposed to establish a Tribal Areas Housing and Buildings Construction Corporation. The institutional finance will flow through this Corporation. The buildings constructed will be owned by the Corporation and the Government will be a tenant. The Government will also stand guarantee for the loans advanced to this Corporation by the financing institutions. **The steps proposed to be taken up by the Governments of MADHYA PRADESH and TAMIL NADU are in the right direction and it is recommended that other State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations should also take help of the financing institutions for the construction of hostel buildings.**

Reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in general hostels and for non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in Backward Classes hostels.

2.28 In many States/Union Territories, rules provide reservation of seats for non-Scheduled Caste/ Tribe students in Scheduled Caste hostels. According to available information, the percentages of such reservations in various States/Union Territories are given in the table at Appendix II. However, information regarding the reservation made for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in general hostels is not readily available. In a study made in Madras city (TAMIL NADU), it was revealed that there was no reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in any of the general hostels and the average percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe inmates in these hostels was only 6.5. Unless reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students is made in general hostels, the percentage of inmates belonging to these communities will continue to be very small. In order to increase the intake of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in general hostels **it is recommended that 25 per cent seats should be reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all general hostels. At the same time, scholarships should be awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students staying in general hostels to cover their boarding and lodging charges in full.**

Working of Backward Classes hostels

2.29 It has been observed that the working of the Backward Classes hostels in various States/Union Territories is far from satisfactory and requires improvement in many directions as discussed below :—

(a) **Accommodation**

Hostels in many States/Union Territories are generally overcrowded and admit more inmates than the sanctioned strength. The hostels are generally housed in small buildings leading to congestion and unhygienic conditions. For example, a study made in Ahmedabad (GUJARAT) revealed that there was considerable shortage of hostel accommodation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and the standard of maintenance of the hostels studied was not upto the mark. Studies made by this Organisation at Alwar, Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu and Udaipur districts of RAJASTHAN in July—August, 1973, revealed that there was great congestion in Backward Classes hostels, suitable facilities like bath-rooms and sports were not available in them and there was a great demand for hostel accommodation, which was not sufficient. At Alwar and Rajgarh, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe college students were staying in a segregated manner in buildings taken on rent and recognised as hostels by Principals. Studies in MAHARASHTRA and ANDHRA PRADESH have shown that Backward Classes hostels were generally overcrowded and admitted inmates more than the sanctioned strength and bath and water connection facilities were grossly inadequate.

To solve the problem of over-crowding and create a proper atmosphere in the Backward Classes hostels, it is desirable that the number of hostels with adequate facilities should be sufficiently increased by the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, by taking help of the financing institutions in constructing suitable buildings to meet the demand of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for admission to these hostels.

(b) **Furniture**

Generally, the Backward Classes hostels are poorly equipped with furniture for the inmates who have to do without tables or chairs. In many cases two inmates have to share one cot due to shortage of cots. In some cases the inmates of Backward Classes hostels have to sleep on floor for want of cots. **It is desirable that at least minimum requirements of inmates for furniture should be met and each inmate should be provided with at least a cot, a chair and a table. It is observed that adequate funds are not provided for replacements/repairs of the old furniture.**

(c) **Food**

It has been observed that the food served in many Backward Classes hostels is not satisfactory. It was revealed in a study in ANDHRA PRADESH quoted above that two meals with rice, dal and a curry were generally served to boarders every day. No breakfast, tiffin or tea was served. On a few Sundays limited mutton and a special dish were served. All the student respondents complained that the food served to the boarders was inadequate in quantity and poor in quality. Such sort of poor diet is certainly not conducive to healthy growth of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students which is so necessary to enable them to progress in studies. **All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should make efforts to provide balanced diet to inmates in Backward Classes hostels by raising the rates of the Stipends.**

(d) **Administration**

In many States/Union Territories, full time qualified wardens and matrons are appointed in Government hostels but in many subsidised hostels either the Secretary of the management body is incharge of a hostel or a trained school teacher is given this responsibility with a petty additional remuneration. In one case, the inmates of a "girls hostel were left at the mercy of Chowkidars" at night. The girls of the hostel complained about this lapse strongly and requested to shift the hostel to some other building where a matron could be provided with a residential quarter.

In order to remove these drawbacks, full-time wardens/matrons should be appointed in all the Backward Classes hostels run by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and non-official agencies.

(e) **Coaching facilities**

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students generally belong to economically and educationally backward families, and unlike the students of other advanced communities, their parents are not in a position to guide them in their studies at home, as a result of which these students generally remain weak in studies. This handicap can be removed if special coaching facilities are provided to these students in hostels. For that purpose, the teachers concerned who attend to this extra work should be paid an honorarium. In this connection, the Central Advisory Board of Education recommended that "at the secondary and university stages, there should be a scheme for providing special coaching and guidance to students from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At-

least in the Fifth Plan it should be administered as a centrally sponsored scheme and the necessary funds should be made available to State Governments on a hundred per cent basis". The special Coaching Scheme has been introduced by some States. Available information regarding the special coaching facilities in various States/Union Territories is given in the statement at Appendix III. In a study on coaching facilities in hostels in Rewa, Chhatarpur and Raipur districts of MADHYA PRADESH undertaken during 1971-72 it was revealed that the coaching facilities, wherever provided had proved very useful. None of the students who was guided in Arts subjects, failed in the annual examinations. Only two students failed in Science subjects and that too in practicals. In the opinion of the students as well as officials, the results were better after the students were guided under the coaching scheme. In the previous Report, it was recommended that the scheme of Special Coaching should be introduced by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in all Government as well as aided hostels. **It is, therefore reiterated that coaching facilities should be provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all hostels, in all States/Union Territories and the hostels run by non-official organisations should not be recognised unless suitable arrangements exist for imparting special coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.**

Non-official Agencies

2.30 Before Independence, private hostels were started by some philanthropic persons for providing free boarding and lodging facilities to the children of Backward Classes by collecting donations from the public. These private hostels were later given grant-in-aid by Government to run these institutions. However, in course of time in some States, the functioning of these subsidised hostels deteriorated and in some cases managements started malpractices.

2.31 In a comparative study of the functioning of Government and Aided hostels undertaken by the Government of ANDHRA PRADESH it was revealed that a majority of subsidised hostels were mismanaged. This was corroborated by the findings of the sub-Committee of the Legislature, which recommended immediate take over of all subsidised hostels and opening Government hostels in lieu thereof. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee, the State Government abolished the scheme for aiding hostels run by Voluntary Agencies, and took over all the subsidised hostels in the State, in May, 1973. The State Government also decided to open sufficient number of Government hostels for Backward Classes. The Government of TAMIL NADU had also decided in 1970 to gradually take over Harijan hostels run by private managements. As a result, 9 aided hostels were taken over by the State Government.

2.32 There are, however, a number of non-official agencies in many States who are running hostels satisfactorily, considering the amount of broading grants sanctioned by the State Governments. **It has been observed that the amount of grant-in-aid per inmate sanctioned by various State Governments to the non-official agenices is much less than the expenditure per inmate incurred in Government hostels on account of food charges, as a result of which the non-official agencies are not able to give the same standard of food which is served in Government hostels. It is, therefore, desirable that the amount of grant-in-aid per inmate given to non-official agencies should not be less than the expenditure incurred in Government hostels, to enable these agencies to run the hostels efficiently.**

Exemption from the payment of tuition fees etc.

2.33 In almost all the States/Union Territories scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are exempted from the payment of tuition fees. However, in WEST BENGAL, though all Scheduled Tribes are exempted from payment of tuition fees, in the case of Scheduled Castes free studentship is granted only to students belonging to 41 more Backward Communities. It cannot be presumed that the remaining Scheduled Caste communities are economically well-placed. On the other hand there are poor people in all the Scheduled Caste communities. **It is, therefore, desirable that the State Government should exempt students belonging to all the Scheduled Caste communities from the payment of tuition fees etc.**

Post-matric Scholarships

2.34 In 1944, a scheme for the grant of Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes was introduced by the Government of India and this was extended to Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49. The scheme is still continuing and has had a good deal of impact in the spread of higher education amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During the year 1973-74, it is estimated that about 2,70,420 and 51,368 scholarships will be awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, respectively. Appendix IV indicates the growth in the award of scholarships since the inception of the scheme.

Changes in the administration of the Scheme

2.35 Some of the important changes that have been introduced in the administration of the Scheme are as follows :—

(i) The scheme was operated direct by the Ministry of Education from the year 1944-45 to the year 1958-59. During this period the demand for these scholarships rose from a mere 114 awards to 37,372 awards. The scheme was, therefore, decentralised in the year 1959-60 and since then it is being implemented by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations in accordance with the rules and regulations framed for the purpose by the Govrnment of India.

(ii) The scheme was transferred from the Ministry of Education to the Department of Social Welfare (now the Ministry of Home Affairs) from Ist January, 1968.

(iii) Since the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan period in accordance with the principles of planning, the pre-plan expenditure amounting to about Rs. 37 crores has been committed to the non-plan budgets of the State Governments.

(iv) From the year 1971-72, it has been decided to increase maintenance charges by 50 per cent over the existing rates of Post-Matric Scholarships for those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure at least 60 per cent marks or Ist division in their final examination.

Categories of Backward Classes eligible to derive benefit under the Post-matric Scholarships scheme

2.36 At present the Post-matric Scholarships scheme is intended to benefit the following categories of Backward Classes :—

(i) Scheduled Tribe students without any means or merit test.

(ii) Scheduled Caste students, the income of whose parents or guardians from all sources does not exceed Rs. 500/- per month are awarded Post-matric Scholarships on a graded means test without consideration of merit.

(iii) Students belonging to Neo-Buddhist community on the same terms as are applicable to the Scheduled Castes.

(iv) Employed students belonging to the above 3 categories are also given scholarships subject to a graded means test.

3.37 ***It is felt that the means test prescribed for Scheduled Caste students, according to which the eligible candidates have been divided into 11 categories in accordance with their income, the number of family members etc., is too complicated and has become obsolete with the rise in price level and increase in the pay scales of salaried persons. It would, therefore, be better if the present means test for Scheduled Castes is done away with as in the case of Scheduled Tribes. If, however, for the time being it is not possible to give up the means test altogether, it should be liberally relaxed.***

2.38. In this connection the Parliamentary Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) had recommended as follows in their third Report :

"The Government should grant full scholarships to those students whose parents'/guardians' income does not exceed Rs. 800/- per month. Half maintenance charges and full fee/ block grant should be given to those students whose parents'/guardians' income exceeds Rs. 800/- per month but does not exceed Rs. 1200/- per month. In the case of students whose parents'/guardians' income exceeds Rs. 1200/- per month, no scholarship may be given. The committee would also recommend that no income limit should be fixed in the case of students who desire to pursue post-graduate studies and research as no such limitation exists in regard to the Government of India's National Scholarship Scheme and National Loan Scholarship Scheme".

The Government of India have not so far been able to accept the recommendation of the Committee due to stringency of funds. It is, however, necessary that the matter should be urgently considered by the Government and **the maximum income limit for the means test for Scheduled Castes should be raised from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1200/- per month at an early date. The Parliamentary Committee's recommendation that no income limit should be fixed for post-graduate and research students should also be accepted.**

Quantum of Scholarships awarded under the Post-matric Scholarships Scheme

2.39 The Post-matric Scholarships cover the following charges :—

(i) The scheme covers maintenance allowance, compulsory non-refundable fees, study tour charges in professional courses and thesis typing charges.

(ii) The maintenance charges in scholarships vary ; they are Rs. 40/- per month for hostellers and Rs. 27/- per month for day scholars for under graduate and graduate courses to Rs. 75/- for hostellers and Rs. 60/- for day scholars in the professional degree courses in engineering, medicine, etc.

2.40 As is evident from Appendix IV, the number of scholarships awarded has shown a phenomenal increase during the last 2 decades. However, there have been a number of complaints made both inside or outside Parliament about this scheme. These complaints are discussed in the paragraphs below :

Delay in award of Scholarships

2.41 As pointed out earlier, the scheme is operated by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and complaints have repeatedly been made about the delays in the award and disbursement of scholarships. There has been some decentralisation at the divisional and district levels by the State Governments but complaints are still received regarding the inordinate delays in the payment of these scholarships. Many instances have come to notice that scholarships are often paid at the fag end of the year or even after the year is over. A Scheduled Caste medical student in Delhi represented that he had secured more than 60 per cent marks in his last University Final examination but he was not awarded scholarship at 1-1/2 times the normal rates admissible to meritorious students. **It is desirable that the applications for Post-matric Scholarships should be thoroughly scrutinised by the authorities concerned to see that the meritorious students are awarded scholarships at increased rates, under clause (v) (i) of the Post-matric Scholarships Rules.** A Scheduled Caste student pursuing his studies in a Training College in

Delhi had not received Post-matrtic Scholarship even four months after the completion of the course, from the Government of UTTAR PRADESH. A Scheduled Caste girl studying in a college at Bellary in KARNATAKA represented that she had not received her scholarship for the year 1971-72, till March, 1972. The scholarship was ultimately sanctioned by the State Government after the matter was taken up by this Organisation with the State Government. In a similar case a Scheduled Caste student belonging to UTTAR PRADESH and studying in a College at Chandigarh was sanctioned Post-matric Scholarship for the year 1971-72 by the State Government. in April, 1972, after the case was taken up with them by this Organisation. **This sort of delay defeats the very purpose for which these scholarships are awarded. It is, therefore, necessary that Post-matric Scholarships should be awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students after the commencement of the academic session.**

2.42 The Government of India in the Department of Social Welfare had made the following suggestions to the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for eliminating delays in the disbursement of scholarships.

(i) Decentralisation of sanctioning authority for Post-matric Scholarships at District level.

(ii) More publicity of the scheme so that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students get to know about the facilities and the procedural formalities.

(iii) Supply of application forms etc. to the students by the educational institutions.

(iv) Adoption of measures like **ad-hoc** payments, introduction of entitlement/identity cards system so that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are not required to pay any fees at the time of admission.

(v) Placement of reasonable amounts at the disposal of the heads of institutions before the commencement of academic session.

(vi) Discontinuance of the practice of demanding caste certificates in renewal cases and in these renewal cases scholarships to be renewed by the heads of the institutions.

(vii) Drawal and remittance by the drawing authority, the regular scholarship amount for the whole academic session in one instalment, for monthly payment of scholarships to students by the heads of the institutions.

(viii) Streamlining the administration of the scheme for the speedier award of scholarships.

(ix) Award of scholarships within 30 days of the submission of applications.

2.43 **Some States like TAMIL NADU and ORISSA have started the system of awarding ad-hoc grants to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the beginning of the session to be adjusted from the amount of the scholarship when the same is sanctioned. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which have not yet introduced the system should do so now, as early as possible.**

Entitlement Cards

2.44 In the previous Report, it was recommended that all the States/Union Territory Governments/ Administrations should adopt the system of entitlements cards in order to eliminate the hardship caused to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in paying fees in lump sum at the time of admission. An attempt was made to find out the position in this regard in various States/Union Territories. The Governments of KARNATAKA and TRIPURA have informed that the matter is still under their consideration. The Governments/Administrations of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR. ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, MAHARASHTRA, MADHYA PRADESH, KERALA, JAMMU & KASHMIR, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, CHANDIGARH, LAKSHADWEEP and DELHI do not consider it necessary to introduce the system as the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe students are not required to make the payment of fees at the time of admission and the amount of fees is adjusted from the amount of scholarship, before the same is disbursed to the students. **In this connection, it may be pointed out that even if Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe day scholars are not required to pay fees at the time of admission, yet the hostellers have to incur expenditure on boarding and they find it very difficult to pay the hostel expenses before the receipt of maintenance charges included in the Post-matric Scholarships. The State Governments concerned should therefore issue necessary instructions to the authorities concerned, to ensure that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe inmates of Backward Classes hostels are not required to pay any hostel expenses in the beginning of the academic session and the same are deducted from the amount of their Post-matric Scholarships when the same are received by them.**

2.45 The Governments of GUJARAT, TAMIL NADU, WEST BENGAL, PONDICHERRY and DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI have informed that the system of entitlement cards has since been introduced by them. **In WEST BENGAL, the entitlement cards are issued only to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing professional degree courses in Medicine, Engineering, Veterinary Sciences and Dairy Development. It is desirable that the scheme should be extended to cover all the Post-matric courses. As the system has not yet, been introduced in the remaining States/Union Territories, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students have to undergo a lot of hardship. It is, therefore, desirable that the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations who have not yet introduced the system should do so as soon as possible to avoid undue hardship to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.**

Supply of Application forms for Post-matric Scholarships

2.46 The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in States/Union Territories other

than those to which they belong, feel considerable difficulty in obtaining application forms for the award of Post-Matric Scholarship as the institutions generally supply forms furnished by the State Governments in which they are located. In this connection a number of representations have also been received in this Organisation from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who had to obtain application forms from their State Governments after protracted correspondence which led to delay in the submission of applications which are not entertained by the institutions after due date. **It is, therefore, desirable that the educational institutions should find out the names of various States/Union Territories to which the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students belong, soon after the beginning of the academic session and urgent action should be taken by them to obtain the application forms from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned, for supply to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students belonging to those States/Union Territories, to avoid delay in the submission of applications.** In some cases even the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students studying in States/Union Territories to which they belong also have to face hardship in getting these forms as the colleges do not keep ready stock of the same. **All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should therefore ensure that the application forms in sufficient number are supplied to all the colleges in the beginning of the academic session.**

2.47 The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha), while appreciating the steps taken by the Department of Social Welfare to bridge the time-gap between the receipt of applications and the award of scholarships in their third report, urged that vigorous steps should be taken in cooperation with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the expeditious disposal of applications. The Committee also supported the recommendation made in our Seventeenth Report (1967-68) that the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should issue suitable instructions to various educational institutions to ensure that before forwarding the applications for Post-Matric Scholarship to the State Governments, they should be thoroughly checked to see that they are complete in all respects and if it is discovered later in a particular case by the authorities concerned in the State Governments that the form is not properly filled in, it should not be rejected but the institution concerned should be asked to get it corrected. Some instances of rejection of applications are still being noticed. For example, a Scheduled Caste girl student of a Delhi College, represented to this Organisation that some part of the scholarship amount due to her was deducted by Delhi Administration because of a wrong entry in her application form. Had this application been checked by the college authorities and the wrong entry got corrected before forwarding it to the Administration, the deduction could have been avoided. **It is, therefore, reiterated that the applications should be properly checked by the educational institutions before they are forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. If an incomplete application is received, the Principal of the institution forwarding it should be held responsible and not the student.**

Rates of Scholarships

2.48 The most important complaint is that the rates are most inadequate and strong views have been expressed in this regard in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes (Elayaperumal Report), the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1969), Members of Parliament, the Shilu Ao Committee, non-official organisations and individuals. The scholarship rates were fixed in 1954 when the price level was very much lower than it is today. Appendix V shows the current rates of different courses of studies under the Post-matric Scholarships scheme and under the National Scholarships scheme.

2.49 According to the Indian Labour Journal, April 1973, the average Consumer price Index Number for the Working Classes (general index) was 245 in 1972 as against 105 in 1956, taking 1949 the base year as 100. Thus the prices have risen about 2½ times of what they were in 1956. This is reflected in the hostel charges the students are called upon to pay. In this connection, it may be pointed out that State Governments like HARYANA, GUJARAT, KARNATAKA, KERALA and TAMIL NADU are giving additional scholarships to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to enable them to prosecute their studies. This facility, however, has not been given by a large number of other States and even in these six States the additional financial help given by the State Governments does not cover completely the hostel charges, the students are required to pay.

2.50 The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reviewed the scheme in 1969. The Committee **inter-alia** recommended that the rates should be increased by 50 per cent for general courses and 100 per cent for technical courses. This recommendation was considered and perhaps not agreed to by the Government of India on the plea that the value of scholarships given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is roughly equal to and in some cases exceeds the value of scholarships given to the general students under the National Loan Scholarships scheme and the National Scholarships scheme. It was perhaps, felt that if general students could manage within this amount, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students should also be able to do so. It will, however, be seen from Appendix V that in so far as the National Scholarships scheme is concerned, it is true that in degree courses in engineering, medicine and technology, the rates are marginally lower than those given under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Post-matric Scholarships scheme. In other courses, however, the difference cannot be regarded as marginal.

Reasons for increase in the rates of Scholarships

2.51 There is another important point to be considered in this regard that whereas the scholarship holders under the National Scholarships scheme may be able to obtain financial support from their parents or other relations, this is not possible for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who generally come from extremely poor sections of the community to obtain the necessary financial assistance from their parents/guardians for pursuing their studies

2.52 Considering the various facts mentioned above, **it is suggested that it would be desirable to increase three times the current rates of the maintenance charges under the Post-matric Scholarships scheme. In case this is not acceptable, at least there is a clear case to double the current rates of maintenance charges. In this connection, it is also suggested that the proposed increase in rates should apply to the plan and non-plan portion of the expenditure incurred on the award of scholarships. If this is not done, the State Governments may not be prepared to shoulder the extra burden falling on them.**

2.53 The Government of India have since taken a decision to increase the rates of Post-matric Scholarships from the academic session 1974-75. However the quantum of the proposed increase is understood to be only 50 per cent, which is considered quite inadequate.

Supplementing the Government of India Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from the States' Non-Plan Budget

2.54 Some State Governments have formulated schemes to grant scholarships for Post-matric studies to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, in addition to the Post-matric Scholarship admissible to them under the Government of India Post-matric Scholarship scheme. In the previous Report, it was recommended that all the State/Union Territory Governments/Administrations should take similar action to supplement the Government of India Post-matric scholarships. An attempt was made to collect information on the subject from the various States/ Union Territories. According to the information received, the schemes for State Scholarships at Post-matric stages, in addition to the Government of India Post-matric Scholarships, have been introduced by the Governments of HARYANA, GUJARAT, KERALA, KARNATAKA, RAJASTHAN and TAMIL NADU. The details of the schemes in the various States are given below :—

(i) **HARYANA**

The State Government introduced a scheme in 1970-71 to grant scholarships at the rate of Rs. 15/- per month to Scheduled Caste students residing in hostels, in addition to the Post-matric Scholarship awarded to them under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. The expenditure on account of the additional Scholarship is met from the State non-Plan Budget.

(ii) **GUJARAT**

The Government of Gujrat have introduced a scheme from the year 1971-72 under which the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who are not eligible for the grant of the Central Post-matric Scholarship at 1½ times the normal rates, as a result of their having secured less than 60 per cent marks, are awarded Scholarships under the State Scheme, in addition to the Post matric Scholarships awarded to them under the Central Scheme. The rates of the State Scholarships are Rs. 200/- per year for hostellers and Rs. 100/- per year for day scholars, in the case of the students eligible for full rates of the Central Post-matric Scholarships. The students who are eligible for 2/3 and 1/2 rates of Post-matric Scholarships are awarded the State Scholarships also at these rates. The benefit of the State Scheme is not extended to the students awarded Post-matric Scholarships at 1-1/2 times the normal rates or to those students who are not eligible to the Central Post-matric Scholarships because of their not fulfilling the means test.

The State Government have also introduced a scheme of awarding State Scholarships to such of Scheduled Caste girl students who are not eligible to the grant of Central Post-matric Scholarships because of their not satisfying the means test. The rates of these Scholarships are the same as those under the Government of India Post-matric Scholarships scheme.

(iii) **KERALA**

The students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are awarded the Government of India Scholarships are, in addition, granted financial assistance from the Harijan Welfare Department of the State Government, to the extent the amount of Government of India Scholarship falls short of the amount of the State concessions to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The State concessions, apart from full fee concessions and exemption from payment of examination fees, include annual lump-sum-grant which ranges from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 315/- for the purchase of books and dress etc., monthly stipend for day scholars and monthly hostel charges for hostellers. The comparative rates of Central Post-matric Scholarships and the State concessions are given in the Statement at Appendix VI. It would be seen from that statement that the rates of State concessions are higher in most of the courses than those of the Central Scholarships.

(iv) **KARNATAKA**

The Government of Karnataka have introduced a non-Plan Scheme for the award of State Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste

and Scheduled Tribe students who are not eligible for the award of Government of India Post-matric Scholarships. The rates of these Scholarships are Rs. 30/- for Pre-University Course, XI Standard, and courses for a Degree in Arts, Science or Commerce, Rs. 40/- for courses for Master's Degree in Arts, Science, Commerce or Law and courses for Doctorate and Honours, and Rs. 50/- for courses in Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Sciences etc. For the award of the State Scholarships, the income of the parents/guardians of the students concerned from all sources should not exceed Rs. 6,000/Rs. 7,000 per annum, provided one son or daughter/more than one son or daughter are studying for Post-matric courses.

(v) **RAJASTHAN**

The Government of Rajasthan have introduced a scheme of awarding the following stipends from the State funds, in addition to the Post-matric Scholarships admissible to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students under the Centrally Sponsored Programme:

(a) An additional stipend of Rs. 40 per month for 10 months, under the State scheme.

(b) In addition to the Central Post-matric Scholarships and the State additional stipend, a merit-cum-need scholarship is awarded to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges. The rates of these stipends for degree classes are Rs. 50 per month and for diploma classes, Rs. 30 per month.

The additional stipends are admissible to the students staying in hostels. But even those students who could not get admission to general hostels in spite of their efforts through the State Government and have made their private residential arrangement outside their homes for the purpose of their education, are also eligible for the grant of the additional stipends, provided they passed their previous examination in First or Second Division.

(vi) **TAMIL NADU**

The State Government award supplemental scholarships to the Government of India Post-matric Scholarship holders, if the rates of the State Government Scholarships are higher than the Central Scholarships. The value of the supplemental scholarships is equal to the difference between the rates of the Post-matric Scholarships and the rates of the State Scholarships. The supplemental Scholarships are awarded subject to the following conditions.

(a) The income of the parents/guardians should be less than Rs. 2,500/- per annum.

(b) The students concerned should be staying in approved hostels other than the hostels run by the State Harijan Welfare and Backward Classes Department.

(c) In the case of the male students, their residence should be 5 miles or above from the educational institution.

(d) If the rates of boarding and lodging charges claimed by the college authorities are less than those permissible under the State Government rules, the lesser rates are sanctioned.

(e) For calculating the supplemental scholarship to II and III year M.B.B.S. courses, the total amount of Post-matric scholarships for the two years should be compared with the total amount of State Scholarships for the two years.

(f) The students should not be studying in Part-Time courses or courses not incorporated in the State Scholarships rules.

2.55 It would be seen from the above paras that schemes for **granting scholarships at Post-matric Stages under the State non-Plan Budgets, in addition to the Central Post Matric Scholarships have been introduced only in few States. As the present rates of Central Post-matric Scholarships are quite inadequate due to the steep rise in prices, it is desirable that additional scholarships should be granted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students to avoid hardship caused to these students. It is, therefore, reiterated that the remaining State/Union Territory Governments/Administrations should also introduce schemes to supplement the amount of Central Post-matric Scholarships.**

Correspondence Courses

2.56 Due to a large increase in the demand for admission to various Post-matric Courses, some Universities have introduced correspondence courses. However, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students pursuing such courses are not at present eligible for the award of scholarships under the Government of India Post-matric Scholarships rules. Representations have been received in this Organization that these courses should be included for the award of Post-matric Scholarships. In this connection, information regarding the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students was called for from the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education, Delhi University. According to the information received, out of the total number of 15,188 students in the school during 1972-73, 476 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 351 to Scheduled Tribes. Under the present rules these Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are not eligible for award

of the Post-matric Scholarships. **As more and more Universities are adopting Correspondence courses and the method of imparting education by correspondence has come to stay, the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs should urgently consider the desirability of including correspondence courses introduced by various Universities eligible for the award of Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.**

Definition of the term 'Hostel' under Post-matric Rules

2.57 It was observed that the Principal of a college at Nagpur in MAHARASHTRA refused to certify that a Scheduled Caste student was staying in "an approved place of residence" for the purpose of the award of Post-matric Scholarship, if he stayed in a hostel run by a non-official agency and did not get himself admitted in the hostel attached to the college when accommodation could be made available to him. The plea of the student was that the maintenance allowance admissible under the Post-matric Scholarship Scheme was not sufficient to cover the expenses in the hostel attached to the college and, therefore, he preferred to stay in the hostel run by a non-official agency. The Principal was strictly adhering to the definition of a hostel in the Post-matric Scholarships rules, under which the head of Institution has the discretion to recognise a place of residence as a hostel, on its ful-filling certain conditions. In the present case, the boy could not afford to stay in the college hostel because of its prohibitive cost. **The definition of the term hostel as contained in the Post-matric Scholarships rules therefore, requires elucidation to cover genuine cases of hardship. The term 'hostel' should also cover the following :—**

(i) **All hostels run by the State Social/Harijan/Tribal Welfare Departments in which the student is residing.**

(ii) **All hostels aided by the State Social/Harijan/Tribal Welfare Departments run by non-official agencies in which the student may be residing.**

(iii) **If there is no hostel at a place run by the Social/Harijan/Tribal Welfare Departments or a non-official agency or a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe student fails to secure admission in the hostels mentioned at (i) and (ii) above due to paucity of seats and a few students combine together and arrange boarding and lodging in a private accommodation, they should be considered as hostellers for the purpose of the rules.**

(iv) **If the cost of staying in a general hostel attached to a College is too high to be covered by the maintenance allowance under the Post-matric Scholarships, the students, if they so desire should be allowed to stay in a hostel run by a non-official agency and entitled to maintenance allowance at the rates of hostellers.**

Loans to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Law Graduates

2.58 The Government of KERALA introduced a scheme during 1972-73 for the grant of interest-free loans to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Law Graduates for the purchase of books for practising as lawyers. The amount of the loan will be Rs. 2,000 repayable in 100 monthly instalments. Those law graduates who have completed one year apprenticeship and whose annual family income is less than Rs. 3,000 are eligible for the loan. The loan will be sanctioned to two persons in each district and selection will be made on merit basis and in the absence of candidates from a particular District the seats thus available will be allotted to another District where there are more candidates. **It is hoped that the scheme will encourage more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Law graduates to start legal practice. It is recommended that similar scheme should be introduced by other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations also.**

Overseas Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

2.59 Under the scheme of Overseas Scholarships which was started in the year 1954-55, scholarships are awarded to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes for Post-graduate research abroad, in those subjects for which facilities are not normally available in India. Nine scholarships are awarded every year, out of which 4 are awarded to Scheduled Castes, 4 to Scheduled Tribes and 1 to other categories mentioned above. Till 1971-72, 172 scholars belonging to these communities were given these scholarships. Selection of scholars for the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 were made simultaneously and during these two years 28 overseas scholarships were awarded out of which 21 and 6 scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively and 1 to other categories. The Government of India have increased the number of scholarships from 9 to 21 from 1972-73.

2.60 **It has been observed that the number of eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants for these scholarships is much larger than the existing number of scholarships and a large number of applications is rejected every year as the number of scholarships is limited. It is, therefore, desirable that the number of overseas scholarship should be increased to enable more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to go abroad for specialised studies.**

Admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in various educational and technical institutions

2.61 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 the 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.

An attempt was made to collect information regarding the actual facilities available to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission to Medical Colleges, Indian Institutes of Technology, Agricultural Institutes, etc. and the same is discussed in the subseqeunt paragraphs.

Medical Colleges

2.62 There are at present 99 Medical Colleges in the country. An attempt was made to collect information regarding the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in various Medical Colleges during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 and the same may be seen in the statement at Appendix VII. It would be seen from that statement that the enrolment position of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in a large number of Colleges is not encouraging.

Reservation of seats

2.63 The question of reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Medical Colleges in various States/Union Territories was discussed in the last Report and it was stated that there was no uniform policy in this regard followed by the concerned authorities. This subject was also examined by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha), and it was pointed out by them that there were 17 Medical Colleges in the country which did not allow concessions for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The matter of reservation of seats in these 17 Medical Colleges was taken up by Commissioner with the Ministers of Health of the respective State Governments. The information received in respect of these Colleges may be seen in the Statement at Appendix VIII. It would be seen from that statement that reservation of seats is still not made in most of these Colleges. Out of the 17 Medical Colleges mentioned above, 13 Colleges are private, 1 is run by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, 1 by the Ministry of Defence and 2 by the Central Universities. So far as the private Medical Colleges are concerned, 8 private Colleges given below are charging capitation fees upto Rs. 10,000 for admission of candidates :

1. Kakatiya Medical College, Warrangal (Andhra Pradesh)	Rs. 6,000 per student for admission to 1st Year M.B.B.S. Rs. 7,000 per student for admission to the IInd year M.B.B.S.
2. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)	Rs. 10,000 per student
3. Medical College, Jamshedpur (Bihar)	Rs. 9,500 Per student
4. Medical College, Sholapur (Maharashtra)	Rs. 7,000 per student
5. Medical College, Gulbarga (KARNATAKA)	Rs. 5,000 per student
6. Kasturba Medical College, Manipur (Karnataka)	Rs. 6,000 per student
7. Medical College, Davangere	Rs. 5000 to 7000 per student
8. Medical College, Belgaum (KARNATAKA)	Rs. 5,000 per student with a reservation fee of Rs. 2,000.

2.64 The Union Department of Health have informed that reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in these Colleges is not possible unless the system of capitation fees is done away with. However, Kakatiya Medical College, Warrangal has reserved 9.3 per cent and 2.6 per cent seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students respectively. A few of these Colleges are also giving relaxation in marks for admission of students belonging to these communities. In this connection, the Medical Education Conference held in 1970 recommended as follows :

"Criterion for admission to private Medical Colleges should also be merit and charging of capitation fees by these colleges should be discouraged. The Government of India will examine the economics of the proposition of take over of those institutions by the

State or Central Government or of providing financial support to them for covering the gap created by the loss of capitation fee".

2.65 In pursuance of the above recommendation, and its endorsement by the Central Council of Health, the Government of India have since accepted the same and have forwarded it to the State Governments/ Universities for implementation. **It is, therefore, desirable that the State Governments/Universities concerned should abolish the system of capitation fees as early as possible as it is not based on admission according to merit. After the system is abolished in the Medical Colleges concerned, 20 per cent seats should be reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in these Colleges.**

2.66 The five other private medical Colleges in which no reservation is made, are as follows :

1. Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana (Punjab).
2. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana (Punjab).
3. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore (Karnataka).
4. M.G. Institute of Medical Sciences, Sewagram (Maharashtra).
5. Christian Medical College, Vellore (Tamil Nadu).

The Government of PUNJAB have informed that efforts are being made by them to make the private Medical Colleges mentioned above to fall in line with the Government policy to reserve 20 percent seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Government of MAHARASHTRA have asked the authorities of the Medical Colleges, Sewagram to extend maximum facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The Government of Tamil Nadu have informed that the Christian Medical College, Vellore is the only private Medical College in the State and the Government have no control over the admission of students in that college. The Government of KARNATAKA have asked the private Medical Colleges in the State to give more facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the matter of admission. Regarding the Lokmanya Tilak Medical College, Bombay controlled by the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, the Government of MAHARASHTRA have requested the Municipal Corporation, Bombay who are running 3 Medical Colleges, including the one mentioned above, to extend maximum facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. **The steps taken by the State Governments of PUNJAB, MAHARASHTRA and KARNATAKA to persuade the private Medical Colleges concerned to reserve seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are welcome. It is recommended the State Governments concerned should take follow-up action to ensure that 20 per cent seats are actually reserved by these colleges for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.**

2.67. Most of these private Medical Colleges may be receiving grants-in-aid from the State Governments concerned. In the case of those Medical Colleges which refuse to follow the instructions issued by the State Governments regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, the State Governments should take necessary action to withhold the grants-in-aid to them till provision is made by them for reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

2.68. The question of reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona was taken up by Commissioner with the Minister of Defence The Ministry of Defence have since decided to reserve 10 out of 120 seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, from the admission year 1974. The distribution of the total seats in the College will be as follows:—

(i) Permanent Commission liability (Stipendiary) seats	60
(ii) Short Service Commission liability seats	50
(iii) Seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates	10

The admission of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates against the reserved seats will be in accordance with the general conditions of eligibility in respect of age, qualifications, physical fitness, service liability, etc., and there shall be no relaxation of the minimum standards. **The steps taken by the Ministry of Defence are welcome. It is presumed that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who fulfil the minimum standards will be admitted to the College. It is hoped that the Ministry of Defence will keep a watch over the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates actually admitted in the College and if the reserved seats are not filled by candidates belonging to these communities, the question of relaxing the minimum standards for them should be considered by the Ministry, so that all the reserved seats are actually filled by Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates.**

2.69. The Aligarh Muslim University have refused to make any reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Medical College, Aligarh unless the number of seats as well as the existing facilities with regard to teaching and clinical work are increased. As reservation of seats is to be made on percentage basis, the argument of the University does not appear to be sound. Information from the Banaras Hindu University is still awaited. **It is surprising that both these Central Universities have not fallen in line with the policy of reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates laid down by the Central Government. It is suggested that the Ministries of Education and Health should ensure that 20 per cent seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for admission to the 1st year M.B.B.S. Course in both these Universities.**

2.70. The matter regarding the reservation of seats in Medical Colleges other than the above mentioned 17 Colleges, was also taken up separately by the Commissioner with the Ministers of Health of the States concerned. The Governments of ANDHRA PRADESH, HARYANA, JAMMU, & KASHMIR and ORISSA have not yet furnished the required information. The Government of ASSAM, BIHAR, GUJARAT, HIMACHAL PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, KARNTAKA, MADHYA PRADESH, PUNJAB, TAMIL NADU and UTTAR PRADESH have informed that necessary provision for the reservation of seats in Medical Colleges in their respective States already exists in the rules for admission to these Colleges. The Governments of KERALA and RAJASTHAN have reserved only 10 per cent seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Medical Colleges instead of 20 per cent as recommended by the Ministry of Education. The matter was taken up with the Government of RAJASTHAN to increase the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to 20 per cent. However, the State Government have refused to increase it above the present 10 per cent. **The stand taken by the State Government should be considered as it is against the policy followed in the rest of the country. It is recommended that the Governments of RAJASTHAN and KERALA should increase the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the present 10 per cent to 20 per cent, as recommended by the Ministry of Education.**

Relaxation in minimum marks for admission to Medical Colleges

2.71. At present there is no uniformity regarding the relaxation given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in respect of the percentage of minimum marks required for admission to Medical Colleges. The Union Ministry of Education recommended 5 per cent reduction in marks to be given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in cases where admission is restricted to candidates who obtain certain minimum percentage of marks. The Medical Council of India have recommended that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students may be given a relaxation of 5 per cent in the marks required for sitting at the competitive examination. In cases where selection is made on the basis of performance at the qualifying examination without having to appear at the competitive examination, the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates may be given a relaxation of 5 per cent in the minimum marks required for admission. The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha) in their Fourteenth Report had recommended that a uniform concession of 10 per cent marks should be given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students. The Government of India in the Department of Health have, however, not agreed to increase the relaxation from 5 to 10 per cent and have insisted that in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, 45 per cent marks should be the basis of admission to Medical Colleges. **As this percentage does not indicate the element of concession, and also because a number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not actually filled by candidates belonging to these communities, after giving 5 per cent relaxation in marks, it is recommended that the relaxation of minimum marks should be increased from 5 to 10 per cent in order to ensure that all the reserved seats are actually filled by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.** ....

2.72. A number of representations were received from Scheduled Caste candidates that the Guru Nanak University, Amritsar and the Punjabi University, Patiala were not giving a relaxation of 5 per cent in minimum marks to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in spite of the recommendation of the Government of PUNJAB in this regard. The matter was taken up with the two Universities but they have refused to give any relaxation of minimum marks to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates. The matter was then taken up by the Commissioner with the Government of PUNJAB at the highest level but so far the action taken by the State Government is not known. **It is, therefore, recommended that the State Government and the University Grants Commission should persuade the Universities mentioned above to give the relaxation of 5 per cent in minimum marks for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.**

2.73. **It is learnt that the Government of WEST BENGAL who were allowing a relaxation of 5 per cent in minimum marks for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to Medical Colleges, have discontinued the practice from the academic session 1972-73. This step is injurious to the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is, therefore, desirable that the State Government should re-introduce 5 per cent concession in minimum marks in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.**

Special coaching facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Medical Colleges

2.74. The Ministry of Health had issued a letter to all the State Governments in October, 1970 for imparting special coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students admitted to Medical Colleges. Nineteen Medical Colleges in the country, selected at random, were asked about the arrangements made for imparting special coaching to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in these Colleges. The requisite information furnished by 16 Colleges may be seen in the table at Appendix IX. The Government of HARYANA have informed that such classes are already being held in Medical Colleges in the State. The Government of KERALA have informed that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are not below standard and the question of special coaching does not therefore arise. The Government of WEST BENGAL have expressed their inability to start such coaching classes. The State Governments of GUJARAT, HIMACHAL PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA and UTTAR PRADESH are still considering the question.

2.75. The Government of MADHYA PRADESH have since accorded sanction to imparting of special coaching to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students admitted to Medical Colleges from the academic session 1972-73. The Government of KARNATAKA are willing to undertake the scheme with the funds available at their disposal but they have requested for full financial assistance from the Government of India. The Government of India have advised the State Government to explore the possibility of implementing the scheme themselves during one month's vacation period. The Government of ASSAM have started tutorial classes in all the subjects which are held in small batches and both general and Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students take advantage of these classes.

Indian Institutes of Technology

2.76. Information was collected from the Indian Institutes of Technology regarding the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the students belonging to these communities admitted against those reserved seats. The available information in this regard received from the Indian Institutes of Technology for the year 1971-72, may be seen at Appendix X. It will be seen from this Appendix that the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur has not reserved any seat for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This Institute has intimated the same position for the year 1972-73. The Indian Institute of Technology, Madras has also not intimated the exact position regarding percentage of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1971-72. The table given below indicates the information in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who had applied for admission, appeared in the Joint Entrance Examination and were finally given admission in the Indian Institutes of Technology during the years 1971 and 1972:

S. No.	Name of Institute	Total No. of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates who applied for admission	Total No. of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates found eligible for examination	No. of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates who qualified for admission	No. of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates who qualified after giving relaxation	No. of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates selected and given admission
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Kharagpur	(i) 1971	78	78	5	10	13 (The other two joined some other institutions).
	(ii) 1972	169	169	5	5	8 (The other two joined some other institutions).
2. Bombay	(i) 1971	23	21	3	4	4 (One was absent during interview, one did not belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and one joined some other institution).
	(ii) 1972	41	39	—	4	1 (Two did not belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and one joined some other institution).
3. Madras	(i) 1971	20	19	—	1	1
	(ii) 1972	33	31	1	1	2
4. Kanpur	(i) 1971	35	35	1	1	1 (One did not appear for interview).
	(ii) 1972	79	79	1	1	1 (One did not appear for interview).
5. Delhi	(i) 1971	19	19	1	—	1
	(ii) 1972	32	32	1	1	1 (One joined some other institution).

It will be seen from the above table that the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who passed the entrance examination was very small and, therefore, the reserved seats were filled in by candidates belonging to general communities.

2.77 The Council of the Institutes had set up a sub-committee to examine the matter in detail including the modifications needed to be made in the scheme of the Joint Entrance Examination. The following recommendations were made by the Committee to be implemented during the academic session 1973-74 :

(i) All Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates who have passed the Higher Secondary Examination or equivalent, be admitted against the quota reserved for them on the basis of their performance in the Joint Entrance Examination. Their performance should, in no way, be related to the minimum standards prescribed for the general candidates for qualifying at the Joint Entrance Examination.

(ii) All Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates should be given free tuition, exemption of hostel seat rent and a scholarship of Rs. 150/- p.m. to cover board expenses and a book grant of Rs. 300/- per year.

(iii) In order to enable such of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students who need special instruction as also other weaker students, summer sessions and, where necessary, parallel semester instruction in various subjects be arranged by the Indian Institutes of Technology. Additional funds be made available for additional faculty for the above purpose.

(iv) A systematic evaluation of the performance of these students be made and a report submitted to the Council at the end of each year.

It is, therefore, recommended that as long as the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates fulfil the minimum prescribed educational qualifications for admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology they should be allowed entry against the reserved seats without asking them to sit in the entrance examination. It is hoped that the recommendations of the special committee of the Council would be considered sympathetically by the Ministry of Education and orders issued to give effect to these recommendations.

2.78 The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha) in their 21st Report have recommended as follows :—

(i) The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who have passed the Higher Secondary, or equivalent examination with the prescribed subjects, should be admitted in the Indian Institutes of Technology without having to take the Joint Entrance Examination so long as the number of such students applying for admission is less than the number of seats, reserved for them.

(ii) Where the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students applying for admission in the Indian Institutes of Technology is more than the number of seats reserved for them, their merit at the Joint Entrance Examinations should be judged only among themselves and not along with the general students.

(iii) Any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe student who secures more marks at the Joint Entrance Examination than the marks secured by the last general student admitted on the result of that examination, should be deemed to have been admitted according to the general merit list and not counted in the quota of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

(iv) The period of age relaxation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students seeking admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology should be raised from the present three years to five years.

(v) The new scheme recommended by the Special Committee of the Council of the Indian Institutes of Technology for starting summer sessions and, where necessary, parallel semester instructions in various subjects for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who need special coaching, should be given effect to immediately.

(vi) The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare should examine, in co-ordination with the organisation of the Director General of Backward Classes Welfare of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the feasibility of conducting psychological or other tests to assess the interest, aptitude, intelligence and predilection of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at the Higher Secondary stage with a view to pick up such students as may have the aptitude for higher technical training. Such selected students should then be given additional coaching facilities as may be required by them to ensure their admission in the Indian Institutes of Technology and other institutions of higher technical learning.

These are welcome suggestions and it is hoped that action would be taken to implement them.

Facilities for admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Agricultural Institutes

2.79 Agriculture plays an important role in the economy of the country. It is, therefore, necessary that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons should receive training in higher education in agriculture so that they can participate in the rapid agricultural advancement taking place in the country. The available information received from Agricultural Research Institutes reveals that the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Central Arid Research Institute, Jodhpur,

Cotton Technology Research Laboratory, Bombay and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal do not reserve seats for the admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi has also not reserved any seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in their training schemes. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izzat Nagar has not intimated the percentage of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, but during the year 1971-72, 16 Scheduled Caste and 12 Scheduled Tribe students were studying at the Institute. This Institute does not give any relaxation of marks for the admission of candidates belonging to these communities. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi have reserved seats according to the percentage desired by the Ministry of Education. **It is recommended that the Research Institutes run by the Centre and State Governments should reserve 15 per cent and 5 per cent seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates respectively for their admission and at the same time give them relaxation in the minimum marks to the extent of 5 per cent.**

Admission in Industrial Training Institutes

2.80 There are 354 Industrial Training Institutes in the country in the various States imparting training in various trades. The Statistical information regarding the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the Industrial Training Institutes functioning under the Craftsman Training Scheme as on 30th November, 1971 is given in the two statements at Appendix XI. Under the Craftsman Training programme seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe 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 reserved for them. The State Tribal/Harijan Welfare Departments give an additional stipend of Rs. 20/- p.m. to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees admitted in these Institutes. **It is disappointing to note that there are still some States which do not give the additional stipend of Rs. 20/- p.m. to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who are therefore not able to derive full benefits from the Craftsman Training Scheme.** As most of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates come from the rural areas it is necessary for them to make suitable arrangements for their board and lodging. Hostels are not attached to all the Industrial Training Institutes and at these places the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees have to make their own arrangements.

2.81 The trades in which training is imparted in these Industrial Training Institutes require to be diversified by adding new trades in which employment opportunities are readily available. The State Government of MADHYA PRADESH are running some Industrial Training Institutes under the Backward Classes Sector for imparting training to Scheduled Tribe candidates. This type of training is very useful to the tribals as it enables them to secure jobs arising in the tribal areas due to the establishment of industrial plants in the private and public sectors. **A forecast of the likely vacancies arising in the Public Sector Undertakings should be made and steps initiated for organising suitable training programmes. This would ensure that trained Scheduled Tribe persons would be available to man the posts when they are advertised. In this connection the steps taken by the Bhilai Steel Plant are commendable and should be followed by all Public sector Undertakings.**

Teaching of Science and Vocational Guidance

2.82 According to the report of the study team on Tribal Development, the failure on the part of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to take advantage of the facilities offered by the Technical Institutes is not due to any reluctance on the part of tribal students to go in for technical training but is attributed to the initial handicap, that science and mathematics, a knowledge of which is essential for technical courses are not taught in tribal schools. Trade-wise analysis showed that representation of Scheduled Castes was low in the trades such as refrigeration and air-conditioning, instrument mechanic, wireless operator, craftsman mechanic, electrician, draftsman (Civil), pattern maker etc. The majority of Scheduled Caste trainees happened to be in courses such as fitter, turner, welder, wireman, electrician and automobile mechanic. Similarly, Scheduled Tribes appeared more inclined towards trades/courses such as that of fitter, turner, mechanic, electrician, wireman and welder. **It is, therefore, desirable that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should take necessary action to encourage more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to study science and mathematics to enable them to take up training in more technical subjects in the Industrial Training Institutes. Science and mathematics should also be introduced in more schools located in tribal areas. Special coaching in these subjects should also be given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to enable them to make up their deficiency in these subjects. Vocational guidance should also be given to students belonging to these communities.**

Facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Public Schools, Sainik Schools and Military schools.

Public Schools

2.83 Public Schools are managed by private bodies who have their own rules of admission. Under the Government of India Merit Scholarships Scheme for studies in residential schools, including Public Schools, 7-1/2 per cent and 2-1/2 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Out of 200 scholarships available under the Scheme, 15 scholarships are for Scheduled Castes and 5 scholarships are for Scheduled Tribes. Information received from the Ministry of Education regarding the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who have been

awarded merit scholarships by the Government of India for studies in Public Schools in India and the expenditure incurred thereon during 1972-73, is as under :—

Total number of scholarships	Number of scholarships reserved for		Number of applications received from		Number of scholarships awarded to	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
200	15	5	44	18	15	5

The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha) had examined the policy adopted by the Residential/Public Schools regarding the admission and facilities made available for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and made the following recommendations :—

(i) Scholarships should be given to those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students income of whose parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 1200/- per month.

(ii) Concession of 10 per cent of marks should be given to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students.

(iii) Coaching classes should be introduced for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students before the test for the award of scholarships is held.

(iv) In no case scholarships reserved for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be allowed to go unutilised. Best among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students taking the test should be selected in case the reserved quota for them is not otherwise filled.

2.84 The Government of India have approved a scheme for the grant of 1200 scholarships on the basis of merit-cum-means test to selected students for study in approved Residential/Public schools in India. Provision has been made for reservation of 15 per cent of scholarships for Scheduled Caste and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribe students respectively. In other words, out of 1200 scholarships under the Scheme, 130 scholarships will be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 60 scholarships for Scheduled Tribes. These scholarships can only be availed of by the students belonging to these communities if the recommendations made by the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha) mentioned in the above paragraph are accepted and implemented by the Government of India.

Sainik Schools

2.85 There are 17 Sainik Schools run by Ministry of Defence in India. Information regarding facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates in Sainik Schools received from all the Sainik Schools for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, may be seen in the statement Nos. I and II at Appendix XII which reveals that the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Sainik Schools is disappointing. It will be seen from Statement No. 1 that in 4 out of 17 Schools not even a single Scheduled Caste student was admitted during 1971-72. Similarly no Scheduled Caste student was admitted in 4 other schools in 1972-73. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, not even a single students was admitted in 13 out of 17 Schools during both the years. The students who want to get admission in Sainik Schools, have to qualify in the All India Entrance Examination. The minimum qualifying marks for all India Entrance Examination are prescribed by the Board of Governors, Sainik Schools Society and vary from year to year. No relaxation in the minimum qualifying marks is given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. No seats have been reserved for the candidates belonging to these communities. However, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys are admitted to the schools irrespective of their ranking in the merit list provided they qualify in the Entrance Examination. It is understood that the Ministry of Defence have decided that from the current year, those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys who fail by 7 marks in two subjects will be declared eligible for admission provided they pass in the aggregate. All the eligible candidates on the basis of income of their parents are awarded scholarships irrespective of their caste. The scholarships are awarded to the sons/wards of serving J.C.Os. and other ranks by the Ministry of Defence. The State Govenments/Union Tereritory Administrations also award scholarships to students domiciled in their States/Union Territories. From the data collected about the enrolment position of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students in these Schools, it appears that the position is not encouraging and **the number of students belonging to these categories is almost negligible in the Sainik Schools except in Sainik Schools, Imphal and Sainik Schools, Goal-Para (Assam). It is felt that until and unless specific reservation of seats is made for students belonging to these categories, the position regarding their entry into these schools will not improve in the near future.**

Military Schools

2.86 There are at present, 5 Military Schools in the country, located at Chail (Himachal Pradesh), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Belgaum (Karnataka), Bangalore (Karnataka) and Dhaulpur (Rajasthan). These are residential schools, run on Public School lines by the

Ministry of Defence and prepare the students for all India Higher Secondary Examination. Originally, these schools were entirely meant for the children of Defence personnel but later on provision was made for civilians also. At present, 60 per cent of the vacancies in these schools are reserved for the children of Junior Commissioned Officers and other ranks and the remaining 40 per cent are open to the children of Defence Officers and Civilians. Admissions are made on the basis of a competitive test and there is no reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children who have to compete with other children.

2.87 In the case of the children of Defence personnel whose parent's income is less than Rs. 400 per month, education in these schools is free, while the children of Defence Officers have to pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 160 per month, depending on the rank of their fathers. The children of civilians have to pay Rs. 160 per month irrespective of their income. Scholarships are awarded to some students on the basis of a competitive test and there is no reservation of scholarships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, who have to compete with other students for this purpose. **The matter regarding reservation of 20 per cent of seats (15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes) for admission in the Military Schools in the country and also granting full scholarships to the boys belonging to these communities, was taken up with the Ministry of Defence and a reply is still awaited. It is hoped that favourable decision in the matter will be taken.**

Central Schools

2.88 The Central Schools Organisation were requested to furnish information regarding the total number of students as well as the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students admitted to the various Central Schools in the country during the year 1972-73. Out of the total number of 122 schools, information was received in respect of 103 schools, which may be seen at Appendix XIII. The overall position in respect of these schools is given in the table below :—

Total number of seats in these schools as on 1-8-72	Number of seats actually filled during 1972-73	Number of applications received from		Number of seats filled by	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6
66,225	19,585	740	132	653	110

It would be seen from the above table that out of 740 and 132 applications received from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, 653 and 110 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children respectively, were actually admitted to the various Central Schools. However, the reasons of rejecting the remaining applicants are not known. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the overall position of enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in these schools continues to be disappointing.

2.89 It has already been recommended many times in the earlier Reports that specific reservation should be made for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in each priority category laid down for admission to these schools, in order to improve their enrolment position. The matter was also examined by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha), who agreed to our observations and again recommended in their Fourteenth Report that seats should be reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children of the Central Government employees falling within the priority categories laid down.

2.90 In pursuance of these recommendations the Board of Governors of the Central Schools Organisation decided as follows in October, 1972 :

> "Reservation of any specified percentage of seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Kendriya Vidyalayas would go against the main objective of the Scheme. However, it was suggested that all children belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and coming under the first three priority categories, viz., children of transferable Defence Personnel, children of transferable Central Government employees and children of Officers of All India Services, autonomous bodies etc., whose services are transferable may be admitted in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, subject to vacancies being available for this purpose and conditions prescribed for admission might be relaxed where necessary".

The decision of the Board has been intimated by the Central Schools Organisation to all the Central Schools to whom necessary instructions have also been issued that if for any reason the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are not eligible for admission in the class to which admission is sought, willingness of the parents to admit them in a lower class should be obtained. The Organisation has further instructed the schools that efforts schould be made to see that there is an appreciable increase in the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the schools.

2.91 In this connection, it may be pointed out that a number of representations contitnued to be received during the years under Report in which the parents of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe children complained against the non-admission of their children to

various Central Schools. Apparently, the Central Schools are not following the instructions of the Sangathan to suitably relax the conditions prescribed for admission to these schools, in favour of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. **Unless the minimum standard required for admission is relaxed in favour of the children belonging to these communities, it may not be possible for them to compete with the general candidates in the admission test and their enrolment position in these schools may remain unsatisfactory. It is, therefore, recommended that the minimum marks prescribed for admission to Central Schools should be relaxed by 10 per cent in favour of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. It is also recommended that in order to increase the enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in these schools a specific reservation of seats should be made for such candidates in each priority category. Since the reserved seats will also be filled by the children of employees in the various priority categories laid down by the Sangathan it will also not go against the objective of the scheme as feared by the Board of Governors in their decision quoted above. As a matter of fact there is no reason why seats should not be reserved for the admission of children of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees who fulfill all the conditions of transferability etc. in keeping with the general policy of Government to encourage education among the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. If the reserved seats are not filled after giving a relaxation of 10 per cent in the minimum qualifying marks, the same should be further relaxed to see that the seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are actually filled by them.**

CHAPTER 3

REPRESENTATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN SERVICES

[Articles 16(4), 320(4) & 335]

Importance of Service Safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

One of the **important** and **concrete** safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has been provided in the Constitution is that contained in its articles 335 and 16(4), making it obligatory on the part of the State to take into consideration the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while making appointments to their services and posts and empowering the State to make reservations in such appointments, **inter alios,** for these communities. It is an **important** safeguard because it leads to gainful and safe employment, among others, for the educated youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes, resulting in their all round uplift. It is a **concrete** safeguard because it is possible to lay down definite physical targets to achieve the goal envisaged under it and the results obtained can be measured to the last digit through a definite yardstick, unlike the safeguard provided, say, under article 17 of the Constitution under which untouchability has been abolished, its practice in any form forbidden and endorsement of any disability arising out of this practice made an offence punishable in accordance with law—a safeguard in which no physical targets can be laid down and no specific yardstick can be used to measure the effect of various steps taken to abolish this evil practice.

3.2 As such it becomes one of the important duties of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also to investigate into the service safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as minutely as possible, in order to find out how the various rules and regulations made to implement these safeguards are working and how far the physical targets laid down by the State have been achieved. That the Government is also fully aware of the importance of these safeguards is clear from the fact that a High Power Committee has been set up in the Centre, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister herself, to watch the working of various measures undertaken to achieve the targets laid down by the Government in this field; similar committees have been set up in some of the States as well.

3.3 The very fact that such High Power Committees have been set up in the Centre and the States shows the ardent desire and anxiety on the part of the Government to achieve the targets laid down for the purpose in as near a future as possible. That we are still far behind the target is not due to any defect in the policy of the Government. The most important factor which has delayed the Government reaching the goal in this field is the faulty observance of rules and regulations, made for the purpose, at the implementation level.

3.4 One should not, however, go with an impression that nothing has been achieved in the field of employment for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons under the State. The fact that while in 1957, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were hardly 0.71 and 0.10 per cent, respectively, in Class I posts and 2.01 and 0.32 per cent, respectively, in Class II posts, under the Central Government, this representation rose to 2.58 and 0.41 per cent, respectively, in Class I posts and 4.06 and 0.43 per cent, respectively, in Class II posts in the year 1971, indicates that some benefit has been derived by these communities due to the various concessions provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for their employment under the State. This position will be further clear from the fact that the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Administrative Service has increased from 1.43 per cent in 1957 to 7.08 per cent in 1972 in the case of Scheduled Castes and from 0.24 per cent in 1957 to 3.11 per cent in 1972 in the case of Scheduled Tribes. The fact, however, remains that if the implementation of the various orders issued by Government from time to time for providing adequate employment to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons under the State is done with full care and required devotion for the uplift of these backward communities, the results would be far better.

3.5 **The position thus is that while at the policy making level there does exist, as stated above, an ardent desire and anxiety to provide persons from amongst these communities with adequate employment under the State, in as short a period as possible, the various bottle-necks created to achieve that end, at the implementation level, do not allow the progress being achieved at the desired speed. This situation makes it all the more necessary for the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to keep a proper watch on the working of these safeguards for that purpose, it is but desirable that the**

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons freely bring to the notice of the Commissioner cases of alleged breach of the relevant rules, and Commissioner is allowed free access to the relevant records of various Government offices.

Powers of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate cases reported to him

3 6 It will be useful to give a little background to the question of allowing the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Governmen. employees to approach the Commissioner in connection with their service grievances and empowering the Commissioner to call for relevant records for investigation into such cases. This position will be clear from the following extracts from the 1969-70 Report in which this question has been discussed in detail :

"In so far as investigation of the safeguards relating to services is concerned, initially the procedure adopted was to correspond with the authorities concerned to collect facts and figures relating to this subject. Complaints from individuals, associations, Members of Parliament, etc., in regard to the alleged violation of orders issued in regard to service matters were also being similarly investigated. During the course of these investigations, it was felt that it was not correct to depend, for the purpose of reaching conclusions in regard to such complaints, on the versions given by the very officers against whom complaints had been made or to rely on the information as furnished by the various authorities without checking on it through officers responsible solely to the Commissioner. After mature consideration, therefore, Commissioner came to the conclusion that a true picture of the observance of the various orders issued by the Government in this regard could be had only through scrutinizing, by his own officers, of the relevant records relating to such complaints and information received. Accordingly, the Ministry of Home Affairs was requested in April, 1962, for their advice as regard the competency of the Commissioner to call for such records for the purpose of investigations under article 338. The advice of the Ministry of Home Affairs was that it might not be appropriate to call for official files in such cases as such a procedure was likely to be taken by the authorities concerned as indicative of distrust in them.

"Since under article 338, the Commissioner is required to investigate into such complaints and not merely to make a formal inquiry by means of correspondence with the authorities concerned, it was not found possible by the Commissioner to agree with the advice given by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In 1966, therefore, he sought the advice of the Law Minister who was also Minister-in-Charge of the then Department of Social Security, but no reply was received to that communication.

"The point on which the Commissioner sought the advice referred to above was also raised by him in the annual Report for 1963-64; and in paras 5.15 and 5.16 of the Report for 1968-69 some specific instances of refusal on the part of some authorities even to furnish facts called for by Commissioner, were given.

"Recently, the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined this point and expressed* their unhappiness that the Commissioner had been seriously handicapped in the discharge of his constitutional obligations inasmuch as files or relevant papers required by him for investigation purposes were not made available to him. The Committee also expressed the hope that the Ministries and Departments would extend their fullest cooperation to the Commissioner in this matter.

"That Committee also examined the representatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Social Welfare on this point. During this examination, the representatives of the Department of Social Welfare clearly stated that they had examined the point in consultation with the Ministry of Law and that there was no difficulty about the Commissioner making investigations on the basis of the records. In this connection attention is invited to paragraphs 1.32 to 1.39 of the Committee's Fourth Report which gives detailed information on the competency of the Commissioner to call for records.

"When the Minister for Social Security's advice in regard to Commissioner's competency to call for records was sought, he was also requested to issue instructions to the various Ministries and Departments to ensure that the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees were not prevented from bringing to the Commissioner's notice instances of breaches of safeguards provided for them. This request was made because many authorities viewed with disfavour any direct approach to the Commissioner by Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees even when they had a genuine feeling that the safeguards provided for them were not being worked properly. The Parliamentary Committee examined the representative of the Ministry of Home Affairs on this point also who made a categorical** statement before the Committee that 'it is for the Head of the Department to decide the relevant issue and his decision is final. However, a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled

*Paragraph 6.20 of the First Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

** Paragraph 1.19 of the Fourth Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Tribe employee, if he feels aggrieved, could make representation to the Liaison Officer directly. He is also free to go to the Commissioner'.

"Thus, both the Department of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Home Affairs gave an assurance to the Parliamentary Committee that the Commissioner was free to call for the relevant records and that the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees were free to approach the Commissioner direct and bring their complaints to his notice.

"Some instances of the action taken by some authorities against the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees who had approached the Commissioner direct, were brought to the notice of Ministry of Home Affairs and they were requested to issue suitable instructions to all the authorities concerned so that the employees concerned were not victimised. Instead of issuing necessary instructions, the Ministry of Home Affairs has surprisingly referred the Commissioner to the views expressed by that Ministry in 1962, which are reproduced below :

'Individual Government servants sometimes approach the Commissioner for redress of their real or imaginary grievances in service matters. There are no special safeguards for Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in disciplinary matters or other conditions of service: safeguards are limited to reservations in appointments and in some cases of promotions. But even in these matters, every public servant has a prescribed hierarchy of appellate and reviewing authorities, with the President at the top at the Centre and the Governor in the State (the powers are, in fact, to be exercised by the Minister concerned). It should be possible for a person who has any real grievance to get redress by proceeding through the prescribed channels and he should be discouraged from proceeding in a manner involving a breach, in letter or spirit, of the Conduct Rule which prohibits any attempt to influence the authorities concerned by extraneous means.'

"In other words they have gone back on the statement made before the Parliamentary Committee that the individual employees are free to approach the Commissioner and have also, by implication, treated the Commissioner as an outside agency not competent to entertain and investigate into complaints received from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees.

"In the opinion of the Commissioner, if individual employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are prevented from bringing to his notice the violation of the orders issued by the Government in regard to reservations, etc., he will not only be greatly handicapped in the discharge of his duties but also rendered ineffective in his investigations into service safeguards.

"A glance at the proceedings* of the Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly to suggest provisions for rights and safeguards for minority communities, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, will at once show that the provision such as has been made in article 338 was made because the representatives of these communities attached importance to the setting up of an administrative machinery for ensuring that the guarantees and safeguards provided both in the Constitution and by executive orders are in fact implemented in practice. They therefore, came to the conclusion that the best arrangement would be to appoint a Special Officer whose duty would be to enquire into cases alleging infringement of the rights and safeguards provided for the communities concerned and to report to the legislature. Accordingly, it cannot be questioned that cases of individuals can be entertained by the Commissioner for the purpose of investigation.

"If therefore the position of the Commissioner is not to be undermined any more and he is to be enabled to discharge his duties effectively, the issue of instructions on the basis of the assurances given to the Parliamentary Committee regarding freedom to be enjoyed by individual Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in the matter of representations made direct to the Commissioner and in regard to the supply of facts or records required by Commissioner, cannot be delayed any longer. In the absence of these instructions to the authorities concerned, it is not at all possible for Commissioner to do justice to the duties entrusted to him under the Constitution."

3.7 It has been mentioned in 1970-71 Report that the question of allowing the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government servants to approach the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes direct in connection with their grievances in regard to service matters and that of issuing instructions by the Government of India to allow Commissioner to have free access to the relevant records, is before the High Power Committee of the Union Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms of the Cabinet Secretariat, set up under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. It is also mentioned in that Report that in their meeting held on the 1st July, 1971, the Committee was informed that the matter had been referred to the Committee of Secretaries and it was, therefore, decided that their recommendations in the case should be awaited.

*Report of the Advisory Committee on the subject of Minority (August 8, 1947).

3.8 During discussions of the 1969-70 Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha, on the 22nd November, 1972, the Minister for Education and Social Welfare had pointed out that "Governments and the Ministries have definite instructions to supply to the Commissioner such information as he needs for implementation of the policy regarding appointment or promotion of officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is obvious that no Government servant is to be prevented from bringing to the notice of the Commissioner any case of injustice. Government would not object to it. However, as distinct from information and detailed reports, when it comes to a question of asking for details, these can ordinarily be made available to the Commissioner himself. Obviously many of the files which are of a confidential nature cannot be handled by the subordinates working under the Commissioner. However, all detailed information and reports needed by the Commissioner can be made available to his subordinates for examination and processing". **It is clear from the statement that the powers of the Commissioner in this regard and the right of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees to bring their service grievances to the notice of the Commissioner stand well defined. It is, therefore, hoped that the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms will take early action to issue suitable instructions to the authorities concerned.**

3.9 **The Commissioner is fully aware that he is not an appellate authority. Therefore, while calling for relevant papers or getting reports of alleged breaches of Government orders issued in connection with service safeguards from the Scheduled Caste/Tribe Government employees concerned, his intention is not to bring any relief to the persons concerned, but to investigate into these complaints in order to find out, for his own information, as to how the service safeguards are working. There is no doubt that during the course of investigations, the Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons concerned do get justice if any breach of rules is found. If, therefore, in spite of the above statement of the Minister for Education and Social Welfare, made in Parliament, the decision of the Committee of Secretaries is not in favour of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes calling for relevant records for examination of cases of alleged violation of rules and regulations issued in connection with the service safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the only course left to the Commissioner will be to give up the examination of such cases, as in such a case he will not be in a position to do full justice while investigating into cases of alleged injustice in service matters brought to his notice by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees. The best course in that case would be to amend article 338 of the Constitution, under which the Commissioner's appointment has been made by the President, to make it clear that the Commissioner would investigate into safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution, other than those indicated in articles 16(4), 320(4) and 335 of the Constitution.**

Constitutional Provisions For Service Safeguards

3.10 Article 335 of the Constitution provides 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 the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. One of the essential steps that can be taken to give effect to these provisions of the Constitution is to make reservations in services and posts under the State in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 16 of the Constitution, however, provides that there shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State and also that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State. In order, therefore, to enable the State to discriminate in favour of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and other similar categories of backward class of citizens not adequately represented in the services under the State, the State has been empowered vide clause (4) of article 16 to make any provision for reservations in favour of such classes of citizens, in posts and services under the State.

3.11 In some of the previous Reports, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has discussed the question of interpreting article 335 of the Constitution in order to find out whether the provisions of this article are mandatory or directory in character. The intention is also to find out if the provisions of this article cover appointments made at the initial stage of recruitment only or also appointments made on the basis of promotion, transfer and deputation.

Are provisions of article 335 mandatory or directory?

3.12 The first question is whether the provisions of article 335 of the Constitution are mandatory or are directory. There is no doubt that article 335 is one of the facets of article 46 which is a Directive Principle of State Policy appearing in Part IV of the Constitution and which lays down that: "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". A view has been taken that because the expression "claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes" as appearing in article 335 of the Constitution, arises from article 46, it does not confer any rights on members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, or any obligation on the part of the Union or a State enforceable by any Court, because Directive Principles, as envisaged in article 37 of the Constitution, are not enforceable by any Court and are only fundamental in the governance of the country. This view does not appear to be based on sound reasoning. Article 335 appears in Part XVI of the

Constitution, dealing with "Special Provisions relating to certain Classes". Looking at the scheme of this Part it will be noticed that the provisions of all articles, viz. reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas, control of the Union over the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes, notification of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the President, etc., appearing in it are mandatory in character. It cannot, therefore, be argued that in this scheme some of the articles can be mandatory and others directive.

3.13 It is also said, at times, that the provisions of article 335 are directory in character because the State draws its power to make reservations in posts and services from article 16(4) of the Constitution which is only a saving clause and does not give any right to a member of a weaker section to go to the Court of Law; and, therefore, article 335 also does not place any obligation on the State enforceable by a Court. This argument is also not understandable. Clause (4) of article 16 is only one of the vehicles to give effect to the provisions of article 335 of the Constitution. And, it is clear that the permissive provision contained in clause (4) of article 16 has been made in order to enable **inter alios,** the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, to have "equality of opportunity" vis-a-vis other citizens in matters relating to employment in any office under the State. How can a lame person participate in a race along with able-bodied persons ? The opportunities for winning the race can be treated as equal only if the lame person is also made fit to compete with other able-bodied persons by making available some props to him. And, that is exactly what is required to be achieved by clause (4) of this article i.e. affording to the weaker sections some facilities so that they can also partake in the race and enjoy the fundamental right of "equality of opportunity" which article 16 of the Constitution provides for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. Therefore, in order to take effective action under the provisions of article 335 of the Constitution, it is but obligatory on the part of the State to afford all possible facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, for gaining "equality of opportunity" along with all other citizens in such matters. In view of this position, the contention that articles 335 or 16(4) do not give any right to a member of a weaker section to go to the Court of Law, does not appear to be correct. The fact remains that opinion of the Supreme Court has never been obtained as regards the character of article 335 of the Constitution; they have been approached only for interpretation of article 16(4) and in that context a casual reference has been made by the Supreme Court to article 335 as well. In view of this, article 335 is definitely mandatory in character and it does attract the powers of a Court for establishing the claim of a Scheduled Caste, or a Scheduled Tribe person under this article, as is the case in respect of other articles appearing in Part XVI of the Constitution, which from the very order of its scheme indicate that all articles in this Part are obligatory.

3.14 **It will thus be seen that the provisions of article 335 are mandatory, and not directory, in character, and the State is under an obligation to give effect to these provisions.**

Reservation in promotions

3.15 The next question is whether the State is bound under article 335 of the Constitution, to make reservations in appointments, on the basis of promotion, to services and posts (particularly Class I and Class II) for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It has been noticed that on the plea of dire need for maintenance of efficiency of administration, the Government has been hesitant to make reservations in such appointments. While allowing any concessions to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons at the time of making appointments to various services and posts, it is undoubtedly the duty of any Government to ensure that efficiency of administration is adequately maintained. The point worth noticing, however, is that when Government decided to allow 15 per cent reservations for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes, in the Central Government services and posts, they did take into consideration the question of maintenance of efficiency of administration; otherwise, there is no reason why they should not have kept the reservation at a lower percentage on the plea that the existing percentages of reservations would act harshly in so far as the efficiency of administration was concerned. The two over-riding considerations involved in article 335 are: (a) claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State, and (b) maintenance of efficiency of administration. The very wording of the article, and the Part of the Constitution in which it appears, indicate that the aim of this article is to make it a primary duty of the State to keep in view the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for giving them adequate employment under the Government and while doing so they should keep an eye on the efficiency of administration as well. The stress apparently is on the "claims" of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but as efficiency of administration is also of paramount importance, the State has been directed to keep that as well in view.

3.16 After all, what is efficiency of administration? Has it been defined anywhere? There does not appear to be any authority on this point. It is apparently for the Party in power to ensure that the Government is run efficiently according to the norms and standards laid down by them. And, as already stated above, the Government have taken this point into consideration before fixing 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. Moreover, one of the paramount duties of the State, as envisaged in the Constitution, is to ensure adequate representation of weaker sections of people in their services. And, therefore, it is definitely within the policy of our welfare State to ensure that all possible steps are taken to achieve that goal. In any case, so long as vacan-

cies in all Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts and services are filled within the limits of the above percentages, it cannot be opined that this position will adversely affect the efficiency of administration. While selecting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for reserved vacancies, even otherwise full care is taken to ensure that only efficient persons are selected. The relevant rules already provide that persons who are unfit and inefficient do not enter Government service. Generally, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are recruited against reserved vacancies, only when they possess qualifications covered by the minimum standards laid down for the purpose. Even when these standards, prescribed for general candidates, are required to be lowered to some extent for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, it is always ensured that the lowering of standards does not, in any way, allow entry into Government service of inefficient people; and, where necessary, in-office, in-service or in-factory training is also arranged to bring them upto the general standards of efficiency. There are other instructions also for earmarking the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees, during the course of their service, for special training programmes, seminars, study tours, etc., to enable them to be more useful and efficient in their work. Thus, the Government has taken full precautions to ensure that inefficient persons do not enter their services. The position, as a matter of fact, is that even in top Services like I.A.S. and I.P.S, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are now coming out successful in competition with the general candidates, far above the general efficiency line. It is, therefore, not understood why there should be any hesitation on the part of the Government to allow reservations in matters of promotion even to Class I and Class II posts.

3.17 Gajendragadkar J., in his judgement in the Supreme Court in the case of General Manager, Southern Railway, vs, Rangachari, has clearly indicated that under article 16(4) of the Constitution reservation can be made at all stages of a service, both at the time of initial recruitment as well as at the time of promotion, including to Class I and Class II posts. In his judgement he says:

> "The condition precedent for the exercise of the powers conferred by article 16(4) is that the State ought to be satisfied that any backward class of citizens is not adequately represented in its services. This condition precedent may refer either to the numerical inadequacy of representation in the services or even to the qualitative inadequacy of representation. The advancement of the socially and educationally backward classes requires not only that they should have adequate representation in the lowest rung of services, but that they should aspire to secure adequate representation in selection posts in the services as well. In the context, the expression "adequately represented" imports considerations of "size" as well as "values", numbers as well as the nature of appointments held and so it involves not merely the numerical test but also the qualitative one. It is thus by the operation of the numerical and the qualitative test that the adequacy or otherwise of the representation of backward classes in any service has to be judged; and if that be so, it would not be reasonable to hold that the inadequacy of representation can and must be cured only by reserving a proportionately higher percentage of appointments at the initial stage. In a given case the State may well take the view that a certain percentage of selection posts should also be reserved, for reservation of such posts may make the representation of backward classes in the services adequate, the adequacy of such representation being considered qualitatively.
>
> "Therefore, we are disposed to take the view that the power of reservation which is conferred on the State under article 16(4) can be exercised by the State in a proper case not only by providing for reservation of appointments but also by providing for reservation of selection posts. This construction in our opinion, would serve to give effect to the intention of the Constitution-makers to make adequate safeguard for the advancement of backward classes and to secure for their adequate representation in the services".

This clearly shows that Gajendragadkar J. considers it necessary to allow reservations even in matters of promotion to selection posts. He, no doubt, says further in his judgement that:

> "It must not be forgotten that the efficiency of administration is of such paramount importance that it would be unwise and impermissible to make any reservation at the cost of efficiency of administration. That undoubtedly is the effect of article 335. Reservation of appointments or posts may theoretically and conceivably mean some impairment of efficiency; but the risk involved in sacrificing efficiency of administration must always be borne in mind when any State sets about making a provision for reservation of appointments or posts. It is also true that the reservation which can be made under article 16(4) is intended merely to give adequate representation to backward communities. It cannot be used for creating monopolies or for unduly or illegitimately disturbing the legitimate interests of other employees. In exercising the powers under article 16(4) the problem of adequate representation of the backward class of citizens must be fairly and objectively considered and an attempt must always be made to strike a reasonable balance between the claims of backward classes and the claims of other employees as well as the important consideration of the efficiency of administration".

But, as already stated above, the Government has taken into consideration the important principle of efficiency of administration while fixing reservation at 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes and by taking all precautions to rule out the entry into Government service of inefficient persons. Therefore, so far as posts thus reserved are filled by persons who are neither inefficient nor unfit, there is no question of impairing the efficiency of administration.

3.18 **The State is thus bound under article 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution to make reservations in posts—even in Class I and Class II—filled on the basis of promotion; and even if it is held that discretion to do so lies with the State, it should be used in favour of, and not against, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The fear in some quarters that such reservations will lead to inefficiency of administration is only illusory as the Government has taken full precautions, in spite of reservations, to ensure that only efficient persons enter the Government service.**

3.19 In any case, the principle of reservations in promotion to, and within, Class II and Class I posts has already been accepted partly by the Government of India. This will be clear from the Office Memorandum No. 27|2|71-Estt. (SCT), dated the 27th November, 1972 issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, introducing reservation at 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in promotions made on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, in appointments to all Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent. Corresponding orders have also been issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India introducing similar reservations for posts and services in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. The Bureau of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Finance have also issued instructions to all Ministries of the Government of India to take steps to adopt the same orders in the Public Sector Undertakings.

3.20 **It will be noticed that the above orders relate only to such promotions as are made on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit. It is a common knowledge that in most cases promotions to, and within, Class II and Class I posts are made on the basis of selection and not on the basis of seniority. As such, the benefit of the above orders will mainly go to persons working in Class III and Class IV posts only. Information collected by Commissioner's organisation confirms that position as will be clear from the fact that the limited information received shows that during the two calendar years 1971 and 1972, out of 1565 Class I posts filled by promotion, only 276 were filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and out of 2419 Class II posts filled by promotion, only 894 were filled on that basis. Similarly, the incomplete information received in respect of the first 10 months of the calendar year 1973 also shows that out of 1157 Class I posts filled by promotion, only 312 were filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness and out of 2669 Class II posts filled by promotion, only 934 were filled on that basis. In the circumstances, if the real benefit of reservation in promotions in Class I and Class II posts is to be given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees, early action should be taken to introduce this principle in promotions made on the basis of selection also.**

3.21 Instances have come to notice which indicate that orders referred to in para 3.19 above are not being implemented properly in some offices of the Government of India, particularly when they are to be applied in cases of Class I and Class II posts. A case of non-implementation of these orders in the Ministry of Home Affairs itself has come to the notice of the Commissioner. This case refers to the promotion of grade II officers of the DANI (DELHI AND ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS) Service to its selection grade. In accordance with Rule 31 of that Service, promotions of grade II officers to its selection grade are required to be made on the basis of "merit with due regard to seniority". All along this rule has been interpreted as that of "seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit", and promotions made strictly on that basis. In promotions made on the basis of merit, 5 or 6 officers are considered for each vacancy and the best amongst them is selected for it even if he happens to hold the lowest position in the seniority list of those within the zone of consideration. In such cases the **inter-se** seniority of the selected officers, if more than one vacancy are filled in this manner, gets altered on the basis of their **inter-se** merit for posting to the higher grade. On the other hand, when promotions are made on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit, the selection is limited to the top-most officers. In other words, for one vacancy one senior-most officer only is promoted unless he is found unfit. In such a promotion, the **inter se** seniority of the selected officers is not altered even if the lowest officer selected may happen to be better in merit than any of his seniors. It is understood that it is the latter method according to which promotions of grade II officers of DANI Service are being made to its selection grade, right from the inception of that Service more than a decade back. It is alleged that when Commissioner's office took up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Delhi Administration to ensure that the orders issued on the 27th November, 1972, by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms introducing reservations in matters of promotion made on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of the unfit, are kept in view at the time of above promotions, the authorities concerned suddenly realised that all these years they had been following wrong procedure of promoting officers on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness instead of merit, and they showed hesitation to continue the old practice. Why the procedure adopted for over a decade for giving promotions to the grade II officers of DANI Service to its selection grade came to be considered as wrong when benefit of that procedure was expected to come to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers of that Service, is not clear. The matter has been taken up by the Commissioner with the Ministry of Home Affairs and a decision is awaited.

Reservation in posts filled by transfer/deputation

3.22 In view of what has been stated in paras 3.15 to 3.20 above, it is also clear that Government have full powers to make reservations while filling posts on the basis of transfer or deputation. Even when the posts are filled on these basis, Government can always ensure that only such Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government servants as are efficient and possess the minimum qualifications required are considered for reserved posts. A view has been taken that the services and posts from which transfers are made, or persons are taken on deputation, have already been subjected to the reservation orders and, therefore, it will not be correct to apply reservation orders again at the time of selecting people from these services for appointment to posts required to be filled on the basis of transfer or deputation. The Government of India have already accepted the principle of reservation in promotion in, and to, Class IV, Class III, Class II and even to first rung of Class I selection posts. These promotions are also made from services and posts to which reservation orders have already been applied. There is, therefore, no reason why reservation should not be introduced while filling posts on the basis of transfer or deputation, so long as the persons belonging to these communities are in possession of minimum qualifications. After all, Government is not going to fill more than 22.5 per cent of the total vacancies by candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whether these are filled on the basis of direct recruitment, promotion, transfer or deputation.

3.23 The Government have, no doubt, issued orders that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees should also be considered by the various Central Government offices when they propose deputing officers serving under them for vacancies required to be filled on deputation basis. An attempt was, therefore, made to collect information regarding the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees selected for deputation in order to see the extent of the benefit of the posts filled on deputation basis enjoyed by the candidates of these categories. Available information for the year 1972 may be seen in Appendix XIV (statements I to IV). The table below, however, indicates consolidated information in this respect :

Class of posts	Total Number of postings made on deputation basis	Number of Scheduled Castes posted on deputation basis	Percentage of column 3 to column 2	Number of Scheduled Tribes posted on deputation basis	Percentage of column 5 to column 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I	137	5	3.6	—	—
Class II	178	9	5.1	—	—
Class III	141	8	5 6	1	0.7
Class IV	11	—	—	—	—

The above figures speak for themselves. While the position in this regard is apparently not good with reference to the Scheduled Castes, it is worst in the case of Scheduled Tribes as only one Scheduled Tribe Officer has been appointed on deputation basis during 1972. This makes it amply clear that unless reservations are allowed in posts filled on the basis of deputation, and for that matter on the basis of transfer also, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees will not receive due consideration at the time of filling posts on the basis of deputation and transfer.

Application of the provisions of articles 12 and 16(4) of the Constitution to autonomous and statutory bodies

3.24 Another important question which has been under consideration of the Commissioner is whether autonomous and statutory bodies like municipal corporations, cooperative societies, universities, Government companies, etc., are covered by the definition of "the State" as given in article 12 of the Constitution, for the purposes of article 16(4).

3.25 Article 12 of the Constitution is reproduced below :

> "In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, 'the State' includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India".

It is evident from the above article that "the State" includes :

(a) The Government of India and the Governments of the various States, Union Territories, etc.;

(b) Parliament and State Legislatures ;

(c) All **local** bodies within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India; and

(d) All **other** authorities within the territory of India or under the Control of the Government of India.

In other words "the State" includes in its definition executive, judicial and legislative wings of the Union and the States and also all local bodies and other authorities functioning within the territory of India as well as those which are not functioning within the territory of India but are under the control of the Government of India.

(a) Local Authorities

3.26 According to article 367 of the Constitution, the General Clauses Act, 1897, applies for the purpose of interpreting the Constitution. The expression "local authority" has been defined in Section 3(31) of that Act, to mean a municipal committee, a district board, a body of port commissioners or any other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund. The term "local authority" does not thus require any further explanation as its scope is quite evident from this definition.

(b) Other Authorities

3.27 Let us now come to the meaning of "other authorities" mentioned in article 12 of the Constitution. The meaning of "authority" as given in the Concise Oxford Dictionary, **inter alia,** is "person or body having authority". Therefore even if we go by the dictionary meaning of this word, "other authorities" would mean all authorities, other than those covered by the definition of "local authorities", which have power to make laws and enforce those laws. If this definition is accepted, the term "other authorities" will automatically include institutions like universities and cooperative societies, Government companies, etc.

3.28 In this connection, it is relevant to quote the views of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, which he expressed in his capacity as Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution, in the Constituent Assembly on the 25th November, 1948, while discussing article 12 which was then numbered as article 7. He said :

> "The object of the Fundamental Rights is twofold. First, that every citizen must be in a position to claim those rights. Secondly, they must be binding upon every authority—I shall presently explain what the word "authority" means—upon every authority which has got either the power to make laws or the power to have discretion vested in it. Therefore, it is quite clear that if the Fundamental Rights are to be clear, then they must be binding not only upon the Central Government, they must not only be binding upon the Provincial Government, they must not only be binding upon the Governments established in Indian States, they must also be binding upon District Local Boards, Municipalities, even Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards, in fact, every authority which has been created by law and which has got certain power to make laws, to make rules, or make bye-laws.
>
> If that proposition is accepted—and I do not see anyone who cares for Fundamental Rights can object to such a universal obligation being imposed upon every authority created by law—then, what are we to do to make our intention clear ? There are two ways of doing it. One way is to use a composite phrase such as "the State" as we have done in article 7; or, to keep on repeating every time, "the Central Government, the Provincial Government, the State Government, the Municipality, the Local Board, the Port Trust, or any other authority". It seems to me not only most cumbersome but stupid to keep on repeating this phraseology every time we have to make a reference to some authority. The wisest course is to have this comprehensive phrase and to economise in words. I hope that my friend will now understand why we have used the word "State" in this article and why this article must stand as part of this Constitution".

The following extracts from Basu's Commentary on the Constitution of India (Fourth Edition-Vol.I) will also be found relevant to this issue :

> "Literally, 'authority' means a person or body exercising power, or having a legal right to command and be obeyed. In the present context, the authority means the power to make laws, orders, regulations and bye-laws, etc., having the force of laws [Article 13(3)], and also the power to enforce them. That is why the definition comprises both the legislative and executive organs, whether of the Union or the States or Local authorities. The object of including all 'authorities' within the term 'State' in this Part is, of course, to enlarge the scope of the fundamental rights which shall thus be binding upon every authority in India which has the power to make laws, bye-laws, etc. . . . . ."
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> *** *** ***
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> " 'Other authorities' refer to authorities other than those of local self-Government, who have power to make rules, regulations, etc., having the force of a law, e.g., a Bar Council constituted under the Indian Bar Councils Act (XXXVIII) of 1926 (of ss. 7,9,15); the Cochin Devaswom Board, the Income Tax Commissioner."
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> *** *** ***
>
> "Further, where a body exercises power conferred by a statute, it is obvious that it is exercising governmental power, in the ordinary sense. There is the authority of the State behind its acts (assuming them to be intra vires). This is why even a Board of Trustees constituted by a statute has been, in the U.S.A., taken to be an agency of the State. A different view, it is submitted, can hardly be taken as regards a University exercising statutory powers".

(c) **Legal opinions on "other authorities"**

3.29 There is no doubt that in the past judgments have been delivered by some High Courts, against the inclusion, in the definition of the State under article 12 of the Constitution, of authorities like a university (University of MADRAS vs. Shanthabai, A.I.R. 1954 Mad. 67), a bank (Mohan Singh vs. PEPSU, A.I.R. 1954 PEPSU 136), a body registered under the Societies Registration Act (Surendra Kumar Jain vs. Central Board of Secondary Education, A.I.R. 1957 Raj. 206). These judgments are, however, no more good in law. In most of these cases, adverse decisions have been given on the basis that the expression "other authorities" must be construed **ejusdem generis** with Government or Legislature and so construed only can they mean authorities exercising governmental functions. In the latest Supreme Court judgment (Rajasthan State Electricity Board vs. Mohan Lal, A.I.R. 1967 S.C. 1857) delivered by Bhargava J, as a majority judgment, the scope of the term "the State" stands widened by holding that the rule of **ejusdem generis** is not applicable to the interpretation of the expression "other authorities" appearing in article 12 of the Constitution. Bhargava J. says in his Judgment :

> "The meaning of the word 'authority' given in Webster's Third New International Dictionary which can be applicable is 'a public administrative agency or corporation having quasi-governmental powers and authorised to administer a revenue—producing public enterprise'. This dictionary meaning of the word 'authority' is clearly wide enough to include all bodies created by a statute on which powers are conferred to carry out governmental or quasi-governmental functions. The expression 'other authorities' is wide enough to include within it every authority created by a statute and functioning within the territory of India, or under the control of the Government of India."

According to this authority, the expression "other authorities" includes all constitutional or statutory authorities on whom powers are conferred by law and which have been created for the purpose of promoting educational and economic interests of the people. The Rajasthan Electricity Board was, therefore, declared to be "the State" within the meaning of article 12.

3.30. That institutions like cooperative societies and universities are also included in the definition of "the State" under article 12 of the Constitution, will be further clear from the two judgments delivered earlier by the High Courts of MADHYA PRADESH and BIHAR, respectively. According to A.I.R. 1961, M.P. 289, a cooperative society registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912, being an authority or a body of persons having the power to frame bye-laws, stands included in the definition of the "State" under article 12 of the Constitution. In A.I.R. 1968 Patna 3(F.B.), it has been held that the Patna University is a "State" for the purpose of article 12, it being a public statutory body created by an appropriate Act of the Legislature and empowered to make rules. In A.I.R. 1969 DELHI 170, a very interesting case has been decided A school was owned, controlled and managed by the Government of India. The Government decided to carry on the administration of the school through a society formed under the Societies Registration Act. The Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations of the Society were to be approved by the Government before being filed with the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies and, on registration, the administration of the school vested in the Society. It was held by the Patna High Court that the Society—an autonomous body controlling and administering the school—should be regarded as "authority" created under a statute and falling within the definition of the term "the State" under article 12 of the Constitution. It was further observed that the words "other authorities" were of wide amplitude and capable of comprehending every authority created under a statute and functioning within the territory of India or under the control of the Government. Similarly, in Namboodripad vs. Cochin Devaswom Board, A.I.R. 1956 T.C. 19, the said Board constituted under the Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Act, 1950, was held to be an "authority" as it had power to issue rules. The following extract from the observations of Ayyangar, J., in Ujjam Bai vs. State of UTTAR PRADESH, A.I.R. 1962, S.C. 1621, is also relevant :

> "Article 12 winds up the list of authorities falling within the definition by referring to 'other authorities' within the territory of India which cannot obviously be read as **ejusdem generis** with either the Government and the Legislatures or local authorities. The words are of wide amplitude and capable of comprehending every authority created under a statute and functioning within the territory of India. There is no characterisation of the nature of the 'authority' in this residuary clause and consequently it must include every type of authority set up under a statute for the purpose of administering laws enacted by the Parliament or by the State including those vested with the duty to make decisions in order to implement those laws".

(d) **Application of article 16 of the Constitution to 'local and other authorities'**

3.31. That such statutory bodies are "State" even for the purpose of article 16 of the Constitution is clear from the fact that they cannot make any recruitment rules against the spirit of that article. For example, a university cannot lay down that they would limit the recruitment of teachers on their staff from amongst a particular religious community only, thus limiting the opportunity of employment under that university on grounds of religion only. This is so because as a "State", a university cannot make any rule under which a citizen can be discriminated against in respect of employment under that university on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, as provided in clause (2) of article 16 of the Constitution. Therefore, if a university is governed by clauses (1) and (2) of article 16 of the Constitution, there is no reason why it should also not be subjectable to the

provisions of clause (4) of that article which empowers them to make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

3.32 A view has been taken that even if it is assumed that these bodies are "State" for the purpose of article 12 of the Constitution, each of them is an independent "State" within its own field and the orders of the Central Government or a State Government do not automatically apply to them. These views are understandable. However, this interpretation does not make any difference in so far as the service safeguards intended for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. If it is agreed that these institutions are "State" for the purpose of article 12 of the Constitution, it becomes obligatory on their part to make use of the power bestowed on them under clause (4) of article 16 of the Constitution to give proper effect to the provisions of article 335 of the Constitution. It, therefore, does not make any difference whether these institutions follow the rules issued by he Government of India or a State Government, or make their own rules to ensure adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under their respective control.

3.33. According to another view taken in the matter, statutory or autonomous bodies like co-operative societies, universities, Government companies, etc., come into existence either by a special statute, e.g. a university, or under a general statute, e.g. a cooperative society. The statute, whether special or general will, it is argued, generally contain provisions relating to employment under these autonomous bodies. Therefore, it is only when the provisions of the statute so provide that an autonomous body, which has come into existence by or under the statute, will have the power to make reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of employment to the services and posts of that autonomous body. Similarly, it is argued, that the Government will have the power to issue orders or directions to any of such autonomous bodies for making reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of employment to the services and posts of such autonomous bodies, only when the statute empowers the Government to do so.

3.34 **If the above view is sustained, there is a possibility of some legal difficulties appearing in the way of statutory and autonomous bodies in making reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as envisaged in our Constitution, in spite of what has been stated in paragraphs 3.24 to 3.33 above. In that case, Government must, in order to ensure that the constitutional provisions are properly implemented, consider the desirability of taking very early steps for making suitable amendments to the relevant articles of the Constitution so that it is possible to remove all such legal and other handicaps in the way of proper implementation of the provisions of articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

Representatiton Of The Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes in Central Government Services

3.35. Progressive representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services under the Government of India, as on 1st January, 1970 and 1st January, 1971, as given in the Report for 1970-71, was incomplete, since the requisite information had not been received from the Ministry of Defence and the Department of Family Planning. The table given below gives complete information regarding the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government services on the above dates :

Category	Total strength including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
		1-1-1970			
Class I	25,120	593	2 34	100	0.40
Class II	39,373	1,513	3.84	156	0.39
Class III	1,411,146	130,803	9.27	20,811	1.47
Class IV	1,287,317	287,059	22.30	43,902	3 41
		1-1-1971			
Class I	28,679	741	2.58	117	0.41
Class II	44,204	1,794	4.06	192	0.43
Class III	1,420,622	136,259	9.59	23,732	1.70
Class IV	1,204,443	221,248	18.37	43,916	3.65

3.36 This information as on 1-1-1972 is still awaited from some of the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. A statement giving the information so far received from 40 Ministries/Departments may, however, be seen in the following table:

Category	Total strength including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I	19,289	645	3.34	108	0. 5
Class II	33,259	1,220	3.66	153	0.46
Class III	1,097,115	109,057	9.94	18,147	1. 64
Class IV	961,575	209,481	21.78	37,055	3.85

It will be seen that in spite of all efforts made by the Government of India, by way of allowing a number of concessions and relaxations in the matter of recruitment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in services under the Government, there has been no appreciable increase in their overall representation in Class I, Class II and Class III posts. In fact, their representation as on 1-1-1972, though this information is incomplete, indicates downward trend in some cases.

3.37 In para 34 of 1970-71 Report, it was suggested that in order to wipe out the deficiency in the representation of these communities in Central Government services, maximum permissible number of vacancies, i.e. upto 50 per cent of those filled during a year, should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, instead of 22.50 per cent as at present. Information regarding action taken or proposed to be taken, on this recommendation by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has been received in this office. **It is reiterated that this, as well as other recommendations made in that Report, which inter alia include extension of reservation orders to cover cases of promotion by selection in, and to, Class II and Class I posts should be accepted by the Government of India immediately.**

Liaison Officers

3.38 There are instructions of the Government of India that in each Ministry/Department, the Deputy Secretary in charge of administration or any other officer designated for the purpose, will act as a Liaison Officer in respect of matters relating to the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services and posts and that the Liaison Officer will be specifically responsible for :

(i) ensuring due compliance of orders for reservation of vacancies in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and other benefits admissible to them ;

(ii) ensuring submission of periodical returns ;

(iii) ensuring the extension of necessary assistance to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the investigation of complaints ;

(iv) conducting annual insepction of rosters maintained in the respective Ministries/Departments/Offices ; and

(v) acting as Liaison Officer between the Ministry/Department concerned and the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for supply of information, answering questions and queries and clearing doubts with regard to matters covered by the reservation orders.

3.39 **Despite the duties of the Liaison Officer enumerated above, lapses in the compliance of various reservation orders are not wanting as would appear from numerous complaints received by the Commissioner, some of which are reproduced in para 3.230 of this Chapter. Besides, large number of vacancies are being dereserved year after year due, at times, to lack of proper implementation of relevant orders. It is, therefore, suggested that it should be made one of the duties of the Liaison Officers to see that all prescribed steps are taken to attract Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates before seeking dereservation of reserved vacancies. The recruiting authorities while sending proposals for dereservation of vacancies, should be directed to record a note to the effect that the proposal is being made with full knowledge and concurrence of the Liaison Officer concerned.**

3.40 A study of some of the inspection reports of the Liaison Officers received in the Comissioner's organisation, reveal following common defects and shortcomings in the maintenance of rosters and observance of various orders relating to reservations made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government services and posts :

(i) Immediately after an appointment is made, particulars of the person appointed are required to be entered in the appropriate column of the roster register and these

entries are required to be signed by the appointing authority or by an officer authorised for the purpose. This is not being done in many cases.

(ii) Rosters for purely temporary appointments of 45 days or more duration are not maintained at all in some offices.

(iii) Prior approval of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms is often not obtained before filling reserved vacancies by general candidates. Some of the offices have formed the impression that it is enough to carry forward the reserved vacancies to the next three recruitment years without formal orders from the authorities, and the vacancies are allowed to lapse automatically on completion of that period. In some cases, this procedure is not followed on the plea that it entails delay in making appointments/ promotions.

(iv) An abstract, showing the number of reservations carried forward is not given in the roster after the last entry made during a recruitment year.

(v) Vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes can be filled by candidates of the Scheduled Tribes or **vice versa** in the third year of the carry forward. In many cases, the provision of the exchange of the reserved vacancies in the third year of the carry forward is not even known to the recruiting authorities. At times, it is also wrongly presumed that orders regarding exchange of vacancies would become effective only after completion of three years from 25-3-1970, the date they were issued. These orders are also applicable to vacancies carried forward from the time prior to the issue of these orders.

(vi) Grouping of isolated posts has not been got approved by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in some cases.

(vii) The rosters are required to be maintained in the form of a running account from year to year. Some of the offices start new rosters from the beginning of each year.

(viii) In the roster no gap is to be left. If a reserved vacancy has to be treated as unreserved and filled by a general candidate after following the prescribed procedure, the candidate so appointed has to be shown against that point itself and the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidate recruited later in the year against an unreserved point must be shown against that point. In some of the offices the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available to fill the vacancies at reserved points, such points are left blank and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates recruited later are shown against such blank points.

(ix) For appointment on local or regional basis, a separate 100 point roster is to be maintained and not the 40 point roster prescribed for appointments on all India basis, as is being done in a number of offices.

(x) Sweepers have been included in the rosters for Class IV staff. There should be two separate rosters in such cases, one for posts of sweepers and the other for all the remaining categories of Class IV posts.

(xi) Some of the offices have presumed that when candidates are nominated by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms against vacancies in the offices under Central Secretariat Services, prior approval of that very Department is not necessary in the event of non-availability of adequate number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for the reserved vacancies. This is a wrong impression as two different Wings of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms are dealing with these two different subjects.

(xii) In some offices, old rosters are still being followed. After the enhancement of the percentages of reservations, new rosters are to be followed w.e.f. 25-3-1970.

(xiii) The prescribed procedure before seeking dereservation of reserved vacancies provides that these vacancies should also be notified to the recognised associations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is not being followed by certain offices.

(xiv) In some cases, the rosters are maintained for a financial year instead of a calendar year, as required under the rules.

(xv) The rosters are not, in some offices, maintained in the appropriate form prescribed by the Government.

3.41 All cases of negligence or lapses coming to light through inspections carried out by the Liaison Officers, or otherwise, are required to be submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary concerned for further instructions. In most of the cases it has been observed that the senior officers to whom the inspection reports are submitted, simply sign or countersign thereon. In a few inspection reports only they have remarked that the defects pointed out would be rectified. Only in one case viz. in he office of the Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives, East Circle, Calcutta, the Chief Inspector of Explosives ordered his Deputy Chief to call for written explanation of the officer concerned as to why the rosters were not maintained properly.

3.42 **It is, therefore, imperative that the Liaison Officer must be made personally responsible for ensuring that there is no default in the implementation of the relevant orders, as has been recommended in Commissioner's earlier Reports also.**

Grouping of purely temporary and long term temporary vacancies

3.43 According to the existing instructions on the subject, two separate rosters are required to be maintained for giving effect to reservation orders for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One roster is intended for permanent and long term vacancies and the other for purely temporary vacancies of more than 45 days duration. The fact that two separate rosters are required to be maintained for (i) long term vacancies and (ii) purely temporary short term vacancies indicates that these are two different sets of vacancies and should not be lumped together at the time of preparing panels. This principle and the spirit in which it has been evolved will apparently also apply, while filling vacancies to which rosters do not apply, e.g. vacancies occuring in Class I posts filled by promotion on the basis of selection.

3.44 It is understood that in some of the Central Government offices, long term and short term vacancies are pooled together, while filling them. This sometimes results in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers being placed at the bottom of the select list and thus getting only **ad-hoc** and temporary appointments on the basis of promotion; as such they are deprived of getting appointments against regular vacancies. One such case which has come to the notice of this organisation is that of an Information Officer in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. This officer was No. 6 in the seniority list of Grade I officers of the Information Service when the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee was held in August, 1971. On the basis of the recommendation of the Committee, a panel of 19 names was drawn up for 9 **regular** and 10 **ad-hoc** temporary vacancies of more than 45 days duration, and this officer was placed at Serial No. 19 in the panel. According to the orders on the subject, while making promotions within Class I posts, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers, who according to their seniority are within the number of vacancies available, are not required to be left out of the panel for purposes of promotion so long as they are not unfit for promotion. Had the authorities concerned prepared two separate panels—one for promotion on regular basis and the other for promotion on purely temporary basis, instead of a joint panel, the officer concerned would have at least been placed at Serial No. 9 of the panel for regular vacancies. Not that only this was not done, the same panel was reviewed once again by the Departmental Promotion Committee at a subsequent meeting held in April, 1972, and two more names incorporated in it to account for two more **anticipated** vacancies resulting in the name of the Scheduled Caste Officer concerned being downgraded to Serial No. 21 in the panel. By clubbing together the two categories of promotion vacancies, this officer has been deprived of the chances of being promoted on regular basis, and as far as this office is aware, he is still working on **ad-hoc** basis in the higher post in spite of officiating for more than two years in it.

3.45 **This matter was taken up, for setting right the wrong done to a Scheduled Caste officer, with the authorities concerned in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as long back as February, 1970, but no satisfactory reply has been received from them as yet. Cases of this type must be happening in other Ministries and Central Government offices. It is, therefore, necessary that immediate action is taken to issue suitable clarification in the matter pointing out the right procedure to be followed in such cases to the authorities concerned.**

Dereservation of Vacancies

3.46 According to the existing orders, the authorities concerned are required to have reserved vacancies formally dereserved before these are filled in by general candidates, in the event of non-availability of suitable Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates. These orders have been issued in order to ensure that the reserved vacancies are not filled by general candidates without taking all steps prescribed by the Government for attracting sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for reserved posts.

3.47 The intention behind these orders is to minimise the number of cases of reserved vacancies being filled by general candidates. However, a large number of cases of dereservation continue to happen Available information shows that during 1971, about 1500 vacancies came up for dereservation. This number, which is not yet available, will be far higher now, as reservation has been introduced also in matters of promotion made on seniority basis.

3.48 According to the existing orders, the authorities concerned submit proposals for dereservation to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms with a copy to this organisation. While doing so they are required to give full details about the steps taken by them to fill reserved vacancies. However, the proposals received often do not contain vital information specially in regard to the minimum educational qualifications laid down for such posts and the specific reasons of rejection of qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. In 1969-70 Report this point was specifically stressed. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have brought that observation of the Commissioner to the notice of all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, requesting them to take steps for compliance of this observation and other instructions on the subject, **vide** their Office Memorandum No. 16/1/72-Estt. (SCT), dated 11-8-1972. This has no doubt improved the situation. The Liaison Officers concerned are also required by this Office Memorandum to ensure that complete information in this regard is sent both to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and to the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Abolition of viva-voce test for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates

3.49 It has been recommended in some of the previous Reports that the system of oral interviews should be abolished at least for junior posts. The Government is of the view that oral interviews, wherever prescribed as part of selection, should be retained since such interviews cannot be dispensed with in

the case of any category of persons, where recruitment of the proper type of personnel requires an assessment of personality, mental alertness and such qualities which can only be judged by personal interviews. It has, however, been decided that wherever interviews are prescribed as a part of selection, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates should, wherever feasible, be taken for interview in a separate block and preferably on a separate date, so that they are not judged in comparison with general candidates and the orders regarding relaxation of standards in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be prominently kept in view by the Interview Boards.

3.50. It has, however, been noticed that in some offices of the Government of India, oral interviews are being insisted upon even for posts not covered by the instructions referred to above. To quote an example, for promotion of tracers and blueprinters to the grade of junior draftsman in the Central Water and Power Commission, a departmental test is held once a year. There are three parts in this test, of which the third part is a ***viva-voce*** test which is compulsory. The Commission has intimated that the **viva-voce** test has been introduced in pursuance of a decision taken by the old Commission at its meeting held on the 30th October, 1970, after considering all aspects of the question including the fact that the Central Water and Power Commission, being a highly specialised organization, is to ensure a desirable standard of performance by the drawing staff.

3.51. **While it is understandable that qualities like personality, mental alertness, etc. may be required even in the subordinate personnel engaged in activities like reception of V.I.Ps. or maintenance of public relations, it is not clear why such interviews should form an indispensable part in the selection of junior technical/clerical personnel who are required to work on the drawing table or perform desk work only. In view of this position, it is again suggested that the question of doing away with viva voce test in recruitment of personnel who are not required to exhibit any high degree of personality may be considered afresh, atleast so far as recruitment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against reserved vacancies is concerned.**

Nomination of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government Employees for Training Programmes, Seminars, etc.

3.52. In their O.M. No. 1/9/69-Est(SCT), dated the 15th November, 1971, issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, it has been provided, **inter alia,** that Ministries/Departments of the Government of India should nominate a considerably larger number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers for training programmes run by the various Departments and Training Institutions. It has also been stated therein that it would be useful if officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are included in the various training programmes abroad and while deputing officers to training seminars, conferences, etc., preference should be given to those belonging to these communities. Attention in this connection is invited to paragraphs 3.49 to 3.52 of 1970-71 Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It will be seen therefrom that implementation of these orders has not been upto the mark and it was, therefore, recommended that the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India should consider the cases of Scheduled Caste/Tribe officers more sympathetically and release more of them for such training.

3.53. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have very recently (10th December, 1973) brought these orders to the notice of the various Ministries/Departments once again and have requested them that, while nominating officers for training programmes run by the various Departments and training institutions or training programmes abroad or for training, seminars and conferences, the Ministries/Departments concerned should indicate as to which of the officers nominated belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that their cases can be duly considered by the appropriate authorities at the time of selection.

Reservation for most backward among the Scheduled Castes.

3.54. A representation was received from a Law student of Punjab that the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes in that State was filled by a particular community only among the Scheduled Castes, leaving the other communities practically unrepresented, particularly in the higher posts and services. While this complaint seemed to be exaggerated, it raised a pertinent question whether it was feasible or desirable to ensure representation of all communities constituting the Scheduled Castes in the country, in Government services.

3.55. As is well known, the Scheduled Castes in the country are subdivided into numerous sub-castes, running into hundreds of smaller groups. Therefore, any effort to divide the reservation quota over such a large number of sub-castes and groups would be futile. Such an attempt would not only lead to administrative complications, but may also give rise to unnecessary ill-feelings among the various Scheduled Caste communities in the country. Moreover, it has been noticed that members of a numerically larger caste enter Government service in larger number, but from this it cannot be deduced that that particular Scheduled Caste, as a whole, is better off than other smaller castes.

3.56. **There may not, however, be any objection to making an endeavour to give better representation in the higher services at least to any community which may be found to be the most backward amongst the Scheduled Castes. It appears that according to article 16(4) of the Constitution, the Government make such a provision separately in favour of the most backward Scheduled Castes. It is, therefore, worth consideration whether such a measure should not be taken at least in the case of the Sweeper and Scavenger castes who are at the lowest rung of our caste hierarchy and do deserve special consideration for their all round development.**

Special Employment Cells.

3.57. At the conference of the Chief Executives of Defence Public Sector Undertakings, held in New Delhi on the 18th and 19th May, 1973, it was, **inter alia,** recommended that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes might consider setting up of a Special Employment Cell in his office which could sponsor suitable candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in response to copies of advertisements sent to him by the Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

3.58. Whether such a cell should exist in the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or in any other office of the Government of India, is a different matter. The idea of setting up of such a Central Cell, however, requires sympathetic consideration, not only to cater to the needs of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings but to all Government, Semi-Government, etc., offices for posts to which recruitment is not made through the Union Public Service Commission. In fact, such a recommendation was made as long back as 1964, at the Seminar on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, held by the Planning Commission. **That seminar had recommended that "a Central executive authoty fully qualified with power to nominate candidates against reserved vacancies should be established; in addition to services, this authority should be in general charge of proper implementation of the entire programme". This recommendation, along with others made at the above Seminar, was forwarded to the Chief Ministers of the various States with a D.O. letter from the late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, advising them "to take personal interest in seeing that complete action follows on these recommendations". These recommendations were also circulated to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. It is, however, regrettable that no action has been taken, so far, in this regard.**

3.59. The intention of setting up a Central agency for the above purpose is to ensure proper implementation of the recruitment rules. At the moment, recruitment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons against reserved vacancies is generally made by various employing agencies through the Employment Exchanges or through advertisements. All employing authorities hold interviews/tests and make recruitment individually through their respective offices. This not only leads to separate standards being applied for selection of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for posts of similar nature in different offices but also leads to a number of vacancies remaining unfilled for want of candidates. In addition, many vacancies remain unreserved in offices where number of vacancies is less and, as such, cannot be put on special rosters prescribed for the purpose. If a central agency is created, it will work somewhat on the lines of the Transfer Bureau which was set up immediately after the Independence to ensure speedy employment of displaced Government servants from areas which came under Pakistan after the partition of the country. All vacancies occurring in the Government of India offices were at that time reported to the Transfer Bureau where all displaced Government servants had also been registered; the Transfer Bureau had power of nominating suitable displaced Government servants against vacancies notified to them, without giving any option to the employing agencies to reject those candidates.

3.60. Special rosters prescribed for giving adequate representation to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates will also have to be maintained by the Central Cell, which will ensure that even the smaller offices in which sufficient vacancies in various cadres do not exist for applying reservation orders, are subjected to the special rosters and adequate number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are selected against the total number of vacancies of the same type notified to the Cell by the various offices. In view of large number of offices to which recruitment is to be made, the number of Central Cells may also have to be fixed on the basis of number of vacancies that generally occur in a group of offices.

3.61. In this connection, it may be pointed out that the Government of KERALA had also found that their orders were not being implemented satisfactorily as the number of vacancies arising in offices of individual appointing authorities was limited and each authority followed an independent cycle of rotation, and carrying over vacancies for indefinite periods was not possible. They decided to adopt a procedure by which similar categories of posts could be pooled together by a common agency, i.e. Employment Exchange. They, therefore, ordered the maintenance of a common rotation register by each Employment Exchange in respect of posts of same category, pay and status, arising in all State Government offices situated within its area. A 100 point roster is now maintained in all the Employment Exchanges of the State to note down the vacancies in posts of same category, pay and status, arising in State Government offices situated in their respective jurisdictions. Separate rosters are not maintained for each employer, but there is a common roster for all Government employers in the Employment Exchange area in respect of each type of vacancy. Separate rosters are, however, maintained for Government offices, semi-Government Departments and local bodies. Whenever a vacancy is notified to an Employment Exchange, it is entered in the appropriate register, and the category of employment seeker in whose favour the vacancy falls is intimated to the employer and the applicants submitted accordingly.

3.62. **Such a system can be adopted for filling Central Government posts also and the Employment Exchanges can be empowered to maintain special rosters in their respective offices. In each Employment Exchange, Special Cells on the lines of the Transfer Bureau can be set up with officers, if necessary, from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on it. All vacancies falling on reserved points in the special rosters maintained in Employment Exchanges can be immediately referred to this Special Cell, with which all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employment-seekers will be registered. The Cell will have the power to nominate Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates**

against reserved vacancies, to the Central Government offices concerned in such a manner as to ensure that, as far as possible, equal share of reserved category candidates is allowed to all offices so that reserved category candidates are not crowded in a few offices only. These Cells can evolve a procedure for testing candidates registered with them in order to classify them into various categories eligible for various types of posts.

3.63 **For posts which are required to be filled on the basis of competitive tests, special rosters can be maintained by the examining bodies like the Union Public Service Commission and the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management. The idea that some central agency should maintain the rosters, in order to give effective implementation to the roster system introduced by the Government of India for giving representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government services and posts, was mooted in the Report for the year 1970-71 also, wherein it has been suggested that vacancies to be filled through the Union Public Service Commission should be controlled by that Commission for the purpose of maintenance of special rosters.**

3.64 **Thus, if such rosters are maintained by one central agency, that agency will ensure that these are maintained properly and effectively; also most of the vacancies, which at present cannot be reserved because only one or two vacancies may occur during a year in a particular category of posts in an office, will also get reserved when routed through a central agency dealing with bulk vacancies received from various offices of the Government of India. Thus, more vacancies will get reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates if the rosters are maintained by a centralised agency, i.e. the Union Public Service Commission in respect of Class I and Class II posts and the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management and the Employment Exchanges in respect of Class III and Class IV posts.**

Recruitment made on local or regional basis

3.65 The Government of India have prescribed reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their offices located in various States and Union Territories to which recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts is made on local or regional basis, according to the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Union Territories. For that purpose orders prescribing a 100 point roster for the vacancies to be filled on regional basis were issued by the Government of India in September, 1970, on the basis of 1961 Census. In supersession of these orders the Government have, on the 12th March, 1973, issued revised orders introducing the rosters on the basis of the population of these communities according to 1971 Census. A copy of the relevant orders will be seen at Appendix XV.

3.66 **In this connection it may be pointed out that the above orders, as these stand at present, are likely to be misunderstood to mean that when recruitment is made by a Zonal Office of a Central Government Ministry or Department without any restriction of residence of the applicants, as against recruitment made limited to persons living in particular States and regions only, even then the reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be made on the basis of their population in their respective States and regions...The intention of these orders clearly is that the local population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be taken into consideration while fixing the reservations, only in such Government of India offices as make recruitment out of persons living in a particular State or region. The recruitment made by a Zonal and Regional offices of the Central Government Ministries and Departments, on all India basis, and not limiting it only to persons living in the particular States or regions, will not be covered by these orders.**

3.67 **In the circumstances, the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms should better issue necessary clarifications in the matter as early as possible.**

All India Services

3.68 In the last Report information regarding the progressive representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some of the All India Services viz. I.C.S./I.A.S., I.P./I.P.S., I.F.S.(A) and I.F.S.(B), from 1-1-1954 to 1-1-1971, has been given. This time an attempt was made to collect similar information in respect of all the All India Services, but this information has been received in respect of 17 such services only, details of which are given in Appendix XVI. In the following two tables, percentages of representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these Services, from 1-1-1968 to 1-1-1973, have been indicated for the purpose of a quick assessment of the representation of these communities in these Services.

A. SCHEDULED CASTES

Sl. No.	Categories of Services	As on 1st January					
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	I.C.S./I.A.S.	6.22	6.29	5.70	6.82	7.08	7.84*
2.	I.P./I.P.S.	6.42	6.00	5.29	6.35	6.09	7.28@
3.	I.F.S.(A)	5.82	N.A.	6.00	N.A.	6.23	6.50
4.	I.F.S.(B)	3.50	N.A.	4.42	N.A.	4.84	5.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Indian Statistical Service:						
	Grade I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade II	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade III	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade IV	..	..	..	1.01	0.98	1.16
6.	Indian Economic Service:						
	Grade I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade II	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade III	1:61	..	2.44	2.54	2.63	1.61
	Grade IV	1.20	2.83	5.81	6.47	5.91	4.06
7	Indian Audit & Accounts Service	3.58	3.85	4.01	4.49	4.98	5.48
8.	Central Information Service	2.53	4.10	3.96	3.17	2.97	N.A.
9.	Indian Defence Accounts Services	3.74	4.30	4.27	4.42	4.37	5.98
10.	Armed Forces Headquarters: Civil Services (Assistant Civilian Staff Class II Officers Service)	0.41	0.60	0.61	0.71	0.70	0.90
11.	Customs Class II Service (Including Appraisers Service, Preventive & Accounts Service)	6.98	6.63	7.40	9.45	10.50	N.A.
12	M.E.S. Class I (Buildings and Roads Cadre)	N.A.	1.10	2.11	2.51	2.70	2.57
13	M.E.S. Class I (Electrical and Mechanical Cadre)	N.A.	2.28	3.30	3.60	4.54	4.41
14.	Central Water Engineering Service Class I	3.54	3.67	3.81	4.11	3.88	3.55
15.	Central Power Engineering Service Class I	2.32	3.01	2.80	3.28	3.66	3.32
16.	Assistant Drilling Engineer (Department of Mines)	3.23	2.21	2.21	1.81	1.20	2.47
17.	Mechanical Engineers (Jr.) (Department of Mines)	9.09	9.09	..	..	..	..

B. SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sl. No.	Categories of Services	As on 1st January					
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	I.C.S./I.A.S.	2.48	2.47	2.73	2.90	3.11	3.97*
2.	I.P./I.P.S.	1.95	1.67	1.61	1.70	1.75	1.28@
3.	I.F.S.(A)	2.27	N.A.	2.70	NA	3.41	3.45
4.	I.F.S.(B)	0.59	N.A.	0 40	NA	0.48	0.61
5.	Indian Statistical Service:						
	Grade I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade II	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade III	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Indian Economic Service:						
	Grade I	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade II	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade III	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grade IV	..	..	1.31	2.45	2.72	0.50
7.	Indian Audit & Accounts Service	0.81	1.05	1.22	1.38	1.36	1.53
8.	Central Information Service	0.70	1.03	1.03	0.60	0.60	N.A.
9.	Indian Defence Accounts Service	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.64	1.63
10.	Armed Forces Headquarters; Civil Services (Assistant Civilian Staff Class II Officers Service)	..	..	..	..	..	0.11
11.	Customs Class II Service (Including Appraisers Service, Preventive & Accounts Service)	0.61	0.71	0.91	1.01	1.61	N.A.
12.	M.E.S. Class I (Buildings and Roads Cadre)	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
13.	M.E.S. Class I (Electrical and Mechnical Cadre)	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Central Water Engineering Service Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Central Power Engineering Service Class I	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Assistant Drilling Engineers (Department of Mines)	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Mechanical Engineers (Jr). (Department of Mines)	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Excluding ANDHRA PRADESH, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL.

@Excluding ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM & MEGHALAYA, BIHAR, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL.

3.69 **The above figures speak for themselves. While in some of the services like I.C.S./I.A.S., I.P./I.P.S., I.F.S.(A), I.F.S.(B), Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, etc., the position is improving year after year, particularly in the case of the Scheduled Castes, the position in other Services is either erratic or indicative of no progress. The position in most of the Services for the Scheduled Tribes is rather poor and in the case of the Indian Statistical Service and the Indian Economic Service it is worse, both for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, particularly in their higher grades.**

Reservation for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in appointments at the initial constitution of a Service.

3.70 It has been receommended in the previous Reports, time and again, that reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be provided right at the initial constitution of a new Service. Application of reservation orders to vacancies as and when they occur, and that too, at times, half-heartedly, results in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees engaged in a never-ending race of catching up with the prescribed percentages reserved for them. It was contended by the Ministry of Home Affairs that at the time of initial constitution of a new Service, only certain posts were encadred and no new vacancies were filled, and as such reservation having once been made in the vacancies when they were not in the organised service, reservation again on the encadrement of such posts was not practicable particularly when no new vacancy occurred. It has, however, been decided now by the Government of India that where there is a provision, at the time of initial constitution of a Service, for recruitment from outside sources, i.e. from other than the incumbants of the Service, the recruitment from outside sources would be akin to direct recruitment and would, therefore, attract the orders providing for reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.71 **The above orders are, no doubt, an improvement on the earlier position, but the limited manner in which this reservation has been ordered to be introduced is likely to bring about very negligible results, as whenever a new Service is created, it is generally constituted by officers already working in the service or services covered by the new service and the chances of recruitment through outside sources are, by and large, very few.**

3.72 An attempt was made to find out as to how many new Services were constituted under each Ministry/Department since January, 1970 and how many of the persons included in these Services were appointed from outside sources. The limited information available shows that only one new Service was created in the Central Vigilance Commission on the Ist March, 1971 : a total of 116 persons were appointed to this Service which included 26 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe persons. Out of 33 persons appointed from outside sources, 4 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and none to the Scheduled Tribes. The position indicated in the new Service in the Central Vigilance Commission is no doubt satisfactory in so far as Scheduled Caste employees are concerned, but the correct evaluation can be made only when more new Services are created, as then only the benefits accruing to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons as a result of the new orders can be watched.

3.73 A glaring example of almost nil or a very negligible benefit occurring to these communities can be seen in the constitution of the Indian Statistical Service and the Indian Economic Service which were constituted on 1-11-1961. While the information regarding representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these Services from their initial constitution is not available, the information from 1968 to 1973 given in the two tables in para 3.68 above would indicate a very disappointing position. In the Indian Statistical Service, grade I, all posts were filled by promotion upto 7-4-1967 after which 25 per cent of the posts were required to be filled by direct recruitment. Of the 13 officers in position in this grade of the Indian Statistical Service, none belongs to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes as on 1-1-1973. Similar is the position in grade II and III of this Service, which provide for an element of direct recruitment to the extent of 50% and 25%, respectively. In the Grade IV of this Service which provides for 75% direct recruitment, while the number of officers in position increased from 44 on 1-1-1968 to 261 as on 1-1-1973, there were only 3 officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes on 1-1-1973. Similarly in the Indian Economic Service wherein the element of direct recruitment is identical to that in the Indian Statistical Service, the grade I and II of this Service are conspicuous by the absence of a single Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe officer as on 1-1-1973. On this date, there were only two officers belonging to Scheduled Castes in its grade III. In the grade IV of the Service which provides for direct recruitment of not less than 75%, while the total number of officers increased from 83 on 1-1-1968 to 369 on 1-1-1973, the corresponding increase in the number of Scheduled Caste Officers was from 1 to 15 only ; and there were only two Scheduled Tribe officers in this grade of the Service on 1-1-1973.

3.74 **The position in the foregoing paragraphs clearly indicates that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons cannot expect a fair representation in the new Services constituted by the Govenment of India. It was because of this very reason that in 1969-70 Report it was observed that the Ministry of Home Affiairs should take into account at least carried-forward vacancies when constituting a Service or at least agree to add these to the future vacancies as and when occurred in the newly constituted Services. It is reiterated that the Ministry of Home Affairs should give further consideration to the case in order to ensure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the newly created Services.**

Central Secretariat Services

3.75 In order to find out the position regarding representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various Central Secretariat Services, all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India were requested to furnish this information as on

1-1-1972 and 1-1-1973. This information as on 1-1-1972 has been received only from 27 Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. For the following year, the information has been received from a few offices. Therefore, in the table below, information as on 1-1-1972 only has been given :

Grade	Total number of employees including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Employees belonging to			
		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Secretariat Service					
Selection Grade	97	4	4.12	1	1.0
Grade I	281	9	3.20	1	0.36
Section Officers' Grade	1427	87	6.09	7	0.48
Grade IV	4,076	231	5.66	16	0.39
Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service					
Selection Grade	136	2	1.5	..	..
Grade I	197	4	2.03	..	..
Grade II	1,932	69	3.57	1	0.05
Grade III	1,183	49	4.14	4	0.33
Central Secretariat Clerical Service					
Grade I	2,430	431	17.73	33	1.36
Grade II	6,396	877	13.71	24	0.37

It will appear from the above table that the representation of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was far below the prescribed reservations fixed for them both in Central Secretariat Service and Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service. This position in case of Central Secretariat Clerical Service was comparatively better in so far as Scheduled Castes are concerned ; in case of Scheduled Tribes, however, in this Service also, the representation was more or less negligible.

3.76 In this connection it is worth while mentioning that in so far as the Central Secretariat Service is concerned, direct recruitment is made to Assistants' grade and the Section Officers' grade only. The posts in the remaining two grades are filled by promotion only from the lower grades. However, after issue of the Government of India Orders of the 27th November, 1972, providing reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotion on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, a part of the posts filled by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to the rejection of unfit, in the Section Officers' grade have also come under the purview of the reservation orders. It is, therefore, expected that the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Section Officers' grade will also improve. The posts under the remaining two categories are mostly filled on selection basis and, therefore, no immediate improvement can be expected in these grades. In case of Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service also, direct recruitment is made only in the case of Stenographers grade II and grade III, but in spite of that representation of these communities in these grades is far below the reserved quota which is probably due to the fact that there is a dearth of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for these posts. In so far as the Central Secretariat Clerical Service is concerned, direct recruitment is made to the Grade II (Lower Division Clerks) only while the posts in Grade I (Upper Division Clerks) are filled on the basis of either promotion or through departmental competitive examination and, as such, this cadre, in so far as promotion quota is concerned, also comes under the purview of reservation orders ; the posts filled on the basis of competitive examination are already covered under the reservation orders. **It is suggested that special efforts as already suggested in the previous Reports, should be made to increase the representation of these people in these Services by reserving for them upto 45% of the vacancies in the examinations conducted for recruitment of persons in the lower grades of each of these Services, till their full quota is achieved.**

Railway Services

3.77 Information as on 1-1-1972 and 1-1-1973 regarding the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Services under the Railways has not been received from the Railway Board. However, this information as on 1-4-1972, available on the basis of a reply to a Parliament Question, is given in the statement at Appendix XVII. This information indicates the position as below :

Category	Total including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I	2,811	113	4.02	17	0.60
Class II	4,481	160	3.57	21	0.47
Class III	556,309	47,914	8.61	6,099	1.10
Class IV	777,769	169,672	21.81	30,748	3.95

It will be seen from the above table that the representation of Scheduled Castes in Classes I, II and III is far from satisfactory, whereas in the case of Scheduled Tribes it is still worse.

3.78 In spite of poor representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railway Services, no serious efforts appear to have been made by the authorities concerned to improve upon this position, which is apparent from the table given below indicating the total recruitments made in various Railways during 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 and the number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons among them :

Category	Years	Total appointments made	Scheduled Castes appointed		Scheduled Tribes appointed	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gazetted	1969-70	90	7	7.78	2	2.22
	1970-71	83	12	14.45	5	6.02
	1971-72	200	20	10.00	3	1.50
Class III	1969-70	1,570	173	11.02	43	2.74
	1970-71	1,926	250	12.98	85	4.41
	1971-72	3,204	352	10.98	94	2.93
Class IV	1969-70	6,045	1,102	18.21	355	5.87
	1970-71	15,866	2,866	18.06	1,348	8.62
	1971-72	13,152	2,478	18.83	960	7.30

It will be seen that excepting in Class IV appointments, the percentage of recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as compared to the total recruitment made during the above three years, was below the prescribed percentages.

3.79 The Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), have, however, reported that there was a shortfall in direct appointments mainly due to non-availability of persons belonging to these communities, on the basis of results of examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and Indian Institute of Training & Management. It has been reported that even though full quota of nominations had generally been made against the reserved vacancies, all candidates nominated did not report for duty. This will be clear from the following table pertaining to the recruitment made during 1972 :

Category of post		Vacancies notified	Nominations made	Number joined
1		2	3	4
Lower Division Clerk	Scheduled Castes	12	12	10
	Scheduled Tribes	7	1	..
Stenographer Grade III	Scheduled Castes	6	6	6
	Scheduled Tribes	6	6	..
Stenographer Grade II	Scheduled Castes	2	2	1
	Scheduled Tribes	1	1	..
Assistant	Scheduled Castes	4	4	3
	Scheduled Tribes	2	2	1

While it may be true that a number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected/nominated for various secretariat services may not be reporting for duty, it appears that a large number of persons do quality from among the above communities for various secretariat jobs, but the authtorities conducting such examinations/selections usually nominate only that number of candidates who are actually required to be appointed against available vacancies. It would be desirable if names of some of the qualified candidates are kept on the waiting list so that deficiency on account of certain candidates not joining for duty can be met by nominating other candidates from that list.

3.80 At the Conference of the Ministers for Social Welfare and Backward Classes Welfare held in DELHI on the 23rd July, 1972, it was pointed out by the Minister for Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, ASSAM, that tribal candidates applying for jobs under the Central Government, and specially the Railways, were not receiving due consideration in the matter of appointment against reserved vacancies. Enquiries made in the case showed that due to absorption of surplus casual labour/substitutes who had been screened by the Screening Commitee, the candidates belonging to Scheduled Tribe communities could not be appointed during preceding years. An assurance was, however, given that every effort was being made to liquidate the shortfall of Scheduled Tribe candidates.

3.81 **It is felt that the absorption of surplus casual labour/substitutes at the cost of Scheduled Tribe candidates was in violation of the reservation orders. If the Railway authorities found it necessary to absorb surplus casual labour/substitutes, it should have been done only within the framework of the reservation rules and the reserved quota for Scheduled Tribes should not have been diverted to non-Scheduled Tribe persons, in any case.**

3.82 **It is gratifying to note that while replying to the discussion on recruitment of minorities in the services under Railways, the Minister for Railways**

announced in the Lok Sabha on the 31st July, 1973, the setting up of a Cell in the Railway Ministry to ensure proper implementation of various orders issued in connection with the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services under the Railways. The proposed appointment of a senior Personnel Officer on each Zonal Railway and strengthening of the Cell in the Railway Board with an additional Director and two Advisors—one each from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—will no doubt be an effective measure to achieve proper representation for these categories at all levels of Railway Services. It is hoped that other Ministries will also consider the question of setting up such Cells.

Armed Forces

3.83 There is no specific provision for reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Armed Forces of India, to which recruitment is made without consideration of caste and creed. A very rough idea of their representation in the Armed Forces can however, be had from the following table:

Sl. No.	Wing of Services	Officers/ORS Ratings/Airmen/ Civilians	Percentage of increase or decrease in the number of persons on 1-1-1972 as compared to the number of persons on 1-1-1971		Percentage of increase or decrease in the number of persons on 1-1-73 as compared to the number of persons as on 1-1-1972	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Army					
1.		Officers including Nursing Officers	+12.50	—3.33	+17.67	0.00
2.		JCOs, WO or OR	+11.86	+8.72	+5.51	+10.52
3.		Civilians Gazetted	+32.14	+66.67	+17.65	+25.00
4.		Civilians—non-Gazetted	+1.51	—6.82	+5.72	+2.66
	Navy					
5.		Senior Officers	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
6.		Sailor	+1.1	+33.7	+9.2	+21.9
7.		Civilians Gazetted	..	..	+14.3	..
8.		Non-Gazetted	+1.4	+20.0	+2.09	+35.5
	Air Force					
9.		Officers	+14 3	No change	Not available	Not available
10.		Flt. Cadets	No change	No change	Not available	Not available
11.		Airmen	+3.2	+21.3	+6.1	+28.0
12.		Civilians Gazetted	—1.0	..	+1.56	..
13.		Civilians non-Gazetted	+2.85	+0.81	—0.07	—0.94

3.84 It would be seen from the above table that the number of Scheduled Castes showed an increase in all the three Wings of the Armed Forces during the years ending 1-1-1972 and 1-1-1973, excepting in case of "Civilians Gazetted" during the year 1971 and "Civilians non-Gazetted" during the year 1972, in Air Force. While the decrease in case of "Civilians Gazetted" during the year 1971 was due to the transfer of a Scheduled Caste officer to some other organisation, the reasons of decrease in the number of Scheduled Castes under the rank of "Civilians non-Gazetted" are not available. The decrease in this case is quite insignificant.

3.85 In case of Scheduled Tribes also, there was an increase in all the three Wings of the Armed Forces during these years excepting in categories of "Officers including Nursing Officers" and "Civilians non-Gazetted" in Army during the year 1971 and in case of "Civilians non-Gazetted" in Air Force during the year 1972. The reasons of the decrease in the number of Scheduled Tribes in these cadres have not been made available.

Posts filled in Government of India Offices abroad

3.86 A number of Central Government Ministries/ Departments have under their control offices situated in foreign countries, and some of the posts in such offices are filled out of persons working in the Government offices in India. For instance, there are offices of the India Supply Mission in London and Washington under the Department of Supply; the Central Public Works Department, under the Ministry of Works and Housing also send persons from India to Nepal in connection with various schemes being operated by them in that country. With a view to finding out how far the authorities concerned are considering cases of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees for such posts abroad, enquiries were made from the Ministry of Works and Housing and the Department of Supply. While the reply from the Ministry of Works and Housing indicates that the appointment of Lower Division Clerks|Upper Division Clerks to posts in Nepal is done merely on consideration of seniority, the reply from the Department of Supply shows that posts in the offices of the India Supply Missions in London

and Washington are filled on transfer basis. Since orders relating to reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not apply in cases of such appointments, it has resulted in the selection of a very few Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons for appointment in these posts in foreign countries.

3.87 **In the opinion of the Commissioner, even when the reservation orders do not strictly apply in such cases, it is but desirable that the claims of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates should be considered sympathetically in case of appointments abroad, to enable them to acquire experience of working in the Government of India offices in foreign countries. In fact, their stay in a foreign country for a couple of years will, by itself, be a very useful experience for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government servants and will help them a lot in broadening their outlook and bringing them up socially and economically.** The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms was accordingly requested to consider the desirability of issuing suitable instructions to all concerned authorities to ensure that an adequate number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are selected for appointments made by them against posts available in their offices situated abroad. That Department reported that the matter was examined by them in consultation with the Department of Supply and it was considered necessary to place some limitations in postings abroad. The Department of Supply have, however, decided that in future candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who may be eligible for being posted abroad, will be given some relaxation in standards while considering cases of employees for being posted to the India Supply Missions in London and Washington.

3.88 **It is hoped that this decision of the Department of Supply will help eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees to get postings abroad. It is felt that the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms should take up the matter with other Ministries/Departments concerned of the Government of India for giving due relaxation in standards in case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees, while selecting persons for postings abroad.**

Service Safeguards For Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes in The Secretariats of The Lok Sabha And The Rajya Sabha

3.89. It was mentioned in the Commissioner's Reports for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 that an effort was made some time in 1959-60 to collect information for inclusion in our Reports from the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats and that the Rajya Sabha Secretariat while replying to one of the communications on the subject, had indicated their inability to furnish the information on the plea that information pertaining to the Secretariats of the Houses of Parliament could not be divulged to any "outside" authority. The question that arose was whether the relevant convention of Parliament under which the Rajya Sabha Secretariat could not furnish the required information to an outside authority applied to the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also and if so did it not come in conflict with the mandatory provision of article 338 of the Constitution, wihch provides that the Special Officer, appointed by the President under that article, is required to investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards. This naturally led to the consideration whether, according to definition of the "State" as appearing in article 12 of the Constitution, the services and posts created in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha Secretariats came within the purview of the investigations by the Commissioner under article 338, in so far as clause (4) of article 16 of the Constitution was concerned. According to the legal opinion obtained by the Commissioner, the expression 'in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State' appearing in article 335 of the Constitution includes not only the executive but also legislative and judicial wings of the Government and, as such, the persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union would include persons serving in the Secretariats of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha as well.

3.90 **The above position was brought to the notice of the authorities concerned and they intimated that instructions providing safeguards to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were being followed in making appointments in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha Secretariats as well. These offices were thereafter requested to furnish copies of instructions issued in this connection and also necessary information as regards the actual representation of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the two offices. In reply, the Secretary General of the Lok Sabha has intimated that under a parliamentary convention matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Speaker cannot be mentioned in any report, etc., of government that may be placed on the table of the House and become the subject of discussion in the House. This has created a rather anamolous position. While on one hand Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is competent, under the constitutional provisions, to call for required information from all Wings of the Government, the above parliamentary covention forbids him to do so in so far as the Lok Sabha (and the Rajya Sabha) Secretariat are concerned. In any case, it has been decided not to take any further action in the matter for the present.**

Union Public Service Commission and Railway Service Commission.

Union Public Service Commission

3.91 There were in all 9 members in the Union Public Service Commission during the years under report. One of its members, belonging to the Scheduled Castes, who was appointed on 14-2-1968, and the one Scheduled Tribe member, appointed on 28-6-71, continued to serve on the Commission during the period under report.

Railway Service Commissions

3.92 The operative strength of the members of the four Railway Service Commissions functioning at Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, continued to be 7 during the year 1971-72. Each Commission had 2 members including the Chairman, excepting in case of Madras which had only one member. During the year 1972-73, however, the Railway Service Commission at Madras also had 2 members. The Chairman of the Railway Service Commission at Bombay, who was appointed on 10-1-1972, belonged to the Scheduled Castes and continued to be its Chairman during the year 1972-73 also. No other Chairman or Member-Secretary of other Railway Service Commissions belonged to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

All India Services Pre-Examination Training

3.93 The following four Centres are at present providing pre-examination coaching to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing in the All India Services examinations :

(i) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes All India Services Pre-Examination Training Centre, Allahabad.

(ii) The Pre-Examination Training Centre, Madras.

(iii) The Zonal Pre-Examination Training Centre, Patiala.

(iv) The Administrative Services Pre-entry Coaching Institute for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Jaipur.

3.94 The Government of India also sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000/- to the Jagjivan Ashram Trust, Jagjivan Vidya Bhavan, New Delhi, during 1972-73, for making preliminary arrangements for providing hostel facilities to at least 20 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, intending to appear for Indian Administrative Service, etc., examinations held in 1973. A grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 30,650/- was also sanctioned under short-term programme, during 1973-74, to Rau's I.A.S. Study Circle, New Delhi, towards payment of tuition fees for three months and boarding and lodging charges for four months, for 15 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates receiving pre-examination coaching, for appearing in the All India Services, etc. examinations.

3.95 In view of the limited number of training centres providing pre-examination coaching to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons for I.A.S., etc., examinations, the question of extending such training facilities to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the pre-examination training centres set up, or proposed to be set up, for State Civil Services was considered by the Government of India. In view of the fact that most of the subjects for both the State Civil Services and I.A.S., etc., examinations are common and most of the candidates appear in both of these examinations, the Government of India have requested all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to have one or two well qualified lecturers for teaching English and General Knowledge of the standard of I.A.S., etc., examinations. The outcome of this suggestion is not yet available.

3.96 Information as regards the working of these Centres excepting the one at Jaipur for which required information is not available, is given below, as based on the detailed statistical information given in Appendix XVIII.

Pre-Examination Training Centre, Allahabad:

In the Centre, 61 Scheduled Caste and 11 Scheduled Tribe candidates for 1971 examination and 67 Scheduled Caste and 21 Scheduled Tribe candidates for 1972 examination were trained. Of these, 47 Scheduled Caste and 9 Scheduled Tribe candidates appeared in 1971 examination and 61 Scheduled Caste and 19 Scheduled Tribe candidates appeared in 1972 examination. However, ultimately only 5 Scheduled Caste and 4 Scheduled Tribe candidates in 1971 and 1 Scheduled Caste and 6 Scheduled Tribe candidates in 1972 could be selected for I.A.S./I.P.S., etc. Apart from these, 28 Scheduled Caste and 7 Scheduled Tribe candidates from amongst the ex-trainees of the Centre were also selected finally in 1971 and 1972 examinations, respectively.

The trainees of this Centre, for the session November, 1971 to October, 1972, represented to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes alleging mismanagement in the hostel of the Institute, by the local authorities. The complaint was referred to the Department of Social Welfare for enquiry as they were then administratively concerned with the matter. They could not, however, institute any enquiry in the matter as all the trainees had already left the Centre after appearing in the All India Services Examination by the time the enquiry could be conducted. The Department of Social Welfare proposed to undertake enquiries in the matter by contacting the Centre authorities, and a final reply from them (now Ministry of Home Affairs) is awaited.

Pre-Examination Training Centre, Madras:

Available information shows that in the Madras Centre, training was given to 17 Scheduled Caste and 8 Scheduled Tribe candidates for 1971 examination and 22 Scheduled Caste and 4 Scheduled Tribe candidates for 1972 examination. While all the trainees for 1971 appeared in the examination, 5 out of 22 Scheduled Caste persons trained for 1972 did not appear. On the basis of the results of the examinations, 4 Scheduled

Tribe candidates from 1971 examination and one Scheduled Caste candidate for 1972 examination were finally selected for appointment to I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. These results are not apparently encouraging. As will be seen from paragraphs 3.72 and 3.73 of 1970-71 Report, during his personal visit to this Centre, Commissioner had found that the poor results obtained at the Centre were partly due to the fact that most of the teaching staff employed in the Centre were on part-time basis and consisted of retired people and persons working in private colleges. It was perhaps for these reasons that the Government of Tamil Nadu decided in June, 1972 to place the Centre under the direct administrative control of the Director of Harijan Welfare. It was also decided that the Director should make periodical visits to the Centre, inspect its working and take suitable steps for its improvement. It will, however, be seen that in spite of various steps taken by the State Government, the position has not changed to the desired extent. The Centre has a sanctioned strength of 60 trainees and admits students from all over the country but only 25 trainees in 1970-71 and 26 in 1971-72 session could be admitted. **There is, therefore, need to take suitable steps to attract more Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for I.A.S. etc., examinations to join the institution and also to make proper arrangements for intensive training of the students.**

Pre-Examination Training Centre, Patiala:

As against the sanctioned strength of 50 trainees for this Centre, only 15 Scheduled Caste and 3 Scheduled Tribe candidates were admitted for 1971 examination and 22 Scheduled Caste and 9 Scheduled Tribe candidates for 1972 examination, majority of whom was from Punjab and Haryana. Out of the above 37 Scheduled Caste and 12 Scheduled Tribe candidates, only 31 Scheduled Caste and 7 Scheduled Tribe candidates appeared in the examinations held in 1971 and 1972; of these, one Scheduled Caste candidate was finally selected for I.A.S. and 1 Scheduled Tribe candidate for I.P.S. from 1971 examination, and 1 Scheduled Caste candidate was selected for I.P.S. during 1972 examination. In addition, 2 ex-trainees from the 1970-71 batch, who appeared in the 1972 examination were also selected, one (Scheduled Caste) for Central Services and other (Scheduled Tribe) for I.P.S.

Public Sector Undertakings

3.97 It has been pointed out in the Report for the year 1970-71 that the directive for application of reservation orders for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitment in the Public Sector Undertakings, as drafted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, was issued by the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India to 52 Undertakings under their respective control; in the case of 11 Undertakings, the issue of the directive was under consideration and in the case of another 26 Undertakings their Articles of Association were still required to be amended before any directive could be issued to them.

3.98 According to the latest information, the necessary directive has been issued to as many as 83 Undertakings indicated in Appendix XIX, out of 98 working during the period under report. It is understood that other Undertakings have also agreed to abide by the reservation orders. In the case of Air India and Indian Airlines, the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have stated that a directive need not be issued to them as they have already agreed to implement these instructions.

Labour and Trade Unions and Reservation Orders:

3.99 Instructions regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Schduled Tribes in all Classes of posts filled by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness were issued by the Government of India on the 27th November, 1972. The Bureau of Public Enterprises, in turn, issued a circular to all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India (instead of sending to them a draft directive for issue to the respective public undertakings) on the 24th April, 1973, requesting them to ask the Public Sector Undertakings under their respective control to follow these instructions. The Bureau intimated that the procedure, followed for promotion in the Public Enterprises was not always the same as obtaining in the Government Ministries and Departments and, therefore, care had to be taken in formulating the directive to the Enterprises to take action in this regard. After consultation with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, the Bureau decided that pending the issue of a formal directive separately, the Public Sector Undertakings should be advised through their Administrative Ministries and Departments to comply with instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms with reference to reservation in promotion made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. According to available information, formal directive has not yet been issued by the Bureau.

3.100 It is understood that certain Ministries, e.g. the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation and the Department of Defence Production of the Ministry of Defence, are of the view that implementation of the decision to extend the provision of reservations in promotions, is beset with difficulties in the area of management-trade union relationship as this measure stands in the way of agreements regarding recruitment and promotions with these unions. It was also disclosed in reply to an unstarred question in the Rajya Sabha on the 20th March, 1973, that the Air Corporation Employees' Union had, in a communication addressed to the Indian Airlines, stated that

though there was no statutory force to order any reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Airlines, they had accepted the principle of reservation only at the time of initial intake. The reservation in vacancies which are to be filled up from amongst the serving employees was not acceptable to them as it would violate various agreements with the employees unions. The said Union also threatened direct action in case the management did not agree with them and tried to thrust the reservation-in-promotion orders upon them. Similar doubts were also expressed by the Department of Defence Production with regard to extension of reservation orders of 27-11-1972 to posts filled by promotion in the Public Sector Undertakings under their control. The Bureau of Public Enterprises, therefore, stated that as the matter was of crucial importance, it was being examined in consultation with the Department of Labour and Employment.

3.101 **The question is whether the constitutional safeguards in pursuance of which various rules and orders introducing reservations in matter of recruitment, promotions, etc., have been issued by the Government should have precedence over agreements with the labour and trade unions or vice-versa. The Commissioner is strongly of the opinion that the constitutional safeguards, sacred as they are, should have precedence over any other considerations in such matters. All that is required to be done is for the Government to issue suitable directives to all such Unions explaining that they have no jurisdiction over the working of service safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Even now reservations are being allowed in direct recruitment and in a limited manner even in promotions. If these Unions have understood the principle behind the existing orders, there is no reason why they should not be made to understand that under the same principle further concessions are being allowed to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees. In fact, we expect from these Unions to fight for the rights of their Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe colleagues rather than to struggle against their interests; otherwise, the desire of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees to form their own Associations and Unions cannot be brushed aside lightly by saying that they should become members of the general Unions. The Minisry of Labour and Employment and other Ministries concerned should, therefore, consider the desirability of taking early steps to explain to all the concerned unions that they should refrain from interfering with the working of service safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution, these being outside their jurisdiction.**

3.102 The Bureau of Public Enterprises have still to issue another draft directive for the Public Undertakings regarding reservations in matters of confirmation, relaxation of standards for non-technical and quasi-technical Class III and Class IV posts, concession in fees for examinations, grant of t.a. for interview/test, annual inspection of rosters, training of Class I Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, etc., etc. The issue of a comprehensive draft directive incorporating all these instructions has been delayed on account of the hesitation on the part of the Bureau over the extension of reservation orders to posts filled by promotion due to the opposition of the labour unions, as indicated above. **It would appear necessary that a comprehensive directive relating to all pending matters should be issued as early as possible by the Bureau. The problems arising out of the management—Labour union relationship are not common to all public enterprises and wherever this problem arises, it can be tackled and thrashed out in consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the concerned Labour Unions.**

Representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Public Sector Undertakings' Services.

3.103 As usual, efforts have been made to collect information regarding representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Public Sector Undertakings. This information as on 1-1-1972, as received from the Bureau of Public Enterprises, is given in Appendix XX. Similar information as on 1-1-1973 has not yet been received from the Bureau. The following table shows a comparative study of the information as on 1-1-1972 with that on 1-1-1971:

Class of post	As on 1-1-1971					As on 1-1-1972				
	Total	Scheduled Castes	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage	Total	Scheduled Castes	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Class I . . .	26,672	202	0.76	56	0.21	37,635	253	0.67	69	0.18
Class II . . .	22,244	350	1.57	143	0.64	43,509	818	1.88	84	0.19
Class III . . .	279,952	16,582	5.92	4,591	1.64	417,669	33,743	8.07	9,254	2.21
Class IV . . .	100,244	17,328	17.28	7,047	7.03	132,116	23,497	17.78	9,944	7.53

The information as on 1-1-1971, given in the above table, pertains to 79 Public Sector Undertakings while that on 1-1-1972 to 97 Undertakings. In any case, an idea of the disappointing position, in this regard can be had by comparing the above percentages of representations.

3.104 **The unsatisfactory position regarding representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Public Sector Undertakings is all the more conspicuous and regrettable when one notices that the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, herself had addressed her colleagues in important Ministries/Departments in August, 1969, voicing her concern on the lack of adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of various Public Sector Undertakings and calling upon them to devise suitable steps to ensure expected representation of these communities within the next two or three years. Shri Y. B. Chavan, the then Home Minister, had also written to some Ministers in January, 1970, informing them about the decision taken by the High Level Committee set up to review the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services, that the Public Sector Undertakings which had not yet adopted the reservation orders should fall in line with the Government policy in this regard.**

Special Study regarding reservation orders in Public Sector Undertakings by the Bureau of Public Enterprises

3.105 **It is understood that the Bureau of Public Enterprises has selected 15 largest enterprises for a study regarding the implementation of their directive for reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and decided to keep a special watch over them to ensure that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates get adequate representation at all levels of services of these Undertakings.** These Enterprises are Hindustan Steel Limited, Indian Oil Corporation, Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation, Bokaro Steel Ltd., Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Heavy Electrical (I) Ltd., Neyveli Lignite Corporation, National Coal Development Corporation, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd., Air India, Indian Airlines and Oil and Natural Gas Commission. **It is hoped that as a result of such special studies the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Undertakings would improve.**

3.106 **It is also understood that representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Public Sector Undertakings is not improving, particularly in Class I posts, because the Undertakings are not getting the right type of technical personnel, like engineers, in the various branches of engineering. One manner to improve upon that position is to make use of the Apprenticeship Scheme run by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to train candidates in the various engineering trades. The Apprenticeship Act, 1961, however, did not contain any provision for reserving seats for apprenticeship training in industry for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, this provision has since been introduced in the Act, through an amendment, which provides that in every designated trade, training places shall be reserved by the employers concerned for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having regard to the population of these communities in the States concerned. This would, no doubt, go a long way in preparing Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for skilled jobs in the Public Sector Undertakings.**

3.107 There was a general complaint that the Public Sector Undertakings were not making specific mention of the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the advertisements published by them in the newspapers. It has since been observed that now these Undertakings, by and large, mention the number of vacancies reserved for these communities in the advertisements. **Instances have, however, come to notice where some of the Public Sector Undertakings, like the Garden Reach Works (Ministry of Defence), State Trading Corporation and the Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation (Ministry of Foreign Trade), did not indicate the exact number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in some of their advertisements. The Bureau of Public Enterprises and the concerned Ministries/Departments should advise all the Public Sector Undertakings to follow these instructions properly.**

Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

3.108 The Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha) had, in its seventh report, made certain recommendations regarding the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings. It is heartening to note that the Ministry of Defence have accepted most of the recommendations and also acted promptly in issuing necessary instructions to the Defence Public Sector Undertakings. Some of the important recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee and action taken by the Ministry of Defence thereon are discussed in the following paragraphs :

(i) **Close liaison between the Defence Public Sector Undertakings and various technical institutions:**

The Parliamentary Committee suggested that close liaison and coordination between the Defence Public Sector Undertakings and the various technical institutions should be established so that adequate number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students could be given necessary education and training according to the needs of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

The Ministry of Defence have advised the Undertakings to project their recruitment requirements annually to the Placement Officers in the I.I.Ts, etc., in order to assist in improving the recruitment from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to technical posts in these Undertakings against reserved vacancies. At the instance of the Committee, the Defence Public Sector Undertakings have also been asked to notify their requirements to the Placement Officers

in various Institutes of Technology so that students passing out from the Institutes could offer themselves for employment in those Undertakings.

(ii) **Inclusion of Scheduled Caste/Tribe Officers in Selection/Promotion Boards**

The Committee recommeneded the inclusion of Scheduled Caste/Tribe Officers in Selection and Promotion Boards so that the interests of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are adequately safeguarded.

Necessary directive has already been issued to the Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

(iii) **Vacancies of Trade Apprentices**

The Parliamentary Committee suggested that the Defence Public Sector Undertakings should increase the intake of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies of trade apprentices till such time as their shortfall was made up.

The Government have taken note of this recomdation and issued suitable instructions to the Defence Undertakings.

(iv) **Avenues for absorbing the trade apprentices trained by the Undertakings**

It was recommended by the Committee that avenues should be explored for absorbing the trade apprentices trained by an Undertaking if they have completed their training successfully, and the cases of Scheduled Caste/Tribe apprentices should merit special consideration.

This recommendation has also been accepted.

(v) **Reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment of casual labour**

The Goa Shipyard Ltd. have formulated a scheme whereby the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are given preference in recruitment in casual labour. The Committee suggested that similar schemes should be devised by other Defence Public Sector Undertakings also so that more and more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons could be recruited as casual labourers. The Committee also emphasised that reservations should be strictly adhered to while appointing casual labour against permanent vacancies by them.

The Department of Defence Production have issued suitable instructions in this regard to the Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

(vi) **Proper Maintenance of rosters**

The Committee emphasised on the need for proper maintenance of rosters and their periodical checking by the higher officers.

The Liaison Officers in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings have been made specifically responsible to ensure proper maintenance of the Rosters as also the implementation of Government directives in regard to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(vii) **Special pre-entry training for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**

The Parliamentary Committee recommended that special pre-entry training, where necessary, should be arranged for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected for recruitment on the basis of relaxed standards of suitability and experience, in order to equip them with the requisite skills and experience required for satisfactory performances of their jobs.

Necessary instructions have been issued to the Undertakings. It has also been enjoined on them that, where feasible, special training classes may also be arranged for training of candidates of these communities in technical trades or disciplines for which the Employment Exchange or the Industrial Training Institutes are not in a position to sponsor the required number of qualified candidates from these communities, with a view to eventual absorption of the candidates after such special training in the reserved vacancies.

(viii) **Reasons for dereservation of reserved vacancies**

The Committee suggested that reasons for dereservation of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings should be intimated to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for his information and that the details of posts dereserved should also be included in the Annual Reports of the Undertakings.

The recommendation has been accepted by the Government.

(ix) **Revised procedure for dereservation of reserved posts in Class I and Class II in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings**

In view of the overall unsatisfactory position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I and Class II posts in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Ministry of Defence have issued a Presidential directive that none of the Class I and Class II posts should be dereserved without obtaining specific approval of the Government. Earlier, Class I and Class II posts in the Public Sector Undertakings could be dereserved with the prior approval of the Board of Directors of the Undertakings.

(x) **Separate Cells to attend to the grievances of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe empolyees**

The Committee recommended that there should be a separate Cell to attend to the complaints and grievances of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees.

The Undertakings have been asked to constitute Cells consisting of suitable number of Assistants under the control of the Liaison Officer to ensure prompt disposal of grievances and representation of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees.

(xi) **Precise reasons for rejection of a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidate**

The Committee recommended that precise reasons for the rejection of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchanges should be recorded by the Defence Public Sector Undertakings and communicated to the Employment Exchanges.

The Ministry of Defence have not found this suggestion as administratively feasible. However, in deference to the Committee's recommendation, the Defence Public Sector Undertakings have been instructed to record precise reasons for rejection of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates and communicate these to the Department of Defence Production. The Committee has further desired that the summary of the reasons for the rejection of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates should be communicated to the Director General of Employment and Training, besides Department of Defence Production.

3.109 A Conference of the Chief Executives of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings was held in New Delhi on the 18th and 19th May, 1973. One of the subjects discussed in this Conference was recruitment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Public Sector Undertakings. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who also attended this Conference, emphasised the need for a regular vigil by the Chief Executives of these Undertakings by a system of checks and counterchecks to ensure that Government directives regarding recruitment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates were duly and effectively implemented. Following suggestions were made at the Conference in order to ensure that the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these Undertakings could be improved :—

(i) The tendency at lower levels to reject the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates who possess basic qualifications required for various posts, on the ground of poor performance for the selection tests and viva-voca, should be discouraged.

(ii) As a rule, in the case of non-technical posts particularly, and even for technical posts which do not require high degree of skill or special experience, the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, who possess the basic qualifications, should be selected. There need be no insistence on a minimum standard in the case of such candidates. All the eligible candidates of these communities should be encouraged in their order of merit *inter se* and the required number of appointments made to the reserved vacancies from such lists.

(iii) No Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate, who possesses the required qualifications for the reserved posts, should be rejected without* the specific approval of the Managing Director/General Manager even in case of unfavourable findings by the reviewing Selection Committee which may have re-examined the cases of such candidates ;

(iv) The weightage of the viva-voce tests particularly in the case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates should be restricted to a maximum of 25% of the overall marks in the selection tests.

(v) An effort might be made to obtain lists of sub-qualified or non-qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates of I.A.S. and Engineering Services examinations from which Defence Public Sector Undertakings could make appointments against their reserved vacancies.

(vi) Defence Public Sector Undertakings should also consider appointing Management Trainees from amongst Scheduled Castes/Tribes to make up the reserved quota for these communities in Class I posts.

(vii) In regard to specialised disciplines where particular difficulty is experienced in obtaining a response from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Defence Public Sector Undertakings should intimate details of their existing, as well as future anticipated vacancies in these Public Sector Undertakings, to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who could then take steps for arranging the availability of qualified candidates of these communities by taking up the matter with the concerned educational and training institutions ;

(viii) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may consider setting up a special Employment Cell in his office which could sponsor suitable candidates of these communities in response to copies of advertisements sent by the Defence Public Sector Undertakings.

3.110 Action on the suggestions from (i) to (vi) above by the Department of Defence Productions will have to be watched. For action on item (vii) above,

*In their letter in F.17(400) 71/D(ps), dated the 20th June, 1973, these undertakings have been informed that no class I or class II posts should be dereserved without Governments approva.

necessary information is awaited from the Defence Undertakings. As regards item (viii) above attention is invited to paragraphs 3.57 to 3.64 of this chapter.

State Farms Corporation of India

3.111 Certain specific steps have been taken by the State Farms Corporation of India to fill up reserved vacancies by appointment of suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the gazetted ranks. According to the available information, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst officers, equivalent to Class I status, in the State Farms Corporation of India was 10% and 3.33%, respectively. The Corporation did not have any officer belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts equivalent to Class II status. In order to make up the deficiency, following steps were taken by the Corporation :

(a) The Corporation prepared panels for appointments to various posts. Some of the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were somewhat low in these panels. The Corporation decided to raise their place in the panels so that they could be given jobs at the earliest possible dates.

(b) The Corporation decided to create supernumerary posts of trainee officers so that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates could be appointed to these posts and given training for prescribed periods. Such candidates would be absorbed in future vacancies depending upon their performance during the training period.

(c) The Corporation also decided to advertise the posts of Farms Superintendents and Assistant Mechanical Engineers on the condition that only candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should apply for these posts.

3.112 Information collected thereafter indicates that there has been no improvement in the position in so far as the Class I posts are concerned, perhaps because there had been no appreciable increase in the strength of officers in this Class. However, the Corporation had drawn up panels for appointment to the posts of Senior Administrative Officers, Junior Administrative Officers and Farm Superintendents grade I, exclusively from amongst persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is understood that these posts constitute a major category in Class I and all future vacancies will be filled up from amongst these panels till the prescribed percentages had been reached.

3.113 The percentage of Class II officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes had, however, gone up from nil in January, 1972 to 17.9 in May, 1972, as a result of the special steps taken by the Corporation, by drawing up a panel exclusively from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointment to the post of Assistant Mechanical Engineers. However, the position of Scheduled Tribes in this class has yet to be improved.

3.114 So far as posts equivalent to Class III and Class IV are concerned, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these classes was 17.7 and 5.3 respectivey, as on 1-1-1972. In the case of imbalance in the representation of these communities the concerned heads of the Units have been instructed to fill up vacant posts in direct recruitment quota by appointment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates only, till the prescribed percentages are reached.

3.115 **The steps taken by the State Farms Corporation for increasing the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services are laudable, particularly the decision regarding creation of supernumerary posts on lower scales of pay to train Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates and later absorbing them in regular grades. These steps are commended for being followed by other Undertakings placed in similar circumstances.**

Indian Oil Corporation

3.116 It was mentioned in the 1969-70 Report that under the new employment policy of the Indian Oil Corporation to give new retail dealerships to suitable unemployed graduates and engineers, the Corporation had agreed to give weightage to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if they were otherwise eligible. This scheme was introduced towards the end of 1969 and, therefore, dealerships under this scheme were awarded from about the middle of 1970. **According to the available information, out of 94 Indane agencies and 1047 retail outlets (petrol pumps) allotted up to 1971, only one Indane agency and two retail outlets were allotted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. This clearly indicates that the policy of the Indian Oil Corporation of preferably alloting its agencies to persons belonging to these communities has remained only on paper. It is hoped that at least in future this policy will be implemented in right earnest and as large a number as possible of their dealerships and outlets will be allotted to the eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons.**

State Trading Corporation

3.117 It was stated in reply to an unstarred question in the Lok Sabha, on the 6th April, 1973, that recruitment was made in the State Trading Corporation as a part of a special scheme to encourage the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. According to the information received from the Ministry of Commerce, it has been observed that prior to the introduction of the special scheme, the State Trading Corporation was finding it very difficult to locate suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for the posts of specialists in managerial cadres with specific experience of international trade, marketing, etc., like Engineers, Chemists, Pharmacists, Leather Technologists, Econometricians, Operational Researchers, Accountants, etc. However, keeping in view the Government policy of reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts in the Public Sector Undertakings, the State Trading Corporation introduced the special scheme for

attracting young talent from these categories for appointment as Management Trainees and Managers in different cadres. This scheme was advertised in March, 1972. Under this scheme candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only were eligible to apply so that they did not have to compete with other categories. Relaxations in educational standards, age and experience were also provided to such candidates. As a result of the advertisement for this special scheme, three Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe candidate were selected as Management Trainees who have already joined. In addition, 16 candidates were empanelled for posts in managerial cadres out of whom 4 candidates have already joined.

3.118 **From the above details, it is quite apparent that the special scheme for recruitment had been resorted to by the State Trading Corporation with a view to fulfilling the quota of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates which could not be filled through general recruitment, i.e. in competition with other general category candidates. The introduction of the special scheme is, therefore, a commendable step taken by the Corporation and should be a model for adoption by other Public Sector Undertakings also.**

Public Sector Banks

3.119 In so far as the Public Sector Banks, viz. the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries are concerned, the Ministry of Finance had communicated the relevant instructions to the State Bank of India in August, 1966. Subsequent instructions issued by the Government of India on the subject, were also communicated to the State Bank of India, from time to time. This organisation has been informed that the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries are undertaking all steps to improve the intake of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in their services. The Bank has an arrangement with the Employment Exchanges to sponsor candidates for all clerical posts. They have, however, been advised by the Government, also to issue open advertisements for vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, the pre-examination training centres in various States have been advised to start training of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for various examinations held by the State Bank and also other banks in the public sector.

3.120 However, in spite of taking these steps, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Bank and its subsidiaries continues to be far from satisfactory, which is apparent from the following table :

Categories of posts	Total including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Officers . .	17,703	46(0.26)	6(0.03)
Clerks	64,139	1,352(2.10)	167(0.26)
Subordinate	30,432	4,407(14.48)	372(1.22)

3.121 The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have shown dissatisfaction with the manner in which the reservation orders have been implemented by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. The Committee observed that the reservation orders were not implemented in vacancies in the subordinate staff occurring sporadically in the various branches from time to time under the plea that the vacancies occurring were very few at a time, and have recommended the desirability of recruitment in all the branches of the State Bank in a Circle being coordinated at the district or circle level. The Committee also suggested that the branches should also plan their future requirements well in time and notify the same to their respective district offices and circles for proper coordination. The Committee further observed that in majority of cases, the State Bank of India did not indicate the specific number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its demands placed with the Employment Exchanges and have recommended that in future the State Bank should invariably specify the numbers of such posts while notifying the demands to the Employment Exchanges and also to maintain statistics relating to the number of reserved vacancies notified, the number of candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchanges and the number of candidates actually selected from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee also felt that the information about the non-availability of candidates along with the qualifications prescribed for relevant reserved posts, should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Banking) and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was also desired by the Committee that the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) should, in consultation with the State Governments, formulate a scheme for imparting pre-recruitment training to eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to enable them to reach the prescribed standards for the competitive written examinations being conducted by the State Bank and other Nationalised Banks for entry in their services, on the pattern of pre-examination training centres. The Committee made a number of other observations/recommendations also in regard to the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the employment of State Bank and its subsidiaries which **inter alia** include relaxed standards for appointment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons.

3.122 The Ministry of Finance, while accepting a number of other recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee have shown some difficulties in accepting the recommendations of the Committee for waiving of the minimum qualifying standards in the written tests, for reserved communities. The Committee, while taking serious note of this, have reiterated its earlier recommendation regarding relaxation of standards for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the matter of recruitment. The Committee have also reiterated its earlier recommendation that the Banks should resort to special or **ad-hoc** recruitment of qualified and eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates till the quota reserved for them is reached. It is suggested that

this as well as other recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee should be accepted by the Ministry of Finance, so that full quota of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is reached in these Banks, as early as possible.

Nationalised Banks

3.123 The instructions issued by the Government of India to the Public Sector Undertakings for giving representation in their services to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been forwarded by the Ministry of Finance to the Nationalised Banks for implementation, from time to time. In March, 1972, however, the Department of Banking of the Ministry of Finance sent a draft directive, issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to Public Sector Undertakings, incorporating various orders on the subject, to the Nationalised Banks also for implementation. Thus all the orders of the Goverment of India, as contained in the draft directive issued to the Public Sector Undertakings, are also applicable to the Nationalised Banks in the matter of recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.124 There is no doubt that as a result of various steps taken by the Government, total number of employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Nationalised Banks has gone up. This will be clear from the figures relating to 1972 as given in Appendix XXI, when compared to the position as obtaining in 1971, summarised in the table below :

Category	As on Nationalisation	As on 1-1-1972	As on 1-1-1973
Officers . . .	14	27	64
Clerks . . .	144	504	1,308
Subordinate Staff .	1,513	2,361	3,003

That much more efforts are still required to be made in this regard will be clear from the following table which will indicate that the percentage of representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these banks as on 1-1-1973 is still far below the minimum prescribed :

Category	Total including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Officers . .	30,828	59(0.19%)	5(0.01%)
Clerks . . .	85,507	1,198(1.40%)	110(0.13%)
Subordinate Staff .	38,187	2,700(7.07%)	303(0.80%)

International Airport Authority

3.125 It came to the notice of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that the International Airport Authority of India called for applications for the posts of Managers, Stores Officers, Lady House Keeping Officers, Lady House-Keeping Superintendents, Security Assistants-cum-Caretakers and Receptionists, but while advertising these vacancies they did not specifically mention the number of vacancies in the various cadres reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All they mentioned was that other things being equal, preference would be given to persons belonging to these communities and also to ex-servicemen. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. **The International Airport Authority have now assured that they would fully follow Government instructions regarding reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The regional offices of the International Airport Authority in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are also reported to have been given suitable instructions in the matter.**

Representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Service and Posts of the States and Union Territories

3.126 The statement at Appendix XXII would indicate population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various States and Union Territories, according to the 1971 Census. That statement also indicates available information as regards the percentages of reservations prescribed for these communities and their actual representation in services and posts of the respective States and Union Territories. From the LAKSHADWEEP, PUNJAB and TRIPURA this information has been received as on 1-1-1973 and from MADHYA PRADESH, MANIPUR, KARNATAKA, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS and PONDICHERRY as on 1-1-1972 only. **For the remaining States and Union Territories, from whom this information has not yet been received, it has been taken from the last Report for purposes of the statement. The latest information as regards the actual representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services has not been received from most of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The limited information received indicates that the representation of these communities in their services is generally very poor and much more strenuous efforts are required to be made to accelerate the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the States and Union Territories.**

3.127 In MAHARASHTRA, as part of an ambitious programme for the eradication of mass poverty, that Government have decided (vide Resolution dated 29th March, 1972) to reserve 80 per cent of the vacancies in Government services and the services of Government-owned, Government-sponsored/aided corporations, Government-operated industrial units, cooperative institutions and Zilla Parishads for such of the weaker sections of the community as belong to families where there is not a single earning member and families where the monthly assured income of any single member is not more than Rs. 200 or those who own land which is less than one family holding under the Tenancy Acts. This reservation for the weaker sections of the community is reported to be inclusive of the 34 per cent vacancies reserved for backward classes (13 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste converts to Buddhism,

7 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes, including those living outside the specified areas, 4 per cent for the De-notified Tribes and 10 per cent for other Backward Classes). Thus, in this scheme also the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will get their due share, including the backlog of vacancies carried forward from previous years. This indicates the extent of awareness on the part of the Government of MAHARASHTRA towards the uplift and welfare of the backward classes including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the State. The results achieved through these measures will be watched with interest in order to assess the benefits accruing to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.128 The percentages of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts in the various States are expected to be allowed on the basis of population of these communities in their respective States. However, there is slight deviation in some cases as would be seen from the following table :

Name of the State	Percentage of population according to 1971 Census		Percentage of reservation fixed for	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
Punjab . .	24.71	..	20	..
Rajasthan . .	15.82	12.13	17 14	11 All Services 9 Rajasthan Police Service
Uttar Pradesh .	20.99	0.22	18	2
West Bengal .	19.89	5.72	15	5
Tripura . .	12.39	28.94	10.5	31.5

3.129 **It is suggested that where lower percentages have been fixed, the concerned Governments should revise these to correspond to the population of these communities according to the 1971 Census.**

3.130 The Government of UTTAR PRADESH had decided in June, 1964 to raise the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes to the extent of 25 per cent and 45 per cent for clerical and inferior services, respectively, till such time as their representation reached the prescribed quota of 18 per cent. In February, 1970, that Government further decided that with a view to increasing the representation of Scheduled Castes in services, 45 per cent of all short term vacancies in Class III(non-Technical) and Class IV posts whether filled by (a) direct recruitment or (b) on the basis of promotion through competitive examination limited to departmental candidates, will be reserved for Scheduled Castes. The recruitment to such short term vacancies will be made by the Heads of Departments in the same manner as before but subject to the condition that for these vacancies a list will be prepared in which 45 per cent candidates will be from among the Scheduled Castes. On the expiry of the term of these short-term vacancies, the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes recruited against them will not be retrenched till such time the percentage of representation of Scheduled Castes in the total short-term vacancies in the concerned office is not more than 25 per cent. In that case, junior-most general category candidates will be retrenched from services.

3.131 While reservations in the State Government services are generally based on population of the communities in their respective States, the scale of other concessions and relaxations allowed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes differs from State to State. This being a State subject, no instructions in this regard can apparently be issued by the Government of India to the State Governments. However, the Minister of State in the Union Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms had addressed a letter to the Chief Ministers of the various States in September, 1972, drawing their attention to the concessions and relaxations granted by the Government of India to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of their appointment to services and posts under the Central Government. The Chief Ministers were requested to get a review made of the orders issued by the respective State Governments, on the subject, with a view to taking immediate measures in cases where the concessions given fell short of those granted by the Central Government. In paragraphs 3.132 to 3.169 below, an effort has been made to compare the measures adopted in this respect in the various States and Union Territories, with the measures allowed for the purpose by the Government of India.

(a) Maintenance of Rosters for Implementation of Reservation Orders

3.132 The **Government of India** have prescribed a model 40-point roster for posts filled by direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition, and a similar roster for posts filled by direct recruitment on all India basis otherwise than by open competition. In the first case 6 points are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 3 for the Scheduled Tribes, whereas in the second case 7 points are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 3 for the Scheduled Tribes. Where recruitment is made to a Central Government Office on a local or regional basis, a separate 100-point roster is followed. The points in these rosters differ from State to State based on the local population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The model roster followed in the Central Government Offices on local or regional basis, which has been recently revised on the basis of the 1971 Census, is given in Appendix XV.

3.133 The following table would indicate the number of points reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the 100-point regional roster

followed by the Government of India in various States and also the percentages of reservations fixed for these communities for recruitment to the State Government Services :

S. No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Total No of point in the roster followed by State Government.
		No. of points in the 100-point roster followed by Central Government offices for recruitment on local or regional basis.	Percentage of reservation fixed for recruitment to State Government services.	No. of points in the 100-point roster followed by Central Government offices for recruitment on local or regional basis.	Percentage of reservation fixed for recruitment to State Government Services.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	14	5	4	25
2.	Assam	6	7	13	12 for Hills 10 for Planes	N.A.
3.	Bihar	14	14 for Class I, II & III 25 for class IV	9	10 (Class I, II & III) 20 (Class IV)	50 N.A.
4.	Gujarat	7	5 for Class I & II 7 for Class III & IV	14	10 (Class I & II) 20 (Class III & IV)	40 N.A.
5.	Haryana	19	20	5	—	100
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22	22	5	5	N.A.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	8	5	..	N.A.
8.	Kerala	9	8	5	2	100
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13	15 for Class I & II 16 for class III & IV	20	18 (Class I & II) 20 (Class III & IV)	40
10.	Maharashtra	6	13*	6	7	100
11.	Manipur	2	15 for Class I & II 2 for Class III & IV	32	7.5 (Class I & II) 32 (Class III & IV)	N.A. N.A.
12.	Karnataka	13	15	5	3	33
13.	Nagaland	..	..	45	Almost all Scheduled Tribes. No. reservation fixed	N.A.
14.	Orissa	15	16	23	24	25
15.	Punjab	25	20	5	..	100
15.	Rajasthan	16	17	12	11	100
17.	Uttar Pradesh	21	18	5	2@	25%
18.	Tamil Nadu	18	18**	5	**	N.A.
19.	West Bengal	20	15	6	5	20
20.	Tripura	13	10.5	29	31.5	N.A.

*Including Scheduled Caste converts to Budhism.

@Reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh introduced in 1970.

%The roster of 25 points introduced in March, 1965 in Uttar Pradesh does not contain any provision for Scheduled Tribes.

**Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.134 At the Centre as well as in the States, the rosters are maintained by the respective Ministries/ Departments/Offices. This, at times, results in a large number of reserved vacancies being declared as unreserved because in many offices, particularly small ones, the number of vacancies occurring in a year may be just one or two, and according to a Supreme Court decision more than 50 per cent vacancies cannot be reserved. Thus, if during a year there is only one vacancy in a cadre, it cannot be reserved and if the number of vacancies are 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 and so on, only 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 vacancies can be reserved and in the long run it may result in a number of vacancies being brought forward year after year and ultimately getting lost to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates.

3.135 Similar difficulty has been experienced by the Government of KERALA who found that the Government orders were not being implemented satisfactorily as the number of vacancies arising in the offices of the individual appointing authorities was limited; each authority followed an independent cycle of rotation and, as such, carrying over vacancies for indefinite periods was not possible. The Government of KERALA have, therefore, ordered the maintenance of common rotation registers by each Employment Exchange in respect of posts of same category, pay and status arising in their respective jurisdictions. The working of this system is explained in para 3.61 of this Chapter. **The procedure adopted by the Government of KERALA is commendable as a measure to check on avoidable dereservation of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. It also limits the number of authorities for maintaining such a record which incidentally makes it easy to have effective check and control on their proper maintenance. It is recommended that other State Governments may also consider the desirability of following the procedure in order to plug the loopholes that result in a large number of vacancies getting unreserved year after year.**

(b) Relaxation of Standards of Suitability

3.136 **In the Government of India offices,** in the case of direct recruitment made through a competitive examination or otherwise, if sufficient number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates is not available on the basis of general standards to fill all vacancies reserved for them, candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are selected to fill up the remaining reserved vacancies by relaxed standards provided they are not found unfit. Similarly, in promotions/confirmations made through departmental competitive examination, qualifying standards are relaxed in favour of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, provided they are not found unfit for such promotions/ confirmations.

3.137 In ANDHRA PRADESH, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who have completed their S.S.L.C. examination but are not eligible for a college course, are allowed concession in marks in the educational qualifications prescribed for appointment to any subordinate service as well as for appearing for oral and/or written tests conducted by the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission. For recruitment to some other Services, candidates belonging to these communities are also allowed relaxation in the prescribed academic qualification. In BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH and MAHARASHTRA, the concession of relaxed standard is made available to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. In KERALA, the general question of relaxation of standards of suitability is reported to be under consideration. However, where the First or Second Class Degree/Diploma is prescribed for general candidates for posts other than teaching posts, the possession of the lowest class of such Degree/Diploma is prescribed in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In TAMIL NADU, a Scheduled Caste candidate with 5% less marks than those prescribed for general candidates in the S.S.L.C. examination, is considered eligible for appointment. In respect of the competitive examination conducted by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, the minimum percentage of qualified marks is reduced by 10 per cent in the case of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. In UTTAR PRADESH, there is no provision of relaxation of standards of suitability as such, but the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates fulfilling the minimum standards are selected for appointment even though they secure less marks than those secured by the general candidates. This relaxation is also applicable in the case of selections made by limited departmental competitive examinations. The State Governments of MEGHALAYA, KARNATAKA and RAJASTHAN have not yet adopted the procedure of relaxation of standards of suitability. The Governments of ORISSA and WEST BENGAL have informed that this question is under their consideration. It is, however, learnt that in ORISSA, there is already a provision in the rules of the State Government that candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes possessing the minimum educational and other qualifications prescribed for the appointment in question, can be appointed against reserved posts. A certificate is also required to be submitted by the appointing authorities to indicate that the requisite number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates have been recruited against posts reserved for them, and if there is any deficiency in such recruitment, the reasons therefor, have to be indicated. It would thus be seen that while the orders issued by the Government of India regarding relaxation of standards have not been adopted as such by the ORISSA Government, the orders which they have issued regarding filling up of the reserved vacancies are effective in this regard.

3.138 All the Union Territories are required to follow instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time, but actual implementation of instructions issued on the subject appear to differ widely in the various Union Territories. For example, in various Departments/Offices under the DELHI Administration, instructions regarding relaxation of standards of suitability are not applied uniformly.

Out of 14 Departments/Offices, about which the information is available, only 3 offices have stated that they are following these orders. The rest of them either do not follow these orders or had no occasion to apply them.

(c) Separate Interview of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates

3.139 According to **Government of India** orders, where interviews are prescribed as a part of selection, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, wherever feasible, are called for interview in a separate bloc and preferably on a separate day, so that they are not judged in comparison with general candidates and the orders regarding relaxation of standards in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could be prominently kept in view by the Interview Boards.

3.140 The Governments of BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA and KARNATAKA have intimated that the procedure of separate interviews is already being followed by them. The Government of ANDHRA PRADESH have decided to adopt this procedure and issue necessary orders to this effect. The Governments of KERALA, ORISSA and TAMIL NADU are considering the matter actively. The Governments of GUJARAT, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL have, however, intimated that there is no provision in their existing rules for separate interview for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.141 Though the Union Territories are required to follow all Government of India's instructions, the Administration of DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI have intimated that the procedure is not being followed by that Administration.

(d) Carry-forward of Reserved Vacancies for Three Years

3.142 The **Government of India** have provided that if a sufficient number of suitable candidates are not available from appropriate classes in any year of recruitment, such reserved vacancies shall be carried forward to subsequent three years of recruitment after the prescribed procedure for dereservation of such vacancies has been followed, subject to the condition that in any year of recruitment, the number of normal reserved vacancies and the 'carried forward' vacancies together shall not exceed 45 per cent of the total number of vacancies. In the third year of carry-over, vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes can be exchanged for Scheduled Tribes and **vice-versa,** if suitable candidates of the category for which the post is reserved are still not available.

3.143 The following table indicates the corresponding position in various States for which the information is available :

S. No.	Name of the State	Whether the system of carried forward of unfilled reserved vacancies exists	If yes, the period of carried forward	Whether provision of exchange of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe vacancies in the last year of carry forward exists	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	2 years	No	
2.	Bihar	Yes	3 years	Yes	
3.	Gujarat	Yes	Next 2 occasions of recruitment	No	
4.	Kerala	Yes	3 years from the date of passing over	No	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Next 2 occasions of recruitment	No	
6.	Maharashtra	Yes	5 years	No	
7.	Meghalaya	Yes	1 year	..	The period of carrying forward is 2 years in the case of grossly under-represented category.
8.	Karnataka	Yes	Next 2 occasions of recruitment	..	
9.	Orissa	Yes	3 years	Yes	
10.	Rajasthan	Yes	2 years	No	
11.	Tamil Nadu	No	..	Does not arise	The previous orders regarding carry forward of vacancies have been cancelled because total reservation now is 49%.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	2 years for Scheduled Castes 5 for Scheduled Tribes	No	
13.	West Bengal	Yes	2 years	No	

3.144 It would be seen from the above table that the period of carrying forward of reserved vacancies varies from State to State. In the States of GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH and KARNATAKA this period extends to the next two occasions of recruitment only. **This is absolutely inadequate as it can happen that the next two occasions of recruitment may occur in the period of next one year only. It is suggested that these States as also all other States should make a uniform provision of three recruitment years as the period of carry-forward of unfilled reserved vacancies.** In TAMIL NADU the provision of carrying the unfilled reserved vacancies forward to the next two recruitment years became infructuous after the total percentage of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes was raised from 41 per cent to 49 per cent. The Government of TAMIL NADU had, therefore, to cancel the provision of carrying the vacancies forward to next two years and orders to this effect were issued in January, 1973. The Government of BIHAR have provided for the exchange of vacancies in the last year of carry-forward on the lines of the provision made by the Government of India. The Government of ORISSA, which had earlier informed that the matter was under their consideration, finally decided to make this provision of exchange of vacancies, in May, 1973. **It is suggested that similar provision of exchange of reserved vacancies in the last year of carry-forward should be made by all the State Governments so that reserved vacancies do not get altogether lost to these communities taken together but may become available to the other reserved category before being finally declared as unreserved.**

(e) **Advertisement of Reserved Vacancies twice**

3.145 In the **Central Government** offices where direct recruitment is to be made to a vacancy reserved for the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, advertisements are to be issued inviting applications from the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes only. If candidates from the reserved category are not available to fill all the reserved vacancies, the remaining reserved vacancies are to be re-advertised, but on this occasion general candidates would also be eligible to apply. The general candidates would, however, be considered only if no suitable Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are still available for appointment to the vacancies reserved for them.

3.146 The above procedure is followed in the States of BIHAR and MADHYA PRADESH only. The Government of MAHARASHTRA have decided that where the reserved vacancies are advertised as a part of a general pool of vacancies and sufficient number of candidates of the appropriate section of the Backward Classes is not available for filling them, the unfilled vacancies from the reserved quota should be re-advertised separately for members of that particular section after a period of one year. The candidates appointed to these posts in the meanwhile are given to understand that they are likely to be replaced as soon as candidates belonging to the eligible section are available. While the Government of ANDHRA PRADESH have intimated that they have decided to adopt this procedure followed by the Central Government, in KERALA re-notification of reserved vacancies is being made in deserving cases only and the Government of TAMIL NADU have intimated that the matter is under their consideration. According to available information, there is no such provision in the States of GUJARAT, MEGHALAYA, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL.

(f) **Ad-hoc appointment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates**

3.147 The **Government of India's** instructions provide that if it becomes necessary to fill a reserved vacancy pending selection according to the prescribed procedure, the appointing authorities may make **ad hoc** appointment of a suitable Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate against such a reserved vacancy.

3.148 The replies received from the State Governments indicate that while this procedure is by and large being followed in KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, TAMIL NADU and UTTAR PRADESH, the position in other States has either not been stated clearly or has not been intimated so far.

(g) ***Procedure for Dereservation* of reserved vacancies**

3.149 In the **Government of India** Offices, following steps are required to be taken before reserved vacancies to be filled by direct recruitment can be dereserved :

(a) Advertisement of reserved vacancies in newspapers ;

(b) Notification of reserved vacancies to Employment Exchanges ;

(c) Notification of reserved vacancies to recognised Associations and Organisations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

After taking these steps, the reserved vacancies can be filled by appointment of general candidates, only after obtaining prior approval of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms of the Government of India. Similarly, reserved vacancies in the case of promotions can be dereserved only with the approval of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to whom a self-contained proposal has to be sent giving all relevant particulars indicating why Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates could not be promoted to such reserved vacancies. In both cases, copies of the dereservation proposals by the Ministry, etc. are also required to be endorsed to the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Reserved vacancies which have no chance whatsoever of becoming permanent or continuing indefinitely can, however, be dereserved by the

administrative Ministries themselves. In both cases, such vacancies are required to be carried forward to the next three years of recruitment.

3.150 In ANDHRA PRADESH, in regard to recruitment to posts through Public Service Commission and Employment Exchanges, instructions as issued by the Government of India exist. Even in respect of selections for recruitment to posts otherwise than through the Public Service Commission and Employment Exchanges, the State Government have directed that before actual selection for appointment is made, all such posts should be advertised in all important newspapers specifying the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes indicating the qualifications prescribed. In order to ensure recruitment of candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the vacancies reserved for them, the State Government have directed all the recruiting and appointing authorities to notify such vacancies to the concerned non-official organisations. It has also been decided by the Government of ANDHRA PRADESH that in all cases of dereservation all the Departments should obtain orders of the Chief Secretary through the Secretary of the Employment and Social Welfare Department but orders to this effect are yet to be issued. In BIHAR the posts are advertised in newspapers and also through Employment Exchanges. There is also a provision to the effect that vacancies are to be notified to the recognised associations and organisations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Prior approval of the Department of Personnel of the State Government is to be obtained for dereserving the reserved vacancies. No such procedure for dereservation is followed by the Government of GUJARAT. However, instructions exist that persons appointed against permanent reserved vacancies in Class I and Class II—not belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—should not be confirmed against such posts except with the orders of the Head of the Department after recording reasons therefor in writing. In KERALA, it is reported that the matter is under consideration of the Government. In MADHYA PRADESH, directives have been issued to appointing authorities that they should obtain prior orders of the highest authority, i.e. the Head of the Department, before any reserved vacancies are allowed to lapse for want of suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. While securing such orders, the appointing authorities are required to make a specific report as to why the post remained unfilled and what efforts were made to fill it. In MAHARASHTRA, the vacancies are carried forward for 5 years but there are no orders regarding formal dereservation of posts reserved for Backward Classes. The Government of ORISSA have recently (May, 1973) issued orders that all vacancies except those which are required to be filled under statutory rules, or through the Orissa Public Service Commission, shall be notified to the local Employment Exchange in the prescribed form of requisition. If sufficient number of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available through the Employment Exchange to fill up the vacancies reserved for them, the vacancies shall be advertised by the appointing authorities after getting a clearance certificate from the Employment Exchange. In case, suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available to fill up the reserved vacancies even after issue of advertisement, such vacancies should be dereserved. Dereservation of vacancies shall be made by the appointing authority with the prior approval of the next senior authority. After dereservation has been made with the prior approval of the higher authority, the appointing authority must, in case of dereservation of vacancies in a District Office, intimate the fact to the District Collector concerned and in the case of the dereservation of vacancies in offices of the Heads of Department or a Department of Government, to the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department along with a certificate to the effect that the procedure laid down for dereservation has been followed. The procedure for dereservation of reserved vacancies, as applicable to Central Government services, is not followed in the States of GUJARAT, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA, MEGHALAYA, KARNATAKA, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL. The Government of TAMIL NADU, have intimated that they have examined this procedure and found that it is not practicable. The Government of HIMACHAL PRADESH which is following the procedure for dereservation as in the Government of India, have decided that in all cases where a reserved post is required to be dereserved after observing the prescribed procedure, the case shall be submitted to the Chief Minister through normal channels for his orders and no post shall be dereserved unless specific orders to that effect are passed by the Chief Minister. The remaining States have not yet furnished their replies/comments.

(h) Reservation in Promotions made on the basis of Limited Departmental Examination

3.151 In the **Government of India** there is reservation to the extent of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, in promotions made on the basis of competitive examination limited to departmental candidates within or to Class II, Class III and Class IV posts in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent.

3.152 The Government of GUJARAT have intimated that in the case of Class III and Class IV posts filled by promotion through a competitive examination limited to departmental candidates, reservation as prescribed for direct recruitment is applicable. In UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL also there is reservation in promotions made through limited departmental competitive examinations. The Governments of KARNATAKA and TAMIL NADU have intimated that no promotions are made in these States on the basis of competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates. The Government of ORISSA have informed that they propose to introduce the procedure on the lines of the Government of India's instructions. There is no such provision in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA, MEGHALAYA and RAJASTHAN. BIHAR

Government have intimated that there is reservation in all classes of posts filled by promotion. In HARYANA and PUNJAB, there is reservation in Class III and Class IV posts filled by promotion. The remaining States have not yet furnished the information.

(i) Promotions to Class III and Class IV posts by Selection method

3.153 In the **Government of India,** in the case of promotions by selection to Class III and Class IV posts, there is reservation in grades and services in which the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 50 per cent.

3.154 In ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA, MEGHALAYA, KARNATAKA, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU and UTTAR PRADESH, this procedure is not followed. In WEST BENGAL, there is no reservation in posts filled by promotion (including promotion by selection method). In BIHAR, according to available information, there is reservation in promotion in all classes of posts. The Government of ORISSA have intimated that though this procedure is not in vogue in that State, the State Government have decided to adopt it more or less at par with the Government of India. Similar information from remaining States is still awaited.

(j) Promotion to Class II and Class I posts by Selection method

3.155 In the **Central Government** Departments there is no reservation in promotion by Selection method from Class III to Class II, within Class II and from Class II to the lowest rung of Class I. However, in these cases the zone of consideration would extend to five or six times the number of vacancies and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates falling within the zone who are not considered unfit for promotion, would be given one grading higher than the one reflected in their confidential reports i.e. those considered 'good' should be categorised as 'very good' and those considered 'very good' should likewise be categorised as 'outsanding'.

3.156 According to available information, the system of allowing one grading higher than the one assigned in confidential reports, is followed in the States of MADHYA PRADESH and KARNATAKA. The Government of ORISSA have proposed to adopt this procedure. It appears that the other States are not following this procedure as they have not furnished information in this regard.

(k) Promotions on the basis of Seniority subject to fitness

3.157 Previously, in the **Government of India,** there was no reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments made by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, although cases involving supersession of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers in Class I and Class II appointments were required to be submitted for prior approval of the Minister or Deputy Minister concerned and cases of supersession in Class III and Class IV appointments were required to be reported to the Minister or Deputy Minister concerned within one month. This policy has since been reviewed by the Government of India and it has now been decided that with effect from 27-11-1972 there will be reservation at the rate of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, in promotions made on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, in appointments to all Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts in grades and services in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent.

3.158 Since these orders were issued on 27-11-72, corresponding position as obtaining in the various State Governments is not available. However, according to available information, the provision of reservation in posts filled by promotion is found in the States of BIHAR (all classes), HARYANA AND PUNJAB (Class III and IV posts). The proposal for reservation in Class I and Class II posts in PUNJAB is however, reported to be under consideration of the Government of PUNJAB.

(l) Opportunities for Institutional Training, etc.

3.159 In order to improve the chances of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers for promotion or selection to higher categories of posts in Class I, in the **Government of India,** Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers are to be provided more opportunities for institutional training and for attending seminars/symposia/conferences, etc.

3.160 In BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH and KARNATAKA, similar instructions already exist. In ANDHRA PRADESH, instructions exist that where Special Rules provide for reservation in promotion or transfer, the Heads of Departments must make efforts to train Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officers to make them suitable for filling up superior posts reserved for them. The Government of **Orissa** have informed that they propose to follow a similar procedure. The Government of TAMIL NADU have instructed the Heads of Departments to take liberal attitude when dealing with applications from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appointment to higher posts either in their own Department or other Departments. Orders have also been issued to the effect that special Training Schemes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Officers may be formulated by Heads of Departments, if necessary, having regard to the special and particular needs of their respective departments. The Government of RAJASTHAN have informed that untrained Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees, whose training is due may be sent for training in preference to other candidates. In UTTAR PRADESH, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officers are sent for training/seminars from time to time. According to available information orders regarding deputation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officers for institutional training and/or for attending seminars, etc., do not exist in the States of

GUJARAT, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA, MEGHALAYA and WEST BENGAL. Information in this regard has not yet been received from the remaining States.

(m) Relaxation of maximum age limit

3.161 The maximum age limit prescribed for appointment to a service or post in **Government of India** is to be relaxed by **five years** in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

3.162 In ANDHRA PRADESH, this relaxation is available to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to the extent of 5 years except where such limit is 40 years or above. Similar relaxation to the extent of 5 years as prescribed by the Government of India is allowed to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the States of BIHAR, GUJARAT, HARYANA, MAHARASHTRA, MEGHALAYA, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL. In KERALA, in addition to this relaxation to the extent of 5 years, further relaxation is allowed to the extent necessary to ensure that vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes are filled up by available candidates. In MADHYA PRADESH the relaxation in maximum age limit is allowed to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates to the extent of two years only. Similar information from remaining States is not available.

(n) Concession in Examination Fees

3.163 The fees prescribed for admission to any examination or selection to the services or posts under the **Government of India** is to be reduced to one-fourth in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.164 In ANDHRA PRADESH, under the rules of the State Government, a candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or Aboriginal Tribes, whatever his academic qualifications and the post or service for which he applies, is exempted upto 31st December, 1977, from payment of prescribed application fee for any recruitment examination conducted by the Public Service Commission. In MADHYA PRADESH, Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are exempted from payment of application/registration/examination fees. In TAMIL NADU, **also,** Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are exempted **from** payment of examination fees for admission to any examination or selection in service. In the States of MAHARASHTRA and MEGHALAYA, this concession is given to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates to the extent of 50 per cent of the prescribed rates. In UTTAR PRADESH in the case of recruitment to services and posts filled through the Public Service Commission, Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates have to pay only one-third of the fees prescribed for examinations/interviews. In the States of BIHAR, GUJARAT, KERALA, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN and WEST BENGAL, this concession is allowed to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates to the extent of one-fourth of the prescribed fees as in the **Government of India.** Remaining States have not furnished information in this regard.

(o) Travelling Allowance

3.165 In the **Central Government,** Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates called for interview by the Union Public Service Commission for competitive examinations are entitled to a single second class railway fare from the normal place of residence to the place of interview and back. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for Class III and Class IV posts, called for interview by other authorities, are also entitled to travelling allowance subject to conditions prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

3.166 Similar concession is given to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates in the States of GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN and UTTAR PRADESH. It is understood that the question of giving this concession to Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates is under the consideration of the Governments of BIHAR, KERALA and ORISSA. The Government of ANDHRA PRADESH also have since decided to give this concession to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates in the State. There is no such provision in the States of MAHARASHTRA, MEGHALAYA, KARNATAKA, TAMIL NADU and WEST BENGAL. Information regarding corresponding concessions in the remaining States has not been received.

(p) Retrenchment Instructions

3.167 In the **Government of India,** for the purposes of retrenchment, persons have been classified into certain categories and groups. Persons in each group are classified by the Departmental Promotion Committees as (a) outstanding, (b) not outstanding but fit for permanent retention in the grade and (c) not fit for permanent retention. According to existing instructions, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees who fall under sub-groups (a) and (b) above are required to be retained in preference to other persons till they form such percentage among the direct recruits as is prescribed for the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes. In the case of Class III and Class IV grades or services to which there is no direct recruitment and to which promotions were made on or after 8-11-1963 (i) by selection or (ii) on the results of competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees who fall in the sub-groups (a) and (b) above, are to be retained in preference to other persons falling in the same sub-groups, till the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees form such percentage among the total number of employees promoted on or after 8-11-1963, by selection or on the results of competitive examination limited to departmental candidates , as is prescribed for them. Similarly, as regards surrender of staff rendered surplus as a result of staff assessment studies, etc., the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in a particular grade in a cadre are not to be included in the lists of surplus staff so long as the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates

in that grade has not reached the prescribed percentages of reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, in the concerned grade of a cadre.

3.168 In the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA and UTTAR PRADESH also, instructions exist that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees may not be retrenched till their actual representation is not equal to or above the prescribed percentages. The Government of ANDHRA PRADESH had provided in their G.O. No. 686/General Adm. (Services) Deptt., dated 3-8-1967, that temporary Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees should be given protection from retrenchment if the representation of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in any administration unit is below the percentages prescribed for them. This order of the Government has, however, been struck down as illegal and void by the Andhra Pradesh High Court in its judgment on the 5th July, 1972 on the Writ Petition No. 2648 of 1971—Ch. Rajaiah and five others. The Andhra Pradesh High Court while delivering the judgment cited a number of pronouncements of the Supreme Court. **In General Manager, Southern Railways** vs. **Rangachari (AIR 1962 S.C. 36),** it was held by the Supreme Court that article 16(4) did not cover the entire field covered by articles 16(1) and 16(2). Some of the matters relating to employment, such as the conditions of service like salary, increment, gratuity, pension and age of superannuation in respect of which equality was guaranteed by articles 16(1) and 16(2), it was observed, did not fall within the mischief of article 16(4). It was argued in that case that retrenchment was on the same basis as superannuation which the Supreme Court had said did not fall within the mischief of article 16(4). The Andhra Pradesh High Court felt that there seemed to be some force in this argument. The Court said that if different ages of superannuation could not be fixed for persons belonging to backward classes and persons not belonging to backward classes, why then, should different standards be applied in the matter of retrenchment from employment? In the same case, as referred to above, the Supreme Court had also held that "it is true that reservation which can be made under article 16(4) is intended merely to give adequate representation to backward communities. It cannot be used for creating monopolies or for unduly or illegitimately disturbing the legitimate interests of other employees.....an attempt must always be made to strike a reasonable balance between the claims of backward classes and the claims of other employees as well as the important consideration of the efficiency of administration". Applying this test the Andhra Pradesh High Court held that the impugned G.O. could not be sustained.

3.169 **This judgement of the Andhra Pradesh High Court should be examined by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to see what other steps could be taken to sustain the prescribed percentages of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central as well as State Government Services. The fact remains that one effective step that can be taken to provide adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Services and posts is to ensure that till they do not form the desired percentage in these services and posts, they are not retrenched.**

Special cells in the States

3.170 It was stated in the last Report (paras 3.67 and 3.68) that in ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, PUNJAB and TAMIL NADU Special Cells were functioning to ensure effective implementation of all schemes and special provisions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. MAHARASHTRA Government proposed to set up two such Cells. It was also recommended that the States where such Cells had not been set up should do so immediately as these Cells would considerably facilitate the collection of statistical information in respect of representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Services. It is understood that the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of India have advised the State Governments to take necessary action in the matter. It has also been learnt that the Prime Minister has also taken keen interest in the matter and advised the Chief Ministers to set up Cells in their Secretariats to ensure implementation of various orders concerning the reservation of jobs for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The latest information shows that in UTTAR PRADESH also an implementation Cell is functioning since July, 1971. In MAHARASHTRA, these Cells are still to be started. **It is hoped that the States which have not yet opened the Cells will take immediate action in this regard.**

3.171 It was stated in para 3.68 of 1970-71 Report that Delhi Administration was unable to set up a Special Cell as the Government of India did not agree to the proposal for creation of posts for this cell due to ban on the creation of non-Plan posts. The Delhi Administration is reported to have made efforts to create the cell with the help of the existing staff, who were entrusted with the work of the cell in addition to other work. It was not, however, found possible to enforce strict compliance of the reservation orders and collection of information. The Delhi Administration, therefore, urged that the Government of India may consider the matter again so that the activities of various Departments under Delhi Administration could be watched properly.

3.172 In this connection, it may be stated that a study of rosters maintained by a number of offices under Delhi Administration was made by a team of this organisation some time in 1969 details about which were given in the 1969-70 Report. The study had revealed that in most of those offices no roster had been maintained. In cases where some sort of rosters were there, the inspection of the rosters showed that those were either not in the prescribed form or not maintained properly. The defects noticed during the studies emphasised the need for a greater vigilance. A repeat study of the same offices was, therefore, made in 1971 in order to assess whether the reservation orders were being implemented properly in the light of the observations made earlier

The repeat study also revealed a number of deficiencies which were mentioned in Appendix XXIX of our Report for the year 1970-71.

3.173 In view of the above position, it was pointed out to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms that as a result of the Government of India's unwillingness for the creation of posts to establish the Special Cell for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi Administration, the importance of keeping a watch on the implementation of reservation orders and for collection of necessary statistics had been overlooked. **It is, therefore, stressed that the matter may be re-examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and sanction for additional posts for setting up of the Special Cell accorded even in relaxation of the ban on creation of non-Plan posts or by treating the posts as Plan-posts as the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into Government services and posts is decidedly a welfare measure and can rightly be treated as a plan scheme.**

Pre-examination Training Centres at the State level

3.174 On the analogy of the All India Pre-examination Training Centres opened for the benefit of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, appearing in all India Services examinations, some such Centres have been opened at the State level also. The main object of this scheme is to improve the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various State Civil Services and Services of their Public Sector Undertakings, in which posts are filled through competitive examinations. According to the latest information available on the subject, such Centres have been started in ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR. GUJARAT, HARYANA, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL and DELHI. In MAHARASHTRA and KARNATAKA such Centres are expected to be started soon.

3.175 An idea of the performance of these Centres can be had from the information given in the statement at Appendix XXIII indicating position for 1971-72 excepting RAJASTHAN in whose case the information indicates position relating to 1972-73. **This information clearly shows that excepting in ANDHRA PRADESH and KERALA (for Scheduled Castes only) performance of these Centres was poor. In States, other than ANDHRA PRADESH KERALA and RAJASTHAN, out of 314 candidates trained, as many as 107 (34 per cent) did not appear in the examinations for which they got training. It will also be seen that in these States, out of 207 candidates who appeared in the examinations, only 11 could succeed in getting employment. The Centre in RAJASTHAN also conducted a coaching class for All India Services, from 1st August, 1972 to 30th September, 1972, with 10 Scheduled Caste and 5 Scheduled Tribe candidates. All the 15 candidates appeared in the 1972 examination but only one Scheduled Caste person could qualify in the written examination; the final outcome is awaited. It is apparent that stricter measures are required to be taken to improve on the training facilities at these Centres.**

3.176 In this connection it may be pointed out that in case of the All India Services Pre-examination Training Centres, it is perhaps obligatory on the part of the trainees to appear at the examination for which they have been trained. There does not appear to be any such restriction on the trainees getting pre-examination training in the Centres working at State level. **It is but desirable that it should be made obligatory on the part of the candidates receiving training in the State level pre-examination centres also to appear at the examination for which they have been trained.**

3.177 It has also been noticed that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, after getting training at these Centres and appearing in the competitive tests, normally leave for their homes. The examining authorities call the successful candidates for interviews, about 6—9 months after the written test. During this period, some of the trainees who come from the interior areas lose touch with the current affairs and general knowledge as a result of which they face difficulty in the **viva-voce** tests held prior to their final selection. **It would, therefore, appear desirable to have a suitable programme for a short term training for viva-voce for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees who have succeeded in the written tests so that their chances of finally getting through the viva-voce tests are improved.**

State Public Service Commissions

3.178 During the year ending 31-12-71, the Public Service Commissions in various States had in all 79 members, of whom 8 belonged to the Scheduled Castes (one each in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRRA, KARNATAKA, PUNJAB, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL). In addition, the Chairman of the TAMIL NADU Public Service Commission belonged to a Scheduled Caste. As regards the Scheduled Tribes, there were in all 3 members from that group (one each in the States of BIHAR, NAGALAND and RAJASTHAN). In addition, the Chairmen of the Public Service Commissions of ASSAM and NAGALAND also belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. During that year the Assam Public Service Commission catered to the needs of MEGHALAYA also; in case of TRIPURA, the Union Public Service Commission looked after the requirements of that State.

3.179 For the year ending 31-12-1972, information in respect of the Public Service Commissions of ANDHRA PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR, NAGALAND and RAJASTHAN is not available. In the remaining States, out of the total of 67 members, 8 belonged to the Scheduled Castes (one each in the States of KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, KARNATAKA, PUNJAB, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL). The Chairman in none of these States belonged to the Scheduled Castes. As regards the Scheduled Tribes, one member each of the Public Service Commissions

in the States of BIHAR and MEGHALAYA belonged to this category. In addition, the Chairmen of the Public Service Commissions of ASSAM and MEGHALAYA also belonged to the Scheduled Tribes.

State Level Public Sector Undertakings

3.180 Like the Public Sector Undertakings under the Central Government, there is a large number of Undertakings under the control of various State Governments. As these Undertakings also employ a large number of persons, an effort was made by this office to collect information to find out whether any instructions had been issued by the State Governments concerned to these Undertakings for the application of reservation orders in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The information collected shows that instructions providing reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their respective Public Sector Undertakings have already been issued by the State Governments of GUJARAT, HARYANA, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN and WEST BENGAL. Though direct instructions in this regard have not been issued by the Government of KARNATAKA, the Secretaries to the Government have been requested to write to the Managing Directors, etc., of the Corporations, Companies, Boards and other institutions, to move the concerned bodies to adopt a resolution for reserving the required percentage of posts in the concerned institutions in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3.181 No instructions on the subject appear to have so far been issued by the Governments of JAMMU and KASHMIR, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, TAMIL NADU and UTTAR PRADESH. These State Governments, excepting JAMMU and KASHMIR, have, however, reported that they are actively considering the question of issuing suitable instructions to the Public Sector Undertakings under them. Information from other State Governments has not been received so far.

3.182 It would be seen that, so far, only a few State Governments have issued instructions in this regard (Appendix XXIV) while the others are still considering this question. The extent to which these orders have been actually implemented is difficult to comment on in view of the non-availability of statistical information indicating the actual representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these bodies.

3.183 **It appears that some State Governments e.g. Government of KARNATAKA, are feeling some legal difficulties in enforcing reservation orders in corporations and autonomous bodies, etc. under their control. In any case, it is but desirable that all the State Governments should issue directive to the Public Sector Undertakings under their control providing reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services of these bodies as has been done in case of the Public Sector Undertakings under the control of the Government of India. Any difficulties, legal or otherwise, in the way of taking this step should be examined and dealt with as early as possible.**

3.184 In this connection, it is worthwhile to mention that the Union Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have, vide their letter No. 5/10/72-Est. (SCT), dated 7-10-1973 (copy at Appendix XXV) requested all the State Governments to consider the desirability of adopting similar measures as are in force in the case of Undertakings under the control of the Government of India.

High Courts

3.185 It was mentioned in the 1969-70 Report that the Ministry of Home Affairs had taken up the question of reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the secretariat services of the various High Courts and that the High Courts of ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, NAGALAND, BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, PUNJAB, HARYANA, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU and UTTAR PRADESH had agreed to make reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, while the High Courts of MAHARASHTRA, WEST BENGAL and DELHI had declined to follow the policy. According to further information received, the High Court of JAMMU and KASHMIR have been requested by the State Government to adopt the same procedure of reservation of vacancies in their services as is followed by the State Government. The Kerala High Court has also shown their willingness to make reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The latest position in this regard is being obtained from the various State Governments.

3.186 As regards the appointment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as High Court Judges, according to the information available in this office, there are at present only three Judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes—one each in the High Courts of BOMBAY, KARNATAKA and TAMIL NADU, and none belonged to the Scheduled Tribes. It has been reported that the appointment of Judges to the High Courts is made on the basis of merit and suitability, and consideration of caste and community have no place in such appointments. Persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are, however, reportedly considered if they are recommended by the State authorities as suitable for appointment to the High Courts.

3.187 **It is clear that at present no specific representation is allowed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matters of appointments of judges in the High Courts. As will be seen from the definition of the 'State', given in article 12 of the Constitution, this term includes the judicial wings of the Government also. As such, the provisions of article 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution are automatically applicable to the making of appointments of judges and other staff in the High Courts. There is no doubt that orders that the executive wing of the Government may issue for giving representation in their services and posts to the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes may not ipso-facto be applicable to the appointments of judges and other staff in the High Courts. The High Courts can definitely have their own set of corresponding rules to give effect to the provisions of article 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution.**

Its is, therefore, strongly recommended that early steps should be taken to allow benefits of safeguards provided in articles 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution in matters of appointment of judges and other staff of the High Courts, to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unless this step is taken, the authorities concerned are likely to ignore the desirability of appointing judges and other staff in the High Courts from amongst these communities. The pointed attention to this problem can be ensured only through reservation, when alone the appointing authorities are expected to make efforts to find suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for these posts.

Services under Local Bodies

3.188 Local bodies provide employment to a large number of persons in the country. The implementation of reservation orders in services of these local bodies can, therefore, provide employment to a fairly large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. An effort was, therefore, made to collect information regarding the extent to which these orders were made applicable to these bodies in the various States and Union Territories and the actual number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the employment of these bodies. This information has, however, been received only from RAJASTHAN, TRIPURA, WEST BENGAL, DADRA and NAGAR HAVELI, LAKSHADWEEP and MIZORAM.

3.189 According to the information received from the Government of RAJASTHAN, reservation to the extent of 17 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 11 per cent for Scheduled Tribes have been provided in the services under the local bodies. However, according to the statistical information available about the actual representation of these persons, there was not a single Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe gazetted officer under the 50 Municipalities, out of 147, for which information has been received. The representation in the subordinate and ministerial staff also was far below the prescribed reservations: the Scheduled Castes constituted only 4.67 per cent and 4.16 per cent in subordinate and ministerial cadres, respectively, while the Scheduled Tribes constituted only 2.67 per cent and 2.5 per cent in these two cadres. In Class IV posts, the Scheduled Castes no doubt, constituted 80.9 per cent, but it appears that this information also includes sweepers and scavengers employed by these organisations. This clearly indicates that serious efforts have not been made to apply reservation orders in the local bodies under the State.

3.190 The Government of TRIPURA have reserved 10.5 per cent of the vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and 31.5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes in services under the local bodies. According to available information, the representation of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all the grades, other than those of subordinate staff, was negligible which is apparent from the fact that while there was not a single Scheduled Caste grade I officer in the local bodies, the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in grade II was only 5 per cent for each category; in case of Assistants/Supervisors cadre, their respective percentage was 4.32 and 2.78. In subordinate staff, however, the Scheduled Castes constituted 30.83 per cent and Scheduled Tribes 6.3 per cent. This also clearly indicates that in TRIPURA as well reservation orders are not being implemented by the local bodies in right earnest.

3.191 The Government of WEST BENGAL have intimated that orders for providing reservations to the extent of 15 per cent and 5 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively in all Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV posts were issued by the Government in 1971. Information regarding the actual number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons working in these bodies has not been received and it is not therefore possible to find the extent to which these orders have been implemented by these bodies.

3.192 The Union Territory Administrations of DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI and LAKSHADWEEP have intimated that there are no local bodies in their respective territories, while in MIZORAM, since local inhabitants of the Union Territory mostly belong to the Scheduled Tribes, the question of providing specific reservation for them in the local bodies did not arise.

3.193 **Though only limited information has been received on the subject, it is clear that reservation orders are not being followed with any seriousness by the local bodies. It would, therefore, appear necessary that all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations should issue suitable instructions to the local bodies for providing reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services under them and devise ways and means to watch proper implementation of these instructions.**

Appointment of Committees to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Services

3.194 Detailed report regarding the appointment of Committees in various States for watching the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the recommendations made by them was given in paragraphs 3.135 to 3.147 of the Report for the year 1970-71. Further information received during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73 is indicated in the following paragraphs.

3.195 In ANDHRA PRADESH, the State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, at its meeting held on 1st October, 1972 reviewed the work of the machinery constituted at the State and District levels for effective implementation of special provisions relating to services etc. and took the following decisions :—

(a) The coaching facilities available for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates appearing for the competitive examinations for employment should be expanded to enable more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for being trained to meet the requirements;

(b) the Cell in the General Administration Department should ensure the enforcement of stipulated reservations in the employment under Government, autonomous bodies, Public and Private Undertakings in the State and obtain reports periodically and see that upto date reports are furnished to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the Government should see that the autonomous bodies like Road Transport Corporation, Panchayat Raj bodies, and the Municipalities observe the percentages of reservation in the recruitment to their services; and

(d) all private undertakings including bus operators and other private employers should also provide employment as per reservations obtaining in the Government services.

3.196 According to the available information for the year 1971-72, the State Level Committee in MAHARASHTRA made the following recommendations:—

(a) Liaison Officers should be made personally responsible for employment of backward classes. The Government have issued instructions laying down the specific duties of the Liaison Officers;

(b) Cases of supersessions of backward class employees should be reviewed for sympathetic consideration for their promotion. Necessary orders to this effect have been issued by the Government of MAHARASHTRA;

(c) The Officers responsible for appointment and promotions of backward classes should see that the constitutional rights of these communities are safeguarded and that this fact should be taken into account while writing the confidential reports of the employing officers. The General Administration Department has issued necessary instructions in this regard;

(d) Two employment cells should be set up, one each at Bombay and Poona, for strengthening the employment of backward classes in various Government departments and Government undertakings. This is reported to be under consideration of the Government;

(e) The question of employment of backward classes should be discussed in the Quarterly Plan Review meetings called by the Ministers. Government of MAHARASHTRA have since issued instructions in this respect; and

(f) The form of inspection of offices should include a column regarding employment of backward classes and the Government have accepted this suggestion.

Similar information regarding the recommendations made by the State Level Committee in MAHARASHTRA during 1972-73 has not been received yet.

3.197 An Officers Committee set up in KARNATAKA to review the reservation of posts in favour of weaker sections of the society at its meetings held during the year 1971 made the following recommendations:—

(a) The reservation to the extent of 30 per cent for other backward classes which was not based on any rational assessment of the percentage of population or the percentage of such persons in Government service should be altogether removed. The Government of KARNATAKA have appointed a Backward Classses Commission to determine the criteria for backwardness and to fix the reservation for the backward classes in the State. The report of this Commission is still awaited.

(b) At present the total reservation for backward classes (30 per cent) Scheduled Castes (15 per cent) and Scheduled Tribes (3 per cent) comes to 48 per cent and as such it is not possible to carry forward any of the vacancies to the next occasion of recruitment but after the Committee's recommendation regarding removal of percentages of reservations for backward classes is implemented it would be possible to carry the vacancies forward. Till then a provision should be made for carrying the unfilled vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for a period of two years adjusting them against vacancies reserved for other backward classes, so that the total number of reserved vacancies do not exceed 48 per cent of the total vacancies notified. The Government of KARNATAKA have, however, issued orders to the effect that vacancies lost to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be carried forward to the next two occasions of recruitment subject to adjustment against the quota reserved for other Backward Classes and within the permissible limit of 48 per cent.

(c) In order to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services, the existing percentages should be fixed at 25 and 5 for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, till such time their respective quota of 15 per cent and 3 per cent is reached.

(d) The Committee also emphasised the need to ensure representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in semi-autonomous bodies, corporations and Public Sector Undertakings etc. The Government of KARNATAKA have requested all the Secretaries to write to the Government servants serving on the boards and the managements of such institutions about the need

to ensure adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the staff of such institutions.

Information regarding the recommendations made by the Committee in 1972-73 is still awaited.

3.198 The Standing Committee on Employment of Scheduled Castes and Schedulde Tribes constituted in ORISSA, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Tribal and Rural Welfare, at its meeting held on 25-11-1971, recommended the introduction of a bill in the State Legislative Assembly for enacting legislation in order to make the principle of reservation more effective. This recommendation was accepted by the Government and a Bill was introduced in the ORISSA State Assembly in 1972 but the same was withdrawn. The Committee made following further suggestions:—

(a) Where the number of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons found suitable for reserved posts is less than the number of vacancies reserved for them, all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates having requisite minimum qualifications should be selected.

(b) Minimum educational qualifications of a pass in the Intermediate examination prescribed for recruitment to various posts and services in the State may be relaxed to a pass in the Matriculation examination.

(c) The system of maintenance of rosters to ensure recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the required extent should be adopted. According to available information, a 25 point roster has been introduced in which 4 points are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 6 for Scheduled Tribes to conform to their respective reservations of 16 per cent and 24 per cent.

Information regarding any suggestions made by this Committee during the year 1972-73 has not yet been received.

3.199 In TRIPURA there is a Committee on Representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services which was reconstituted in February, 1971 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary. This Committee did not submit any report in the year 1971-72. The first meeting of this Committee was held on 30th August, 1972 when it considered whether the percentages of reservations laid down (10.5 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 31.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes) when TRIPURA was a Union Territory were still mandatory. The Committee decided that the Law Department should examine the question. The Committee felt that setting up of a Special Cell to assist the Liaison Officer for collection of information from various offices and to act as a watch-dog on the recruiting authorities, was imperative. The Committee directed the Director of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to formulate a proposal in this regard. The information regarding the action taken by the Government has not been received as yet.

3.200 The Government of UTTAR PRADESH have intimated that while no separate committee has been appointed by the State Government specifically to look into the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a One Member Minority Commission was appointed in July, 1969, the terms of reference of which included all matters pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. It has been further intimated that no special officer is working on the One Member Minority Commission for a long time. The Secretary of the National Integration Department is looking after the work of the said Commission. As such no specific recommendation has been made by that Secretary but immediate decisions are taken by him for implementation by the authorities concerned in the State. Some studies have also been conducted by the Secretary, National Integration Department regarding the position of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various departments and offices in various districts and based on the findings of these studies certain orders have also been issued to the authorities concerned. One such study in the Government offices located at Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Azamgarh of the Gorakhpur Division, revealed that in some of the offices the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had not yet obtained their prescribed percentages of 18 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. Necessary instructions were, therefore, issued to all concerned emphasising the importance of giving adequate representation to these communities in the services under them and to improve the position as early as possible. A similar study in the Meerut and Muzaffar Nagar districts of Meerut division revealed some important improvement over the previous position but the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these offices was yet to reach the prescribed percentages. Various authorities in Meerut Division have, therefore, been asked to pledge themselves to strictly observe the provisions of the orders contained in the Government circular dated the 12th February, 1970 regarding increasing the percentage of reservations for Scheduled Castes to the extent of 45 per cent in all short term vacancies in Class III and Class IV posts so that the prescribed percentages are reached in the near future. Similar instructions were also issued to all offices under the Local Self Government Department as the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these offices was found to be very unsatisfactory. During the course of the studies most of the Employment Exchange authorities had complained that various appointing authorities were not clearly mentioning the exact number of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their vacancy notifications and this factor was responsible for not giving them adequate representation. All Heads of Departments and Offices have, therefore, been directed to make specific mention of the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in vacancy notification to Employment Exchanges.

3.201 In WEST BENGAL, a Secretariat Level Committee was set up on 28-12-1970 with Chief

Secretary as Chairman. This Committee at its first meeting held in January, 1971 decided that :—

(a) Each Department should appoint a Liaison Officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary for work relating to representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. Many departments had already appointed Liaison Officers, and the remaining departments were asked to comply with this decision.

(b) Reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be extended to all Class I services under the State Government in all Public Sector Undertakings/ Statutory Bodies/Local Bodies etc. In pursuance of this decision the Government of WEST BENGAL have extended the reservations to all Class I services (excluding Judicial Service). It is reported that some Public Sector Undertakings have also adopted the policy of reservation.

As per decision taken in the first meeting of the Secretariat Level Committee, a Sub-Committee was formed with representatives of Home, Finance, Health, Education and Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare Departments to consider the suitability of adopting some special concessional measures for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of their recruitment etc. in State services on the lines of the concessions allowed by the Government of India. The report submitted by the Sub-Committee was considered by the Secretariat Level Committee and the following decisions were taken:—

(a) In view of the acute unemployment position among the youth of WEST BENGAL in general as also because the present employment level of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was much below the quota fixed for them, the existing percentages of reservation, i.e. 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes, need not be raised at present. However, all Departments may be directed to ensure that the existing percentages were strictly maintained in all future recruitments.

(b) The present practice of carrying forward unfilled reserved vacancies to the next 2 years should continue. In view of this decision the question of exchange of reserved vacancies in the third year of carry-forward was not considered to be necessary.

(c) In the case of direct recruitment, if all the reserved vacancies cannot be filled up on the basis of general standard, the unfilled reserved vacancies may be filled up by relaxing the standard in favour of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. However, minimum qualifications would not be relaxed.

(d) In view of the delay and additional work involved in the second advertisement, there would be no second advertisement even if all reserved vacancies advertised on the first occasion could not be filled up. However, the unfilled reserved vacancies, if filled by general candidates, would be carried forward to the next 2 years.

(e) In the case of direct recruitment through examination, if all the reserved vacancies cannot be filled up, the number of reserved vacancies still remaining unfilled may be filled up by applying relaxed standards after which the dereserved vacancies should be carried forward to the next 2 years.

(f) The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates should be interviewed on a day other than the day on which the general candidates are interviewed.

(g) The principle of promotion should be based on merit-cum-seniority and there should be no reservation in posts filled by promotion.

(h) The provision of separate institutional training for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was not considered as desirable.

The State Level Committee in its meeting held on 1-9-1972 decided that Education Department should request various Universities to introduce reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services. The Education Department is reported to have addressed the Universities in the matter.

3.202 In the States of GUJARAT, JAMMU & KASHMIR, KERALA, RAJASTHAN and TAMIL NADU either no meetings were held or no recommendations were made during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. In MADHYA PRADESH there was no committee in the year 1971-72. A standing committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister was set up on 18-1-1973 but no meeting was held till 31-3-1973. The High Power Committee in PUNJAB was reconstituted on 30-6-1972 but information regarding recommendations made by it during 1972-73, if any, has not been received.

3.203 No information whatsoever has been received from the States of ASSAM, BIHAR, HARYANA, MANIPUR and NAGALAND for both the years. In MEGHALAYA it was reported that during the year 1971-72, no such committee had been appointed, but no information as regards its appointment during 1972-73 has yet been received.

Special Studies Undertaken Into The Working of Service Safeguards

3.204 In order to investigate the manner in which various orders issued by the Government of India regarding reservations in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, were being implemented in various Ministries/Departments/Offices of

the Government of India and Public Sector Undertakings, sample studies were conducted by the Research Staff from Commissioner's organisation into the working of the following offices:—

(i) Government of India Press, Faridabad and Nilokheri in Haryana;

(ii) Department of Social Welfare, New Delhi;

(iii) Offices located at Bombay and Poona under Civil Aviation Department;

(iv) Offices located at Bombay and Poona under Director General of Posts and Telegraphs; and

(v) Air India offices at Bombay.

In addition, nine Departments/Offices of the Government of MAHARASHTRA located at Bombay/Poona were also studied, to have an idea as to how the reservation orders are being implemented by the State Government. Findings of the study team in brief, may be seen as under:—

1. **Government of India Presses at Faridabad and Nilokheri**

During the course of the study of records in the presses, it came to notice that separate rosters had been maintained for each set of posts irrespective of the sanctioned strength for those posts; under the existing orders of the Government of India, isolated individual posts and small cadres are required to be grouped with posts in the same class for purpose of reservation orders taking into account the status, salary and qualifications prescribed for the posts in question. The studies further revealed that the procedure of dereservation of reserved vacancies which could not be filled by candidates from the reserved categories, was not being followed by the authorities. The Government of India orders contained in M.H.A. O.M. No. 27/25/68-EST (SCT), dated the 25th March, 1970 regarding exchange of reservation between Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the event of non-availability of candidates in the third year of carry forward, were also not being followed in both the Presses. Other observations made by the study team in respect of the two Government of India Presses may be seen as under:—

(a) **The Government of India Press, Faridabad**

(i) The rosters in the Government of India Press Faridabad were not being maintained properly. The names of persons were mentioned in the rosters according to their seniority/positions in the Selection panel. This was evident from the fact that though a large number of persons were recruited on a particular occasion, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons were shown against unreserved vacancies and general candidates were shown against reserved vacancies.

(ii) In many cases, unfilled reserved vacancies were not accounted for every year.

(iii) The procedure for dereservation of reserved vacancies was not being followed at all. The Press Administration thought that simply carrying of an unfilled reserved vacancy forward was enough. Moreover the lapsing of reserved vacancies was also not accounted for.

(iv) No record was available about the maintenance of rosters prior to the dates from which existing rosters were started. As a result of this it was not possible to assess correctly the number of vacancies brought forward from previous years.

(v) The reservation in confirmation in posts filled by direct recruitment was not determined correctly in accordance with the orders in Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 31/10/63-SCT(I), dated the 27th March, 1963 and 2nd May, 1963. For reservation in confirmation a separate roster was being maintained which indicated that confirmations were made on seniority basis without following the Ministry of Home Affairs orders.

(vi) The Press authorities were not aware of the orders regarding exchange of reservation between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Third year of carry forward as provided in Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 27/25/68-Est. (SCT), dated the 25th March, 1970.

(b) **The Government of India Press, Nilokheri**

(i) The rosters were not being maintained on the proper form prescribed by the Department of Personnel.

(ii) The entries in the rosters were also not made in accordance with the reserved/unreserved points which was evident from the fact that though a large number of persons were recruited on a particular occasion, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons were shown against unreserved points and general candidates were shown against reserved points.

(iii) The rosters were not signed by the competent authority as required under the rules.

(iv) The carried forward vacancies were not shown in the beginning of the each year, as required under the rules. In fact, there was no column in the form of roster used by the Press for this purpose.

(v) The procedure of dereservation of reserved vacancies was not being followed at all.

(vi) Lapsing of the reserved vacancies was also not accounted for while calculating the reserved and unreserved vacancies each year.

(vii) The orders regarding exchange of reservation between Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Third year of carry forward, as provided in the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 27/25/68-Estt.(SCT), dated the 25th March, 1970 were also not being followed.

(viii) Separate roster should be maintained for a particular category of posts, the sanctioned strength of which was more than 20.

(ix) As the element of test was involved in the recruitment of Machine Inkers (by promotion) reservation orders should also be made applicable in their recruitment.

(x) In order to have proper implementation of reservation orders it would be better if combined roster is maintained in respect of all Class III isolated posts filled by promotion on the basis of selection.

2. Department of Social Welfare

(i) Though the rosters were maintained for each grade or group of posts but within such grade/group the rosters were maintained only for direct recruitments and not for posts filled by promotion. No rosters were, however, maintained for the posts of Assistants and Section Officers and of isolated posts such as Hindi Assistants.

(ii) The rosters for Lower Division Clerks and peons were maintained for (i) permanent and temporary appointments likely to continue indefinitely and (ii) for purely temporary appointments. In the case of Stenographers, the rosters for temporary ad-hoc appointments lasting for over 45 days have not been maintained even though a number of temporary/ad-hoc appointments were actually made.

(iii) The rosters were maintained in the prescribed form and reserved posts were correctly earmarked for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and unreserved category candidates but in many cases the entries of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were not made against their respective reserved points nor any note was given in the remarks column regarding adjustment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons against the carried forward points.

(iv) The particulars of persons appointed were entered in the rosters but the entries were generally not signed by the appointing authority or by any officer authorised to do so.

(v) On scrutiny of one of the files, it transpired that the reserved vacancies were calculated on the basis of percentages of reservation and not according to the actual points in the roster.

(vi) The rosters were closed on 30-5-1967 without giving any reasons for that. No explanation was available for starting the rosters afresh from new cycle with effect from 31-5-1967. If the old rosters had been continued the reserved points on the roster would have been different from those shown in the roster as revised from 31-5-1967.

(vii) The rosters were required to be revised with effect from 25-3-1970 after the revision of percentage of reservation but this has not been done in respect of any roster.

(viii) Dereservation of reserved vacancies has not been sought at all. There was misunderstanding about this as the dealing assistant felt that since the Ministry of Home Affairs/Department of Personnel did not nominate the adequate number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for reserved vacancies, their approval for dereservation was taken for granted. No formal proposal for dereservation appeared to have been made to the Department of Personnel for prior approval before appointing general candidates against reserved vacancies. The prescribed procedure for dereservation of reserved vacancies as indicated in Chapter X of the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services has to be strictly followed before appointing general candidates against reserved vacancies.

(ix) There was no indication about the correct procedure for reservation in confirmations against any posts except in the case of Stenographers Grade II roster in which a paper sheet was pasted under the caption "Communal Roster for Confirmation". This simply contained the names of persons confirmed from 1967 to 1971.

(x) An abstract of the number of vacancies carried forward from year to year was given in the roster in most of the cases but the carried forward vacancies were shown as automatically lapsed after two years without taking all the prescribed steps for attracting Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and without obtaining prior approval of the Department of Personnel for dereservation of the vacancies. There was also no indication about the carried forward reserved vacancies having been exchanged in the third year of carry forward.

3. Civil Aviation Department

The studies conducted in the Offices of the Meteorological Department at Bombay and

Poona, under this Department revealed the following:—

(i) The offices under this Department were not following the 100 point regional roster prescribed by the Department of Personnel and were following a 100 point regional roster prepared by them and reportedly approved by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation on the basis of combined 1971 Census population figures of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa.

(ii) The reserved posts which could not be filled by persons from the respective category and were actually filled by general candidates were carried forward to the next occasion of recruitment without following prescribed procedure of dereservation.

(iii) The authorities reported that they had specific instructions from the Ministry simply to carry-over the reserved posts which could not be filled by the candidates of the reserved categories, while under the existing instructions of the Government of India, a vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should not be filled by a general candidate without its being dereserved in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(iv) All cases of confirmation were being shown in the rosters as vacant points under instructions from the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, whereas according to existing instructions only such of the cases where the permanent vacancies have become available due to death, retirement, resignation etc. are to be shown on the rosters, while in cases of conversion of temporary posts into permanent ones, the vacancy is to be treated as reserved or unreserved according to the point of the roster at which it fell when it was initially filled.

(v) Periodic inspection of the rosters maintained by the offices, as reported by the authorities, was being conducted by the officers from the Headquarters but there was no indication on the register or otherwise that such inspections had been conducted in the past.

4. Directorate General of Posts & Telegraphs :

Offices of the Post Master General, Bombay and District Manager, Telephones, Poona were selected for the sample study in D.G. P.&.T. Some of the main points of the study are given below:—

(i) While in the office of the Post Master General, Bombay, care had been taken to see that various safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not overlooked at the time of recruitment and promotions, this was not being done in the office of the District Manager, Telephones, Poona.

(ii) While the Liaison Officer of the rank of Assistant Post Master General was personally looking after the maintenance of rosters etc. in the office of the Post Master General Bombay, records in the office of the District Manager, Telephones, Poona did not appear to have been checked and signed even by the officer responsible for the maintenance of records.

(iii) The procedure of dereservation, before filling a reserved vacancy by a general candidate in the event of non availability of reserved candidates, did not appear to have been followed in either of the two offices. They were simply carrying over the unfilled reserved points to the next occasion of recruitment.

(iv) The Government of India orders issued in November, 1972 providing reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness were not being followed in the office of the District Manager, Telephones, Poona; and in the office of the Post Master General, Bombay, these orders were made applicable to only one category of posts being filled on seniority-cum-fitness basis.

(v) In the office of the District Manager, Telephones, Poona, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed in excess of the number of vacancies reserved for them had been shown as minus points carried over to next occasion of recruitment to be adjusted against the future reserved vacancies.

(vi) The office of the District Manager, Telephones, Poona, was maintaining 40 point roster prior to the introduction of 100 point roster in 1971. While adopting the 100 point regional roster in 1971 the authorities, instead of starting the fresh roster from 1971 onwards, had copied out the entries from the old 40 point roster and filled into 100 point roster recaloulating the brought forward/carried forward vacancies from year to year from back date, thereby disturbing the entire calculations.

5. Air India:

As the number of Departments under Air India connected with the recruitment of various type of personnel was fairly large, only six departments located at Bombay were selected for the purpose of detailed study of special rosters and other relevant records relating to various service safeguards. Some

of the main points which came to the notice of the team may be seen as under:—

(i) Though the orders regarding reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been issued as early as in January, 1966, the authorities had taken effective steps to strictly follow the procedure laid down by the Government of India, only after the visit of the Parliamentary Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1970.

(ii) Dereservation procedure was not being followed in most of the Departments under Air India, before filling reserved vacancies by general candidates. The reserved vacancies which could not be filled by the candidates from the reserved categories, were simply carried over to next recruitment year.

(iii) In the advertisements issued by the Air India authorities for the recruitment of personnel, the number of reserved vacancies was seldom given. In most of the cases either it was indicated that "other things being equal preference will be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes", or only the percentage of reservation was given.

(iv) While the appointing authorities appeared to have made efforts to recruit the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the intake of the candidates of these communities had not been satisfactory.

(v) The authorities are hesitant to implement the recent decision of the Government of India contained in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 27/2/71-Est. (SCT), dated the 27-11-1972 regarding extension of reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to promotions on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, in view of their agreements with the staff unions.

6. **Government of Maharashtra :**

The Government of MAHARASHTRA, in 1970 issued orders prescribing a 100 point model roster for effective implementation of the reservation orders. In order to find out whether the reservation orders were being followed properly in various offices under the Government, a sample study in this regard, was conducted in nine Departments/ Offices located at Bombay/Poona by the team of Research Staff from this office. Briefly the following observations/recommendations were made by the study team :—

(i) According to the prescribed 100 point roster, the Government have reserved all the first 4 points in seriatim for backward classes. Keeping in view that the provision of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, cannot exceed 50 per cent during a particular year, specifically when the number of vacancies is small, it is necessary that the reserved points should be spread out, as in the case of Government of India rosters.

(ii) While sending requisitions for employment, various departments of the State Government should calculate the number of reserved vacancies on the basis of the number of points of the roster reserved for backward classes and the carry forward vacancies from previous year, rather than on percentage basis.

(iii) No rosters were being maintained by most of the Departments for purely temporary posts, which should also be done.

(iv) As required under rules, no inspection of the roster had ever been conducted in many of the departments studied, since the issue of orders in 1970.

(v) Suitable remarks, to indicate that the reserved points, which could not be filled by the respective candidates, have been carried forward, should be given therein.

(vi) None of the Departments/Offices studied, was maintaining roster for the post of Stenographer, as according to them, the General Administration Department was the cadre authority and responsible for their postings and transfers. Since there may be a few vacancies in different departments, the General Administration Department should maintain a consolidated roster so that reservation orders are effectively applied to this cadre.

Special Study into the case of alleged harassment of a Scheduled Caste teacher in MADHYA PRADESH

3.205 A Scheduled Caste Craft Teacher in a Government Higher Secondary School in District Shivpuri of MADHYA PRADESH represented that he was harassed by the Principal and other colleagues resulting in frequent transfers, loss of his Service Book and consequent delay in his pay fixation and payment of arrears amounting to nearly Rs. 10,000. The teacher complained that he had been transferred frequently during the period from 1966 to 1972. The last transfer in 1972 was allegedly ordered due to a complaint made by him regarding the attempted misuse of scholarships by non-Scheduled Caste persons on the basis of false certificates. He alleged that the Principal and a clerk in the School were unhappy with him because he used to press for the fixation of his pay and payment of arrears and also because he had objected to the misappropriation of funds in the purchase of furniture besides the lapses in the disbursement of scholarships to non-Scheduled Caste persons The case was taken up with the State authorities but the replies received from the State Government did not

give a clear picture of various aspects of the complaint. It was, therefore, decided to have a spot enquiry into this case so that facts could be ascertained. A team headed by a Research Officer was accordingly deputed for the enquiry. The brief findings of the team are as under:—

(a) It was found that while some of the teachers were working in the same school for 10 years or so, the complainant was frequently transferred and that the last transfer was as a result of harassment and could not be attributed to administrative reasons alone, as claimed by the District authorities. He had no doubt committed irregularities in the matter of his leave and had violated the conduct rules by publishing a pamphlet against the Government.

(b) There was an attempt to manipulate award of scholarships meant for Scheduled Caste students to non-Scheduled Caste students by the issue of false Scheduled Caste certificates. Important records such as application forms for Scholarships, Scheduled Caste Certificates etc. were found missing which led to doubts that even some officials might have been involved in the case of attempted misuse of scholarship amount.

(c) It was also found that the clerk who had disowned having dealt with the scholarships cases, had actually been associated with the case, though the District Education Officer who had enquired into the case had exonerated him of the charge of complicity in the case.

(d) The ex-Principal of the School whose evidence was of vital importance in this case did not appear before the enquiry team despite prior information and orders of District Collector. The team came to the conclusion that he had deliberately tried to evade the enquiry.

(e) The allegation that the complainant was treated badly by the Principal and the clerk of the school and even beaten by this clerk and his brother in the school premises was also found correct.

(f) Certain irregularities were noticed in the case of loss of Service Book of the teacher. The team suggested a detailed enquiry in this matter in order to pinpoint the responsibility for the loss of the Service Book.

(g) The delay in the fixation of pay of the Craft Teacher was mainly due to the ambiguities in the orders issued by the Government and the time lost in seeking clarifications of these orders. The authorities concerned promised to look into this case and expedite the settlement of the case of pay fixation and payment of arrears to the concerned teacher.

University Services

3.206 In the previous Reports it has already been pointed out that a large number of universities have not made reservations for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in posts under them. It has also been recommended therein that the universities which have not accepted the principle of reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services under them should also fall in line with those who have. That the universities are expected to make reservations, as envisaged in article 335 and 16(4) of the Constitution, would be clear from paragraphs 3.24 to 3.34 of this Chapter.

3.207 It is understood that the Union Ministry of Education have addressed the Central Universities to find out their views as regards the extension of reservation orders to non-teaching posts under them. The result of this enquiry is not yet known.

3.208 The question of reserving teaching posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was discussed in the Executive Council of the Delhi University and it was not considered academically sound to reserve teaching posts for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A committee of the University Grants Commission also considered the educational aspect of compulsory reservations and they were also of the view that since teachers had a crucial role to play, it would not be in the interest of the country as a whole if any considerations were brought in which would stand in the way of apointment to teaching posts the most qualified and competent persons.

3.209 The above observations are rather unfortunate particularly at the time when qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are forthcoming in a larger number even in the specialised fields of teaching and it should be possible for the Universities to secure services of suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for at least some of the categories of posts under them. It is, therefore, suggested that the desirability of bringing teaching jobs also under the purview of reservation orders should be considered seriously by the authorities concerned and suitable instructions issued at the earliest. It is feared that unless reservations are provided in these posts, even duly qualified candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be ignored for appointment. The potential for employment under the universities is quite large and it is necessary that a part of this potential is acquired for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to improve the overall employment situation of these two weaker sections of the society. The enlightened bodies like the universities should be much more generous in this matter as nobody can understand the constitutional provisions better than those who are connected with education and are responsible for training the youth of the country in the best traditions laid down by the makers of our Constitution.

Legislation For Providing Reservations For Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes In Government Services

3.210 An important and effective measure that can be adopted for ensuring proper implementation of reservation rules is to undertake legislation for the purpose. It can be argued that the Government have no power to legislate for this purpose because where such a power is intended to be given to the Government, it is clearly mentioned in the Constitution itself, as is the case of clause (3) of article 16 of the Constitution which empowers Parliament to make any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within a State or Union Territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Tereritroy, prior to such employment or appointment. This view would not appear to be correct because, while no such provision has been made in article 15 of the Constitution, there is a free mention of punishment for discrimination of the types mentioned in that article, against any citizen of India, in the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. In fact, legal opinion obtained in the matter shows that under article 246 of the Constitution, both Parliament and the State Legislatures have exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, in which entry No. 70 of List I deals with Central Services and entry No. 41 in List II with State Services. As such, Government are competent to pass a law to provide for reservation of vacancies and employment opportunities in favour of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in the Central as well as in the State Government services and posts.

3.211 A question was asked in the Lok Sabha on the 21st March, 1973 whether there was any proposal to bring in legislation to provide for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services under Central Government and in Public Sector Undertakings. The Minister of State in the Department of Personnel in reply stated that reservations had already been provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under Government by issuing executive instructions in pursuance of the provisions of articles 16(4) and 335 of the Constitution and these orders had been extended to the Public Sector Undertakings also. It was, therefore, not considered necessary to have any legislation for this purpose.

3.212 The fact, however, remains that in spite of executive instructions issued from time to time for giving proper representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government and State Government Services, the position in that regard is still not satisfactory. In the circumstances, Government should seriously consider the desirability of undertaking legislation for the introduction of reservations in the services and posts in the Centre as well as the States and also in the public sector undertakings, statuory bodies, etc.

Services Under Voluntary Agencies Receiving Grants-in-aid From Government

3.213 The Government of India have issued instructions for reservations for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the statutory bodies, the public sector undertakings, the autonomous bodies, the bodies registered under the Societies Registration Act and other institutions controlled by the Government. But these orders are not yet applicable to voluntary organisations receiving grants from the Government.

3.214 The Government of MAHARASHTRA have issued orders to recognised voluntary agencies receiving Government grants to employ backward class candidates on their staff at all levels, if the total strength of the employees of the institution concerned exceeds ten. That Government have directed the authorities concerned to include a condition to the above effect in the rules for giving grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies. The action taken by MAHARASHTRA Government is a step in the right direction and it is recommended that Central as well as other State Governments should issue similar instructions in order to increase the scope of employment for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons.

Appointment Under Private Sector

3.215 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. This question was, therefore, discussed in the previous Report wherein it was suggested to have two-pronged drive to tackle the problem of employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the private sector. As a persuasive measure, the Government could offer incentives like giving some sort of bonus or even a tax relief to such of the employers in the private sector as may provide jobs to substantial number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in their establishments and by alloting to them their respective distribution agencies and quotas. In addition, Government should also consider what legal steps should be taken to supplement the persuasive measures to enable them to secure private sector employment for these communities.

3.216 The Ministry of Finance are of the view that grant of tax incentives for increasing employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in private sector companies will lead to introduction of complexities in the tax laws without any comparable benefit to the members of these communities. It has also been pointed out that the Administrative Reforms Commission, who had given considerable thought to the use of Income Tax rebates for attaining the social objectives, had also recommended that attempt should be made to achieve the objective aimed at through methods other than the indirect one of providing some saving in the income tax. Thus, it

is amply clear that the Government is not likely to take any action on the recommendations made in the previous Report in this respect.

3.217 **In view of the position explained above, some other methods must be adopted to induce private sector enterprises to encourage recruitment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in their services. One way of doing this could be to provide that whenever any private employer seeks financial assistance in terms of loan from the Government or from a Nationalised Bank or any Financial Corporation controlled by the Government, one of the conditions for granting loan should be the employment of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the establishment of the private employer concerned. It is hoped that this question would be examined by the Government in order to secure representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in private enterprises, as well.**

3.218 **In so far as the persuasive methods are concerned, it is worth while mentioning here that the Ministry of Industrial Development have already appealed to the private sector employers to give due representation to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in employment in the private sector; but the progress made in this direction has been rather insignificant. Now that qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are forthcoming in larger numbers even for various fields of specialisation, it should be possible for the private sector establishments to secure the services of suitable Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for several categories of posts under them. All that is needed is a desire on their part to help their comparatively unfortunate brethren—the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.**

3.219 It is heartening to note that the Government of India are also thinking on similar lines. This will be clear from the following extract from the speech made on the 21st November, 1973, in the Rajya Sabha, by Shri R. N. Mirdha, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in connection with the discussions on 1970-71 Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

> "Well, Sir, another point was raised and I think it is a very important point. Why no reservations in the private sector ? Well, Sir, the private sector may be called the private sector or private enterprise, but under the conditions in which they operate, it is in a way the State-assisted private sector. Most of their equity capital is underwritten by the governmental financial institutions and the bulk of their finance comes from the governmental financial institutions and sometimes it is hardly 5 per cent or 10 per cent or 15 per cent of the enterpreneurs' money which makes the whole thing run and to that extent, I think, we cannot just drop the problem by saying that we cannot touch the private sector. Some way has to be found to see that the private sector also conforms to the extent necessary in this respect and we will do everything in our power in this respect. We are already examining certain ways in which it can be done. Again, here a law would not help us. There may be constitutional difficulties and to implement the law would be difficult. Firstly, what we have tried is that we have approached the Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, some industrialists and others saying, "please cooperate with us since this is a task of national importance and we would like you to cooperate with us in this". And, Sir, I am sure that the debate in this House and the prevailing mood in the country would be taken note of by the so-called private sector people in seeing that they also implement these very important and necessary measures for giving relief to the backward classes so far as representation in employment under them is concerned.
>
> "Sir, a very good suggestion was made by Shri Kulkarni and certain other Members that if a financial institution, that is to say, a finance corporation gives a loan to a private company, it should be made one of the conditions that it will also implement the reservation clauses. It was said that a condition of this nature is already being imposed on cooperative societies. He gave the example of Maharashtra. We are noting the fact that in Maharashtra, when the Government subscribes to the share capital of a cooperative society, whether it runs an industry like the sugar industry or any other industry, or when it gives it loan, it puts down that condition. We have taken note of that. And we feel that if a similar condition can also be put, when loan or financial assistance is given by public sector financial institutions to private sector enterprises, we hope that we will be able to make some advance in this respect."

3.220 The question of introducing an element of reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in unskilled, semi-skilled and clerical posts under the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur—a reputed private enterprise was taken up by this organisation with their Management, impressing upon them the desirability of collective action for upliftment of the down-trodden communities. **The TELCO authorities have expressed their full agreement with the Commissioner and with this object in view, they have provided that in all employment they would give preference to persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided they possess the requisite background for performing the type of work and shouldering the responsibilities 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.**

Employment Exchanges

3.221 In order to increase the placements of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against reserved vacancies, a number of special steps have been undertaken by the Employment Exchanges, which **inter alia** include the following :—

(i) Index Cards of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants are separately filed in the Employment Exchanges to enable them to submit names of qualified candidates pertaining to these communities ;

(ii) wherever a Government employer does not indicate clearly the fact of reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the requisition is not entertained by the Employment Exchange concerned till the requisite information is provided by the employer ;

(iii) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are submitted not only against reserved vacancies but also against unreserved vacancies ;

(iv) the Employment Officers enlist cooperation of recognised Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe associations. The associations are asked to advise suitable candidates who are interested in employment assistance, particularly in Government appointments, to register with the Employment Exchanges ;

(v) if Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available on the live registers of the exchanges for submission against notified vacancies, the employment exchanges seek the assistance of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe associations for locating qualified persons and making vacancies widely known ;

(vi) the Central Employment Exchange also advertises vacancies relating to reserved categories in all important national and regional newspapers ;

(vii) instructions have been issued to the Employment Officers to pay frequent visits to remote areas of tribal concentrations in order to register employment seekers and to disseminate information in regard to suitable employment opportunities ; and

(viii) Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants have been established on pilot basis at Delhi, Madras, Kanpur and Jabalpur to impart confidence building training and guidance to applicants belonging to these communities to enhance their employability.

3.222 In order to find out as to how far the above steps have actually helped in improving the placement of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons registered with the Employment Exchanges, during the calendar years 1971 and 1972, the Directorate General Employment and Training was requested to furnish statistical information which is given in the Statements at Appendix XXVI. The table below, however, gives this information in a summarised form :

	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
(i) Number of registrations made .	5,43,993	5,83,000	1,02,908	1,23,75
(ii) Number of placements affected	67,727	69,041	17,978	18,345
(iii) Percentage of placement to registration .	12.45	11.84	17.47	14.82
(iv) Number of reserved vacancies notified .	30,679	33,992	10,77	12,092
(v) Number of reserved vancies filled .	15,654	17,331	3,095	3,227
(vi) Percentage of reserved vacancies filled	51.02	50.98	28.72	26.69
(vii) Number on the Live Register at the end of the year . .	5,44,682	7,04,916	1,11,786	1,51,484

3.223 It will be seen from the above table that the number of registrations, both in case of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, showed a definite increase during the year 1972 as compared to the year 1971. **Though the number of placements affected also increased during the year 1972, the percentage of placements to registrations showed a decline both in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number of Scheduled Castes as well as of Scheduled Tribes on Live Registers at the end of the year 1972 also increased considerably as compared to the year 1971, which is a matter of concern particularly when a large number of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remained unfilled during these years. In order to improve upon the position the Department of Labour and Employment had proposed the creation of special cells both at the headquarters of the office of the Director-General of Employment and Training and in the offices of the Directors in all the States. The proposal still appears to be at the stage of examination. In this connection, it is suggested that these Cells should not only deal with the Government employers but should also deal with the Public Sector Undertakings and Statutory Bodies which also provide potential employment in the country.**

3.224 As already pointed out in the previous Report, the Directorate General of Employment and Training, at the instance of the Department of Social Welfare, had undertaken a survey of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

that remained unfilled with a view to evolving suitable measures for fulfilling such vacancies. Some preliminary conclusions arrived at by the survey were given in that Report. While finalising the report of the survey it was observed that the findings of the survey were not likely to be accurate because of the fact that the reference period of 3 months only, during which the reserved vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges were studied, was considered too short for arriving at a right conclusion. It was also found that the response of the questionnaire from the Central Government establishments and Undertakings was quite inadequate and that no infromation was received for the purpose of survey from the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs Department who are the largest employers in the Government. No verification of the employers statement in rejecting applicants by personal contacts was undertaken and also the survey report did not give any information how far relaxed educational and other standards for appointing the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants were taken into consideration while rejecting them. It has, therefore, been decided to reshape the enquiry and collect more comprehensive and exhaustive data so that the validity of the results of the enquiry could be further tested and substantiated. The period of coverage of that enquiry has also been increased from 3 months to one year. The revised study does not appear to have been completed so far.

3.225 The information received from the Director-General of Employment and Training regarding the visits paid by the Employment Officers in the areas with concentration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employment seekers registered during these visits in various States and Union Territories, during the years 1971 and 1972, is given in the following table :—

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of visits	Number of Sch. Caste/Sch. Tribe employment seekers registered			
			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		1971	1971	1972	1971	1972
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	N.A.	9	N.A.	218	N.A.
2.	Assam	14	N.A.	257	N.A.	93	N.A.
3.	Bihar	2	N.A.	34	N.A.	..	N.A.
4.	Delhi	13	6	19	5	..	..
5.	Gujarat	22	32	8	29	14	125
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	N.A.	56	N.A.	27	N.A.
7.	Kerala	2	3	24	1	15	79
8.	Madhya Pradesh	85	85	88	85	367	171
9.	Maharashtra	100	N.A.	68	N.A.	42	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	72	32	567	144	28	2
11.	Orissa	41	N.A.	664	N.A.	394	N.A.
12.	Pondicherry	23	16	42	..	..	
13.	Tamil Nadu	14	N.A.		N.A.		N.A.
14.	Tripura	3	N.A.	2	N.A.	2	N.A.

3.226 In order to facilitate the representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants in services and promoting their employment positions, it was suggested in an inter-departmental meeting held in Directorate General Employment and Training in September, 1972 that it would be desirable to coopt a representative each of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes organizations in the district as members of District Committee of Employment attached to each Employment Exchange. The Central Directorate of Employment Exchanges accordingly, addressed the State Directorates of Employment in the matter calling for their views on the feasibility and desirability of adopting such a procedure. **This is a good suggestion; but it is apprehended that inclusion of a representative from each of such organisations on the District Employment Committee may become unwieldy and give rise to the multiplicity of such organisations for personal ends. Inclusion of one or two Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe members on each District Committee will ensure the safeguarding of the interests of these classes at the time of selection. To accommodate all the well established organisations working for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, members can be nominated on rotational basis from various such organisations.**

Coaching-cum-guidance Centres

3.227 A scheme for rendering guidance in securing employment for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates has been started by the Directorate General Employment and Training in co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare (now the Ministry of Home Affairs). Under this scheme 4 coaching-cum-guidance centres have been opened on pilot basis, at Delhi, Jabalpur, Kanpur and Madras. These

centres, **inter-alia,** provide "confidence building" training to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who are registered with the Employment Exchanges for Class III posts and equip them with knowledge about the job requirements and the type of test/interview which they are likely to undergo before they are sent to the employers. The centres also undertake follow-up action with the employers about the placements against vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Occupational information is also disseminated and occupational literature distributed among these applicants through these centres.

3.228 A summary* of the work done by these centres during the years 1971 and 1972 is given in the table below :—

S. No.	Category	1971	1972
1.	Registration/Group Guidance . .	5,568	9,002
2.	Pre-submission guidance . .	5,086	10,23 0
3.	Individual information and guidance	6,080	13,180
4.	Counselling to parents	334	528
5.	Placements	2,237	3,392
6.	Contacts with employers. . .	448	N.A.
7.	Confidence building Courses:—		
	(i) No. of lectures	148	N.A.
	(ii) No. of trainees	2,338	4,889

Evaluation of the Scheme :

3.229 In May, 1972 it was decided to set up a committee for evaluation of the progress made by the scheme of coaching-cum-guidance centres with representatives from Department of Social Welfare and Directorate General of Employment and Training. It was also decided that on the basis of the reports of the Evaluation Committee the question of continuing or otherwise of the scheme would be considered at the time of formulation of 5th Five Year Plan. It has been learnt that the evaluation of the progress made by all the Coaching-cum-guidance centres has been completed. The Evaluation Report has, however, been received only in respect of Jabalpur Centre, which reveals following achievements by the Centre :—

Confidence Building Training :

Almost all the applicants on the live register of the Exchange had been issued call letters in the batches of 40 and were provided an opportunity of attending the Confidence Building Course, comprising 4 lectures at an interval of one week each. But the response was not found to be very encouraging as only about 30 to 40 per cent of the persons invited actually attended. The main reason for poor response was reported to be the fact that a large number of candidates were residing at places distantly located and as such it was difficult for them to attend lectures without travelling allowance being paid to them.

Pre-submission Guidance :

The guidance relates to the number of posts, pay scales, prospects of promotion, job requirements, etc., and also imparting of information useful for interviews. During 1971, such guidance was given to 652 Scheduled Caste and 706 Scheduled Tribe persons. On an average, 54 Scheduled Caste and 59 Scheduled Tribe persons were given such guidance every month.

Occupational Information :

The centre is collecting and maintaining information in respect of vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, from the Employment Exchanges, at local as well as national levels. It also collects this information from advertisements. It was, however, found that information from advertisements issued by the Directorate General of Employment and Training and Union Public Service Commission were not kept upto date in some cases.

Talks by Experts :

Under this programme, lectures are being delivered by the Employment Officers only and arrangements have not yet been made for inviting experts to deliver talks.

Reaction of the guided applicants :

The Centre has benefited the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants in the matter of getting travelling allowance from the employers and ensuring that only Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants are recruited against reserved vacancies. The result is apparent from the fact that the placements of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates had more than doubled during 1971, as compared to 1970 when the centre had not been fully established. The number of Scheduled Caste persons placed in Class III jobs increased from 40 in 1970 to 71 in 1971, while in case of Scheduled Tribe persons it increased from 10 in 1970 to 37 in 1971. The number placed against reserved Class III jobs also increased from 13 to 23 in case of Scheduled Castes and 7 to 42 in case of Scheduled Tribes, during this period.

Reaction of employers :

Before the inception of the Centre, the employers were not following prescribed procedures of reservation but efforts of the Centre had an encouraging response from them in filling the reserved vacancies by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. Some of the major employers contacted during the study also intimated that standards of submission in respect of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants had definitely shown an improvement since the setting up of the Coaching-cum-Guidance Centre.

*Centre-wise detailed information may please be seen at Appendix XXVII.

Counselling to Parents :

The Centre could do very little work by way of counselling the parents. Only 8 Scheduled Caste and 4 Scheduled Tribe parents, out of 24 Scheduled Caste and 22 Scheduled Tribe parents invited, actually attended. This was because most of the parents being in employment, their visit to the Centre involved loss of their daily wages.

Publicity and Public Relations :

The Centre gave publicity to the scheme through newspapers and circular letters sent to the employers, educational institutions and hostels and also through personal contacts. During 1971, 144 contacts were made by the officers of the Centre. The Centre, however, did not try to involve in this work some of the voluntary organisations working in Jabalpur and in neighbouring districts, which could be helpful.

Complaints Relating to Non-Observance of Relevant Rules for giving Representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services & Posts.

3.230 A number of complaints are received in this Organisation against alleged breach of rules and regulations issued for giving adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services and posts under the Government of India and the State Government. During the period under report, as many as 3,749 complaints were received—1,556 in 1971-72 and 2,193 in 1972-73. An idea as regards the nature of complaints that the generally received in the Commissioner's Organisation and action taken thereon, can be had from the following summaries of some of the complaints received :—

(1) A Scheduled Caste employee in the Posts & Telegraphs Department, working as a Sorter in the Delhi Sorting and Air Mail Division, represented that 4 posts of L. S. G. Supervisor had been filled by promotion and his case had not been considered, though he was the senior-most Scheduled Caste candidate. The matter was taken up with the Controller of Postal Services, Delhi Circle, New Delhi, who reported that on the basis of the re-examination of the whole case regarding promotion of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees to the L. S. G. cadre in the light of the orders introducing reservations in promotions made on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, the Scheduled Caste employee concerned had been approved for promotion.

(2) A Scheduled Caste Upper Division Clerk in the Central Excise Department, Ludhiana, represented against denial of promotion to him on the basis of reservation to the selection post of Inspector though one of his juniors had been promoted. The case was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that the person concerned could not be promoted due to his failure to secure minimum pass marks in the interview conducted by the Departmental Promotion Committee and that the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes had been fulfilled. The person concerned then represented that another person junior to him had been appointed as cashier superseding his claim. The matter was again taken up with the authorities who intimated that he had since been appointed as cashier.

(3) A Scheduled Caste employee of the South Central Railway, Secunderabad represented that though he had passed the written test and done well in his oral test for promotion to the post of Assistant Inspector of Works, he was not selected even against the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes. The case was taken up with the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) who intimated that since the post involved safety of travelling public, the relaxation of standard usually admissible to Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates could not be allowed to the Scheduled Caste employee concerned who did not qualify in the professional ability test.

(4) A permanent Sub-Assistant Supervisor in the Military Farm under the Ministry of Defence, belonging to a Scheduled Caste, working as Assistant Milk Distribution Officer in the Delhi Milk Scheme, represented that there was a move to revert him to his parent office on the basis of false allegations and that his confirmation in the Delhi Milk Scheme had been withheld though he had Completed the probationary period six years ago. The matter was taken up with the Department of Agriculture who informed that the reversion of the employee concerned had been contemplated due to his criticising the Delhi Milk Scheme in public, but that decision was being set aside and he was being taken back in the service of the Delhi Milk Scheme on the ground that he had joined the Scheme as a direct recruit. They also informed that steps were being taken to confirm the representationist in the post of Assistant Milk Distribution Officer from the date of eligibility and his case for promotion to a higher post would also be considered at the appropriate time.

(5) A Scheduled Caste Accounts Clerk of the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, Simla, represented that there should be reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointment to the cadre of Divisional Accountants (Emergency), as the so-called emergency appointments lasted for years together. The matter was taken up with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi, who reported that the appointment of Emergency Divisional Accountants was a purely stop gap arrangement pending regular recruitment to the Divisional Accountants cadre and as such no specific reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were

required to be made in appointment of Emergency Divisional Accountants. However, in order to enable Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes to derive the benefit of such stop-gap appointments, instructions have since been issued to field offices to accommodate Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates as Emergency Divisional Accountants to the extent of prescribed percentage subject to availability of suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates with the requisite experience, duly recommended for consideration by the concerned departmental authorities.

(6) A Scheduled Caste employee working as Junior Instructor at Basic Training Centre, Loco-shop, Lucknow, approached this office for his promotion. He alleged that he had been superseded in promotion to the grade of Skilled Fitter in 1958 although he had passed the required trade test in 1957. The matter was referred to the authorities concerned who reported that it had since been decided to give him seniority in the cadre of Skilled Fitter from the date a person junior to him had passed the trade test in 1958 and got promoted in that grade. It was further reported that by virtue of his revised seniority he had been selected to undergo training as Intermediate Apprentice Mechanic with effect from 23rd October, 1972.

(7) A Scheduled Caste Foreman working in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., represented in May, 1972 stating that he was not being given promotion as Assistant Engineer though he had reached the maximum of the scale of pay of his post three years ago and though he was entitled to concession as a Scheduled Caste employee in the matter of promotion on 'selection' basis. The case was referred to the Ministry concerned who informed that the applicant had since been promoted as Assistant Engineer in the scale of Rs. 450-1075 with effect from 17-7-1972.

(8) An Assistant Compiler of the Office of the Registrar General of India belonging to Scheduled Castes represented in July, 1972 that he had not been confirmed in his post although he had been working since February 23, 1968 against a permanent post reserved for Scheduled Castes. The case was taken up with the Office of the Registrar General of India. After several reminders they replied in April, 1973 that under the existing rules regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there was no provision for reservation at the time of confirmation. They were, therefore, of the view that no injustice had been done to the representationist. It was then pointed out to the office of the Registrar General of India that though there was no reservation at the stage of confirmation ot promotees, reservation was required to be made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes both at the time of initial appointment on a temporary basis as well as at the time of confirmation in posts/services filled by direct recruitment vide Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 9/45/60-Est. (D). dated 20th April, 1961 and No. 10/28/68-Est. (SCT), dated 12-9-1968. They were accordingly asked to review such cases and intimate the result of their review.

The Office of the Registrar General of India thereafter intimated in June, 1973 that the case had been reviewed in consultation with the Department of Personnel who have advised them to follow instructions contained in the O. M. referred to above. They also intimated that sufficient number of permanent posts had been kept vacant and the cases of Assistant Compilers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be considered for confirmation against reserved points falling in the roster maintained in that office. That office has since been asked (on 19-6-1973) to furnish a copy of the seniority list of Assistant Compilers indicating whether they were permanent or temporary (with the date of confirmation, if permanent) and also showing whether they belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, so that the cases of all the Assistant Compilers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in that office for confirmation at the correct points can be examined. Their reply is still awaited.

(9) A Scheduled Caste employee working as a Substitute Pharmacist in South Central Railway represented for his appointment against a regular post of Pharmacist which was reserved for Scheduled Castes. He could not get selected due to his inadequate knowledge of Hindi. His case was taken up with Railway authorities who decided to give him four months time to cover up the deficiency. He was interviewed again subsequently and the interviewing committee constituted for the purpose declared him suitable for the post.

(10) A Scheduled Caste Assistant Director in the Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Social Welfare) represented in June, 1973 that though she had been recruited through the Union Public Service Commission with effect from 30-11-1968 (A. N.) and had completed the prescribed probationary period of two years on 30-11-1970, orders about her confirmation were still to be issued. She also complained that due to the caste prejudices she had been reverted from the post of Deputy Director to which she had been promoted in the meantime.

The case was taken up with the Department concerned who intimated that though she had completed her period of probation successfully in November, 70, complaints were received against her (including a complaint that she had not vacated the quarter in the premises of the Kasturba Niketan Home) and

these complaints had to be looked into. As regards her reversion from the post of Deputy Director, it was reported that the complaint regarding caste prejudices was not correct and that she had been promoted to the post of Deputy Director on an *ad hoc* basis only pending finalisation of the recruitment rules for the post of Deputy Director (Inspection). She was stated to have been allowed to hold the post of Deputy Director (Inspection) even after finalisation of the recruitment rules for some period, though she did not possess the qualifications for the post as laid down in the recruitment rules. The subsequent decision to transfer the post of Deputy Director (Inspection) from the Directorate to the Department of Social Welfare was also stated to have made it necessary to revert her to her original post of Assistant Director on 16th August, 1973. It was then pointed out to the Department concerned that the complaint regarding continued occupation of the quarter in Kasturba Niketan Home should not be allowed to stand in the way of her confirmation in the post of Assistant Director, firstly because this complaint was received after she had completed the period of probation and also because many other Officers of the Directorate as well as of the Model School for Mentally Retarded Children were reported to be still living unauthorisedly in the premises of the Kasturba Niketan Home. It is now intimated by the Department of Social Welfare that the complainant has since been confirmed as Assistant Director with effect from the due date.

(11) A Scheduled Caste Post-graduate teacher (Maths) working in a Government Higher Secondary School in New Delhi alleged that he was slapped by another teacher of his school when he protested against his misbehaviour in the class-room. The matter was referred to the Director of Education, Delhi Administration, who reported that the case of quarrel between the two teachers was thoroughly enquired into by the Education Officer immediately on the following day of the occurrence and on the basis of the evidence available it was considered necessary to transfer both the teachers from the said school. It was however reported that while the teacher against whom the complaint had been made was subsequently re-transferred to the locality from where he had been transferred, the representationist had not been re-transferred to his own locality. On a further enquiry, it was intimated that even the representationist had also been warned. It was felt that reason for issue of warning to the representationist required to be looked into. The reply from the authorities concerned to whom the matter was referred however showed their inability to do anything in the matter as there was a time-lag of nearly two years between the date of the incident and the date of issue of the warning.

(12) It came to light that a Deputy Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare who had been appointed as Assistant Educational Adviser on 4-9-1958 against a temporary vacancy likely to continue for an indefinite period, had to apply for appointment against another permanent vacancy in the same post in response to an advertisement of the Union Public Service Commission in 1961, although he was eligible for confirmation in his turn against a reserved vacancy in the same post by virtue of his appointment in 1958. According to extant orders he should have been considered for confirmation in September, 1959 against one of the existing permanent vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes, since at that time a separate roster was being maintained for permanent vacancies in all cadres and posts for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. For this, a reference was made to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, and it was confirmed by them that they proposed to ante-date his confirmation in the post of Assistant Educational Adviser from 13-11-1962 (which was against the post advertised by Union Public Service Commision in 1961) to 4-9-1959 (*i.e.* on completion of the probationary period of one year from 4-9-1958). The result of the omission on the part of the Ministry of Education to confirm him from the retrospective date (that is 4-9-1959) in proper time was that another Scheduled Caste candidate who could have been considered for appointment against the permanent reserved vacancy advertised by the Union Public Service Commission in 1961 could not be so considered.

It is also likely that the issue of timely orders about confirmation from the earlier date (that is, with effect from 4-9-1959 instead of 13-11-1962) would have helped the officer concerned in the matter of his promotion to the higher grade of Deputy Educational Adviser on a regular basis. As things stand now, he was promoted only on **ad hoc** basis to the grade of Deputy Educational Adviser and he is still continuing as such. It has not been possible to frame any regular panel for the post of Deputy Educational Adviser since a dispute is going on in the Delhi High Court about seniority in the grade of Assistant Educational Adviser. Having been promoted as Deputy Educational Adviser on an **ad hoc** basis instead of on regular basis, he has also not been considered eligible for promotion as Joint Educational Adviser till now.

(13) A Scheduled Caste Sales Representative of the Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting represented that though he had been adjudged as the best among the Sales Representatives in 1970 for the purpose of promotion, he had been deprived of promotion even on **ad hoc** basis at headquarters (New Delhi) and was kept in the Bombay Office.

The case was taken up with the authorities concerned who intimated that though the representationist was placed at No. 2 in the selected panel of 1970, the person who had been placed at No. 3 in the panel was given **ad-hoc** promotion against short term vacancy at Delhi in the post of Business Executive as it was considered uneconomical to bring the representationist from Bombay for short term promotion. It was also learnt that the Departmental Promotion Committee at its meeting held in January, 1973, placed the representationist at No. 2 in the new panel while the person who had been placed at No. 3 in the earlier panel was placed at No. 1 in the fresh panel and also appointed to officiate as Assistant Business Manager on **ad-hoc** basis. It was then pointed out to the authorities concerned that since the person affected belongs to the Scheduled Castes, the arrangement by which the person placed at No. 3 in the panel was given the promotion in preference to No. 2 in the panel who happened to belong to the Scheduled Castes was not quite correct, particularly if the vacancy was of 45 days' duration or more. It was also pointed out that the promotion in 1973 of the person who had been placed at No. 3 in the earlier panel in preference to the representationist who had been placed at No. 2 in that panel might be due to a higher grading obtained by the former in the Departmental Promotion Committee meeting of 1973 by virtue of his having officiated in the grade of Business Executive during the years 1970-72 at the cost of the representationist who was not promoted as he happened to be away from headquarters. It was further pointed out that the representationist should be given the next chance for officiating in the higher grade as it had been established that he would have been promoted during the years 1970-72 if he had not been away from headquarters.

It was ultimately reported by the authorities concerned that the representationist had since been promoted to officiate as Business Executive with effect from 27-11-73 in a regular vacancy.

(14) A Scheduled Caste resident of Delhi approached the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes complaining that an Employment Officer in the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, in Delhi had sponsored a non-Scheduled Caste candidate for employment against a reserved vacancy in the Government of India Press after accepting a bribe of Rs. 200 from him. It was also alleged that the Employment Officer concerned had demanded a similar bribe for sponsoring the complainant. The report received from the Chief Secretary, Delhi, who was addressed in the matter revealed that the allegation regarding sponsoring of a non-Scheduled Caste candidate was correct and that suitable action was being taken against the Employment Officer concerned.

(15) A Scheduled Caste employee of the U P. State Electricity Board represented in April, 1972 that though he had been originally interviewed for the post of Sanitary Inspector, he was appointed as Assistant Sanitary Inspector with an assurance that he would be promoted to the post of Sanitary Inspector after watching his work for two or three months but that even after two years he was not promoted. The case was taken up with the Government of Uttar Pradesh who reported that the Scheduled Caste employee concerned had since been promoted as Sanitary Inspector in October, 1972.

(16) A Scheduled Caste U. D. C. in the Collectorate of Customs, Calcutta made a representation alleging that his seniority in the U.D.C. Grade had not been properly fixed as a result of which persons junior to him were promoted to the grade of Deputy Office Superintendent. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that the person concerned who was officiating as Appraiser was reverted to the post of U.D.C. as a result of disciplinary action taken against him for alleged lack of integrity. It was also reported that he could not be confirmed earlier as U.D.C. as he did not pass the departmental examination. Later, on reconsideration, he was granted exemption from passing the departmental examination, and he was confirmed in the U.D.C. Grade. Subsequently on the recommendation of an **ad-hoc** Departmental Promotion Committee he was promoted as Deputy Office Superintendent in June, 1973.

(17) A Scheduled Caste permanent Class IV employee of the office of the Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous, New Delhi represented his case for promotion to L.D.C.'s post after qualifying in the Departmental examination stating that though his position was at the top in the list of successful candidates, he had not been promoted, whereas the person at No. 4 in the list, who was also not a confirmed employee, had been promoted on the basis of length of service.

The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned who replied that the Class IV employees who passed a departmental qualifying exeamination, were promoted as L.D.Cs. on the basis of the length of service in the Class IV cadre and that no reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes was contemplated in respect of such promotion. It was also learnt that the C.A.G. of India had their own scheme of promotion for the Class IV Staff in I.A.&A.D. under the departmental quota and that it differed from the scheme of promotion of Class IV staff in other offices of the Government of India. The matter was then referred to the Department of Personnel for considering the question of using their good offices with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India so as to persuade him to adopt the general practice in

this regard in the other offices. It was, however, intimated by the Department of Personnel that the Indian Audit & Accounts Department had their own scheme of reservation in this regard which was working satisfactorily and it was therefore, not considered necessary to disturb the existing arrangements.

(18) A Scheduled Caste Assistant Driller-cum-Mechanic of United Nation Development Programme Project, Central Ground Water Board, Jodhpur, represented for his promotion to the post of Driller-cum-Mechanic alleging that many of his juniors had been promoted already. The case was taken up with the Ministry of Agriculture who examined the same thoroughly and on finding that the supersession of the representationist was irregular and unjust, issued instructions to the Board to promote him immediately and place him above all the juniors promoted earlier. It was subsequently reported that he had since been promoted with retrospective effect from 7-1-1969 (the date from which his juniors had been promoted) giving him the benefit of fixation of pay in the higher post from that date but without entitlement to arrears of pay.

(19) A Scheduled Caste employee working in the Beas Sutlej Link Project made a complaint that he had been reverted from the post of Head Clerk, though the prescribed percentage of Scheduled Castes in the grade was not fulfilled and a person junior to him was holding the post of Head Clerk. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned who informed that the representationist had since been promoted as Head Clerk.

(20) An Organisation representing Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Government Employees reported that the Calcutta Port Commissioners were not following the reservation orders and complained that some Scheduled Caste employees had been superseded in promotion. The matter was taken with the authorities concerned and it came to light that the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta had not adopted Government orders regarding reservation of vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Class III promotional posts, filled on the basis of selection. It was, however, reported that the Port authorities were in the process of compiling their Recruitment, Promotion and Seniority Rules, and the incorporation of provisions on the lines of the Government orders in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the said rules, as far as practicable, was under active consideration, keeping in view the interest of work and the conditions prevailing in the services of the organisation.

(21) In September, 1971, the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., a Goverenment of India Undertaking, forwarded a representation from one of their Scheduled Caste Assistants regarding his promotion to the grade of Superintendent from the post of Assistant in which he had been working for the last 8 years. Enquiries made from the Corporation revealed that there were 7 posts of Superintendent in the Corporation but none of the posts was held by a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe employee. They also intimated that though the recruitment rules had been framed in 1970, the incumbents of the posts of Superintendent were continuing on **ad-hoc** basis pending regular selection by a Departmental Promotion Committee. Having failed to obtain a firm commitment regarding the date of regular selection to the posts of Superintendent, the case was taken up with the Ministry concerned who intimated that the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee for regular selection would be held by the end of January, 1973. The meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee did not, however, take place in spite of pressing reminders issued by the Ministry concerned to the Corporation. The matter was then taken up at the highest level with the Ministry concerned but no definite reply has been received in spite of a reminder about the action taken, with the result that the **ad-hoc** promotions to the grade of Superintendent are continuing to the detriment **inter-alia** of service interests of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees concerned.

(22) A Scheduled Caste Senior Stores Clerk of Western Railway represented that one of his juniors had been promoted as Chief Clerk on an **ad-hoc** basis and his representation to the Railway authorities for rectification of the wrong done to him had gone unheeded. His case was taken up with the authorities concerned who reported that the seniority of the representationist had since been reviewed and he had been given promotion on **ad-hoc** basis against a post of Chief Clerk reserved for Scheduled Castes.

(23) A Scheduled Tribe Machinist of the Railway Loco Shed, Jaipur represented that though he was the seniormost Machinist and had passed the trade test, he was not being appointed against one of the upgraded posts to which he was entitled, on the plea that medical examination was necessary for appointment to the upgraded post. The matter was referred to the authorities concerned who reported that he had since been promoted to Highly Skilled Grade II in the scale of Rs. 130-212.

(24) A Scheduled Caste employee working as temporary Helper in the Railway Signal Inspectorate, Jaipur represented that though he was literate and had worked in the Signal Department from 1961, he had not been

selected by the Screening Committee for absorption in regular service. The case was taken up with the Railway authorities who reported that he had since been selected by the Screening Committee and would be absorbed against a regular vacancy.

(25) An organisation working for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh represented for considering the case of a Scheduled Tribe 'B' Grade Railway Driver who was not getting his due promotion to Grade 'A'. The case was taken up with the Railway authorities who intimated that the person concerned had since been included in the panel for the post of Driver Grade 'A' in the scale of Rs. 335-425.

(26) A Scheduled Caste Railway Catering Inspector of Ratlam represented that a person junior to him had been promoted on **ad-hoc** basis to the post of Senior Catering Inspector and that his representation to the Railway authorities for promotion had gone unheeded. The matter was referred to the authorities concerned who reported that the Scheduled Caste employee had since been promoted to the post of Senior Catering Inspector in the scale of Rs. 335-425(A) on **ad-hoc** basis against the quota reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates.

(27) A Scheduled Caste employee of the Central Potato Research Station, Patna, working as a casual labourer represented that he had not been considered for a regular appointment in his Department, in spite of the fact that he had been working on casual basis for the last 13 years. His case was not considered even when 16 casual employees were regularised on monthly pay basis on 7-7-1972. The case was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported ultimately that the Scheduled Caste employee concerned had since been appointed as a regular employee on the basis of monthly payment with effect from 10-4-1973.

(28) It was reported by a Member of Parliament in April, 1973 that a Schedued Caste Teacher working in a village Primary School in West Bengal for the last 5 years had not been approved for appointment by the Advisory Committee of the District School Board. A joint petition from the local residents alleged that this was due to some influence working against the interests of the Scheduled Caste Community. The person concerned was stated to be the only Scheduled Caste Teacher in the school and about 40 per cent of the students of the school were reported to belong to the Scheduled Caste Community. The case was taken up with the State Government. The latest position as ascertained from them indicated that in spite of a number of meetings of the Advisory Committee of the District School Board, it had not been possible to have the approval of the Committee to the appointment of the said teacher.

(29) A Scheduled Caste employee of Punjab Home Guards represented that he had been harassed by frequent transfers, stoppage of increment and ultimately served with a discharge order without giving him any opportunity to explain his position in regard to charges, if any, against him. The authorities with whom the matter was taken up, reported that action against the applicant was taken by the Director, Civil Defence and Commandant General, Punjab Home Guards, because of the disrespect to authority and total indiscipline shown by the representationist. The authorities, however, subsequently intimated that the case had since been reconsidered by the Punjab Government and the person concerned reinstated.

(30) A Scheduled Caste Upper Division Clerk of the office of the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior represented, stating that his services were being terminated under the ordinary leave rules as he had taken extra-ordinary leave for more than three months for attending the I.A.S. pre-examination Training Course at the University of Allahabad, without giving any cognizance to the special previleges given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees by way of relaxation of the limit of extra-ordinary leave to the extent required for attending such training course. The matter was taken up with the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India who reported that necessary instructions had since been issued to the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh to take back the person concerned as a fresh U.D.C. in his office, as a special case.

(31) A Scheduled Caste U.D.C. working in the Income Tax Office, Ludhiana Range, represented that after he had rendered 3 years of continuous satisfactory service he had been served with orders terminating his services under Rule 5 of the Central Civil Service (T.S.) Rules, 1964. He received the orders immediately after he had resumed his duties subsequent to a period of one month's leave taken by him due to sudden illness, while on tour. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that the person concerned was reinstated as U.D.C., after careful consideration of the report of his superior officers, as well as his Confidential Character Roll and also the fact that the official belonged to Scheduled Caste community.

(32) A Scheduled Caste employee (Constable) of Delhi Police represented that he had been placed under suspension on account of his conviction in Court for keeping 5½ bottles

of illicit liquor and prayed for reinstatement in service. The case was taken up with the Police authorities for sympathetic consideration on the grounds that the offence was not serious enough to disqualify him for Government Service and the person concerned belonged to a poor Scheduled Caste family with a large number of dependants. The Police authorities intimated that he had been reinstated in service but he had to be censured for his conduct and the period of his suspension was not being treated as duty except for purpose of pension.

(33) A Scheduled Caste Assistant Engineer in Central Public Works Department represented that he had been served with a notice to retire at the age of 50½ years, requesting that in case he was not considered fit to work as Assistant Engineer, he might be allowed to work at least in the lower grade of Junior Engineer. The matter was taken up, at a high level with the Ministry of Works and Housing pointing out the undesirability of such premature retirement in the case of a Scheduled Caste Officer, keeping in view the shortage of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe officers in Class I and Class II posts. The authorities concerned intimated that he could not be taken back as Assistant Engineer in public interest but that he had since been offered the lower post of Junior Engineer.

(34) A Scheduled Caste Coupling Porter of the South Central Railway who had lost his left leg while on duty due to an accident and had been provided with an artificial leg, represented for some alternative employment in some light job in the Railways. He had failed to get any fovourable response to his direct approach to the Railway authorities. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Railways and they reported that instructions had since been issued to the Divisional Superintendent, Vijayawada to offer alternative employment to the poor Scheduled Caste ex-Porter.

(35) In the course of enquiry into the filling up of certain reserved posts of Computors in the National Sample Survey Organisation (Field Operations Division), Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, it came to light that two vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes had to be carried forward from the year 1972 to the next recruitment year due to non-availability of candidates of the communities concerned. In reply to the query whether the vacancies in question had been filled by general candidates, and if so, whether the approval of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to the de-reservation of the reserved vacancies had been obtained, the Department of Statistics have taken the stand that since the vacancies have been carried forward to the next recruitment year for appointment of candidates of the community concerned against future vacancies, the question of having the approval of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for de-reservation of the reserved vacancies before appointment of general candidates against reserved points does not arise. This is a mis-interpretation of the reservation orders since according to para 32 of the Brochure on Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services (3rd edition, 1972), "Prior approval of the Department of Personnel should be obtained for de-reservation of a vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes which is included in the roster for permanent appointments and temporary appointments likely to become permanent or to continue indefinitely." This was brought to the notice of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms who have issued necessary instructions to the Ministry of Planning (Department of Statistics), to observe the correct procedure while filling such reserved vacancies by general candidates in future.

(36) A representation was received in March, 1973 from the Ordnance Workers Union at Agra enquiring about implementation of orders issued on 27-11-1972 regarding reservation in promotion on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness in the A.O.C. Records Office Trimulgherry, Secunderabad. The case was referred to the Ministry of Defence who reported in August, 1973 that instructions had been issued to the lower formation to implement the reservation orders in question and for strict compliance with effect from 27-11-1972 itself.

(37) The President, Heavy Electricals Shoshit Varg Karamchari Sangh, Bhopal made a complaint that the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited were not following the directives issued by the Government of India regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services. The case was taken up with the authorities concerned who intimated that the allegation was not correct as the Government directives were being strictly followed. On being asked to intimate position regarding filling of reserved vacancies in various grades and to explain the reasons for shortfall, if any, in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the authorities furnished statements showing the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in various grades as well as recruitment made against reserved vacancies during the year 1972. It was observed therefrom that while there was gross under-representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, except in Class IV appointments, some efforts had

been made to improve the reservation position by recruiting more Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the grades of Apprentices and daily rated workers who would be absorbed in permanent vacancies in course of time.

(38) In the course of enquiries made with regard to recruitment to a post of offset Printing Operator under the Indian Council of Medical Research, it came to light that reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in services was not being allowed by the Council on the ground that it was a scientific organisation. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Health and Family Planning pointing out that reservation orders should apply to all such posts unless these are specifically excluded from the purview of the reservation orders. That Ministry thereupon informed that the Council was taking necessary steps to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for posts under the Councils as well as under its subordinate formations.

(39) A Scheduled Caste candidate from New Delhi represented that though he had passed the tests for the post of Prosecutor (scale Rs. 350-575) in Delhi Police and completed all formalities, he had not been offered appointment and that only 3 persons had been appointed while there were 10 posts including 2 posts reserved for Scheduled Castes. He also stated that in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates the advice of the Ministry of Home Affairs was that the experience of three years as a practising advocate should not be insisted upon. The case was taken up with the Delhi Administration who intimated that for the 3 posts reserved for Scheduled Castes, there were 9 candidates, out of whom two were selected provisionally, pending relaxation of the condition of 3 years experience in one case and relaxation of upper age limit in the other. It was, however, reported that no relaxation could be made as the requirements prescribed in the recruitment rules were of a statutory nature.

(40) A person belonging to Scheduled Caste represented that he had not been appointed to a post of Peon in the Department of Banking (Ministry of Finance) although his candidature had been sponsored by Employment Exchange. The case was taken up with the authorities concerned who reported that against 18 vacancies for Class IV staff (out of which 3 vacancies were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 for Scheduled Tribes), the Employment Exchange sponsored 146 candidates (60 Scheduled Castes, 16 Scheduled Tribes and 70 others) and that since it was not necessary to call all the sponsored candidates for interview and since the name of the representationist appeared last in the list of sponsored candidates of reserved category, he was not called for interview.

(41) A Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees Welfare Association of Jaipur, complained about violation of reservation orders and irregular selection of 70 Linemen in June, 1972 in the office of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Jaipur. It was alleged that non-Scheduled Caste persons were selected even against reserved quota of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as the D. E.T. was communal minded. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that necessary instructions had since been issued to treat the examination conducted in June 1972 for the recruitment of the Linemen as null and void and that the Post-Master General, Jaipur had been advised to arrange a fresh test for the recruitment of Linemen in the Jaipur Engineering Circle, under the personal supervision of the Director (Telegraph) of that circle.

(42) A Scheduled Caste Employees Association of Kanpur approached for employment assistance to the son of a Scheduled Caste destitude widow, whose husband, and ex-employee of the Ordnance Factory, Kanpur died while in service, leaving his family in a state of destitution. The case was taken up with the authorities concerned who first reported that the son of the widow could not be given an appointment in the Ordnance Factory as he was found to be under age. The authorities were pressed further to appoint the boy in a class IV post for which there was apparently no ban on recruitment of under-aged persons, though service rendered before the prescribed age did not count for pension. After this the boy was reported to have been appointed as a Messenger Boy in the Ordnance Factory, Kanpur.

(43) A Scheduled Caste displaced person from East Pakistan (now Bangla Desh), whose parents have been rehabilitated in Madhya Pradesh after partition, approached this office for employment assistance. As his name was registered with the Employment Exchange at Raigarh, the case was taken up with the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal who intimated that the boy had been appointed as Investigator in the office of the Director, National Sample Survey, Government of India, Gwalior as a result of an interview for which he had been sponsored by the Employment Exchange.

(44) The widow of a deceased Scheduled Caste Mason of Central Public Works Department represented, stating that her husband had left behind 3 minor children and that with the meagre family pension admissible to her,

it would not be possible for her to live in a place like Delhi, where she had no accommodation of her own. She, therefore, requested that she might be given a job of Beldar or Farash in Central Public Works Department. The matter was taken up with the Central Public Works Department with the request to consider her case for appointment even in a class IV post under the provisions of the orders regarding employment of dependants of Government employees who die while in service. The Central Public Works Department intimated that she had been offered the post of a Beldar in one of their Divisions located at New Delhi.

(45) A Scheduled Caste resident of Delhi represented that he had been interviewed by the Central Public Works Department for the post of Fireman but was being deprived of the post simply because he was short by ½" in height and ½" in chest according to the prescribed physical standards. He had also pointed out that the Central Government had powers to relax the provisions of recruitment rules for the post in favour of any class or category of persons and that such relaxation would be justified in his case according to existing orders regarding relaxation of standard in the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that medical standards had been relaxed in favour of the applicant in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Health and that necessary instructions had been issued to that effect to the Engineer-in-Chief, Central Public Works Department.

(46) The widow of a deceased Safaiwala of Locoshed, Sabarmati represented for employment assistance in Railways. The matter was referred to the authorities concerned who reported that she had been considered suitable for appointment but she could not produce any satisfactory evidence in support of her age. The authorities were then requested to relax the condition of documentary evidence in consideration of the fact that it was often not possible for poor illiterate persons to produce the same. On being asked to execute an affidavit, she declared her age as 28 years. She was, however, found to have mentioned in an application that she had a son aged 20 years. She was therefore required to reconcile her age with that of her son. She then informed that she would obtain the birth certificate from the Sarpanch of her village, and the Railway Authorities assured that necessary action would be taken on receipt of the certificate. The latest information shows that she has been appointed in service on compassionate grounds.

(47) The widow of a deceased Scheduled Caste employee of Intelligence Bureau represented that she be given some suitable job as her husband had died leaving behind 5 minor children. After some efforts, it was possible to get her employed against a post of peon in the National Institute of Family Planning in relaxation of the normal procedure of appointment through the Employment Exchange as such relaxation is allowed in cases where a Government employee dies in service leaving the family in a destitute condition.

(48) An Association working for the welfare of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees of the nationalised airlines, represented that a Scheduled Caste candidate selected for appointment as Assistant Flight Purser in Air India had been initially declared as medically unfit due to a suspected heart ailment and subsequently declared as only temporarily fit for the appointment subject to further medical examination before confirmation, although medical examination by a number of medical specialists did not show any abnormality of the heart. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned who reported that the person concerned did not conform to the medical requirements due to some abnormality of the heart detected in the pre-employment medical examination. But in view of further medical opinion produced by the Association and due to paucity of Scheduled Caste candidates, he was declared temporarily fit on the basis of a cardiovascular evaluation and was admitted for training on the understanding that his condition would be checked up again before confirmation.

(49) A Scheduled Tribe resident of district Salem in Tamil Nadu, employed in the Posts & Telegraphs Department alleged that he was removed from the service of the Posts & Telegraphs Department while employed as a telephone operator, by the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, on flimsy grounds and without his fault. It was further alleged that he approached higher authorities in the Posts and Telegraphs Department for his reinstatement but without any result. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that the applicant was found responsible for bogus medical claim and was removed from service. His case was reportedly considered at all levels and action taken against the official was justified. The writ petition filed in the Madras High Court by the applicant was also rejected. It was further reported that the case was again considered by Posts & Telegraphs Department in the light of further representation but that it was observed that the procedure followed in the disciplinary action against the applicant was correct. The applicant was, however, re-employed as a fresh recruit purely on compassionate grounds.

(50) A Sweeper who was working in the office of the Expert Committee on unemployment, represented that his services had been terminated whereas some sweepers junior to him had been given employment in other offices. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned who intimated that a skeleton staff was being retained for residual work of the Committee and that the sweeper concerned had since been reemployed in a short term vacancy. His name was also reported to have been sponsored to the Department of Electronics for appointment through the Central Employment Exchange.

(51) A Scheduled Caste resident of Thanesar, District Kurukshetra, represented to this office that he had not been appointed to the post of Graduate Technical Assistant under the Haryana State Electricity Board, although he was the only Scheduled Caste candidate available. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned who reported that the representationist had since been appointed to the post.

(52) The widow of a deceased Scheduled Caste Upper Division Clerk in the Department of Banking (Ministry of Finance) approached for employment of her son (a B.Com. student) when her husband died pre-maturely at the age of 47, leaving behind his family in a destitute condition. The case was taken up with the Ministry of Finance who intimated that a decision had been taken to appoint the son of the deceased Government employee in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service as Lower Division Clerk.

(53) A Scheduled Caste employee, working as Extra Departmental Packer in Salar P.O. in Murshidabad District in West Bengal, represented that his services had been terminated by the Posts & Telegraphs Department after he had put in about 2 years of service. The case was taken up with the authorities concerned who reported that his services had to be terminated as the regular incumbent, in whose place he had been appointed provisionally, re-joined his duties after recovery from T.B. The Posts & Telegraphs Department, however, promised to consider his case for re-absorption as soon as a new post was sanctioned in that area. He was ultimately absorbed as Extra Departmental Mail Peon with effect from 20th January 1973.

(54) A Scheduled Caste Aerodrome Operator who had been selected for the post of Assistant Flight Purser in Air India and was required to join the post on a specific date had not been released in spite of the fact that his application for the post had been forwarded by his office and he had also submitted his resignation from the post of Aerodrome Operator, as required. The case was taken up with the authorities concerned pointing out the Government policy to give every facility to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees to better their service prospects. The authorities ultimately intimated that he had been relieved of his duties after acceptance of his resignation.

(55) A Scheduled Caste employee of Central Public Works Department complained that in October, 1970 when he was on earned leave, orders had been issued for his transfer to Nepal on deputation for a period of 3 years but when he resumed his duties in the middle of November, 1970, he was not relieved for a long time and was being deprived of the foreign allowance, though he had secured his posting to Nepal by virtue of his seniority and his privilege as a Scheduled Caste candidate. He also complained subsequently that heavy deductions were being made from his monthly salary to recover the advance of pay and T.A. drawn by him earlier and spent by him already for making purchases etc. for proceeding to Nepal. The case was taken up with the Ministry of Works and Housing who intimated after numerous reminders, that the official concerned had since been relieved from his post at New Delhi and that he had joined duties in Nepal on the 30th March, 1973.

(56) An organisation looking after the welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees represented that in the Department of Agriculture great injustice was being done to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as they were being ignored in appointments made on deputation/transfer-basis from the Central Secretariat Clerical Service and various reservation orders were not being implemented. Thus, against 22 vacancies of Junior Accountants filled by deputation, only 3 Scheduled Caste candidates were placed at the bottom of the panel. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Agriculture, who informed that orders issued from time to time did not provide for a resrvation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts filled by deputation/transfer. The attention of the Ministry of Agriculture was drawn to the instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs that claims of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees are to be viewed with sympathy while filling the posts on deputation. The Ministry of Agriculture informed that they did consider the claims of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees with sympathy and as a result thereof 3 Scheduled Caste persons were selected and placed in the panel.

(57) A Scheduled Caste employee working as Assistant Milk Distribution Officer in the

Delhi Milk Scheme represented that he was being discriminated against by way of withdrawal of permission to continue his studies in the Diploma Course in Business Management though six other persons of his office had been allowed to join different courses of study in 1971 and 1972. The case was taken up with the authorities concerned pointing out that there were specific instructions to afford all possible facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees to better their qualifications. The authorities concerned informed that his case had been reviewed and he had been permitted to seek admission in the said course during the academic year 1972-73.

(58) A Scheduled Caste officer of the Union Health Department represented that the Ministry of Health and Family Planning had selected him for training under the U.N. Fellowship Programme during 1972 but his nomination was going to be cancelled owing to delay and some misunderstanding. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned drawing their attention to the policy of the Government of India to include Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers in various training programmes abroad so as to enable them to broaden their outlook and acquire specialised knowledge. It was ultimately reported by the Department concerned that he had been re-selected for training under the said programme.

(59) A Scheduled Caste Labour Officer of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, on deputation to the Central Public Works Department, represented that he had not been selected for training abroad under the Colombo Plan on the ground that he had crossed the age limit of 45 years by a few months only. The case was taken up with the authorities concerned pointing out that according to existin orders officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be included in various training programmes abroad, to enable them to broaden their outlook and build up specialised knowledge in addition to boosting up their morale. The matter received favourable consideration and finally the authorities intimated that the Scheduled Caste Officer concerned was being considered for training abroad as a special case but that his selection would depend upon his acceptance by the Colombo Plan authorities.

(60) A Scheduled Caste Civil Engineering Graduate represented that he had not been awarded stipend under the Practical Training Stipend Scheme for 1969 as the result of his supplementary examination had been published in the last week of February, 1970 and his graduate training card could not be submitted in time. He requested that his case be considered under the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes for such awards. The case was taken up with the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, New Delhi who informed in January, 1971 that the Board of Apprenticeship Training at Kanpur had intimated that the representationist had been given award for practical training under the programme and posted under the Executive Engineer, Construction Division, P.W.D., Lucknow.

(61) A Scheduled Caste person who was born in Assam, but had migrated to West Bengal in his childhood, reported that the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, New Delhi, was not entertaining his candidature for Clerks' Grade Examination, 1973 on the ground that he had not produced the Scheduled Caste certificate from a competent authority of his place of birth (Assam) but from West Bengal. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned pointing out that the S.D.O. of the area where the candidate and/or his family normally resided was competent to issue the certificate. Thereupon the Institute cancelled their objection Memo. and revived the candidature of the representationist.

(62) The Scheduled Caste Workers and Employees Union, Government of India Press, Nilokheri brought to the notice of this office that a non-Scheduled Caste employee of the Press had produced a false Scheduled Caste Certificate and was availing himself of all the facilities admissible to Scheduled Castes in service. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned who intimated that they have decided to withdraw all the benefits given to him on the basis of his claim to belong to Scheduled Castes; that they had cancelled the confirmation orders of the official in the post of Warehouseman and they had also imposed on him a penalty of censure for mis-statement of facts.

(63) A Scheduled Caste Upper Division Clerk of the Directorate of Extension, of the Ministry of Agriculture, represented that while employed at Jullundur in the Central State Farm, due to constant harassment and abuses at the hands of the Director of the Farm, he had to revert to his parent office at New Delhi. He also alleged that adverse entries had been made in his Confidential Report by the Director on frivolous grounds. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that the adverse remarks in the Confidential Report had been expunged under orders of the Managing Director of the State Farms Corporation of India after consultation with the Director, Central State Farm, Jullundur. Thereafter the Scheduled Caste employee concerned represented that he should be considered for promotion to the post of Head Clerk in the State Farm and it was felt that he had a

case for such appointment as the adverse entry in his Character Roll had been expunged. This request was, however, rejected by the Corporation on the ground that the person concerned was no longer on their rolls and that the rules provided for the post to be filled up by promotion from Upper Division Clerks appointed on regular basis.

(64) A Scheduled Caste employee who was working as a Mali in the office of the Director of Census Operations, Haryana, represented that his services had been terminated only for the reason that he had expressed his inability to work at the house of the Director during the summer when he could not work as hard as at other times. The matter was referred to the authorities concerned who reported that he was found slack, lazy, incompetent and indisciplined; that he was quite often found to be absent from duty with the result that the upkeep of the lawn in the office premises was neglected; that despite repeated verbal warnings he did not improve himself; and that in view of this they were left with no option but to terminate his services.

(65) A Scheduled Caste employee of the Intelligence Bureau represented that he had been superseded in promotion by some non-Scheduled Caste colleagues. The authorities concerned to whom the matter was referred, took strong exception to the Scheduled Caste officer persisting in representing his case to the higher authorities direct in spite of his being apprised of the correct position of his case more than once and proposed to take disciplinary action against him on the ground that the accusations made by him in his representation would have the effect of bringing a Government into disrepute and accentuating class consciousness in a democratic set up. It was then pointed out to the authorities concerned that though the representations were not happily worded, the only intention of the Scheduled Caste applicant was to obtain the concessions admissible to him as a Scheduled Caste employee. The authorities reconsidered the proposal and decided to let him off with a warning, even though they considered that his conduct called for severe punishment.

(66) A Scheduled Caste employee of the office of the Controller of Defence Accounts, Poona, represented to this office that in spite of his good record of service, he was not confirmed. It was further alleged that a written warning issued to him on 5-1-1972 for discourteous behaviour as Telephone Operator was included in his Confidential Report for 1971 and the original remarks "Fit for confirmation" was changed to "Not yet fit for confirmation". The concerned authorities with whom the matter was taken up by this office, reported that on a careful consideration of the individual's representation, the Controller of Defence Accounts ordered expunction of adverse remarks from the Annual Confidential Report for 1971 of the Scheduled Caste employee concerned. As regards his confirmation, however, even after a review of the case it was not found possible to confirm him.

(67) A Scheduled Caste Peon in a Regional Office of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting approached for reinstatement in service. He alleged that his services had been terminated after he had worked for 8 years, during which he had been harassed and given adverse entries in the Confidential Reports. The case was taken up with the authorities concerned who intimated that on receipt of an appeal from him the appellate authority had on consideration of various facts and circumstances of the case, reduced the penalty of dismissal from service to that of reduction to the lowest stage in the time scale of the post of peon for a period of 3 years.

(68) A Scheduled Caste employee working as Mounter in the C.T.O. Offset Press, Directorate of Extension under the Ministry of Agriculture complained about some adverse remarks made in his Confidential Report by his superior officer about regularity in attendance, alleging that the adverse entry had been made with the intention of not issuing the quasi-permanancy certificate at the proper time and was motivated by caste prejudice. He, therefore, represented for the expunction of those remarks from his Confidential Report. The case was taken up with the Ministry of Agriculture who correctly advised the Directorate of Extension that absence covered by leave duly sanctioned could not amount to irregularity in attendance. The advice was accepted by the Directorate of Extension and the adverse entry in the Confidential Report about irregularity in attendance was expunged. His period of probation was, however, extended by one year and his case for quasi-permanancy was to be considered on satisfactory completion of the probationary period.

(69) A Scheduled Caste employee of Reserve Bank of India, Kanpur, represented for the refund of security bond money realised from him by the D.E.T. Kanpur, on his resignation from Posts & Telegraphs Department for joining the Reserve Bank. He also alleged that another newly appointed Telephone Operator who had resigned was not asked to pay the security bond money and thus he had been discriminated against as a Scheduled Caste employee. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities for facts and they reported that necessary instructions for the refund of the amount of

security bond money to the Scheduled Caste employee had been issued.

(70) A Scheduled Caste employee working as Follower at Hajipur Junction, North Eastern Railway represented that though he had been medically decategorised due to heart trouble and recommended light duty, he had to perform hard duties like loading, unloading and weighing of materials. The matter was referred to the authorities concerned who reported that his request had since been acceded to and he had been posted as Running Room Bearer.

(71) A Scheduled Caste ex-L/Naik, serving the Defence Establishment, represented against the rejection of his appeal for the grant of disability pension to him after his services were terminated in December, 1971 on being declared as invalid due to Epilepsy which he had developed while posted at the high altitude of Ladakh area during 1965. The case was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that disability pension at the rate of Rs. 40/- per month had since been granted to him for life.

(72) A Scheduled Caste Railway Clerk of Allahabad represented for the cancellation of his transfer order from Allahabad to Mirzapur on the ground that he had secured admission for LL.B. classes in Allahabad Degree College and his children were also receiving their education at Allahabad. The matter was taken up with the Railway authorities, who considered his request sympathetically and reported that necessary permission to join LL.B. classes in Allahabad Degree College had been given to him and that the order for his transfer to Mirzapur had also been cancelled.

(73) A Scheduled Tribe Railway Driver represented his case for cancellation of orders for his transfer from Bhopal to Barkhera on the ground that there were no educational facilities for his children at Barkhera and the transfer would accordingly deprive them of the opportunity to better their backward condition. The matter was taken up with the Railway authorities who considered his case favourably and cancelled orders for his transfer from Bhopal.

Prejudice in Government Offices Against the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government Employees.

3.231 A number of cases have come to the notice of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which indicate that some prejudice does exist, at times, in some of the Government offices both in the Central and the various State Governments, against the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees. Such a situation is likely to result in creating foul atmosphere in the offices concerned, as regards the relations between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the one hand and others on the other hand.

3.232 One of the interesting, though unfortunate, cases that came to the notice of the Commissioner in this connection is that of a senior officer working in one of the States. It appears that while this officer received very good reports on his work all through, one of the officers alleged to be prejudiced against this Scheduled Caste Officer on the basis of caste, tried to spoil his confidential report. Amongst other adverse entries made in the confidential report during a particular year of the Scheduled Caste Officer concerned, it is mentioned; "Exhibits partiality when dealing with persons belonging to his own community." "Needs to be watched carefully when he deals with men of his own community". **It is the avowed policy of the Government, both at the Centre and the States, to try to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in all possible manners in their economic, social and educational welfare. It is understood that this particular Scheduled Caste Officer is known for his dedication for helping the down-trodden people. If, therefore, this officer has tried to show some consideration to the Scheduled Caste and/or Scheduled Tribe persons, in the course of his dealings with them, his action should ordinarily have been praised and he should have been encouraged in that respect. Instead, this has been used as a reason against him to indicate that he is partial to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One can understand when an adverse entry is made in the confidential report of an officer who ignores the claims of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons for employment under the Government. But an entry of the type illustrated above clearly indicates the prejudicial mind of the Reporting Officer against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, calling for suitable action against him.**

Action Against Erring Officers

3.233 It has been recommended in the 1969-70 Report that the Government must ensure proper implementation of orders issued by them for giving adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services and provide for punishment against failures to observe these instructions scrupulously. The Government of India have asked various Central Government offices to once again impress upon the appointing authorities the need to strictly observe the reservation and other orders issued in this connection. These offices have also been told that cases of negligence and lapses in following such orders should be brought to the notice of the Secretary/Additional Secretary/Head of Department concerned.

3.234 **While it is true that the Government of India have been reviewing this position from time to time and have taken certain measures for improving the intake of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against vacancies reserved for them, the**

results achieved so far do not conform to the declared policy of the Government of India. One of the important reasons for this situation is that due attention is not, at times, paid by the authorities concerned to the relevant rules at the time of filling reserved vacancies. In such cases, it would appear necessary to take suitable action against the erring officers, if it is found that any Scheduled Caste and/or Scheduled Tribe person has not been allowed his due on account of careless handling of his case. It is hoped that suitable instructions will be issued to all concerned emphasising on taking even disciplinary action, if warranted, against the erring officers, in such cases.

Unconstitutional and Anti-Government-Policy Activities on the part of the Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe Government Employees

3.235 Before concluding this Chapter, the Commissioner would like to caution both the Central as well as the various State Governments about certain unconstitutional and anti-Government-policy activities on the part of some unscrupulous and misguided non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons, which have come to his notice.

3.236 It was reported that in September, 1972, a memorandum was submitted to the Chief Minister of that State, by the Punjab Non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Chandigarh. In that memorandum, this Association tried to impress on the Chief Minister that various concessions and relaxations which have been allowed to the Scheduled Caste persons were nothing short of exploitation of the spirit of the Constitution. A somewhat similar protest came from BIHAR. That Government have appointed a Commission, known as a Backward Classes Commission, to look into the causes of shortfalls in implementing Government orders for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and to suggest additional provision for their all round development. The complainant contended that by appointing such a Commission, the Government of BIHAR had encroached upon the powers of the President under article 340 of the Constitution as also the powers of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338 of the Constitution. He also felt that any decision that might be taken by that Commission to bring relief to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, etc. persons, would be harmful to the people of BIHAR. Recently, other cases of this type, which have been brought to the notice of the Commissioner, were those of the Western Railway Mazdoor Sangh, Jamnagar Branch and the Western Railway Employees Association, Baroda Branch, who have also tried to enlist the cooperation of all railway employees to protest against the various concessions and relaxations allowed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railway Services. In their opinion also, these concessions and relaxations are nothing but an encroachment on the rights guaranteed to the non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons under the Constitution.

3.237 The above illustrations are indicative of perverted thinking prevailing among a few ignorant persons who believe that it is wrong to take any step for the social, economic and educational upliftment of these communities who have been left far behind in the race of general development in the country due to the ill-doings of our own society. They apparently appear to believe that the so-called higher-ups should be allowed to continue monopolising the enjoyment of civic rights even at the cost of their own unfortunate brethren belonging to the weaker sections. There is no doubt that such occasional and isolated outbursts of anti-constitutional and anti-Government-policy feelings cannot deter the Government from continuing its endeavours to lift up the weaker sections of the society in accordance with the constitutional provisions. The fact, however, remains that if these unfortunate trends are not checked in time and the persons concerned, whose activities apparently amount to contempt of the Constitution, are brought to boo promptly, these unsocial, anti-constitutional and anti-government feelings may spread and create a situation which may later become uncontrollable. It is feared that if this tendency is allowed to develop, it may lead to creating an avoidable and unfortunate gulf between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the one hand and the rest on the other. Such a situation will apparently not be in the general interest of the nation and is sure to work against the principle of national integration. One of the effective measures for putting a stop to such destructive tendencies is to take urgent suitable steps to enable the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to get full quota of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent reservations provided for them in the Central Government services, and similar targets laid down for them in the various State Government Services, in as early a future as possible. Rough calculations made indicate that if the things are allowed to drift at the present pace, it will take about three decades to reach the targets in view even in the case of recruitment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in I.A.S. in which they have already reached 7 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively. In so far as the Central Class I Services and posts are concerned, the Scheduled Castes have reached hardly 2.50 per cent and the Scheduled Tribes 0.50 per cent, and in Class II Services and posts 4.06 per cent, and 0.50 per cent, respectively. In the case of these Services and posts, therefore, it will take many more decades to reach the targets of 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes. Apparently, one cannot afford to wait for such a long time for giving proper representation to these communities in the State Services, and that makes it all the more imperative on the part of the State to take all possible steps so that the representation of these communities reaches the limits prescribed for the purpose. as early as possible. When that is achieved, it should be possible for the Government to do away with the reservations in the State Services and thus put a stop to the destructive and unhealthy tendencies mentioned above.

CHAPTER 4

UNTOUCHABILITY

(Article 17)

During the period under Report, one of the important steps taken by the Government of India was the introduction of the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1972 in the Lok Sabha on 13th April, 1972. Ever since the Untouchability (Offences) Act. 1955, came into force there has been criticism both inside and outside Parliament that the Act is not serving the purpose for which it was enacted. In the earlier Reports of this Organisation, it was pointed out that the punishments awarded under this Act were too few and too inadequate. In view of these criticisms, the Government of India had appointed the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of the Scheduled Castes to examine, **inter-alia,** the problem of untouchability, vis-a-vis, the working of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and to make recommendations to the Government for amendments to the Act. The Committee submitted its Report in January, 1969, and made some recommendations for the amendment of the Act. The object of the Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha was to give effect to some of the recommendations made by the said Committee.

Report of the Joint Committee on the Untouchability (Offences) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1972

4.2 In the Bill a number of amendments have been proposed to the Untouchability (Offences) Act. During discussions on this Bill in the Lok Sabha, it was decided* to refer it to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Report of the Joint Committee has been submitted on 22nd February, 1974. The following important amendments to the Untouchability (Offences) Act, have been proposed by the Joint Committee in their Report and in the amending Bill:—

(i) The Joint Committee has suggested that the title of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, should be changed to "The Protection of Civil Rights Act". This suggestion has been made by the Joint Committee because in their view "by reason of the abolition of 'untouchability' certain rights are conferred on those who are subjected to the disability of 'untouchability' and, therefore, the law should mainly concern itself to protect those rights".

(ii) The Joint Committee has recommended " that where the offences are committed against a person as a reprisal for the exercise by such person of any right accruing to him on account of the abolition of 'untouchability' the minimum punishment should be imprisonment for a term which should not be less than two years to which fine should also be added, subject, however, to the condition that the offence itself is punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding two years". This clause has been suggested by the Committee as "there are instances where, out of revenge for having exercised their rights accruing by reason of abolition of untouchability under article 17 of the Constitution, many persons have been subjected to violence. Such offences are no doubt, punishable under the Indian Penal Code, but that Code does not prescribe any minimum punishment".

(iii) There are some sections in the Untouchability (Offences) Act, which prescribe punishment for untouchability offences. The punishments prescribed for the first offence under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, and those proposed by the Joint Committee are shown in the following table:—

Provisions under the Act.	As proposed by the Joint Committee
Six months imprisonment or fine upto Rs. 500/- or both	Imprisonment not less than one month but upto six months and also fine not less than Rs. 100/- but upto Rs. 500/-.

(iv) It is prescribed under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, that on every subsequent conviction the offender shall be punishable with both imprisonment and fine (limit not specified). In the amending Bill, for second and third offences and subsequent offences the provision for punishment has been made as follows:—

(a) For second offence, imprisonment not less than six months but upto one year and also fine not less than Rs. 200 but upto Rs. 500.

(b) For third and subsequent offences, imprisonment not less than a year but upto

*The motion for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee was moved in Lok Sabha on the 30th May, 1972 and was adopted.

two years and fine not less than Rs. 500 but upto Rs. 1000.

(v) The Joint Committee has suggested that "all offences under the Act other than those for which a minimum punishment exceeding three months has been provided, may be tried summarily by a Magistrate of the First Class in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure".

(vi) The Joint Committee has incorporated a new section in the Untouchability (Offences) Act, to enable the Central and State Government to take necessary measures for ensuring that the rights arising from the abolition of untouchability are made available to and are availed of by the persons subjected to any disability arising out of untouchability, subject to such rules as the Central Government may make in this behalf. The Committee has further suggested for incorporation in the Act itself a provision that such measures may include the provision of adequate facilities including legal aid, appointment of officers for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions under the Act, setting up of special courts for trials, setting up of committees at such appropriate levels as the State Government may think fit to assist the Government in formulating or implementing such measures, periodic survey of the working of the provisions of the Act, indentification of areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability and adoption of remedial measures taken by the Central/State Governments.

(vii) The Joint Committee has incorporated in the amendment Bill, a provision under which "the Central Government shall place a copy of the report on the measures taken by itself and by the State Governments under the Act, on the Table of each House of Parliament, every year by which implementation of the Act comes up for scrutiny by Parliament".

(viii) The Joint Committee has incorporated a new clause under which "a public servant who shows any negligence in the investigation of any offence under the Act should be punishable as an abettor. Similarly, appointing authorities which show negligence in giving effect to the orders of the Government with regard to the reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes shall be punishable as abettors".

(ix) Under Section 3 of the Act, prevention on the ground of untouchability of a person "from entering any place of public worship which is open to other persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof" is a punishable offence. According to the Joint Committee, "the effect of this provision is that if the person concerned did not belong to same religious denomination as the person preventing his entry, such prevention of entry into a denominational place of public worship will not be an offence". The Committee, therefore, felt that "subject to the provisions of article 26 of the Constitution, places of public worship of any particular religion should be open to all persons belonging to the same religion. The Committee has, therefore, suggested the omissoin of the words 'or belonging to the same religious denomination' from clauses (a) and (b) of Section 3 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act.

(x) Under clause (iii) of Section 4 of the Act, prevention on the ground of untouchability, of a person from practising "any profession or carrying on of any occupation, trade or business", is a punishable offence. The Committee felt "that the cases of discrimination against the Scheduled Castes with regard to employment on the ground of untouchability will not be covered unless this Section is amended". The Committee has, therefore, suggested the addition of the words "or employment in any job" in this clause to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes in regard to employment.

(xi) The Joint Committee has incorporated a new clause under which "any person who unlawfully compels another person to do any scavenging or sweeping or to remove any carcass or to flay any animal or to remove the umbilical cord or to do any other job of similar nature on the ground of untouchability may be punished with imprisonment for a term which should not be less than three months and not more than six months and also with fine which should not be less than one hundred rupees and not more than five hundred rupees".

(xii) The present Act allows every offence to be compounded with the permission of the court. This is a serious loophole in bringing offenders to book and in the amending Bill this provision has been deleted.

(xiii) The Elayaperumal Committee had, **inter-alia** suggested that any one found guilty of an offence under Sections 3—7 and 11 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, should be disqualified from contesting election to the Central or State Legislatures. This proposal has been accepted and in the amending Bill, it has been proposed to amend Section 8 of the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951, to provide that conviction of an offence under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, will be disqualification from contesting election to the Central and State Legislatures.

(xiv) Difficulties have been caused by religious leaders offering justification for the practice of untouchability on the basis of Shastras. At present, only incitement or encouragement to the practice of untouchability is an

offence under Section 7(i) (c) of the Act. In the amending Bill, another explanation has been added to Section 7 which provides that "a person shall be deemed to incite or encourage another person to practise "untouchability" if he justifies whether on historical, philosophical or religious grounds, the practice, by such other person, of "untouchability". The Joint Committee felt "that for the purpose of clause (c) of section 7, a person should be deemed to incite or encourage the practice of untouchability (i) if he directly or indirectly preaches untouchability or its practice in any form, or (ii) if he justifies, whether on historical, philosophical or religious grounds or on the ground of any tradition of the caste system or on any other ground, the practice of untouchability in any form."

(xv) Section 2 (d) of the Act defines a place of public worship as follows :—

"'Place of public worship' means a place, by whatever name known, which is used as a place of public religious worship or which is dedicated generally to, or is used generally by, persons professing any religion or belonging to any religious denomination or any section thereof, for the performance of any religious service, or for offering prayers therein; and includes all lands and subsidiary shrines appurtenant or attached to any such place."

The Elayaperumal Committee had observed that admittance of members of Scheduled Castes to places of public worship should not depend upon the title or ownership of the temple, lest the plea of the temple being private be used only to deny the privilege of worship to the members of the Scheduled Castes by an orthodox owner or 'pujari' who as a matter of practice permits all persons professing the Hindu religion to offer prayers and worship the deities.

In the amending Bill the following amendment has been proposed to extend the scope of the expression 'place of public worship' so as to include privately owned temples which are in fact allowed to be used as places of public worship as follows:

"A privately owned place of worship which is, in fact, allowed by the owner thereof to be used as a place of public religious worship; but does not include any land or subsidiary shrine appurtenant or attached to such privately owned place of worship unless such land or subsidiary shrine is allowed by the owner thereof to be used as a place of public religious worship."

The Joint Committee "have amended clause (d) to make it clear that where land or subsidiary shrines, appurtenant to privately- owned places of worship, are open to the general public, admission thereto cannot be denied to any person on the ground of "untouchability".

4.3 **It is hoped that the Report of the Joint Committee would be discussed soon by Parliament and the Untouchability (Offences) Act, suitably amended to help in the early eradication of untouchability in all parts of the country.**

Criminal Procedure Act, 1973

4.4 Clause 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, 1973, which received the assent of the President on the 25th January, 1974, includes certain new categories of persons who could be booked for purposes of executing a bond for good behaviour. It has been provided that a Judicial Magistrate is empowered to require a habitual offender under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for a period, not exceeding three years. This is a good provision as those who habitually commit offences of an anti-social nature deserve even greater control than persons who habitually commit offences like theft.

Cases registered under Untouchability (Offences) Act

4.5 The number of cases registered under the Unuchability (Offences) Act, 1955 from 1955 to 1971 may be seen in statement No.1 of Appendix XXVIII. Statement No.2 of this Appendix indicates the number of cases registered under the Act during the year 1971 and the number of cases in which conviction took place. **The number of cases registered does not indicate the extent of the practice of untouchability which pervades in various forms in many parts of the country. The small number of convictions indicates the loopholes in the Act which, it is hoped, would be eliminated after the Act is amended on the lines recommended by the Joint Committee.**

Steps taken by State Governments for effective implementation of Untouchability (Offences) Act.

4.6 Some State Governments have constituted committees for effective implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and the available information in this regard may be seen at Appendix XXIX. Some of the State Governments like MAHARASHTRA and GUJARAT have taken a number of other important steps for effective implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act. In MAHARASHTRA, in the light of the recommendations made by the State level Committee the following steps have been taken:

(i) The State High Court has issued orders to the judicial Magistrates to dispose of the cases filed under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, as expeditiously as possible by giving short adjournments if and when necessary.

(ii) The Law and Judiciary Department has issued necessary instructions to Judicial Magistrates to supply copies of judgements

to the Director of Social Welfare, free of charge, when required.

(iii) The Revenue and Forest Departments have issued necessary instructions to include the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, in the existing syllabi for the Revenue and Forest Services examinations.

(iv) The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, has been included in the syllabi for training of Police Officers.

The above instructions issued by the Maharashtra High Court and the concerned departments of the State Government were brought to the notice of all other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Reply received from the Government of TRIPURA indicates that the Branch of the High Court at Agartala has issued orders to all District Magistrates and District and Sessions Judge, Tripura to dispose of the cases filed under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, as expeditiously as possible with due discretion. The Government of TAMIL NADU has also requested the Registrar High Court to consider the desirability of issuing similar instructions to the Judicial Magistrates in the State as done by the Maharashtra High Court. In this connection, it may be pointed out that no case under Untouchability (Offences) Act was registered in TRIPURA during the year 1971. Replies from the other State Governments are still awaited. **It is recommended that the remaining State Governments should consider the instructions issued by the Maharashtra High Court for effective implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, and for including the Act, in the syllabi of training of officers for various wings of the Government.**

4.7 The MAHARASHTRA Government had also constituted four Committees at the Divisional Level one each for Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad and Nagpur Divisions. These Committees were to enquire into and only for the purposes of the allegations of breaches of provisions of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, in cases where enquiries to the Committees were specifically entrusted by the Government and not in respect of each and every allegation that appeared in the Press or made by any one or was anonimous The Committees were also to go into such complaints as were entrusted specifically to them by the Government on the basis of the complaints, press-reports or other reports that might come up to the notice of the Government. The members of the Committees visited the places concerned, made enquiries and submitted reports to the Government about the truth or otherwise of the complaints and the Government on examination of the reports submitted by the Divisional Committees gave such directions to the Police or District Magistrates as were deemed fit. Recently the State Government has constituted District Level Committees (Dakshita Committees) under the Chairmanship of the District Collector. The Committees have replaced the former Division Level Committees.

4.8 In GUJARAT, in the District Panchayats, there are Social welfare Committees which coordinate and carry out the welfare programme and the programme regarding the removal of untouchability in Panchayat areas. Water Works Samities, consisting of the Chairman of the Social welfare Sub-Committee or the President of the District Panchayat, a Harijan M.L.A. and the District Social Welfare Officer, have also been constituted in each district Panchayat, which visit the various water works in their respective districts and verify as to whether any discrimination is observed by caste Hindus in regard to fetching water by Harijans from the public water taps. In case of its existence, the concerned Panchayat is compelled to remove the same, failing which suitable steps to the extent of stoppage of Government grants to the Gram Panchayat concerned are taken. In the District Police Advisory Committees, a Harijan member recommended by the District Panchayat is appointed as a member of the Committee to attend to the cases of harassment when discussed in the Committee. The Deputy Superintendents of Police have also been instructed to carry out surprise checks of the places like hotels, lodges and hair dressing saloons where the Harijans are not entertained. It is also the responsibility of the Deputy Superintendents of Police and the concerned Collectors to launch prosecutions in the cases of hotels, restaurants, etc. and other public places where untouchability is observed and take executive or legal action as warranted in each case. A note of the work done by the Deputy Superintendents of Police and the Collectors, in connection with the protection and welfare of Harijans, Adivasis and Other Backward Classes is specially made in their annual confidential reports.

4.9 The Government of ANDHRA PRADESH have constituted a separate cell in the C.I.D. to deal exclusively with offenders who practise untouchability. The State Government has also set up a State level Committee for ensuring effective implementation of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, under the Chairmanship of the Secretary to Government, Social Welfare Department. This Committee reviews the cases booked by the concerned Collectorates under the above Act by obtaining progress reports from the Collectors and takes suitable remedial measures for proper implementation of the Act. At District level the Collectors are reviewing the cases with the cooperation of the Superintendents of Police.

4.10 The State Government of ANDHRA PRADESH have made administrative arrangements at the State and district levels to look into the grievances of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the State level, there is a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with official and non-official members and at the District level, similar committees under the Charimanship of the Collectors with official and non-official members have also been constituted. The functions of the District level Committees are as follows:—

1. To review the enforcement of the provisions under the Untouchability (Offences) Act.
2. To review the enforcement of the provisions relating to reservations for the weaker sections; and

3. To advise the District Development Administration regarding the welfare and development programmes relating to weaker sections.

The State Level Committee guides and reviews the work of the District Level Committee and advises the Government on matters relating to welfare measures in respect of weaker sections. The State Government has also appointed a Publicity and Cultural Officer for propagating against the evils of untouchability and for undertaking tours in the entire State and for arranging social gatherings and film shows in rural and urban areas for enlightening the public about the evils of untouchability. Many books written on eradication of untouchability are also distributed to social welfare institutions and public.

4.11 The Government of KARNATAKA have issued instructions to treat the offences registered under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, as grave crimes. Also Subordinate Police Officers have been instructed to visit Harijan colonies frequently and enquire into their welfare and take legal action even **suo-motu** wherever harassment is noticed. The grievances of Harijans are attended to on 'Top-Priority' basis. In the State Police Department, each Station House Officer has been instructed to prepare a list of Harijan Colonies in his jurisdiction with the names of the Harijan leaders. The Head Constables or Constables deputed on village duty, are specifically told to visit the Harijan colonies within their beats, contact the leaders and make enquiries, if they have any complaint to make under the Act either by themselves or on behalf of their Harijan brethern. On their return, their beat books are checked by the Station House Officer and then an entry in the Station House Diary is made.

4.12 The Government of KERALA have issued special instructions to Police Officers of all ranks to give special attention to complaints received from members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to give due protection to the members of the weaker sections of the society.

Police Squads

4.13 The Governments of TAMIL NADU and KERALA have constituted Special Police Squads to eradicate the practice of untouchability effectively. A Special Police Squad with a strength of one Inspector of Police, one Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and two police Constables has been constituted by the Government of KERALA with effect from 2-12-1972 for the Kasaragod Taluk where the prevalence of untouchability is in acute form. This squad has done some good work in this direction due to the untiring efforts of Swami Anand Thirth, a Social Worker of Harijan Sevak Sangh working in that area.

4.14 The Government of TAMIL NADU have constituted Mobile Police Squads, each with a staff of one Inspector of Police, one Sub-Inspector and two Head Constables and two police Constables in each of the districts of Coimbatore, Madurai, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli to guard against the physical violence and atocities against the members of Scheduled Castes by other communities in rural areas. According to the information available, these squads registered 1,423 cases during the period January, 1972 upto March, 1973 and in 671 cases the offenders were convicted. The details about the disposal of these cases may be seen at Appendix XXX. **It is felt that one of the surest ways of eradicating untouchability is to constitute Mobile Police Squads which detect cases of social disabilities on their own and prosecute the offenders. It is hoped that under the special provisions proposed to be made in the Fifth Five Year Plan, it will be possible to set up Special Police Cells at the State and District levels to undertake prompt enquiries into all complaints involving offences against the members of Scheduled Castes and to initiate action into cases of untouchability according to law.**

Inter-Caste Marriages

4.15 Inter-Caste marriages between the Scheduled Castes and Caste Hindus are encouraged by many State Governments. A Seminar on Social Reforms was held in the year 1972, at Hyderabad which recommended that a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe marrying a member of any other caste should be given a cash incentive of Rs. 2,500 and all other inter-caste married couples Rs. 1,500. The Seminar also suggested establishment of protection homes for those inter-caste married couples who were subjected to all sort of harassment before, after and during the marriage. It was also recommended that inter-caste married couples should be given preference in the matter of recruitment, allotment of land, house-sites, etc.

4.16 The Government of GUJARAT gives financial assistance of Rs. 500 per couple for celebrating inter-caste marriages between Caste Hindus and Harijans. Out of this assistance, a sum of Rs. 100 is to meet the cost of holding reception for the couple, a gift of Rs. 200 to the couple in the shape of small savings Certificates and Rs. 200 in cash for purchase of utensils etc. The Government of KERALA gives a monetary grant not exceeding Rs. 500 to persons placed under hard circumstances due to inter-caste marriages, whose annual income, from all sources, does not exceed Rs. 1,800 per annum. The assistance given under the scheme is to be utilised for starting some business or purchase of land/agricultural implements or for construction of a house or for any capital investment from which the beneficiaries could derive recurring income for their maintenance.

4.17 The Government of MAHARASHTRA has fixed a ceiling of Rs. 300 on the expenditure for each marriage where the bridegroom is a Harijan and the bride a Caste Hindu and Rs 200 in cases where the bridegroom is a caste Hindu and the bride a Harijan under its scheme for giving encouragement to inter-caste marriages. This amount is for meeting expenditure both on reception and financial assistance to the married couple.

4.18 The Government of TAMIL NADU have also initiated a scheme to provide 3 cents of house-site for each inter-caste married couple in an area already acquired for house-sites for Harijans, subject to the condition that the inter-caste married couple does not already own a house-site and also that the couple does not resort to dissolution of the marriage after the assignment is made. The Government also grants interest-free loans to the inter-caste couples and application for grant of such loans is entertained either from the husband or from the wife, who belongs to a Scheduled Caste. The State Government are also awarding Gold Medals (1½ sovereigns) to such couples who contract such inter-caste marriages. So far, the State Government have awarded 48, 35, 65 and 20 Gold Medals for the inter-caste marriages contracted during the years 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 respectively. A certificate of appreciation is also given to them.

4.19 The Governments of BIHAR and KARNATAKA are considering suitable schemes for giving financial assistance and other concessions to such couples.

4.20 **Inter-caste marriages between the Scheduled Castes and caste-Hindus should be encouraged by the State Govrnments in all possible ways. If such marriages take place in large number in our society, it would strike at the very roots of the problems of casteism and untouchability. Some of the steps taken by the State Governments of GUJARAT, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA and TAMIL NADU in this regard are commendable, but there is need to further encourage the inter-caste married couples by assuring them that their children would get free education at all stages regardless of the income of the family. At the same time, it is necessary that inter-caste married couples should be given preference in the matter of recruitment to Government posts, allotment of land, house sites and houses so that these symbols of a casteless society are given due recognition by the nation.**

Work done by the Central Government for the removal of untouchability

4.21 Appendix XXXI gives information regarding the work done by the various media of Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the period under Report. The Central Government also gives grants to the non-official agencies for appointment of propaganda workers for removal of untouchability and the work done in this regard may be seen in the Chapter relating to non-official agencies.

Surveys conducted on the prevalence of untouchability

4.22 Following surveys/studies were undertaken in different parts of the country by the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as various other organisations :—

1. Practice of untouchability in police messes in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
2. Employment of Scheduled Castes in Gita Press, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh.
3. Practice of untouchability in Hewett Hostel, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh.
4. Practice of untouchability in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti, Uttar Pradesh.
5. Practice of untouchability in Varanasi district, Uttar Pradesh.
6. Employment of Scheduled Castes in the two Textile Mills in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
7. Practice of untouchability in Jamnagar and Rajkot districts, Gujarat.
8. Water facilities for the untouchables in rural Gujarat.
9. Practice of untouchability in the districts of Bikaner, Churu, Sikar and Jhunjhunu of Rajasthan.
10. Practice of untouchability in the Mahasu, Mandi, Kulu, Simla and Kangra districts, Himachal Pradesh.
11. Practice of untouchability in Chapra and Bhagalpur districts, Bihar.
12. Practice of untouchability in the districts of Poona and Parbhani, Maharashtra.
13. Practice of untouchability in Indore and Satna districts, Madhya Pradesh.
14. Practice of untouchability in district Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh.
15. Practice of untouchability in Ludhiana and Amritsar districts, Punjab.

4.23 Brief position regarding the practice of untouchability based on the information given in the above mentioned studies has been discussed under the following eight heads:—

I. Untouchability observed in police messes.

II. Discrimination observed in the matter of employment.

III. Practice of untouchability in educational institutions.

IV. Untouchability observed in the matter of obtaining drinking water supply.

V. Untouchability observed at the places of worship.

VI. Untouchability observed in the meetings of the Gram Panchayats.

VII. Untouchability observed at tea shops/restaurants, etc.

VIII. Discrimination observed in the matter of getting services of barbers, etc.

I. Untouchability in Police Messes

The Study conducted in UTTAR PRADESH and BIHAR showed that untouchability was observed in

the police messes of Gorakhpur and Basti districts in UTTAR PRADESH and also at the police messes at Daltonganj (district Palamau) and Chaibasa (district Singhbhum) in BIHAR. At Gorakhpur, the constables belonging to Scheduled Castes were not allowed to enter the dining-hall because the constables belonging to higher castes objected to this. At Basti separate places had been provided in the dining-hall for the use of constables belonging to Scheduled Castes.

The police authorities to whom this matter was referred to, denied the existence of these practices, but at the same time issued a circular letter to all police authorities for avoidance of such practices. At Daltongaj and Chaibasa it was found that separate kitchens were functioning on caste basis. The authorities concerned justified this arrangement on the plea of 'convenience' and not because of the practice of untouchability.

It is felt that if senior police officers had taken interest in the matter, the running of separate kitchens on caste basis and discrimination in sitting arrangements in the dining-hall would have disappeared long back. The police authorities in all States and Union Territories should ensure that in the Police lines there is only one common kitchen from which every one is served meals and there is no restriction in regard to the sitting arrangements.

II. Discrimination observed in the matter of employment

At the time of visit to the Gita Press, Gorakhpur, it was observed that about 350 persons were employed on various types of jobs, but none of them belonged to Scheduled Castes. It was understood that this was due to the fear that as the main object of the Press was to publish religious materials their clientele might react unfavourably if the Scheduled Caste persons were employed.

The study undertaken in two Textile Mills (Calico Mills and the Arvind Mills) in Ahmedabad revealed that except for the common water taps, untouchability was observed in various other activities. The Scheduled Caste persons were not served eatables in the canteens in plates. Separate cups had been provided for person belonging to Scheduled Castes and they could not sit on the tables used by persons belonging to other castes. It was also observed that the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were generally not employed in the weaving departments of the mills because in the process of the work, the workers were required to suck thread from the shuttles and for this job only workers belonging to high caste were employed. It was also observed that the Scheduled Caste persons also observed untouchability against the persons belonging to Bhangi community. The **State Government of Gujarat and the Trade Unions of the workers should take up the question of employment of Scheduled Castes in the weaving departments in all textile mills in the State. A large number of sick textile mills have been taken over by the Central Government and a beginning could be made in these mills by employment of Scheduled Caste workers in the weaving departments.**

III. Practice of Untouchability in Educational Institutions

In most of the schools in Jamnagar and Rajkot districts of GUJARAT State, no arrangements had been made for drinking water for students and they had to go to their homes for this purpose. In one school in Sikar district in RAJASTHAN, it was noticed that the Scheduled Caste students were served water by others. Out of 8 schools visited in the villages of Mahasu, Mandi and Kulu districts of HIMACHAL PRADESH, no discrimination was reported in two schools. In three schools pitchers/buckets were kept for storing drinking water and in two schools the Scheduled Caste students were not allowed to touch the buckets/pitchers kept for the purpose. In one of the schools no arrangement existed for storing water and it was understood that the teachers only asked the caste Hindu students to fetch water for them and this was ascribed to their strong caste feelings. It was also learnt that in some schools no arrangements had been made for storing drinking water only because of the intention of avoiding criticism of the charge of discrimination. In the villages of Kangra and Simla districts of the same State no untouchability was found to be practised in educational institutions. All the sampled informants of the 6 villages of Ludhiana and Amritsar district of PUNJAB reported that the students belonging to Scheduled Castes had free access in the matter of admission, use of drinking water sources and seating arrangements in the schools. In Hiraundi village of Satna district, MADHYA PRADESH there was a Government Middle School run by the State Education Department and 6 teachers had been employed out of whom only one teacher belonged to Scheduled Caste. It was observed that the Scheduled Caste teacher had to wash his cup after taking tea while the used cups of high caste teachers were washed by the peon of the school. A Research Team from this Office visited Hewett Hostel, Khurja and A. C. College, Lakhoti, district Bulandshahar, UTTAR PRADESH and found that the authorities had not been able to bring close intermingling between the Scheduled Caste students and others. Though in the Hewett Hostel out of a total number of 62 hostellers, 39 belonged to Scheduled Castes and the remaining 23 were caste Hindus, only the students belonging to Scheduled Castes took food prepared in the hostel messes and the students belonging to high castes took their food outside. Though there were two other hostels besides the one under reference, no student belonging to Scheduled Castes had been admitted to these two. In the hostel attached to A. C. College, Lakhoti, district Bulandshahar, UTTAR PRADESH only one student out of a total number of 75 hostellers belonged to Scheduled Caste and he could not take food alongwith others in the hostel mess. In the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in UTTAR PRADESH, it was found that untouchability was practised in various ways in educational institutions. At most of the places the students belonging to Scheduled Castes were not allowed to make use of common tumblers kept for drinking water. At some places the scheduled Caste teachers were keeping separate tumblers for their own use. In the villages of Varanasi district of UTTAR PRADESH it was observed that the schools located in the backward regions of the

district did not accord equal treatment to the Scheduled Caste students.

IV. Untouchability observed in the matter of obtaining drinking water supply.

In some of the villages in the desert districts of **Rajasthan** where there is acute shortage of potable water, a unique method of drawing water from the wells has been in vogue. However, untouchability in the use of drawing water from the wells and its distribution is observed in these areas. In 1965, the then field office of this Organisation at Jaipur had undertaken a survey in 10 villages in the districts of Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu and Sikar, to study the practice of untouchability in the drawing and distribution of drinking water from the wells. As the water level is very low in these areas, animal power is utilised for drawing water from the wells. Invariably a high caste person is entrusted with the job of drawing water, who is paid wages by all the villagers including Scheduled Castes.

The system of storing and distributing drinking water is popularly known as **gharohi** or **Dhapdy** system. Under this system, **gharohis** or small tanks are constructed on one side or sometimes on both the sides of the well at various levels for storing water drawn directly from the well. This device facilitates the drawing of more water at a time and also saves human labour. Generally the wells having **gharohis** have a raised platform extending from 18′ to 15′ in length, and 8′ to 10′ in breadth. The raised platform is constructed at a height of about 4′ from ground level. The water drawn from the well is emptied on the **chat** the normal size of which is 2′ in breadth and 3′ in length. The **chats** are so designed that the water received from one end flows easily to the **gharohis** constructed on other side. The size of **gharohis** is not uniform at all the places. Ordinarily the **gharohi** has an area of 6 Sq. feet and depth of 2½′. Adjacent to the **gharohis** built on the platform of the well, there is a reservoir known as **khota.** This **khota** is ordinarily 7′ to 10′ long and 2′ to 2½′ broad. The water stored in the reservoir is passed on to the cattle pond locally known as **kheli.**

It was observed in the study conducted in 1965 that the number of **gharohis** depended on the caste composition and caste consciousness among the villagers. Persons of different castes who treat each other on the level of equality share **gharohis** between themselves. However, the **gharohis** meant for Scheduled Caste persons are separate and constructed at a lower level to the **gharohis** used by high caste persons and are adjacent to the cattle pond. The following suggestions were made in that study:—

1. The **gharohis** of Scheduled Caste persons should be built on the raised platform of the well so that the **gharohis** of Scheduled Caste person may not be polluted by cattle etc.
2. Punitive action in the form of fine should be imposed on the persons indulging in the practice of untouchability.
3. Social workers should be appointed in the villages for doing intensive propaganda against the practice of untouchability in the matter of availability of drinking water to the Scheduled Castes.
4. The District Social Welfare Officers should be vigilant to ensure that Scheduled Caste persons were not subjected to untouchability in securing drinking water from the wells and persuade the high caste villagers to give up this sort of discrimination against the Scheduled Castes.
5. Before sanctioning grants for construction of new wells, it should be ensured that the wells were open to persons of all castes living in the village.

Consequent on the suggestions made above, the Government of Rajasthan issued the following instructions in 1967:—

1. The implementing authorities should see that in future no Government Department, Panchayat Samiti, Municipal Committee, etc. aided by the Government raised separate **gharohis** for different castes out of the grant received from Government. The earlier **gharohis** should be destroyed, as far as possible.
2. There should be a notice board indicating that a particular well was a public well and all the persons irrespective of their castes have equal rights to take water.
3. The Panchayat Samitis, local bodies or aided institutions not following the above instructions would not be entitled for any Government aid or grant for digging and construction of wells.

A repeat survey was conducted in July-August, 1973 in 8* villages covered in the 1965 survey as well as in 2 more villages.

The following facts emerged from this survey:—

1. Out of the 10 villages surveyed, in 6 villages Water Works Department had energised wells and drinking water was being supplied at fixed hours to all the villagers. The programme of energisation of wells had been taken up in the villages of Rasisar (District Bikaner), Somalsar (District Bikaner), Ghantel (District Churu), Jeeni (District Jhunjhunu), Seva (District Sikar) and Singhasan (District Sikar).

Sl.No.	Village	Tehsil	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Rasisar	Nokha	Bikaner
2.	Somalsar	"	"
3.	Gazsar	Churu	Churu
4.	Ghantel	"	"
5.	Devroad	Chirwa	Jhunjhunu

*Villages indicated from S. Nos. 1 to 8 were covered in both the surveys and villages indicated at S. Nos. 9 and 10 were studied for the first time.

Sl No.	Village	Tehsil	District
1	2	3	4
6.	Jeeni	,,	,,
7.	Chailasi	Sikar	Sikar
8.	Seva	,,	,,
9.	Singhasan	,,	,,
10.	Somansi	Churu	Churu

2. In the villages of Rasisar and Somalsar the **gharohis** which existed earlier had been levelled up. In the villages of Ghantel, Jeeni and Seva, in spite of the existence of some **gharohis,** the use of the same had been completely discarded by the villagers. It was only in Singhasan village where two **gharohis** constructed on the platform of the well operated by power, were still occasionally used by caste Hindus.

3. Out of 6 wells where energisation work had been done, separate taps for Scheduled Caste persons existed in the villages of Rasisar, Somalsar, Jeeni, Seva and Singhasan. In Ghantel village though separate taps had been provided for Scheduled Caste persons, the villagers were not rigid about the use of the taps and this was confirmed from the Scheduled Caste persons belonging to that village. The reason for this was understood to be the fact that all the taps on the well had been provided by a caste Hindu person at his own expense by way of charity for the poorer people of the village.

4. Practice of untouchability through separate **gharohis** was perpetuating in the same old manner in the villages of Gazsar and Chailasi. Similarly in the village of Somansi (not covered earlier), separate caste-wise **gharohis** were in active use. Devroad was the only village where **gharohis** were not being made use of to perpetuate the evil of untouchability and the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were at liberty to make use of any of the **gharohis** existing on the well. Similar observation was made by the Study Team in respect of this village, which studied this system in 1965.

5. In Rasisar village, Scheduled Caste persons were not allowed to make use of wells used by caste Hindus. In this village there was also one Pioghar, where persons belonging to high castes were allowed to take water by themselves, but the Scheduled Caste persons were served water by others. There were separate wells for Scheduled Castes in the villages of Gazsar, Somansi and Chailasi, and from other wells either they could take water from their own **gharohis** or by making use of their exclusive taps.

6. Whenever there was scarcity of water or power breakdown the Scheduled Caste persons found it very difficult to secure drinking water and were forced to pay heavy charges for getting drinking water.

7. No cases of untouchability under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 were registered in the villages for discrimination against Scheduled Castes in matter of securing drinking water.

8. In villages where water was still being drawn by the old method, **gharohi** system prevailed with separate **gharohis** for Scheduled Castes.

9. No board indicating that the wells were open to all persons regardless of caste were put up on the wells.

It would thus be seen that no efforts were made ed that the public wells which were nearer to Scheissued by the State Government in 1967, for putting up a stop to the humiliating practice of separate **gharohis** for Scheduled Castes and even after energising the wells in 6 villages, separate taps had been provided for Scheduled Castes in five of these villages.

At Chapra and Bhagalpur in BIHAR, it was observed that the public wells which were nearer to Scheduled Caste localities were used by caste Hindus and the Scheduled Caste persons could draw water only after caste Hindus had taken the water. It was also observed that many Scheduled Caste communities like the Chamars, Dhobies, Pasies, etc., observed untouchability with the persons belonging to communities like Dom and Mehtar. The study undertaken in the districts of Jamnagar and Rajkot in GUJARAT State revealed that in one village of Jamnagar the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes could not use common taps. The persons belonging to Bhangi community were found using water of irrigation wells because their own tap had become unserviceable. In the other few villages in the district of Rajkot, the Scheduled Caste persons were not allowed to touch taps intended for persons belonging to other communities. Further in a village in Junagarh district, it was observed that the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes could draw water from a separate well meant for their own caste people only. The Centre for the Regional Development Studies located at Surat in Gujarat conducted a study in 69 villages in all the districts of the State and it was found that in 7 per cent of villages, the Scheduled Castes and caste Hindus took water from the same source. In 19 per cent villages Scheduled Castes and others took water from the same source, but some restrictions were placed on Scheduled Caste persons. In 64 per cent of villages the source of water was separate for the Scheduled Castes and others and in 10 per cent of villages there was no regular source of water supply for the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and they were at the mercy of the caste Hindus. In the districts of Mahasu, Mandi and Kulu in HIMACHAL PRADESH, it was found that the Scheduled Caste persons had to wait till the high caste persons had drawn water from the **Khul** or steram. The Scheduled Caste persons were also not allowed to touch the pots of the high caste persons. No untouchability was found to be practised in this regard in the villages of Simla and Kangra districts. It was found in one village of Parbhani district of MAHARASHTRA that neither the Mahars were allowed to take water from the well of the Marathas nor the Mahars allowed Mangs to use their

well. In another village of this district, it was found that the Marathas, Mahras, etc., took water from separate wells and in yet another village it was noticed that there was acute scarcity of water in the Harijan Basti though there were 5 good quality wells in the localities of caste Hindus, but the Scheduled Caste persons were not allowed to make use of these. In the few villages of Indore district of MADHYA PRADESH it was observed that untouchability was practised acute form at the places where wells happened to be the only source of drinking water supply and the magnitude of untouchability was less where the rivers were the source of water supply. In the 3 villages of Satna district, the main source of drinking water was wells. In one village the Scheduled Castes were not allowed to draw water from the wells in the high caste localities. In another village there was only one well for the use of all the communities of the villages, but Harijans were prohibited from drawing water simultaneously with high caste persons. In the third village of Satna district, the Scheduled Caste persons stated that they were having their separate wells in their own localities and had this not been the case they would not have been allowed to draw water from the wells in the localities of high caste persons. In the 6 villages of Ludhiana and Amritsar districts of PUNJAB, it was found that the Scheduled Caste persons had free access to the available sources of drinking water. However, some Scheduled Caste informants reported that at times orthodox caste Hindu women practised discrimination against the Scheduled Caste persons in respect of drawing water from wells. The study undertaken in the Varanasi district of UTTAR PRADESH showed that in Sonhul village separate drinking water wells had been provided for the use of Scheduled Caste persons by the Harijan and Social Welfare Department. But it was learnt that if ever the wells went dry, the Scheduled Caste persons were not allowed to take water from the wells used by the caste Hindus. In the two other villages of Baraipur and Bikaripur of Varanasi district also, it was observed that some restrictions had been placed on the Scheduled Caste person in the matter of making use of wells of caste Hindus. In Gorakhpur and Basti districts, it was found that the Scheduled Caste persons were having their separate wells in rural areas and wherever the sources of water happened to be the same, the Scheduled Caste persons could take water only after the caste Hindus had drawn water for themselves.

V. Untouchability observed at the places of worship

In the villages of Chapra and Bhagalpur districts of BIHAR, it was noticed that the Scheduled Caste persons could not enter inside the temples and go near the main deity. In case the Scheduled Caste persons wanted to perform some relegious ceremony, they could do so by paying cash to the temple priest for performing ceremony on their behalf. In some villages of Gaya district, it was noticed that the Scheduled Caste persons had their own deities nearby in the vicinity of their villages and avoided going to the places of worship used by caste Hindus. The studies undertaken in the districts of Jamnagar and Rajkot in GUJARAT revealed that either the Scheduled Caste persons were not allowed entry in the temples or they themselves did not go there. In the 13 villages of Mandi. Mahasu and kulu districts of HIMACHAL PRADESH it was observed that the Scheduled Caste persons were not allowed to enter into temples in all the villages. It was also noticed that the Scheduled Caste persons were also somewhat frightened and they did not want to incur the displeasure of the deity by entering the places of worship. In the 6 villages surveyed in Simla and Kangra districts, it was found that there were temples in 5 villages and in 3 villages the Scheduled Caste persons could have the **darshan** of the deity from a distance only. In some villages of Kangra district, offerings from Scheduled Caste persons were accepted in fruit and coins only. Cooked food-stuffs were not accepted from the Scheduled Caste persons because of the belief that its acceptance would pollute deities. Similarly in some villages of Poona district of MAHARASHTRA State it was noticed that the persons belonging to Mang and Chambhar communuities used to have a **darshan** of the deity from outside the temples, but subsequently relaxations had been given to a cosiderable extent. Regarding Parbhani district, it was learnt that in one village even the wife of an officer of a high status belonging to Scheduled Caste was prevented from offering prayers by the priest of the temple. The survey conducted in the 3 villages of Satna district. MADHYA PRADESH showed that the Harijans did not have free entry into temples in their own villages but had free access to temples at pilgrim places like Chitrakoot, Ramban and Sarada Mandir. The services of Brahman priests were available to Harijans with some restrictions. **Katha** and **Puja** were performed outside the houses of Scheduled Caste persons. The priests did not accept eatables from Scheduled Caste persons and in village festivals, persons belonging to Chamar and Kumhar communities participated freely but Domars, Basors and Mehtars had to maintain distance from others. A survey undertaken in the 6 villages of Ludhiana and Amritsar districts of PUNJAB revealed that no discrimination was observed in the matter of entry of Scheduled Caste persons in Temples and Gurudwaras. However, all the religious functions were reported to be celebrated by Scheduled Caste communities and caste Hindus separately. Regarding 10 villages of Bikaner, Churu, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts of RAJASTHAN, it was noticed that the practice of untouchability was prevailing in almost all the temples in the surveyed villages. In the 3 villages of Varanasi district of UTTAR PRADESH it was observed that the Scheduled Caste persons were allowed entry in some temples only upto gate level and they could not go inside. They could offer cash, flowers, etc., by way of offerings to the deity and cooked food was not accepted from their hands. It was observed that in the rural areas in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti most of the Scheduled Caste persons were not allowed to enter into the places of worship. The persons belonging to Scheduled Castes wanted to avoid trouble and constructed their own separate temples. At one place the Scheduled Caste persons did make an attempt to enter the temple, but the caste Hindus obstructed their entry.

VI. Untouchability observed in the meetings of the Gram Panchayats

In the village of Chapra district, BIHAR it was found that a member belonging to Scheduled Caste was made to sit outside the room in the meetings of the Panchayat. In another village of this district it was noticed that whereas the other members of the Panchayat were sitting on a wooden bench, the member belonging to Scheduled Caste was sitting on the floor The member belonging to Scheduled Caste also stated that he was never informed about the meetings of the Panchayat. In Rajkot district of GUJARAT, it was learnt that though in the meetings of the Panchayats the members belonging to Scheduled Castes could sit along with other members, but separate cups were kept for serving tea to them. It was also understood that the other members of the Panchayat were served drinking water in tumblers, but Scheduled Caste members were denied this facility. In all the 6 villages of Kangra and Simla districts of HIMACHAL PRADESH the meetings of Panchayats were held in Panchayatghars and no discrimination was found to be observed against Scheduled Caste members. The Gram Panchayat of Kripalpur village, Satna District MADHYA PRADESH, had 2 members belonging to Scheduled Caste community out of a total number of 16 Members. However, no practice of untouchability was reported. In Hiraundi Gram Panchayat one Scheduled Caste person was a member of the Panchayat consisting of a total number of 14 members. It was observed that the member belonging to Scheduled Caste did not sit on the carpet where others used to sit and had to wash his cup whereas cups of the others were washed by the peons of the Gram Panchayat. In Berma Gram Panchayat, Patna District, there were 16 members out of whom 2 belonged to Scheduled Caste. It was found that the Scheduled Caste member sat at a distance from the other members and he was also required to wash his tumbler himself. The survey undertaken in the 6 villages of Ludhiana and Amritsar districts of PUNJAB revealed that in the Panchayat meetings no discrimination was observed against Scheduled Caste members. In two villages of Bikaner district, RAJASTHAN, it was noticed that untouchability was observed against the Scheduled Caste members of the Panchayat and they were asked to sit separately in the Panchayat meetings. Similarly in the 3 villages of Churu district in the same State, it was noticed that the Scheduled Caste members were asked to maintain distance from other members. In the Gorakhpur and Basti districts of UTTAR PRADESH, it was observed that the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were not given equal treatment in the activities of Panchayats and no importance was given to the suggestions made by them in the Panchayat meetings, drinking water was given to Scheduled Caste persons in separate tumblers. It was also understood that if during the course of the meetings the Panchayat members sat on cots, the members belonging to Scheduled Castes had to sit on the floor.

VII. Untouchability observed at Tea Shops Restaurants, etc.

In the districts of Chapra and Bhagalpur in Bihar, the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were not supplied tea and food in common utensils at the tea stalls and restaurants. The persons belonging to Dom and Mehtar communities were required to bring their own utensils. In the villages of Jamnagar and Rajkot districts of GUJARAT, it was found that separate cups were kept for the use of customers belonging to Scheduled Castes and they were required to wash these after use. In Kripalpur village of Satna district, MADHYA PRADESH, the persons belonging to Basor community informed that they had to wash the cups and saucers used by them at the tea stalls. In Berma village in the same district, the persons belonging to Basore and Mehtar communities were not allowed to enter the village shops and they were served from a distance and goods once sold were not accepted back from them. The persons belonging to Chamar community were allowed to enter shops but they could not touch the shopkeepers. The Scheduled Caste persons of this village stated that whenever they visited restaurants at Maihar and if their caste was known by the owners, they were required to wash their cups and saucers. The persons belonging to Mehtar community stated that they had to carry their own tumblers for taking tea from the restaurants and they were not allowed to enter these places. In one of the villages Bikaner district, RAJASTHAN, it was noticed that in the tea shop run by a caste Hindu, separate cups were kept for the Scheduled Caste persons and in another village of the same district it was found that separate utensils were kept for Scheduled Caste persons and they were also required to sit outside the tea stall. In one village each in Churu and Sikar districts, RAJASTHAN, it was gathered that the Scheduled Caste persons were not served tea at all and in another village in Churu district, it was found that the Scheduled Caste persons had to wash their utensils after use. In another village of Sikar district it was noticed that everybody irrespective of his caste was required to wash the glass made use of, but separate glass tumblers were kept for the use of persons belonging to Bhangi community. It was found that in tea stalls, restaurents, etc run in rural areas of Basti and Gorakhpur districts of UTTAR PRADESH, discrimination was practised against the Scheduled Caste persons. The persons belonging to the so called high castes were served in glass tumblers and earthen pots were kept for the use of Scheduled Caste persons.

VIII. Discrimination observed in the matter of getting services of barbers, etc.

In one village of Srikakulam district ANDHRA PRADESH it was noticed that the services of barbers were not available to the Scheduled Caste persons. In the 4 villages of Jamnagar district, GUJARAT, it was noticed that the services of barbers were not available to Scheduled Caste persons. Similar was the position in respect of 3 villages of Rajkot district and one village of Jamnagar district. It was found that in some of the villages of Mandi district, HIMACHAL PRADESH, the services of barbers were not available to Scheduled Caste persons. In one village in Simla district, the local barbers did not serve Balmikis. In Kripalpur village of Satna district of MADHYA PRADESH, it was found that the services of village barbers were freely available to all alike. Well-to-do persons

paid for their services in kind and the other paid in cash. In Hiraundi and Birma villages, the barbers served Scheduled Caste persons but took purificatory bath subsequently and washed their instruments before making use of the same for high caste persons. In the villages of Parbhani district, MAHARASHTRA State, it was observed that the services of village barbers were denied to the Scheduled Caste persons. In the 6 villages of Ludhiana and Amritsar districts of PUNJAB no restrictions were reported against the Scheduled Caste persons. In one village of Bikaner district, RAJASTHAN, it was noticed that the barbers were engaged in the work of cleaning utensils at the time of social functions in the households of caste Hindus and they also did their traditional work but they did not serve the persons belonging to **Maghwal** community. In the other surveyed villages of the districts of Churu, Sikar and Jhunjhunu also it was observed that the village barbers refrained from serving Scheduled Caste persons. In the villages studied in Gorakhpur and Basti districts of UTTAR PRADESH it was found that the barbers did not accept water from Scheduled Caste persons though they had no objection in giving them hair-cut etc. In one village of Varanasi district barbers did not serve Scheduled Caste persons freely.

4.24 **The foregoing analysis makes it abundantly clear that untouchability in one form or another is practised in many parts of our country. The problem continues to be acute and requires strenuous efforts on the part of the Government and non-official agencies to eradicate it.**

CHAPTER 5

CASES OF ATROCITIES AND HARASSMENT

One has to hang his head in shame over the inhuman atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last few years. The whole problem has assumed a country-wide importance. It will be seen from the subsequent paragraphs that serious complaints of harassment and atrocities perpetrated on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were reported from various parts of the country. **Many of these atrocities were committed by the landlords, Government employees including police, panchayat members, etc., etc., and can be stopped if all persons realise their social obligations towards these under privileged sections of the society. The social workers and political parties, at all levels, should launch a massive movement to rid the body politic of social inequalities.**

5.2 According to the Harijan Sevak Sangh, "It can be true, and to some extent it is true, that most of the murders took place due to economic reasons, land disputes or labour trouble. But, even in such cases, untouchability had existed latently. The so-called caste-Hindus are unable to endure any Scheduled Caste having the courage to rise to their own level. When Scheduled Caste people were not awakened enough towards their rights, they endured all tyranny. Today, their youth is awakened. He is conscious of his birth rights and is resolute. It would have been expedient in the national interest if the so-called high-caste society had been pleased at his natural awakening. But jealousy has taken roots in its heart. It does not want him to grow up. This is its great blunder. The time would not let it have its own way. It is a wonder and a pity that despite so many gruesome murders of the Harijans, the society does not seem to think that anything extraordinary has happened. The State Governments are also not giving appropriate thought to these inhuman killings. In the legislatures, replies to such happenings are doled out on the basis of reports received from the police department. The accused are penalised only, if at all, when the victims are able to pursue the case properly It is all the more pitiable that political parties also do not make a common point of it. Whatever steps the Government takes are only within the limitations of the law. But why do the educated class and the responsible section of the society not come forward in this direction ? It should have been the responsibility of these people to try to create an atmosphere which would prevent recurrence of such inhuman and shameful happenings".

Number of complaints received from Scheduled Castes

5.3 As in the previous years, during 1971-72 and 1972-73, a large number of complaints were received in this office from Scheduled Caste persons regarding their service matters, harassment, atrocities committed on them particularly their women-folk, land problems, etc., etc., The subject-wise break up of these complaints received during the two years is given below :

Sl. No.	Nature of complaints	Number of complaints	
		1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4
1.	Service matters	1379	2078
2.	Untouchablity and harassment .	639	629
3.	Land and agriculture . . .	160	138
4.	Education	219	244
5.	Housing	133	219
6.	Financial assistance . . .	32	34
7.	Miscellaneous	62	114
	Total	2624	3456

Number of complaints received from Scheduled Tribes

5.4 The number of complaints received from Scheduled Tribe persons during the same period was very small as is evident from the table given below :

Sl. No.	Nature of complaints	Number of Complaints	
		1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4
1.	Service matters	177	115
2.	Harassment	1	7
3.	Land and Agriculture . . .	5	4
4.	Education	6	6
5.	Housing	—	2
	Total	189	134

The above table should not be taken to mean that compared to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribe people are receiving a favourable treatment at the hands of non-tribals and, therefore, the number of complaints made by them is not large. The fact, however, remains that the tribals living in inaccessible parts of the country are exploited in various ways by the non-tribals. It has not been possible for this Organisation to establish a close contact with the tribals due to absence of a field agency. One of the reasons may also be that there is greater awareness

amongst the Scheduled Castes of their rights and privileges compared to the Scheduled Tribes. When this Organisation had its subordinate offices in the various States, a large number of representations were received which brought to light the drawbacks in the actual working of the safeguards provided for them under the Constitution.

Action taken on complaints received from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5.5 The complaints received in the office are forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for finding out facts of the cases and the action taken thereon. In many cases, the representations received are also forwarded to the District Magistrate/Collector/Superintendent of Police concerned for necessary action and serious cases of atrocities and harassment leading to violence are also referred to the State Inspector General of Police for prompt redressal of the grievances. Generally the authorities concerned take considerable time in replying to our letters. It is, however, observed that whenever senior officers take interest in a particular case expeditious action is taken in investigating and initiating proper action.

Number of cases of atrocities, etc., committed on Scheduled Castes during the period 1-1-1973 to 30-6-1973 as reported to Ministry of Home Affairs

5.6 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been collecting information on a regular basis from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, regarding the number of cases of atrocities committed on members of Scheduled Castes. From the latest information collected by the Ministry for the period from 1-1-1973 to 30-6-1973, it is observed that 4,228 complaints from members of Scheduled Castes were received in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT, HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, PUNJAB and UTTAR PRDESH and in the Union Territories of DELHI, GOA, DAMAN and DIU. It is observed that the largest number of cases were registered in the State of UTTAR PRADESH (2,038) followed by MAHARASHTRA (1,084), ORISSA (233) and PUNJAB (219). Out of 4,228 cases, 686 were found on enquiry to involve caste consideration, the categorywise break-up being, (i) complaints relating to personal violence (216), (ii) insult and indignity not amounting to personal violence (325) and (iii) offences against property (145). Out of the total of 4,228 cases, 2,105 ended in charge sheet. Out of these 2.105 cases, 141 ended in conviction, 18 in acquittal and 104 in discharge/compromise and 1,842 were pending trial. Information in respect of BIHAR, JAMMU & KASHMIR, MADHYA PRADESH, MANIPUR, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU, TRIPURA and WEST BENGAL is not included in these figures. No such complaints were received from the members of Scheduled Castes in the remaining States/Union Territories. **It is recommended that the Ministry of Home Affairs should also collect statistics about the incidents of violence and harassment against members of Scheduled Tribes on a regular basis.**

Action taken by the State Governments and Central Government

5.7 The State Governments take action under the law in respect of the complaints received by them directly and forwarded by this office and other authorities of the Central Government. The Central Government have, from time to time, made several suggestions to the State Governments that "the discretion available within the legal and constitutional framework should be fully exercised to ensure that the weaker sections, particularly members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have a fair deal and do not suffer from any disability on account of their position in society. It has also been made clear to all authorities, whether at the district headquarters or at the **thana** level, that their primary duty is to ensure the sense of security among all the poorer and weaker sections of the community. For safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes, etc., the following specific suggestions have been made to the State Governments :

1. District officers may be requested to obtain prompt information about all incidents involving Harijans, whether or not such incidents have arisen due to any caste considerations. Communication of such information to the State and Central Governments would help in placing these matters in their correct perspective.

2. Investigation of all offences involving Harijans whether or not caste considerations are suspected, should be prompt, efficient and adequately supervised.

3. Investigation of serious offences involving Harijans, where caste considerations are suspected, should be treated as special report cases and entrusted to selected investigating officers. Such investigation should be undertaken by officers not below the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police or Inspector of Police may be adopted wherever possible.

4. Any failure to undertake prompt and efficient investigation or to exercise adequate supervision should be regarded as a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned.

5. Constitution of a Committee at the State level to devote special attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies in the registration, investigation and prosecution of offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

6. Instructions to all supervisory district and police officers to pay special attention to the complaints registered with the Police, and to employ an appropriate combination of educative and punitive processes so as to

reduce the incidence of discrimination against the Scheduled Castes.

7. Instructions to the prosecuting agencies to give high priority to the cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act and to press for deterrent sentences to the culprits so that the people at large may be made aware of the legal consequences of their act of discrimination.

The situation arising out of the incidents affecting members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was one of the items discussed at the meeting of the Steering Committee, of the National Integration Council held on the 24th August, 1973. It was decided that each State should set out its problems and indicate the line of action that could be adopted by both the Central and State Governments in the matter.

Constitution of a cell to look into the grievances of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, etc.

5.8 The Prime Minister had also discussed the matter with the Chief Ministers in the beginning of 1973 when it was suggested that the State Governments should constitute a cell under the personal supervision of Chief Minister to look into the grievances of Harijans/tribes and the minorities and also to make special efforts to promote employment opportunities for these categories under the State Government, public undertakings, etc. The statement containing information about the constitution of such cells in different States may be seen at Appendix XXXII. It will be seen from this Appendix that a cell has been set up directly under the Chief Minister of MADHYA PRADESH to look into the complaints of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. In the State of ORISSA it is reported that 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.

5.9 The Government of ANDHRA PRADESH had constituted a cell for looking into the grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1968 and is working under the Department of Social Welfare which is looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Governments of ORISSA and UTTAR PRADESH have created a cell at the State Headquarters in the Office of the Inspector General of Police to undertake prompt enquiries into all complaints involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes. The large number of complaints involving Scheduled Castes that have been lodged in the State of UTTAR PRADESH has been the direct outcome of the prompt enquiries made by the Special Task Force set up by the State Government under the charge of Deputy Inspector General of Police.

5.10 The large number of complaints registered with the police regarding the allegations of violence against or harassment of Scheduled Castes is indicative of the greater awareness among them of their rights of social equality as guaranteed under the law. The new generation of Scheduled Castes are not prepared to suffer any longer the inhuman conditions of discrimination and are fearlessly demanding justice and lodging complaints with the police whenever there is any threat to the exercise of their rights guaranteed to them under the Constitution and the law of the country.

On-the-spot enquiries

5.11 Out of the large number of complaints that are received in the office and reports published in the Press, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes selects a few of them for on-the-spot enquiries by himself and his officers. There are many cases which Commissioner would like to be investigated in depth, but due to paucity of staff and inadequate budget provision for touring it has not been possible to investigate many cases of harassment and atrocities perpetrated on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whenever cases of atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes occur in any part of the country they also attract the attention of Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies. The discussion of these cases in Parliament and Vidhan Sabhas/Parishads has a very salutary effect in making the authorities concerned aware of their responsibilities in this matter.

5.12 Some of the typical cases of atrocities and harassment received from the members of Scheduled Castes including those in which the Commissioner and his officers made on-the-spot enquiries are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs. These cases can be broadly categorised as (i) harassment of Scheduled Castes in urban areas, (ii) harassment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly their women folk, (iii) harassment on account of elections, (iv) social boycott of Scheduled Castes, (v) harassment pertaining to drinking water and land, (vi) harassment in educational institutions and (vii) harassment in employment.

Harassment in urban areas

5.13 According to 1971 Census, 12 per cent of Scheduled Castes were living in the urban areas. A large number of them are working under the State, local bodies and other institutions and are also employed by private persons/organisations. Some of them are also self-employed Due to spread of education and unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas, they are attracted to the cities in search of jobs. Some of them who come to the cities for the first time find it very difficult to secure suitable accommodation and congenial atmosphere for their stay. Instances have come to the notice of this Organisation indicating hardships experienced by the members belonging to these communities in getting suitable houses on rent. Sometimes, even untouchability is practised against these persons in restaurants and small tea-shops by serving them eatables in separate containers set apart for their use. **The view, therefore, generally held that Scheduled Caste persons are not ill-treated or discriminated in towns and cities where rigours of caste system are not rigidly observed does not hold good. It is out of compulsion that some housing colonies, public transport and educational institutions, Scheduled Castes are not dis-**

criminated. However, in some cases, if a Scheduled Caste person succeeds in securing some shelter in hotels, in a city and his caste is discovered later on he is subjected to all types of humalitation and forced to search for other alternative accommodation. Most of these persons are, therefore, forced to live in the slum areas where their kith and kin are already living. This segregation of Scheduled Castes affects the development of the personality of their children who are denied the opportunity to mix freely with the children of other communities and develop an inferiority complex.

5.14 A gazetted officer working in the Government of India, New Delhi took a house on rent in August. 1971. At that time the landlord did not know that the tenant belonged to a Scheduled Caste. Soon after he came to know of his caste, the landlord started harassing the officer in many ways including beating of his family members for he was not prepared to keep a Scheduled Caste person as his tenant. This incident was referred to the Inspector General of Police, and the police assured that they would investigate the case properly. But, the net result was that the Scheduled Caste officer and his family continued to be harassed by the landlord. A case under Section 7 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was registered against the landlord in October, 1971 which is still pending in the Court. It was at the personal request of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the sympathetic view in the matter taken by the Minister for Works and Housing that the officer concerned was given an out-of-turn allotment for Government accommodation. The fact, however, remains that the police officials failed to afford adequate protection to the gazetted Scheduled Caste officer during his stay in a rented house. This is not a solitary instance and many more can be cited to show that Scheduled Caste persons are put to difficulty in getting houses in localities predominently inhabited by the so called high castes.

5.15 Recently, it was reported that a Scheduled Caste Government servant employed under the Government of GUJARAT, who had married a non-Scheduled Caste lady was assaulted by High Caste Government servants at Ahmedabad on the night of 3rd October, 1973. The Scheduled Caste Government servant accompanied by his wife had gone to participate in the traditional **Garba** dance festival celebrated during the Navratri days. It is alleged that when the couple asked for **prasad** they were abused by the caste-Hindus and threatened with dire consequences. The couple, therefore, took shelter in the nearby house of a Scheduled Caste Government servant. A crowd of 40 to 50 persons followed them there, threw stones, entered the house and manhandled five persons inside the house. A complaint was registered under Sections 147/149/452/323 and 426 of the I.P.C. and Section 7 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act. 15 persons including 10 Government servants were immediately arrested and produced before the Magistrate, but they were subsequently released on bail. **This incident indicates the mental attitude of the educated high caste Government servants who are not free from caste prejudices.**

5.16 In the city of DELHI, a Scheduled Caste couple was insulted and beaten by a Caste Hindu employee working in an office when they went to obtain a Scheduled Caste certificate. There was no proper arrangement for issuing the caste certificates and the persons concerned had to stand in a long queue in the scorching sun of the month of June. After the patience of the persons standing in the queue was exhausted, one of the Scheduled Caste persons went to the clerk concerned to enquire about the issue of the certificate. It is alleged that the clerk concerned did not like the audacity of a Scheduled Caste person to question him for his efficiency. He came out of his room and abused and beat him. The case was referred to the concerned authorities, but no reply was received till the submission of the Report.

Harassment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly their women folk

5.17 From various parts of the country reports of atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes including their women folk, which are considered as heinous crimes under the law, are received. The women are sometimes subjected to utter humiliation including rape and assault. In the backward areas of the country, on account of the poverty of the Scheduled Castes, their exploitation goes on unabated. A number of cases of alleged atrocities committed on Scheduled Castes in District Banda, UTTAR PRADESH got wide publicity in the Press. These incidents also drew attention of the Members of Parliament. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Banda in April, 1973 to make an on-the-spot study to investigate into some of these cases. In a village situated at a distance of 15 Kms. from Banda, it was found that a Scheduled Caste lady, about 20 years of age, belonging to Domar community, was dragged out of her house in the evening when her husband was working as a labourer in an agricultural field and raped by three persons. This village consists of 91 families of Muslims, 25 of Scheduled Castes and 48 belonging to other communities. There are only two families of Domars who do sweeping work in the houses of higher castes and also work as agricultural labourers. The police took prompt action in this case, but it was reported that due to the pressure of the Pradhan and other villagers, the case had been very much weakened. It is the economic dependence of the poor Domar family that makes it difficult for them to withstand the pressure of the villagers who have not come forward to ensure justice to the aggrieved lady. Again, in the town of Banda in the premises of the Government hospital, it is alleged that a Scheduled Caste lady, who had brought her husband for treatment, was raped.

5.18 Another glaring incident relating to the branding of Scheduled Caste women of Madhuban village in Saharsa district, BIHAR attracted the attention of Parliament, State Vidhan Sabha and every one in the country. Commissioner visited the village on 20th August, 1973 and found that the root cause of the incident was perhaps the feud between the two groups of backward classes in the village and an isolated landless Scheduled Caste family living away from

other Scheduled Castes was made a victim of their rivalries and brief in superstition. A boy about 12 years belonging to a backward community had died of a snake bite. The family members of the deceased boy were made to believe that he died due to the witch-craft of an aged Scheduled Caste woman. After the dead body of the boy was brought back from the hospital, the accused persons dragged the 4 women and the head of the Scheduled Caste family from their house to the house of the deceased boy and asked the women to make the boy alive by chanting **Mantras.** When these women pleaded their ignorance of witch-craft and their inability to make him alive they were stripped naked and tortured by kicks and slaps. When this torture did not bring the desired result, iron sickles were heated in front of these women and their feet, arms and other delicate parts were branded. **The most shameful part of it is that this whole sad incident which went on for hours was watched by hundreds of villagers and not a single person came forward to stop this inhuman act. The elected village leaders as well as Government functionaries failed to render any assistance. The police also did not act very promptly after the receipt of the news and the doctor incharge of the hospital was callous in the treatment given to the victims.**

5.19 The following suggestions were made by the Commissioner after his visit to Madhuban village:

(i) The office bearers of the Panchayat, particularly the Mukhia and the Sarpanch, did not take necessary preventive action prior to the occurrence of this tragedy. The plea that both of them were out of the village is not reliable. Apart from these two persons, there were other members of the Panchayat in the village who should have intervened when the Harijan women were being dragged from their house and taken to the house of Shri Bansi Lal Mandal. It is, therefore, suggested that **action should be initiated against the office bearers of the Panchayat for their negligence.**

(ii) The economic condition of the Scheduled Caste families in the village is very deplorable. It appears that the influential persons of the village are in unauthorised occupation of Government waste land. **Steps should, therefore, be taken to allot the available Government waste land to the landless Scheduled Caste families and give them the actual possession of that land for cultivation. They should also be given necessary agricultural aids to enable them to bring the land under cultivation. The affected family should be allotted suitable land for cultivation immediately.**

(iii) **As the villagers of Madhuban failed to discharge their bounden duty in protecting the four poor Harijan women, it should be considered whether punitive fine may be imposed on the villagers. The fine realised should be spent on improving the economic condition of the affected Scheduled Caste family.**

(iv) **Departmental enquiry should be instituted to find out if there was any lapse on the part of the doctor concerned in not giving required medicines including the injections to the affected Scheduled Caste ladies.**

(v) **The cases of atrocities and harassment against the Scheduled Castes should be investigated by a gazetted Police officer.** This would remove the misgivings in the minds of public that the Police at the lower levels is not sympathetic in protecting the interests of Scheduled Castes.

(vi) During the last 26 years since Independence the progress of education among the Scheduled Castes in the State has been surprisingly very slow. According to the 1961 Census, the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes in the State was 5.95, against the percentage of 18.4 among the general population The enrolment position in respect of the Scheduled Castes is extremely poor. The percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Castes in the age group 6 to 11 years is 29.11 while in the age group 11—14 years, it is 17.6. In some districts, the enrolment of Scheduled Caste boys is not even 5 to 10 per cent and that of Scheduled Caste girls not even 1 per cent. These figures are rather disquieting. The weakness of the whole educational programme arises from the extremely insignificant assistance given to these children in elementary and middle schools. The number of Scheduled Caste students at primary and middle stages who received stipends and book grants is given below:

	Total beneficiaries in the Fourth Plan	Number of beneficiaries per year
Stipends	46,880	9,376
Book grants	23,112	4,622

It is, therefore, desirable that efforts should be made by the State Government in the Education and Welfare Departments to increase the enrolment of Scheduled Caste children in the above age groups to at least 50 per cent. For that purpose additional funds should be provided by the State Education Department for grant of stipends and other aids to attract Scheduled Caste children to the schools.

(vii) There are 78 hostels for Scheduled Caste students in the State. These are 25, 50 and 100 seated. The Scheduled Caste Advisory Board had recommended opening of at least 1 hostel in each Block. It is, however, understood that only 30 hostels are proposed to be opened by the State Government and 15 buildings constructed during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The provision of hostel accommodation is very necessary to

enable the poor Scheduled Caste parents to send their children to school. At present a very small percentage of Scheduled Caste students are offered hostel accommodation due to the small number of Backward Class hostels. **The number of hostels should therefore, be considerably increased, to cover at least 20 per cent of Scheduled Caste students.**

5.20 Largest number of complaints have been received in this office from the State of UTTAR PRADESH which has the highest population of Scheduled Castes in the country. **At times, even Government employees take advantage of the helplessness of Scheduled Caste persons.** It is alleged that a Scheduled Caste girl was raped by an A.S.I. at a district place in UTTAR PRADESH when he went for making an enquiry in some other case in the month of August, 1973. The A.S.I. took the girl to the backside varandah of the temple where he was questioning her and is alleged to have committed rape on her after asking every one else to go away. On the basis of the circumstantial evidence, the A.S.I. had been suspended and arrested.

5.21 Another incident of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in village Gahalaur in District Monghyr, BIHAR occurred on the night of May 1/2, 1973 when it is alleged that an armed police party raided the village and indulged in indiscriminate assault, rape and loot. On April 30, 1973 a police constable had been assaulted by some residents of the village when he went to serve summons in the village. The Bihar Vidhan Sabha appointed a House Committee to enquire into the incident and from the report it is evident that atrocities were committed by the police party.

5.22 In May, 1972, it was reported that some Scheduled Caste women belonging to a village in district Parbhani in MAHARASHTRA State were molested and paraded naked by persons belonging to the non-Scheduled Caste communities.

5.23 Due to large scale industrialisation in the tribal areas, a number of outsiders are employed in these areas in various capacities. Some of them indulge in the exploitation of the tribals specially of their innocent women-folk by employing them as maid-servants. Reports were received from the district of Bastar in MADHYA PRADESH that a large number of non-Scheduled Tribe Government servants and others had developed illegitimate relations with the tribal women without marrying them. Some of these persons also deserted the Scheduled Tribe women. A survey carried out between April 1971 and October 1971 indicated that 251 Scheduled Tribe girls, mostly belonging to Bastar District, were involved. It was further revealed that 42 persons had illicit relations for 5 years and above prior to the date of survey and the longest period may be upto 8 years. It was found that 90 out of 251 men involved were working in the Belladila Project. The rest of 161 men were working as contractors and in other jobs. Considering the seriousness of the problem, the then Collector of Bastar District took some reformative steps and 153 persons who indicated willingness under advice of the Adivasi Maha Panchayat, Dantewada were married to Scheduled Tribe girls. Some cases were also registered against the non-Scheduled Tribe persons under Sections 366 and 420 of the I.P.C. The Social Welfare Department has opened a Destitute Women's Home at Dantewada for keeping the girls who have been deserted.

5.24 From a recent report it appears that some Scheduled Tribe girls from WEST BENGAL and ORISSA were recovered in PUNJAB and the police authorities are taking appropriate action in the matter. **The exploitation of the Scheduled Tribe women-folk by the outsiders, who come to eke out their living in the tribal areas, deserves condemnation. The State Governments should launch prosecution in these cases to put a stop to this immoral practice.** An on the spot study by this Organisation revealed that two Neo-Buddhist women were stripped naked because they were accused of collecting fire wood from an agricultural field. The Superintendent of Police took prompt action and the accused persons were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Need for proper investigation of harassment cases

5.25 Instances come to the notice which indicate that generally police are not impartial in investigating the complaints lodged by Scheduled Castes against highhandedness of other communities against them. Whenever a complaint is lodged by a Scheduled Caste/Tribe person, counter complaints are registered under one pretext or the other so that ultimately these cases are withdrawn or hushed up or decided in favour of the persons responsible for perpetrating them. There is invariably an attempt to delay the cases at various stages resulting in denial of justice to the financially weak Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. Sometimes the preliminary investigation is also not properly conducted. In August, 1972 in a village in Nagpur district of MAHARASHTRA State, it was stated that a Scheduled Caste person had committed suicide on the basis of investigations made by the police authorities. It was, however, revealed at the time of the Commissioner's visit to this village in September, 1972, that the Harijan boy was ritually murdered by non-Scheduled Caste persons and the evidence given by the members of the village Panchayat, school teacher, doctor, etc., was false. The police took up investigation on proper lines after the Commissioner pointed out the shortcomings in their investigation. It is reported that the doctor and P.S.I. have been arrested and some members of the Panchayat are also being prosecuted. This incident was, however, an outcome of superstition in the village to ward off the diseases by sacrificing some person to propitiate the deities. Apart from the unhelpful attitude of the police in conducting the investigations, which needs to be condemned, **the point to be noted is that the decision to "sacrifice" a Scheduled Caste person was arrived at a meeting of the villagers which was also attended by members of the village Panchayat.**

Social boycott of Scheduled Castes on account of elections, etc.

5.26 Cases of social boycott of Scheduled Castes are reported from many States. Whenever Scheduled Caste persons, who are economically dependent on caste-Hindus, do not obey the "wishes" of the land owners in the rural areas, they are subjected to threats and intimidation. If they persist in demanding their legitimate rights they are harassed in many ways including social boycott. All communications with them by the other villages are stopped. They are not given employment, shopkeepers refuse to sell goods to them, etc., etc. and they are forced to live a segregated life.

5.27 In a village in Poona District of MAHARASHTRA State, persons belonging to Mahar community were subjected to social boycott because they did not agree to withdraw the candidate sponsored by them for the Zilla Parishad elections, for which the village leaders desired a certain person belonging to Mang community to be elected unopposed. As the members of the Mahar community wanted to exercise their constitutional right, the caste-Hindu villagers started to harass them. They stopped giving them employment and subjected them to various types of humiliations. The police registered a case against some caste-Hindus including a local leader known to be a close relative of a Minister of State in the Government of MAHARASHTRA.

5.28 Similarly, a large number of cases of social boycott on account of elections were reported from the district of Banda in UTTAR PRADESH. The Commissioner visited village Digwat in the district and found that the main cause of the murder of a Brahmin and a member of backward class community was the enimity on account of Panchayat elections. The Commissioner visited not only village Digwat but some other villages in the district of Banda and found that the following reasons are responsible for the harassment of Scheduled Castes in the district.

(i) **Landlessness among Scheduled Castes :** Banda is one of the backward districts in the State of UTTAR PRADESH. The Scheduled Castes form 23.40 per cent of the total population of the district according to 1971 Census. According to 1961 Census, 46 per cent of the total population of the district consisted of workers. The total agricultural labourers in the district, according to 1961 Census, came to 23.1 per cent of the total workers engaged in agriculture. The corresponding figure for the scheduled Castes was 62.7 per cent. This indicates that there was more landlessness amongst the Scheduled Caste persons compared to the general population.

(ii) **Acreage of land possessed by Scheduled Castes :** The exact figures of acreage of land possessed by the Scheduled Castes are not readily available. But from the discussions with the officials and non-officials it was clear that the acreage of land holdings by Scheduled Castes was very small. An owner of one or two **bighas** of land cannot afford to keep bullocks, etc. for cultivating the land. The Scheduled Castes who are owners of small pieces of land are, therefore, compelled to borrow bullocks from members of the higher castes and in lieu thereof they have to give a part of the produce of their land.

(iii) **Incorrect entries in the land records and Harwahi system :** It appears that correct entries in land records of the actual persons who cultivates the land are generally not made by the revenue officials at the lower level. This has resulted in the perpetuation of the system of Harwahi all over the district and subjected the Scheduled Castes to utter dependence on the landlords. An instance came to notice of the Commissioner in which a Scheduled Caste **Harwaha** who had been working for a particular landlord and cultivating his land for 14 years, had been thrown out. Had correct entires been made in the land records of the actual persons who cultivated the land, the **Harwaha** could have got relief.

(iv) **Allotment and possession of cultivable land :** Under the new proposed tenancy enactment, it is expected that some cultivable land would be available for allotment to landless labourers. It was, however, learnt that this land may require in many cases considerable investment on the part of the allottee and in case of Scheduled Castes it was not possible for them to do so. It was also observed that in several villages there was no Gram Sabha land which could be allotted to the Scheduled Castes. Mere allotment of land to the Scheduled Castes does not enable them to bring under plough the land allotted to them in the absence of necessary agricultural aids like bullocks, seeds, fertilizers, etc. The Scheduled Castes are, therefore, compelled to accept the terms of the landlords by agreeing to cultivate their land.

It was also learnt that in some instances although the land had been allotted to the Scheduled Castes and **pattas** had also been given to them, the actual possession still remained with the landlord, and due to their poor financial condition and economic dependence on the landlords, the Scheduled Caste persons were not in a position to get their land vacated from the control of the landlords.

(v) **Cottage industries :** Except flaying and tanning for which they employ crude methods, the Scheduled Castes are not very much engaged in any cottage industries. Some Kols who are in the list of Scheduled Castes but possess all characteristics of tribal people are engaged in collection of **Kendu** leaves. The people are subjected to considerable exploitation by the forest contractors. Kuchh Bandias who are in the list of Denotified Communities are engaged in stone work.

(vi) **Indebtedness :** Generally most of the Scheduled Caste families are indebted and enactments for scaling down of debts are not enforced. It was also noticed that a large number of loans given to Scheduled Castes were on oral basis and the economic dependence of these people did not allow them to approach a Court of law for the scaling down of these debts and thus they continue to bear the injustices inflicted on them by the landlords and the moneylenders.

(vii) **Political awakening :** Incidents involving violence towards Harijans in the district have figured prominently in the press, in Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and in Parliament. This can be traced partly to political rivalries and partly to the processes inherent in social change. The results of mid-term elections to Lok Sabha and Panchayat elections created tensions in many villages and the workers of political parties gave distorted publicity to incidents involving Scheduled Castes.

5.29 A number of specific suggestions were made for improving the conditions of Scheduled Castes in the district of Banda as given below :

(i) **A significant fact emerging from the socio-economic investigations of these incidents, particularly in village Hussainpur Kalan is, that Government's sympathy for the Scheduled Castes does not have adequate support at the grass roots from non-Scheduled Caste communities.**

(ii) **There is dearth of dedicated social workers devoted to the cause of non-violent social reforms.**

(iii) **Efforts should be made to investigate and remedy the local socio-economic factors so as to prevent recurrence of similar incidents.**

(iv) The incidents relating to harassment and atrocities on Scheduled Castes have received a good deal of publicity in the Press. The fact that in village Mohanpurwa the women cannot stir out of their houses on account of fear of intentional molestation, in village Hussainpur Kalan a poor Scheduled Caste lady was dragged from her house and raped by three persons, a Scheduled Caste lady was raped in the compound of the district hospital, etc., etc., indicates that the existing deplorable state of affairs need no exaggeration. It is, therefore, not appreciated why the local Press should give exaggerated reports which actually harm the interests of Scheduled Castes as their real social and economic difficulties are not highlighted.

(v) A feeling prevails in the villages that Police does not help Harijans and poor people and that even genuine cases are proved false. **The Police must investigate the cases reported to them and expedite their disposal. This can be achieved if the instructions contained in the recent circulars issued by the District Superintendent of Police are followed by the Station House Officers and others concerned.**

(vi) **Cases in Courts should be disposed of expeditiously.**

(vii) **Confidence amongst the Scheduled Castes can be restored by appointing lawyers to deal with their land and harassment cases.**

(viii) There is only one hostel run under the Backward Classes Sector in the whole of the district and no Scheduled Caste student is staying in the only general hostel in Banda town. **Apart from starting new hostels for the Scheduled Castes in the district from Backward Classes Sector as well as general sector, the State Government should ensure that about 10 to 15 per cent seats are reserved for general category students in the Backward Classes hostels and similarly about 10 to 15 per cent seats should be reserved for Scheduled Castes in the general hostels.**

(ix) **The State Government may also consider the desirability of appointing more persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Revenue as well as Police Departments at the lower level.**

(x) Since Banda is one of the backward districts of UTTAR PRADESH and percentage of landless labourers and persons having small holdings is very high, **the Government of India may sanction some special projects such as Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Agencies and Small Farmers Development Agencies in the district, so that small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers may be helped. Special care must be exercised that Scheduled Castes derive full benefit from these schemes, when sanctioned.**

(xi) It was found that a number of Scheduled Caste persons of Banda district have migrated to district Panna in MADHYA PRADESH because of easy availability of cultivable land there. **The State Government should take steps to expedite the distribution of cultivable waste land held by the Government and provide necessary agricultural inputs so that Scheduled Castes may develop them for cultivation purposes.**

(xii) **The revised land ceiling bill passed by the Vidhan Sabha should be enacted at an early date and the surplus land available should be distributed to Scheduled Castes. Steps must be taken to give the actual possession of land alloted to Scheduled Castes for cultivation according to a time-bound programme.**

(xiii) **The Nationalised Banks may be approached to help Scheduled Caste persons by advancing loans to them for starting poultry, dairy,**

piggery, etc. The State Government may encourage Kols and Kuchh Bandhias to form cooperatives for exploitation of minor forest produce and stone work respectively. The State Government may also make arrangements for the marketing of these goods.

5.30 In rural areas forced labour is still being practised in disguise. No doubt, under article 23 of the Constitution, **Begar** and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision is punishable in accordance with law. But in actual practice if a Scheduled Caste person refuses to perform some menial jobs like carrying of death news from one village to another, removal of carcass, digging of burial pits and beating of drums at funeral processions, scavenging work, etc., etc. he may not be compelled but he may be socially and economically boycotted and refused any employment. In a village in district Etah of UTTAR PRADESH, it was alleged that earlier the Scheduled Caste residents were forced to do **Begar** in coating with mud the houses of caste-Hindus on the occasion of Holi. However, in 1973 the Scheduled Castes refused to perform this job as a result of which they were not allowed to participate in the Holi festival organised by the villagers. The Scheduled Castes were abused by the villagers when they wanted to participate in the festival. **Action in such cases should be taken by the State Government under Section 374 of the Indian Penal Code so that the powerful sections of the village community are not allowed to use the weapon of social and economic boycott against the Scheduled Castes.**

Harassment pertaining to drinking water and land

5.31 Untouchability and social discrimination are still widely prevalent in the rural areas. The Scheduled Castes in the rural areas have to accept the domination of well to do sections of the villagers and observe the traditional modes of behaviour. In many villages they are not allowed to use water from the common well. In the chapter on untouchability, the findings of a study made in selected villages in the State of **RAJASTHAN** regarding the use of wells by Scheduled Castes have been given.

5.32 Recently a case was reported from a village in Aurangabad District of **MAHARASHTRA** State where 12 Neo-Buddhists died by drinking polluted water from their well as they were not allowed to draw water from the well used by caste-Hindus. The police Patil of the village had been pumping water from the well used by Neo-Buddhists by installing an oil engine by the side of the well for irrigating his lands. For doing so, he had dug a pit by the side of the well and had made two holes in the well for putting the pipes. The waste of the village entered the well through these holes and a cholera epidemic broke out amongst the Scheduled Castes who alone were using the water from the well. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited the village on 22nd October, 1973 and found that **the said incident took place due to the carelessness and irresponsible behaviour of the Police Patil who used the well water for irrigation of his fields. Even after the death of 12 persons, it was observed that Neo-Buddhists were not allowed to draw water from the well used by caste-Hindus and the water was poured by caste-Hindus into the utensils of Neo-Buddhists.** From the enquiry made by the district officers, it is revealed that the Police Patil had un-authorisedly fitted the oil engine on the well of the Neo-Buddhists and polluted the well water used by them for drinking purposes. During the course of the enquiry it also emerged that a Scheduled Caste teacher was denied a room in the Gram Panchayat office premises or the ground that he belonged to a Scheduled Caste and a non-Scheduled Caste person who had sublet his premises to the Scheduled Caste teacher was threatened by the Police Patil and Sarpanch. This incident indicates the extent of deep rooted caste feelings in the rural areas of the country.

5.33 Majority of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas are dependent on land. Since Independence the State Governments have undertaken legislation and issued executive instructions for allotment of land to persons belonging to these communities. At times it is observed that these people are dispossessed of their land by fraudulent means and sometimes not allowed to reap the harvest from their fields. A Scheduled Caste resident of a village in District Alwar, RAJASTHAN represented to this office in 1968 that his land was being encroached upon by other Muslims of the village. The Scheduled Caste person had won the case in 5 courts but the alleged miscreants did not allow him to cultivate his land. On the intervention of the Inspector General of Police of RAJASTHAN and District Magistrate of Alwar the possession of the land was given to the Scheduled Caste person, but it now appears that he is not allowed to harvest the crop. One has to imagine the anguish and the plight of a poor man who cultivates his small piece of land under difficult circumstances and is not allowed to reap the harvest.

5.34 In Purnia district of BIHAR, it was observed that 80 per cent of the existing **Bataidars** were not recorded and the revision of the existing ratio of distribution of harvested crops between the share-cropper and the land-owner from 50 : 50 to 75 : 25 led to numerous incidents of fighting and murder. In an incident in village Chauri, District Bhojpur in BIHAR, 4 Scheduled Caste persons died as a result of police firing and 21 others were injured when a police party visited the village to arrest some persons wanted in connection with a case of dacoity. The main cause of the unrest in this village continues to be the struggle between the landlords and the landless on the issue of increased wages. **Sometimes, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe landless agriculturists who agitate for justice are branded as Naxalites without bothering to find out the main cause of their agitation. If the existing land legislation and executive measures are implemented properly, a large number of cases of harassment and atrocities which are reported will disappear. It is, therefore, suggested that cases involving Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matter of land should be reviewed with sympathy and fairness so that they are assured of full justice.**

Harassment in educational institutions

5.35 Complaints relating to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in educational institutions broadly relate to 3 types as indicated below :

(1) Harassment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students while seeking admission to educational and technical insitutions ;

(2) Hardships due to irregular disbursement of scholarships ;

(3) Untouchability/harassment due to group system of messing.

Seats have been reserved for the admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in many educational and technical institutions. However, there are a large number of educational and technical colleges which do not adhere to the instructions for reserving seats for the admission of the students belonging to these communities. Sometimes they are segregated into colleges where the academic standards are not high and thus they are not able to derive full benefits of the educational opportunities. **The reasons for the high drop outs amongst the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are many. Irregular and late disbursement of scholarships is one of them. The background of the students belonging to these communities actually demands that they should be encouraged at every stage of their educational career by the teachers to kindle a spirit of competition amongst them. On account of low rates of post-matric scholarships and limited number of seats, students belonging to these communities are also not able to get admission in general hostels. At some places, if they are able to secure admission in general hostels, they are discriminated in matters of messing.**

5.36 A tragic report appeared in the Press that a Scheduled Caste boy was killed and another seriously injured following a clash between Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste students of a recognised Polytechnic in Hathras, UTTAR PRADESH, on 14th December, 1972. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited the Polytechnic and found that the murder was a result of long negligence on the part of Polytechnic authorities for the last 10 years to bring about healthy relationship between the Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste students. It was accidental that the deceased student belonged to some other college, but it was found that several incidents had happened earlier between the Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste students of the Polytechnic resulting in humiliation and sufferings to the Scheduled Caste students. The criminal neglect on the part of the Polytechnic authorities resulted in this unhappy incident. The relations between the Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Caste students were always strained and when they were deteriorating no effort was made to handle the situation sympathetically. The Principal, Proctor and Warden were guilty of not informing the district authorities about the happenings in the Polytechnic and their inability or unwillingness to handle the situation effectively. **It was felt that had the authorities taken timely action, perhaps the crises could have been averted. What they should have done was that as soon as the incidents of harassment and discrimination were brought to their notice they should have warned the caste-Hindu students, and if they persisted in their had behaviour, some of them should have been expelled or suspended from attending their classes.** The very fact that separate messing arrangements existed in the hostel indicated that the feelings of separation and casteism existed in the minds of the persons in charge of running the Polytechnic.

5.37 The following steps were suggested to redress the grievances of Scheduled Caste students :

(i) **The State Government should consider the desirability of running the Polytechnic themselves.**

(ii) **The system of common messing should be introduced immediately in the hostel attached to the Polytechnic.** Usually in the College/ Polytechnic hostels there are Messing Committees constituted from the hostel inmates themselves and it is one of the functions of the said committee to arrange for the messing in the hostel. On such Committees, representation should be given to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes. Common utensils should be kept in the hostel premises.

(iii) **At the time of the visit of the Commissioner some of the students belonging to 'advanced' communities had assured him that they would help in starting common messes in the Polytechnic and the Commissioner felt that these persons appeared to be sincere in doing so. The efforts of such students should be encouraged and after some time, it may be ascertained how far this has been translated into practice.**

(iv) **Compensation to the family of the deceased should be paid by the Government.**

(v) Regarding the murder case, we trust that the law will take its own course and besides the accused who have been arrested earlier, the remaining accused who are still absconding will be brought to book.

(vi) **It is also understood that some rooms of the hostel are shared by students and wherever the rooms have to be shared, it should be ensured that students belonging to different communities are accommodated in the same room and the practice of allotting rooms to the students belonging to same communities should be discouraged.**

(vii) It also appears that the practice of untouchability and feelings of casteism existed not only in the Polytechnic under reference, but also in other adjoining educational institutions. Perhaps it would be useful if a **committee is formed of the prominent citizens of the town to look into the grievances of Scheduled Caste students and suggest measures for their redressal at the earliest possible opportunity.**

(viii) **Instructions should also be given to the local police officers that immediate steps must be taken on the cases reported about untouchability and harassment meted out to Scheduled Caste students.**

(ix) It is not known whether any rules exist for giving adequate representation to Scheduled Caste persons in the matter of recruitment of staff for the Polytechnic and other educational institutions. **The State Government should look into this and if no such orders have been issued so far, they should issue instructions for reserving a certain percentage of vacancies in the polytechnic and the technical and educational institutions for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes.** The presence of Scheduled Caste persons on the staff, etc., will have a good effect and it will help in changing the behaviour patterns of the persons belonging to other communities.

(x) **The Warden of the hostel attached to the M.G. Polytechnic, Hathras, should stay in the hostel. Get-together of the students studying in the Polytechnic should be arranged.**

5.38 **It is, however, regretted to note that no concrete steps have been initiated by the State Govenment so far in making arrangements for a common mess for all students, to restore confidence amongst Scheduled Caste students of the Institute and bring about better and more cordial relationship amongst students of all communities.**

5.39 In District Bulandshahr in UTTAR PRADESH, a Study Team of this office visited the A.S. College, Lakhoti, a prominent agricultural institution in the State and found that there was no specific reservation for the admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in that Institution. There were 409 students enrolled in the college, out of whom only 49 belonged to Scheduled Castes. There was one hostel attached to this college and out of 75 hostel inmates only 1 belonged to Scheduled Castes. Though it was a normal practice that the rooms of the hostels were shared by the students it was observed that the only Scheduled Caste student had been given an exclusive room as it was reported that nobody was prepared to share the room with him. It was also learnt that food was served to the Scheduled Caste student in his room by a hostel servant by putting it in the utensils of the student while other students took their food in the mess. The Team also visited Hewet Hostel, Khurja and found that this hostel which was exclusively meant for Scheduled Castes was given a mixed character recently by asking the students from other communities to join this hostel. It was, however, observed that the non-Scheduled Caste students as a protest did not take food in the hostel mess and preferred to take their food outside. It was also found that in two other hostels no student belonging to Scheduled Castes had been admitted and thus these two hostels continued to cater exclusively to the needs of caste-Hindu students. **These illustrations indicate the extent of the evil of social discrimination manifest amongst the student community particularly in the State of UTTAR PRADESH. It was, therefore, recommended in the Annual Report for the year 1969-70 that such group messes functioning on the basis of caste should be discouraged forthwith. It is regretted that no concrete steps have been taken by the concerned educational institutions in the State of UTTAR PRADESH where discriminatory treatment is meted out to the Scheduled Caste students in regard to messing arrangements.**

Harassment in employment

5.40 As regards complaints relating to non-observance of rules for giving representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services and posts, attention is invited to paragraph 3.230 of the Services Chapter in this Report.

5.41 **The problem of harassment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has to be tackled on two fronts. Firstly, the Central and State Governments have to ensure prompt and effective investigation of all complaints made by members of these communities and see that deterrent punishment is given to the offenders. The various protective measures undertaken for safeguarding the interests of these people should be implemented properly by an administrative agency committed to the welfare of these people. Individual responsibility should be fixed in cases of failure and punishment given to the defaulters in executing properly the developmental schemes. Secondly, all sections of the society should be involved in the task of safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in this endeavour the non-official agencies should play an important role by remaining vigilant and using their influence in the settlement of harassment cases in the initial stages before they take an ugly turn.**

5.42 Some of the typical cases of complaints which would throw light on their nature and action taken by this Organisation may be seen at Appendix XXXIII.

CHAPTER—6
DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS
(Articles 38, 46 and 257)

Articles 38 and 46 of the Constitution of India lay down that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of the national life and shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker section of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes arise mainly from their socio-economic backwardness. Whereas in the case of Scheduled Tribes, the low level of development in the tribal areas and their isolation from the main stream of national life have retarded their progress, the problems of the Scheduled Castes can be traced to their poverty and social disabilities from which they suffer. It has been primarily with this aim in view that special welfare schemes have been devised for the benefit of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Backward Classes Sector of the various Five Year Plans. The schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes fall into two main groups, 'Centrally Sponsored Programme' and 'Centrally Aided Programme'. Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme such programmes are undertaken which have a high country-wide priority or relate to special disabilities of such a nature that intensive measures over a length of time are considered necessary. Entire expenditure on these schemes is borne by the Government of India. Schemes under the 'Centrally Aided Programme' i.e. State Sector, are included in the State plans and the expenditure on these is shared between Central Government and the State Governments. The Central assistance for these schemes is given in the form of block grants and block loans every year.

Expenditure incurred on Backward Classes in various Five Year Plans

6.2 As already stated specific allocations for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons were made in the course of various Five Year Plans. The various welfare schemes have been categorised under 3 major groups, viz., 'Education, 'Economic Uplift', and 'Health, Housing and other Schemes'. Detailed information regarding the expenditure incurred on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Centrally Sponsored Programme and State Sector during First, Second, Third Plans and for the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 may be seen in the statement Nos. 1 to 6 at Appendix XXXIV. The table given below gives the overall information about the total expenditure relating to this period :

(Rs. in crores)

Plan/Period	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
First Plan	5.97	17.37
Second Plan	27.88	40.51
Central Sector	5.57	17 98
State Sector	22.31	22.53
Third Plan	38.29	52.02
Central Sector	11.93	21.47
State Sector	26.36	30.55
1966-67	9.17	14.52
Central Sector	5.20	4.90
State Sector	3.97	4.62
1967-68	10.18	
Central Sector	5.49	5.75
State Sector	4.69	3.38
1968-69		
Central Sector	6.69	6.83
State Sector	5.29	3.77

Allocation and working of Welfare Schemes in the Fourth Plan

6.3 During the Fourth Plan period, development schemes costing Rs. 142.38 crores were to be implemented under the Backward Classes Sector, out of which an amount of Rs. 60 crores was allocated under the Centrally Sponsored Programme and an amount of Rs. 82.38 crores in the State Sector. Central assistance in the State Plan Schemes in the Fourth Plan commencing from 1969-70 was in the form of block grants-in-aid and loans ; 30 per cent of the amount was treated as grant-in-aid and 70 per cent as loan. In-

formation regarding scheme-wise allocations made in the Fourth Plan is given in the following table :

Scheme-wise allocations made in the Fourth Plan

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Item	Fourth Plan Outlay
1	2	3
A.	**Centre**	60.00
1.	Tribal Development Blokes	32.50
2.	Post-matric Scholarships	11.00
3.	Girls, Hostels	2.00
4.	Coaching and Allied Schemes	1.00
5.	Research, Training and Special Projects	1.50
6.	Co-operation (Special Schemes)	2.50
7.	Improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations	3.00
8.	Denotified Tribes and Nomadic Tribes	4.50
9.	Aid to Voluntary Organisations	2.00
B.	**States**	77.43
1.	Education	77.43
2.	Economic Development	
3.	Health, Housig and Other Programmes	
C.	**Union Territories**	4.95
1.	Education	4.95
2.	Economic Development	
3.	Health, Housing and other Programmes	
	Total (A+B+C)	142.38

It was also expected that an amount of Rs. 200 crores would be spent by the States/Union Territories out of their own-non-plan budgets on the welfare of these categories.

6.4 Available information about expenditure* incurred on the welfare of Backward Classes during the first three years of the Fourth Plan, estimated expenditure for 1972-73 and the likely expenditure to be incurred by the end of the Fourth Plan is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Category	Fourth Plan	Actual Expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1972-73	Outlay 1973-74	Anticipated expenditure 1973-74	Anticipated expenditure in Fourth Plan
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Centrally Sponsored Programme								
1.	Scheduled Tribes	3,919.15	859.50	729.39	757.63	813.85	726.66	921.11	4,081.68
2.	Scheduled Castes	1,335.30	140.35	296.79	406.99	485.43	339.55	482.70	1,812.32
3.	Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes	450.00	75.77	88.39	90.43	95.45	90.95	92.60	442.64
4.	Aid to Voluntary Agencies	200.00	32.81	33.00	35.00	40.00	N.A.	59.00	199.81
	State Sector								
1.	Welfare of Backward Classes	8,134.34	1,029.68	1,376.09	1,902.37	2,734.67	2,881.79	2,881.79	9,924.60

6.5 The following are the important schemes taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Programme and State Sector in Fourth Plan period :

Centrally Sponsored Programme :

1. Post-matric scholarships
2. Girls' hostels
3. Pre-examination training
4. Tribal Development Blocks
5. Cooperation
6. Research, Training and Special Projects.
7. Improvement of working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations
8. Coaching-cum-guidance Centres
9. Grants to All India non-official organisations doing welfare work amongst Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

State Sector

1. Pre-matric scholarships and stipends.
2. Exemption from tution and examination fees.
3. Provision of educational equipments.
4. Provision of mid-day meals.
5. Setting up of Ashram Schools.
6. Grants for the construction and maintenance of hostel and school buildings.
7. Provision of land and irrigation.
8. Supply of bullocks, agricultural implements, seeds and manures.
9. Development of cottage industries.

*Information about State-wise allocations made in the Fourth Five Year Plan and estimated expenditure incurrred may be seen in the Statement Nos. 1 &2 at Appendix XXXV.

10. Development of communications
11. Cooperation.
12. Colonisation of shifting cultivators.
13. Supply of poultry, sheep, pigs, goats, etc.
14. Medical facilities.
15. Drinking water supply schemes.
16. Provision of house sites and houses.
17. Legal aid.
18. Grants-in-aid to non-official organisations working at State level.

6.6 A brief description about the important schemes in Central and State Sectors and benefits derived by the persons belonging to Backward Classes from the same is given in the subsequent paras.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Post-matric scholarships

6.7 This is one of the most important educational schemes for the advancement of higher education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and has been discussed in detail in the Chapter on 'Education'. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 53.00 crores has been provided for award of Post-matric scholarships in addition to provisions that will be made by the State/Union Territories in their committed budgets. The rates of Post-matric scholarships which were fixed in 1944 have not been revised ever since. It has been recommended in the earlier reports of the Commissioner that the rates of post-matric scholarships require to be enhanced. The rates of scholarships operate harshly against the more backward amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, particularly those living in extremely backward areas. It is understood that a proposal to enhance these rates is under consideration of the Government and a minimum of 50 per cent increase has been considered to be necessary.

Hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6.8 The need for providing special hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls studying at middle and secondary stages of education was felt at the end of the Second Plan period and a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs for giving grants-in-aid for construction of hostels for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Rs. 10 lakhs for giving grants-in-aid for hostels in the tribal areas was made under Centrally Sponsored Programme in the Third Plan. In the beginning the scheme was primarily intended for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls studying in middle and secondary stages of education and hostels were opened in rural and semi-rural areas. However, in 1970-71 it was observed that the scheme had not made much headway because local authorities/non-official organisations were reluctant to take advantage of the scheme under the existing terms and conditions. The Government of India, therefore, allowed the State Governments to construct hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls studying in colleges and university stages of education and hostels could be constructed at any place where the concerned educational institutions were situated, keeping in view the concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in a particular place/area where the educational facilities for girls were inadequate. Financial assistance could also be given for setting up of small libraries and voluntary organisations were required to contribute only upto 10 per cent of the total approved cost instead of 25 per cent prescribed earlier. During Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 203.45 lakhs was made and an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 199.43 lakhs will be incurred by the end of the Plan period. Information about grants to various States/Union Territories for construction/extension of hostels for Scheduled Caste/Tribe girls from 1971-72 to 1973-74 is given at Appendix XXXVI.

6.9 In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan an allocation of Rs. 4.00 crores has been made for construction of Girls Hostels. It is well known that the progress of education amongst females in tribal areas and in respect of Scheduled Castes is unsatisfactory. There are reported to be areas where the coverage even in the primary schools of girl students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is less than 5 per cent and in the higher age group of 11 to 14 and beyond 14 the attendance of girls in schools is extremely unsatisfactory. In the tribal areas educational institutions happen to be located at great distances and for Scheduled Castes, the social barriers still exist in attending the schools. **One of the important reasons for the slow progress relating to the girls hostels scheme has been ascribed to the fact that the Central grant has tended to be an isolated effort. The scope of the scheme requires to be extended so that provisions for construction of buildings, stipends, maintenance of hostels and facilities for meeting the special requirements of girls are made. The stipend portion and the expenditure for management should be provided by the State Governments who should also provide hostel superintendents.**

Pre-examination training Centres

6.10 This scheme was introduced by the Government of India for improving the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State and Central Services. The Centres located at Allahabad and Madras imparted training to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for appearing in the I.A.S., I.P.S. and Allied Service Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission every year. Between 1966-67 and 1968-69, the Centre at Madras trained 103 candidates and out of them 5 candidates were selected for Central Services. During 1969-70, Madras Centre trained 22 candidates and 5 qualified for the I.P.S. or Central Services. During 1969-70, out of 59 trainees of the Allahabad Centre, 3 qualified for the I.A.S. and 23 for the I.P.S. and Central Services. The Government decided in 1967-68 to start training courses for entry into State Civil and Subordinate Services of the Central Government, etc. Such Centres are functioning in ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT,

HARYANA, KARNATAKA, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL and the Union Territory of DELHI. Besides, a reputed private organisation at DELHI had also been persuaded to train candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the I.A.S. examination. During the year 1973-74 the Government has also decided on the analogy of pre-examination training given for I.A.S. that training should also be given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for appearing at the engineering services examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. Funds have been sanctioned for the establishment of two Centres, one at Allahabad and other at Tiruchirapalli. Another scheme aiming at increasing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in various Government services was the establishment of Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres and 4 such Centres at Madras, Jabalpur, Delhi and Kanpur for providing confidence building training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons registered in the employment exchanges for Class III jobs were started. The work of these Centres has been appreciated and the scheme is proposed to be continued in the Fifth Plan as well. During Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs was made and it is estimated that an amount of Rs. 83.09 lakhs will be spent by the end of the Plan period. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made for coaching and allied schemes.

Tribal Development Blocks

6.11 This scheme was introduced for the intensive development of the tribal areas and has been one of the most important programme for the economic development of tribals in the Backward Classes Plan. The scheme is broadly based on the pattern of Community Development Blocks and Tribal Development Blocks were designed for the multisided development of the selected special undeveloped compact areas. Besides the provision of Rs. 12 lakhs in Stage I and Rs. 5 lakhs in Stage II made by the Department of Community Development, the Department of Social Welfare (Ministry of Home Affairs) provided Rs. 10 lakhs for Stage I, Rs. 5 lakhs for Stage II and Rs. 10 lakhs for State III from the Backward Classes Sector. Each stage consisted of a five year period. Till Fourth Plan, 504 Tribal Development Blocks (including 20 sub-blocks) were functioning in ANDHRA PRADESH (24), ASSAM (49), BIHAR (63), GUJARAT (53), KERALA (1), MADHYA PRADESH (126), MAHARASHTRA (44), NAGALAND (15), ORISSA (75), RAJASTHAN (18), TAMIL NADU (2), DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI (2), HIMACHAL PRADESH (7), MANIPUR (20) and TRIPURA (5). Besides these blocks, there were sub-blocks in WEST BENGAL and 4 Area Projects in UTTAR PRADESH. Four new Tribal Development Blocks were started during 1970-71 in NAGALAND as a special case. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, provision amounting to Rs. 10 crores has been made only for one year for this scheme. For the development of Scheduled Tribes and tribal areas, an integrated area development plan will be undertaken. The State resources for sub-plans for the development of tribal areas will be supplemented by suitable financial support from the Centre.

6.12 Amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there are more backward communities which have not received adequate benefit of the developmental programmes. Even the work of identification of these communities has not been seriously taken up by some of the State Governments. This Organisation had taken the initiative in preparing a State-wise list of most backward tribes and some State Governments have recognised extremely backward communities entitled for extra assistance, e.g., in MADHYA PRADESH, the Government have recognised 13 tribal communities as more backward who are given assistance on a more liberal scale. The most primitive among them, viz. the Abhujmarias, are entitled to 100 per cent subsidy in developmental programmes. The Tribal Research Institute of BIHAR had identified some isolated tribal groups which were facing special problems and tribal communities like Paharias, Bhairyas, Kheriyas and Bihoras were stated to be the weakest tribal communities. The Government of WEST BENGAL identified 50 out of 61 communities amongst the Scheduled Castes as more backward and made them eligible for special benefits in its educational programmes. The Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta identified Koras and Totos as two isolated small groups facing special problems. In MANIPUR, Maring and Chiru were stated to be comparatively more backward tribal communities. **It is suggested that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should identify the most backward communities amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and make all efforts to bring them to the level of other communities.**

Co-operation

6.13 This scheme was primarily meant for improving the economic condition of Scheduled Tribe persons. During Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 251.00 lakhs was made and grants given to the State Governments for promotion of the activities of cooperative societies. For co-ordinating and extending financial and technical guidance to the Primaries, Apex Tribal Co-operative Organisations were set up in ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA and ORISSA. The Government of India also constituted a Coordination Committee to coordinate the activities and working of the Tribal Apex Co-operative Organisations in the country and assistance in organising sale and to provide for exchange of views, experience and marketing intelligence. It has been observed that the Girijan Co-operative Corporation in Srikakulam, ANDHRA PRADESH has a pre-dominant role in the three strategic areas of the Girijan economy namely provision of credit, marketing of minor forest produce and supply of consumer goods. The structure of co-operatives in other tribal areas, however, needed to be streamlined in order to make it more effective in catering to the needs of the tribals.

6.14 In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, co-operative programme is expected to be reoriented to benefit mainly the tribals in tribal areas. "For providing effective services in tribal areas, the existing organisation will be strengthened. The objective will be to have large sized societies which are capable of integrating the functions envisaged in the package." Besides the funds that flow to co-operatives in tribal areas under the normal co-operative programmes and also the special Tribal Development Agency programmes, a specific provision of about Rs. 3 crores for Scheduled Tribes has been made in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan. The National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962 is also proposed to be amended to provide assistance for co-operative programme specifically for collection, processing, marketing, storage and export of minor forest produce, which will primarily benefit the tribals.

Research, Training and Pilot Projects

6.15 It is well-known that there are wide variations in socio-economic conditions of the various tribal communities in our country and research into the various aspects of tribal life has been one of the essential pre-requisites for evolving plans for the proper development of tribal communities. The main object of the scheme is to promote research on tribal problems and to train personnel to work in tribal areas. In all, 11 Research Institutes/Centres/Bureaus functioned at Hyderabad, Shillong, Ranchi, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Poona, Bhubaneswar, Udaipur, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Calicut. Some of these Institutes/Centers also impart training to officers working in the tribal areas. During Third Plan period an amount of Rs. 39 lakhs was spent on the running of 9 Institutes. During Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 65.00 lakhs was made and between 1969-70 to 1973-74 an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 77.56 lakhs is to be incurred.

6.16 **The work of research and training, including collection of statistics, monitoring and evaluation are important requisites in developmental planning. It is more important in the case of persons belonging to backward classes because essential statistical data about them is badly lacking. It is essential that a reporting and evaluation system is built up to provide a continuous and reliable data at the State and Central Government levels. This can enable the Government to take corrective measures in time.** In the Fifth Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made for Research, Training and Special Projects.

Improvement in the working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations

6.17 In a meeting of the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare held in October, 1957, it was proposed that there should be a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night-soil as headloads. Under the Chairmanship of Shri N. R. Malkani, a Committee was set up to examine the matter and make suitable recommendations in this regard. The Committee submitted its report in December, 1960, and made many useful recommendations for improving the working, living and social conditions of scavengers. A scheme was included in the Centrally Sponsored Programme for the welfare of Backward Classes and under the programme grants-in-aid were given to the Municipalities/Local Bodies for purchase of handcarts, wheel barrows for supplying to sweepers and scavengers for removal of night-soil. The grant-in-aid was also meant for the supply of implements like scrapers and protective devices like gum-boots, etc. Municipalities in towns having a population of less than 1 lakh were eligible for grant-in-aid upto 75 per cent of the cost and the Municipalities with a total population of 1 lakh or more were eligible for grant-in-aid upto 50 per cent of the cost. Construction of sanitary latrines and conversion of dry latrines into water borne ones were included in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health suggested to the Local Bodies and Municipalities that no new buildings should be allowed to be constructed without provision of flush out latrines and in areas where sewers were laid, there should be compulsion for connection of dry latrines to sewers. Where sewers were not laid, a special drive was suggested to be launched for conversion of dry latrines into flush out latrines in selected areas by connecting them to sceptic tanks or leaching pits. Subsidies were given for construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers and special allocations were made for providing house-sites to the members of Scheduled Castes who were engaged in unclean occupations or were landless labourers. The pattern of housing scheme was that the total cost of the construction of each house was fixed at Rs. 1,200/- which could be raised to Rs. 1,600/- at the discretion of the State Governments. During the Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 300.00 lakhs was made for this composite scheme against which an anticipated amount of Rs. 297.43 lakhs will be spent. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, no separate provision has been made in the Central Sector and this programme is expected to be taken care of in the State Plans.

6.18 **For improvement in the working conditions of sweepers and scavengers, maximum effort requires to be made so that the sweepers and scavengers do not come in direct contact with the night-soil. For this purpose, it is necessary that besides the wheel-barrows scheme and construction of flush out latrines, near the places of their work, small buildings with arrangements for taking bath and keeping a pair of clean clothes in the cup boards are made so that the workers can wash themselves and put on clean clothes after finishing their duties. It is also necessary that all efforts should be made to divert sweepers and scavengers to non-caste based occupations. For this purpose special schemes should be taken up.**

Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations

6.19 The Government of India has been giving grants-in-aid to non-official organisations for undertaking the work of propaganda and publicity for the removal of untouchability through the appointment of **pracharaks**, etc. and opening of schools and hostels and by providing training in arts and crafts. For the benefit of Scheduled Tribe persons assistance is given to non-official organisations for running of **ashram** schools, hostels, organising **Balwadies** and **Balkendras**, training facilities in crafts and training of workers etc.

During the Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs was made for this programme and an anticipated amount of Rs. 199.81 lakhs is to be spent. In the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, an allocation of Rs. 4.00 crores has been made for giving grants to voluntary organisations.

State Sector Schemes

Education

6.20 The schemes undertaken by the various States/Union Territories are prepared in the light of the local problems and the availability of resources. For the development of education amongst backward classes, schemes such as award of scholarships and stipends, boarding grants, provision of free mid-day meals, books, stationery and clothing, construction of school and hostel buildings and teachers quarters, etc., are taken up. Considerable expenditure is incurred by the various States/Union Territories on payment of pre-matric scholarships from their non-plan expenditure, over and above plan provisions. Generally Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are exempted from the payment of tuition fees. The scheme of hostels has also been one of the important programmes for the educational advancement of the children belonging to these categories. In some of the States hostels are run by voluntary organisations which are aided by Central and State Governments. For the particular benefit of Scheduled Tribe children, Ashram Schools have been functioning in ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT, KARNATAKA, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA, MADHYA PRADESH, TAMIL NADU, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL, HIMACHAL PRADESH, DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI and TRIPURA. It has been stressed in the earlier reports of the Commissioner that for meeting the requirements of Scheduled Tribe students, Ashram type of schools are the best answer but many of the State Governments have not been able to take up this programme because of the high cost of running such type of schools.

6.21 The scheme of mid-day meals wherever it is in operation has also been contributing in attracting the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children to schools. The other schemes relate to supply of books, stationery and offering incentives to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to attend schools.

6.22 During the Third Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 28.36 crores was incurred on the various schemes of 'Education' for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students and in the Fourth Plan, a provision of Rs. 40.80 crores was made and according to the Planning Commission an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 59.93 crores is to be incurred by the end of the Plan period.

Economic Uplift

6.23 Various developmental schemes relating to agriculture, cooperation, 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, an amount of 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.

6.24 For promoting agricultural practices, Scheduled Caste 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 aforestation, 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.

6.25 The programme of providing adequate communication facilities is difficult in tribal 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.

6.26 In the State Sector of the Fourth Plan, many States like ASSAM, BIHAR, GUJARAT, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA and KARNATAKA have undertook co-operative schemes like housing societies, industrial co-operatives, cottage and small scale industrial co-operatives and co-operatives 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 some districts under which loans were given upto Rs. 250 to cultivators without demanding any surety. The co-operatives 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.

Health, Housing and Other Schemes

6.27 There are schemes for grant of subsidy for construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers and provision of house-sites to Scheduled Caste persons engaged in unclean occupations and landless labourers in the Centrally Sponsored Sector. For other categories of Scheduled Castes and for Scheduled Tribes such schemes are included in the State Sector. Some State Governments like ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA and RAJASTHAN, have set up exclusive housing corporations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. The Government of GUJARAT has been giving financial assistance for construction of tenements for the benefit of Halpatis on the basis of loan-cum-subsidy. Besides, there is a general sector programme taken up by the Ministry of Works and Housing for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas and in implementing the programme, priority is given to districts having sizeable concentration of landless workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The programme of providing drinking water to persons belonging to Backward Classes has been one of the important objectives under the Backward Classes Sector. The problem of drinking water has been acute for Scheduled Caste persons due to the practice of untouchability and they are not always allowed to take water from the common wells. For Scheduled Tribe persons sufficient drinking water facilities have not been provided due to their scattered and remote habitations. The Government of India gives subsidies for construction of drinking water wells, and pumps and small tanks in localities/areas, predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. For providing adequate public health facilities, the programme of opening of maternity centres, dispensaries, mobile units, etc. have been taken up.

6.28 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. The statements at Appendix XXXVII give information about the Fourth Plan outlay and expenditure incurred on the scheme of legal aid from 1969-70 to 1972-73 and allocation made during the year 1973-74. However, these figures do not reveal the actual state of affairs because quite a large number of needy Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are not in a position to avail of this facility. It has been experienced that by and large the persons for whom the scheme has been framed are not even aware of its existence and the reason for its halting progress is the delay in payment of fees to the lawyers. The scheme has not received adequate publicity. There is also the difficulty of the cumbersome procedure laid down for extending legal aid. Moreover, in some of the States restrictions have been placed on the grant of legal aid to be given for specific purposes. For example, in ORISSA legal aid is given for criminal and civil cases only and the State Government does not give legal aid in such cases where the opposite party happens to be Government or a person belonging to the same category of backward classes. **It is, therefore, suggested that in the districts having a sizeable concentration of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, an additional Government pleader should be appointed specifically to protect the interests of persons belonging to these categories. Once a person has been nominated to take care of the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, he on his own can propose action where he finds that injustice is being done to the members of these communities. It is necessary that a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for giving legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes sohuld be initiated by the Ministry of Home Affairs.**

6.29 Besides, voluntary organisations of local character are also given grants-in-aid mostly for taking up schemes of education and for doing propaganda for the removal of social disabilities. During Third Plan period, an amount of Rs. 11.07 crores was spent on the Health, Housing and Other Schemes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes persons and for the Fourth Plan an outlay of Rs. 14.05 crores was made and an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 23.17 crores is to be incurred.

Benefits derived by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from General Sector Schemes

6.30 In all the Five Year Plans prepared for the development of the country, it has been stressed that persons belonging to the backward classes would derive adequate benefits from general sector schemes. In the First Plan, it was stated that the outlay provided for backward classes had to be considered as part of much larger regional programmes which would also help the development of these sections of

the population. In the Second Plan, it was stated that the special programmes proposed for Scheduled Castes were intended to supplement the general development programmes in each State. It was also stated that the special provisions made in favour of backward classes should be so utilised as to enable them to derive the maximum advantage from general development programmes and to make up as speedily as possible for retarded progress in the past. Departments concerned with the welfare of backward classes in States were to make special efforts to get all the other development departments to consider ways by which their programmes could produce marked impact on the welfare of backward classes. They were to utilise the resources available to them so that the general and special programmes operated in a manner complimentary to one another.

6.31 Again in the Third Plan document, it was stated that the development programmes for the welfare of backward classes were intended to supplement benefits accruing from programmes of development in different fields such as agriculture, co-operation, irrigation, small industries, communication, education, health, housing, rural water supply and others. It was also pointed out that one of the principal lessons of the past decade was that for a variety of reasons, in the ordinary course, the weaker sections of the population were not able to secure their fair share of the benefits of provisions made under different heads and to enable them to do so, it was desirable that the normal patterns of assistance should provide, wherever necessary, for an element of special consideration for the weaker sections and, in particular for the backward classes.

6.32 In the Fourth Plan document, it was stressed that the special programmes undertaken under the backward classes sector were intended to supplement the general programmes in various sectors and were "conceived as only a part of the total effort to be made for promoting the social and economic well-being of the backward classes and accelerating the pace of their advancement". It was also stated that the allocations from the backward classes sector were additive to what was available for the backward class from the general sectors. Development plans in each State and district would have to ensure that the general development outlays provided for the normal growth of the infrastructure in tribal areas and for other development activities. Programmes for the welfare of backward classes were to be fully integrated with the development plans of the district which would take into account the physical features and resources, the institutional structure and legal conditions and circumstances. It was stated that the large number of individual schemes in States in the backward classes sector needed to be woven together and integarted with general development schemes so that the effort would be of a magnitude which produced an impact.

6.33 This office had tried to make an assessment as to how far persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been able to derive benefits from general sector schemes and it was with this intention that the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were addressed to intimate about the instructions issued by them regarding reservation of funds for persons belonging to these categories out of general sector resources and details of the expenditure incurred and the names of the schemes prepared for the purpose. Except the States of MAHARASHTRA and BIHAR from where partial information has been received, other States/Union Territories have not furnished the required information. It is, however, understood that the Government of ANDHRA PRADESH have set apart a percentage of funds from general sector to be spent on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but it is not known as to how far these communities have derived actual benefits. The Government of BIHAR had issued instructions in September, 1972 to all its departments that for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, funds to the extent of 23 per cent should be reserved for the persons belonging to these categories. However, information regarding amounts spent has not been made available. Similarly, the Government of MADHYA PRADESH had decided that 21 per cent and 14 per cent of the total budget out of general sector funds should be earmarked for the development of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively. The Government of KARNATAKA had also issued orders to all development departments to earmark 18 per cent of the total provisions of each development scheme for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

6.34 The question of earmarking funds for the development of backward classes out of general sector programmes was understood to be under consideration of the Government of MAHARASHTRA. The Zila Parishads were directed to spend at least 15 percent of their funds out of the general sector programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Nav Budhas. But because of the fact that all the Zilla Parishads were not scrupulously doing so, the State Government had to issue instructions for the second time that all the Zilla Parishads should ensure that they spend funds on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, at least in proporation to their population in the district and if this much of amount was not spent during the year, it should be carried over to the next year and it should be the responsibility of the Zilla Parishad to provide additional funds to the extent of the backlog.

6.35 For ensuring adequate flow of general sector resources for the welfare of backward classes, as outlined in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Home Affairs have taken initiative in holding meetings with the concerned Central Ministries and State Governments to influence the formulation of plans by the concerned authorities taking into consideration the special needs of backward classes. **These meetings proved useful in impressing upon the concerned Central Ministries their responsibility of sponsoring Central schemes for special areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. To ensure that there is balanced growth of tribal regions, the Central Ministries should give suit-**

able directions in the formulation of State Sector schemes so that the objective in the Plan for eradication of disparities between different areas and classes could be achieved. The discussions with the State Governments revealed the important role that the State Planning Departments and the Tribal/Harijan/Social Welfare Departments have to play in ensuring that in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the main thrust of development for the backward classes comes from the general sector resources.

6.36 As pointed out earlier, some of the State Governments have issued orders for reservation of a fixed percentage of funds by each Development Department to be spent exclusively on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has been observed that this formula is operationally difficult in the case of many programmes/schemes. **It is, therefore, necessary that as a first step the contents of the schemes implemented by every Department should be examined to incorporate in the scheme itself suitable relaxation and modification necessary to enable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to derive adequate benefits from these schemes. The second step should be to allocate sizeable funds in the budgets of respective Departments to be spent in ameliorating the conditions of these communities. The third step should be that the State Finance Departments should not approve the budget proposals of the Departments until they have indicated the amount of money that would be spent on these communities. It should be made obligatory that under each Major Head the proposed amount to be spent on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is indicated separately. This would also make it possible to find out the actual flow of funds from the general sector for the welfare of backward classes.**

Role of Banks

6.37 Consequent on the nationalisation of banks, it was expected that the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would get special consideration in getting loans from these banks which would help them in taking to various business activities. In pursuance of the policy decision 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 guide-lines that loans at concessional rates of interest were to be made available to 6 special categories including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

6.38 With a view to collect information about loans given by the nationalised banks to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, all the nationalised banks were addressed to intimate the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons advanced loans. The Canara Bank has informed that instructions regarding the caste of the borrowing clientele is not included in the loan applications and therefore it is not possible to furnish information about the loans given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. However, the Bank is reported to have issued instructions to its branches to encourage weaker sections of the communities particularly backward classes for giving sympathetic consideration to the loan proposals received from them. The Punjab National Bank, New Delhi has intimated that loans are given on the basis of credit-worthiness and repaying capacity of the borrowers as well as in view of the productive purposes for which the loan may be needed and expressed its inability to compile and furnish the requisite information regarding the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe borrowers. Similar replies have been received from the United Bank of India, Calcutta and the Dena Bank, Bombay. 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 1,953 Scheduled Tribe persons. The Indian Bank, Madras gave more than Rs. 7 lakhs as loan to 1,097 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 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. 1,000 according to the needs of respective applicants and the loan was to be repaid within a period of three years in equal monthly instalments.

6.39 It will be seen from the above paragraphs that the statistics maintained by the Nationalised Banks do not generally reveal the amount of loans advanced to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. The main reason for the inability of the Banks to furnish separate information about the loans given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is that there is no column for eliciting information about the caste/tribe of a person prescribed in the loan application form and thus the Banks are handicapped in the basic data necessary to compile this vital information which would indicate the amount of loans disbursed to the members belonging to these communities. It is learnt from the Punjab National Bank that the bank could advance only 0.5 per cent of its total advances at concessional rates of interest. This percentage is very low and even out of the loans to be advanced at concessional rates of interest the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are included among the six sectors eligible for grant of loans at concessional rates. Although some Banks have taken steps to help Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons by advancing loans to them, it is felt that unless exact statistics about the number and quantum of loans disbursed to these communities is available, it cannot be ascertained how far the needs of these communities are being met in helping them to take up productive endeavours. It was with this end in view that a suggestion was made to the

Department of Banking that instructions should be issued to the Nationalised Banks to prescribe a column in their loan application forms for collecting information about the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe borrowers. From a reply received from the Reserve Bank of India, it is found that they are not inclined to prescribe the addition of a column in the loan application forms as it is felt that it is not likely to serve any useful purpose unless it is followed by compilation of necessary statistics. The suggestion of prescribing a column in the loan application forms was made with a view to find out how far the Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons have taken advantage of the facilities proposed to be given by the Banks in advancing loans to them at concessional rates of interest. As pointed out earlier, the amount of loan which the banks are allowed to advance at concessional rates of interest is very low and from the views expressed by the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons all over the country, it can be said that they are not getting due attention from the Banks in helping them to take up business activities. **If it is felt that the compilation of information regarding the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe borrowers would involve a considerable amount of work for the Banks, it is suggested that instructions may be issued for separate earmarking of loan to be advanced at concessional rates of interest to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

CHAPTER 7

LAND, AGRICULTURE AND FOREST

(Article 46 and Schedules fifth and sixth)

Land plays an important role in the social and economic position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Ownership of land in the case of Scheduled Castes enhances their social status. According to 1961 Census (figures for 1971 Census are not available) the percentage of cultivators in general population was 53 as compared to 38 and 68 amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. Again, whereas the percentage of agricultural labourers amongst the general population was 17, it was 20 among Scheduled Tribes but more pronounced amongst the Scheduled Castes, namely, 34. These figures indicate that landlessness amongst the Scheduled Castes is more compared to Scheduled Tribes. A majority of the Scheduled Tribes depend on agriculture and collection of minor forest produce.

7.2 The problems of tribal agriculture are many and about 10 per cent of the tribal people are shifting cultivators and may be said to be at the lowest rung of the tribal community. In many tribal areas, land has not been surveyed and therefore they are denied benefit from institutional finance. Lack of irrigation facilities are common in many tribal areas and it is estimated that the level of irrigation in these areas is less than 1 per cent of the cultivated area. There is, however, a large undeveloped irrigation potential which can be tapped for the benefit of the tribal people. Poor land soil in many tribal areas is not suitable for cultivation of crops but can be utilised as pastures for development of animal husbandary and planting of fruit trees.

7.3 It is possible to develop agriculture in the tribal areas by making sizeable investment but this strategy cannot be adopted for Scheduled Castes who live interspersed with other sections of the community. The landlessness and the sub-marginal land holdings of the Scheduled Castes make the position very complex and difficult to tackle. In a way the economic improvement of the conditions of Scheduled Castes is linked up with the gradual rise of prosperity in our rural areas. But here again, the State must play an important role to ensure that the Scheduled Castes derive adequate benefit from the normal schemes of development.

Land Reforms

7.4 The subject of land reforms had assumed special significance in our country both for raising the agriculture production as well as to meet the ends of social justice. A view has been expressed that due to the break up of large agricultural holdings agricultural production may suffer and in this context it is worth mentioning the view expressed by Prof. Khusro of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi that "large farmers as a class have a smaller yield per acre than small farmers". Indian economic planning has laid considerable emphasis on land reforms right from the First Five Year Plan period and from time to time special steps have been taken by the Government to implement land reform measures in the country.

7.5 In 1970, a Conference of Chief Ministers was held in which an attempt was made to spell out the changes required in the land policy, especially with regard to rationalisation and reduction in the ceiling limit and making ceiling provisions more effective and purposeful. The matter was given further consideration by the Central Land Reforms Committee in August, 1971. During 1972-73, attention of the Government was focussed on revision of ceiling laws and fresh enactment of such laws where necessary, updating of tenants including share croppers, up-dating of land records and speedy and effective implementation of Land Reforms.

7.6 In July, 1972, the Chief Ministers Conference was held to discuss various aspects of the ceiling on agricultural holdings and guidelines based on the conclusions of the Chief Ministers Conference, were formulated. These guidelines, **inter alia,** recommended that "while distributing surplus land, priority should be given to the landless agricultural workers particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes". Appendix xxxviii indicates information regarding the level of ceiling and priorities accorded for distribution of surplus land in various States/Union Territories. It would be seen therefrom that the information regarding the priority accorded for allotment of surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the State Governments of ASSAM, JAMMU & KASHMIR, MADHYA PRADSH, TAMIL NADU, WEST BENGAL, HIMACHAL PRADESH, KARNATAKA and TRIPURA is not available. It is estimated that about 37 lakh acres of land is likely to be available for distribution after the implementation of revised ceiling laws*.

7.7 **The test of the sincerity of the concerned authorities would be judged by the actual allotment of surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It will be necessary to set up an organisation at the district level for speedy allotment of surplus lands.**

*Please see statement at Appendix XXXIX

Land records in tribal areas

7.8 One difficulty which is noticed in the development of tribal areas is lack of authentic land records, as a result of which the Scheduled Tribe persons are not able to get many of the benefits which flow due to planned economic development. In the 7 Districts of BIHAR predominantly inhabitated by Scheduled Tribe persons, complete land surveys have not been undertaken in the 3 Districts of Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. In the State of RAJASTHAN adequate data is not available in respect of land records and there is a need of conducting special surveys in collaboration with the Social Welfare Department amongst Bhils, Meenas, etc. In ORISSA the work of conducting surveys on land rights was undertaken and some surveys of the tribal areas were conducted in 1971. However, the work of survey and settlement in all the tribal areas could not be completed because no priority was accorded to this work. The State Government has estimated that if the work of survey and settlement in the tribal areas of ORISSA is to be completed, an expenditure of Rs. 337.00 lakhs will have to be incurred. In the Bastar District of MADHYA PRADESH, it is understood that more than 50 per cent of area is unsurveyed. So far no cadastral survey has been done in ARUNACHAL PRADESH.

7.9 **It is recommended that the tribal areas where land records are not up-to-date should be ascertained and a quick on-the-spot enquiry should be conducted and on the basis of such enquiry the record should be made up-to-date within a period of 6 months. The State Governments concerned should give top priority to this item of work and appoint necessary additional staff forthwith. It is felt that the work of completion of land records in tribal areas has not received adequate attention of the authorities concerned and this is a field in which the Central Government should financially help the State Governments for completion of land records as a time bound programme to be completed, as early as possible. It is also recommended that agricultural lands should be allotted to tribals on permanent ownership basis so that they could procure long term finance for developmental purpose and medium term loan for agriculture purposes and necessary legisltive protection should also be provided to such assignees of land.**

Land alienation

7.10 The State Governments having sizeable population of Scheduled Tribes have passed certain legislative and executive measures to control the alienation of tribal lands, and these may be seen at Appendix XL. It is, however, unfortunate that in spite of these measures, it has not always been possible for the authorities concerned to prevent alienation of tribal land because of the fact that the tribals by themselves are generally ignorant of such measures and other persons who are clever and can well-afford to incur all sorts of expenditure have been able to secure such lands through various devices. The fact that the tribals also hesitate to come forward to defend their cases is also a hurdle in the effective implementation of the legislative measures.

7.11 In ANDHRA PRADESH during 1970-71, 3,589 cases were pending under the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation of 1959 as amended in 1970, out of which only 763 cases were disposed of. As compared to this during 1971-72, 5,185 cases were pending and only 1,493 cases were disposed of. It is understood that over 7 lakh acres of tribal land was in the possession of non-tribals. It is understood that in the Chotta Nagpur regions of BIHAR State, the problem of restoration of the lands of Tana Bhagats, was not being successfully tackled in spite of the appointment of 3 special officers for indentifying the Tana Bhagats who had lost their lands because it was found difficult to locate the displaced Tana Bhagats. The Chotta Nagpur Tenancy Act and Santhal Parganas (Supplementary) Provisions Act and Indian Limitations Act were amended to tighten up the restrictions against the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals. It is found that 6,887 cases were instituted and 4,041 cases were disposed of benefiting 1,489 persons restoring 1865.19 acres of land. In Raigarh and Betul districts of MADHYA PRADESH it was found that the lands belonging to tribals were being transferred to other through various devices and the revenue officials appointed for the purpose were not having sufficient powers to deal with the encroachers.

7.12 In 1971, the Government of MAHARASHTRA had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri H. G. Vartak, Minister of Revenue to examine the difficulties experienced by Scheduled Tribe persons in the implementation of certain provisions of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code etc. The Committee submitted its report on 16th October, 1971 and made useful recommendations. The Committee suggested that for quicker disposal of land dispute cases in which Scheduled Tribe persons were involved, the powers to decide disputes under Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 should be delegated to Tahsildars. It also suggested that instructions should be issued for making suitable entries in the record of rights to know if a particular tenant belonged to Scheduled Tribe. The Committee observed that in Nandurbar Tehsil of Dhulia District about 28 cases had occurred in which land of the tribals was transferred to others in an irregular manner. The Committee recommended that the transfers made in contravention of section 36(2) of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code should be set aside. The Committee also made a number of other useful recommendations and it is understood that a new law is under preparation on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee.

7.13 In KERALA State there is no legislation to ban transfer of land by the tribals to the non-tribals and consequently tribals have been deprived of their land in many cases. In the Scheduled Areas of RAJASTHAN, 20 cases of alienation of land were reported during 1971-72. In TRIPURA, many tribal families are already reported to have lost their lands due to influx of outsiders to this border State from erstwhile East Pakistan. In MANIPUR in some areas like Kangpokpi, considerable tribal land has been alienated by sale by the Chiefs themselves to outsiders, mostly to the Gorakhas. **It is necessary**

that alienation of tribal land should be prohibited as it may create problems in the State. In MEGHALAYA, the regulation and administration regarding occupation and use of land is vested in the District Councils. **The necessity of proper survey of the holdings of various people particularly tribals is essential because in many cases tribals from outside MEGHALAYA such as Mizos and others are buying land particularly between Gauhati and Shillong, etc. from poor Khasi people. Prohibition of sale of land in this manner needs consideration of the State Government. It has been experienced that besides weakening the economic condition of Scheduled Tribe persons, land alienation embitters the attitude of tribals and leads to a great deal of discontentment amongst them. It also appears that majority of the States having tribal population have not done enough in taking up the work of restoration of such lands in right earnest.**

7.14 It will be observed from the above paragraphs and Appendix XLI that cases of alienation of tribal lands still continue all over the country in spite of the legislations enacted by the various States/Union Territories. It is observed that the enactments made by the Governments of BIHAR and ANDHRA PRADESH in this regard incorporate certain measures which can go a long way in putting a stop to the alienation of tribal lands. **It is, therefore, suggested that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should examine the legislation enacted by the State Governments of BIHAR and ANDHRA PRADESH regarding the alienation of tribal land with a view to incorporating in their existing legislation such measures which would plug the loopholes and help in the restoration of alienated lands to the tribals. It has been observed that a large number of suits have been filed in the law courts to delay the implementation of land legislation undertaken in different States/Union Territories for protecting the interests of Scheduled Tribes. This dilatory action on the part of the non-tribals needs to be curbed sternly. It is recommended that the jurisdiction of ordinary civil courts may be excluded in the matters relating to the implementation of protective legislation and article 31(B) of the Constitution may be utilised by including in the 9th Schedule to the Constitution the various regulations/laws passed for protecting the interests of Scheduled Tribes so that it may not be possible to challenge such enactments as violative of any Fundamental Rights. It is hoped that this suggestion would be given a serious consideration by the Central Government by suitably amending the Constitution so that one of the causes of tribal unrest, namely, the alienation of tribal land is put a stop to and the alienated land restored to the tribal people.**

Allotment of Land

7.15 From time to time rules and regulations have been framed by the State Governments to allot agricultural lands to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons on preferential basis by reserving a certain portion of the total available land for backward classes. A description of the land allotment rules in various States/Union Territories had been given in the earlier Reports. Latest information indicates that about 152 lakh* hectares of cultivable waste land was available for allotment during 1970-71. Available information about the acreage of land allotted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons from 1970-71 to 1972-73 under the various schemes is given in statements Nos. 1 to 4 at Appendix XLII. It would be seen from statement No. I that no information regarding allotment of waste land made to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons has been furnished by the State Governments of ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, HARYANA, ORISSA, PUNJAB, TRIPURA, UTTAR PRADESH and Union Territories of DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI and GOA, DAMAN and DIU. Similarly as regards the distribution of surplus land as a result of imposition of ceilings on lands, no information is available regarding ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, HARYANA, MADHYA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, TRIPURA and UTTAR PRADESH. As regards distribution of Bhoodan and Gramdan lands among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, no information is available in respect of ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, MADHYA PRADESH, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, TRIPURA and UTTAR PRADESH. Besides the information given in Statement Nos. 1 to 3 at Appendix XLII some land was reported to have been distributed to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the respective States of ASSAM, GUJARAT, HIMACHAL PRADESH, KERALA MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, TAMILNADU, and GOA, DAMAN and DIU. On the basis of inadequate information regarding the distribution of land to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons, it is very difficult to say if due consideration is being given to the claims of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the allotment of agricultural lands.

Punjab Land Grab Committee

7.16 Instances, however, come to notice regarding cases where though the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes are accorded special priorities for the allotment of agricultural lands, in practice the deserving and needy amongst them are not always able to get the benefits of these measures because of various reasons. The Government of PUNJAB had appointed a Committee of Legislators to probe into the setting up of sizeable agricultural farms on evacuee lands by officers, their relatives and other influential public men. This Committee, popularly known as Harchand Singh Committee, has listed names of scores of influential Scheduled Caste bureaucrats and public men said to have illegally set up large farms on evacuee lands earmarked for Scheduled Castes. The Committee found that in majority of cases land was not purchased on competitive prices and with a little more honesty of purpose on the part of purchasers as well as of auctioning officers, the Government could have got atleast 50 per cent more than the amount received. In all, the Committee investigated into 126 cases involving Ministers, Members of Parliament, M.L.As. and bureaucrats and recommended that in 65

* Please see statement at Appendix X L 11

cases the sales already made should be set aside. The Committee pointed out that it was unwise to have permitted the Scheduled Caste Government employees to purchase lands in restricted auctions. These officers purchased lands in several names and indulged in various malpractices and the behaviour of some of the officers was not good with the local population. Most of the officers managed to visit their farms on week days or holidays without the prior permission of the competent authorities. It was noticed by the Committee that a large number of Scheduled Caste purchasers had disposed of their lands at exorbitant prices to non-Scheduled Caste persons. In village Talwandi Nepalan, Tehsil Zira, District Ferozepur, it came to the notice of the Committee that with the exception of a few auction purchasers, the rest had disposed of their lands to non-Scheduled Castes and had made huge profits in contravention of the sale conditions. The Committee listed out 10 unauthorised occupancy cases in which undue benefits were obtained by the rich and influential public men and officers. It also found that in most of the cases, no assessment and payment of rent had been made to the Government.

7.17 **It is felt that the Government of PUNJAB has taken a very good step in setting up this Committee, but full justice will be done only when complete action is taken on its recommendations and guilty persons are suitably punished. It is felt that in the State of HARYANA where surplus rural evacuee agricultural land was also set aside for allotment to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, a committee on similar lines should be set up to detect cases of unauthorised occupation of evacuee land and deal with them strongly. The remaining States/Union Territories should also set up Committees to examine how far the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have really benefied from the various laws and instructions framed for allotment of cultivable lands to them.**

Allotment of land in Madhya Pradesh

7.18 During the course of his tour in Vidisha district of MADHYA PRADESH, many complaints were made to the Commissioner about the distribution of land and it was alleged that though agricultural lands were being alloted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons, actual possession of the same was not being given to them. A study of allotment of Government land for agricultural purposes in the districts of Betul and Raigarh in the State of MADHYA PRADESH has revealed that during 1959 to 1971, only 21.8 per cent of the land available for allotment was distributed. Though sufficient land was available with the district authorities, its actual allotment was not done. The land of the tribals was also being transferred to non-tribals through various devices. The usual practice is that a tribal sells his land to another tribal of a distant village and subsequently the Scheduled Tribe person who has purchased the land applies for selling his land to a non-tribal on the ground that the land was situated at a distant place. It was also noticed that provisons for allotment of land to Scheduled Castes were adequate, but there were deficiencies in the actual procedure. The practice of **benami** cultivation was also found to be existing in the tribal areas and no rules had been framed by the Government of MADHYA PRADESH to check this practice. During 1970, 20 societies and 5 others received about 4,138 acres of land for their 525 members in Betul District, whereas in Raigarh District there were 10 societies comprising of 156 members and information about 8 societies revealed that 1038.76 acres of land were distributed among 117 members. The cultivators had stated that the land allotted to them was non-productive, undeveloped and without any demarcation. It was also found that the land allotted to tribals was being encroached upon by others and the Revenue Officers were not equipped with sufficient powers to evict such encroachers. The Cooperative Department was expected to sanction loans and subsidies for agricultural cooperative societies for procuring seeds, implements and bullocks, etc., but this had not been actually done. It was found that even after the allotment of land to a society in Raigarh District, the possession of the land could not be given to its members because the land was constantly encroached upon by others. It was also observed that the State Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department had not been given any role in the programme of land allotment. **To improve the situation the State Tribal and Harijan Welfare Department should be represented in the evaluation committees at the district level for dissemination of information regarding the availability of land and giving help to the tribals in submitting applications for allotment of land. The working of Agricultural Cooperative Societies should be studied by the State Tribal Research and Development Institute from time to time so that corrective steps can be initiated**

7.19 In order to help the rehabilitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons on agriculture lands, some of the States took important decisions during the period under report and it is hoped that the actual implementation of the same would help in furthering the interests of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. In April, 1972, it was decided by the Government of UTTAR PRADESH that the land of agricultural farms attached to sugar factories in the State which is declared surplus under the Land Ceiling Act, be distributed amongst Scheduled Castes and the landless, and till April, 1972, 16,544 acres of land belonging to 15 sugar factories had been declared surplus in the 12 districts of the State and of this 10,247 acres had been taken possession of by the State Government. The Government of KERALA is reported to have started a collective farm in the co-oprative sector at Illithode. In all 250 landless agricultural families, 50 per cent of whom are Scheduled Castes have been selected as beneficiaries. Establishment of this farm is proposed on 523 hectares of forest land. Besides cultivation, arrangements would be made for poultry and dairy farming. The selected families would also get the benefit of roads, water supply and electricity, etc.

7.20 In MAHARASHTRA, Thana Zilla Parishad had decided to spend nearly Rs. 3 lakhs of its income from land revenue and the professional tax for ameliorating the condition of Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities. The Zilla Parishad decided to spend 40 per cent of its income on these communities whereas under the directives issued by

the State Government, the Parishad was required to spend only 15 per cent. Similarly, the Zilla Parishad, Kolhapur had constructed 25 community irrigation wells in the last 4-5 years and out of these 21 wells were meant for Scheduled Caste persons. Out of a total grant of Rs. 3,11,075 sanctioned for the wells an amount of Rs. 2,56,483 was spent for the benefit of Scheduled Caste persons. These wells covered an area of about 248 acres of land and about 300 scheduled Caste families were likely to be benefited through this work. **The step taken by the Zilla Parishad, Kolhapur in constructing special community irrigation wells for Scheduled Caste persons deserves to be emulated by the Panchayat Raj Bodies in the State of MAHARASHTRA and other State Governments.**

7.21 The Government of RAJASTHAN had also sanctioned a scheme of reimbursing the interest payable by the cultivators belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on loans taken by them for construction of new wells or deepening and repair of old wells for irrigation purposes from the financial institutions like Coopertive Banks, Land Development Banks and Commercial Banks. This scheme which is financed from the Backward Classes Sector helps in securing necessary funds from financial institutions and is, therefore, to be welcomed. **This scheme may also be started by other States/Union Territories.**

Land Colonisation Schemes

7.22 **It is an accepted fact that for the all round social and economic development of comparatively more backward tribals and landless Scheduled Caste persons, integrated land colonisation schemes which besides allotment of land also include measures like irrigation facilities, housing, health services, provision of roads and educational facilities etc. etc. need to be taken up.** From time to time, this experiment has been given a trial in States like ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, ORISSA, KERALA and TAMIL NADU etc., but the overall experience regarding the actual working of these schemes has not been very encouraging.

7.23 Studies regarding the working of 3 colonisation schemes started in KERALA in 1956-57 have revealed the reasons for partial success of these schemes as indicated below :

The Chingeri Colonisation Scheme was started in 1957-58 in Ambalavayal village of South Wynad Taluk in Kozhikode District. The object of the Scheme was to settle 100 tribal families and provide them with all amenities and to build their economy on co-operative basis. Out of 70 completed houses only 59 were given to the tribals. The families had not been allotted individual plots. Leaving aside those employed in coffee plantations and model food production farms, others were in search of work to sustain them throughout the year. It was found that the conditions of those employed as labourers in the coffee plantations and model farms were not much better than that of the other tribal labourers engaged to work in private estates. The land was full of big standing trees which hampered coffee cultivation. Desirability of providing wells, community buildings, radio sets and staff quarters and electrification of the houses also required to be considered.

Champakad Colonisation Scheme was put into operation for the benefit of Hill Pulayas found at Champakada in the Kottayam District and was sanctioned in 1957. The main object of the scheme was to settle a few families of Hill Pulayas and to train them in modern methods of agriculture and provide facilities like education, medical aid, occupational training and economic development. However, it was observed that the scheme did not meet much success because of lack of irrigational facilities, closing of the provision store and shifting of the school from the colony. It was felt that as the families continued to live in the colony inspite of unfavourable conditions, something could be done for its revitalisation. It was estimated that the area to be irrigated by the pump set installed in the colony was 20 acres, but it could not irrigate even 10 acres. Besides the oil engine required repairs every now and then and the repairs had to be done at a distance of about 55 Kms. It was also felt that an area of 20 acres of land for 28 families was economically unsatisfactory and even if all this land was brought under cultivation, it could not sustain all the families throughout the year.

Kuriarkutty Colonisation Scheme was sanctioned by the Government of KERALA for settling the Kadars of Parambikulam forests in December, 1956 and an area of about 10 acres of forest land was acquired and made fit for paddy cultivation. It was found that 14 settlers were working under the Forest Department as guards and watchers, whereas original idea was not to allot land to Government servants. Economic condition of settlers was not good and many of them were collecting minor forest produce which they exchanged for rice with the contractors. It was also the complaint of the settlers that their crops were destroyed by wild animals. Though there was one residential basic school, the settlers were not taking adequate benefit of it. One Ayurvedic dispensary was started in one settlement in 1966, but the post of physician and compounder remained vacant for 4 years continuously. It has been observed that unless sufficient land is allotted to the Kadars and they are made to settle down as agriculturists, they will abandon the conoly and go in search of work elsewhere. At least 100 acres of forest land adjoining the settlement may be cleared and allotted to them and an officer on the spot should be posted to guide the msuitably.

7.24 The working of land colonisation schemes in the tribal areas was reviewed by the Study Team on

Tribal Development Programmes popularly known as Shilu Ao Committee in 1969 and some useful recommendations and observations were made by them. It was correctly pointed out by the Study Team that the expectations that land colonisation schemes would improve the economic condition of tribals and keep such of them as had been practising **jhuming** to change over to settled cultivation, had not been realised and nearly in all the States the projects undertaken at great cost for the benefit of the tribals had by and large failed. The basic weakness in the programme was stated to be the general assumption made by planners that with the grant of land, provision of houses and supply of bullocks etc. enough was done to enable the tribals to earn a living. The main difficulty in the success of the programme is that development of virgin land takes time and its immediate cultivation is not economically productive. The importance of providing sufficient irrigation facilities was stressed by the Study Team.

7.25 In ANDHRA PRADESH, the Jhally Collective Farming Society consisting of 85 landless Harijan families at Jhally village in Narsampet Taluk of Warangal district with about 1,000 acres of cultivable land assigned to them during 1971, was conducted on experimental basis and 10 more such joint farms in the district in the last two years benefitted 971 landless persons employed on 5,800 acres of cultivable Government land. The Society had received facilities like loans for reclamation of land, soil conservation and irrigation schemes. Two housing colonies consisting of 90 houses were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 1.80 lakhs under the Life Insurance Corporation Housing Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

7.26 **It is felt that the States having sizeable population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe persons should start colonisation schemes for these categories of people. Efforts must be made to make this programme a success by providing irrigational facilities and posting right type of personnel to guide and maintain proper supervision over the functioning of the colonies.**

Problems faced by the tribals in forest areas

7.27 In the forest areas the majority of local population comprises of tribal communities whose income is predominently forest based. The Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 lays down that "the public welfare is the firm foundation on which the forest management should rest". The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission had commented that "the tribal who formerly regarded himself as the lord of the forest was, through a deliberate process, turned into a subject and placed under the forest department. The tribal villagers were no longer essential part of the forests, but were merely on sufference. The traditional rights of the tribals were no longer recognised as rights. In 1894, they become rights and privileges and in 1952 they became rights and concessions. Now they are being regarded as concesions". **Innumerable complaints are made by the tribals against the working of the State Forest Departments and at times minor forest officials harass the Scheduled Tribes in various ways. The whole approach of the Forest Departments needs to be reoriented and they must consider the development of the tribal people living in the forest areas their responsibility as much as the protection of the forests.**

7.28 **The Working Group on "Tribal Development Programmes based on Forest" have made important recommendations which are given below and it is hoped that the Central and State Governments would consider them so that the tribals living in the forest areas are given protection and their economy is developed :**

1. It is imperative that techno-socio-economic surveys be undertaken and completed as soon as possible to identify the groups of tribals having same and similar standards of economy and levels of development so that key programmes suited to the specific and similar groups could be formulated. For this special survey work to be carried out by the National Council of Agricultural and Economic Research a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs may be made during the Fifth Five Year Plan
2. Forest settlement operations may be completed most expeditiously in all the forest areas so that the rights and privileges of the local tribal people are officially recognised and codified.
3. The existing rights and privileges of the tribals should not be abridged except where there are over-riding national considerations to do so.
4. One of the contributory factors for the hardships experienced by the tribals in the exercise of the rights, concessions and privileges is the general ignorance not only among the tribals but also among some of the forest subordinates. The publication of the rights, privileges and concessions in the regional languages in the form of a booklet and its free distribution would tend to remove those hardships to quite some extent. A lesson or two may also be included in the general education programme.
5. There is a great need to train forest officials particularly upto the Ranger's level on tribal welfare policy and programmes to develop a sympathetic attitude towards the tribal people. Another measure which requires to be adopted in this direction is to increase the intake of the Scheduled Tribes in the service of the Forest Department particularly at the field level even by lowering in their cases the minimum educational qualifications and relaxation of physical standards wherever necessary.
6. Due to various operational defects, the local tribal people are not able to derive full advantages of the privileges and concessions. It is, therefore, felt that Government should take over areawise comprehensive review of the operational aspect of the matter.

7. It is virtually impossible to put a stop to the practice of shifting cultivation overnight. The immediate need is that the present practice should be codified with users' rights. An estimate of the magnitude of the problem of shifting cultivation should be made by aerial photo-interpretation. During the transitional period, tribals will have to be prepared and educated for a change. However, the least that would be done without any delay would be to make the practice of shifting cultivation more productive by better agricultural pratices and less destructive without radically interfering with the freedom of the tribals. To make shifting cultivation less destructive and more remunerative, the feasibility of growing fruit trees, bamboos and other trees which have a ready market needs to be explored. There is also a need to introduce short rotation crops such as pulses in tribal areas which require less irrigation and fertilisers. To demonstrate the better economics of improved shifting cultivation practices, the Central Government may start Pilot Projects exclusively for shifting cultivation under a Centrally Sponsored Programme.

8. Horticulture requires high investment and has a long gestation period. In order, therefore, to promote horticulture amongst them, it is necessary that alongwith subsidy loan and other aid for the purpose, some subsistence allowance may also be paid to them for a period of 3 to 5 years till the plants grow into trees and start yielding revenue.

9. The problem of shifting cultivation needs to be tackled by multi-disciplinary approach at different levels involving the various concerned Departments such as Forests, Agriculture, Social Welfare, etc. While at the disrict level, the Pilot Projects as envisaged earlier need to be undertaken, at the State level appropriate coordinating machinery should be set up. Uptil now, very little research work is done in regard to shifting cultivation. The need today is to identify Research Projects and implement them in a scientific manner. At the national level Indian Council of Agricultural Research appears to be the appropriate agency which should have a Cell specifically for this purpose.

10. In view of the very special nature of this problem, a Board on Shifting Cultivation at the national level should be established which can give undivided attention to this problem. The Board should have an expert on Forest, an Agricultural Scientist, a Sociologist and a general administrator having experience of working in tribal areas as its members. It should be located in the Department of Social Welfare.

11. In the Fifth Five Year Plan one Special Pilot Project for shifting cultivators in each of the Development Project Areas, where such problem exists, should be taken up. It is estimated that in this way it will be possible to cover one lakh families (out of 5 lakhs) during the Plan period. The total cost of the special Pilot Project may be about Rs. 2,000/- per family. A provision of Rs. 20 crores, therefore, should be made in the Fifh Plan for such a programme.

12. In the forest villages special developmental and social services programmes are required to be undertaken to provide **inter alia** basic amenities like education, medical and drinking water supply. A provision of Rs. 5 crores may be made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for allocation to the Forest Department for the purpose.

13. Wherever tribal villages are located in the forest areas and their inhabitants are cultivating forest lands outside the reserved forests, permanent tenancy rights be granted so as to enable them to practice intensive cultivation. In other areas, the Forest Department should take care to provide irrigation wherever possible.

14. Restrictions on tribal people for moving out of the forest areas wherever they exist should be removed in the interest of their advancement.

15. Intensive exploitation of forest produce entails development of infrastructure but Forest Department does not have enough funds to invest in that direction. If adequate funds are made available to the Forest Department and programmes drawn up specially oriented towards development of tribals, it would go a long way to improve their economic conditions.

16. In certain States, the Apex Tribal Cooperative Organisations have come into being to promote **inter alia** the activity of the tribals in regard to collection of minor forest produce. These organisations should be provided sufficient funds by the State Governments so that they could serve the tribal interests to the maximum. The Central Government may also set up a reserve fund with initial contribution of Rs. 5 crores to be used for temporary advances to the member corporations to tide over unforeseen contingencies. The fund should be of a revolving nature.

17. The type of industries that need be promoted in forest areas should be simple ones which do not entail great skill and advanced technology. An integrated programme from growing of raw material to manufacturing processed or semi-processed goods has to be planned for sufficient areas. Small scale and cottage industries organisations of the States/Union Territories will have to play an important role in promoting such programmes. The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Handicrafts Board and

other Boards can be of great service in promoting industries in the tribal areas.

18. The permit system for collection of raw materials for home and cottage industries by the tribals should be done away with and they should be allowed to collect forest produce for this purpose free of charge.

19. The Cooperative Societies on the pattern of MAHARASHTRA and GUJARAT should be set up to exploit forest areas and to promote home and cottage indusries in tribal areas. The help of non-official organisations like Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh may be taken in establishing such societies. Wherever it is not possible to do so, Government agency should take up this work so that the middleman is completely eliminated. Such a Government Agency should also serve as a clearing house for marketing finished goods of the tribals.

20. Forest Labourers' Cooperative Societies ensure not only better wages and the sharing of proft but what is more important is that it also imports a sense of involvement and participation in the management of forests with which the tribals have been traditionally associated both ecologically and economically.

21. In such States where the conditions at present are not favourable, it is suggested that departmental working which involves dealing direct with the tribals and which ensures fair wages as approved by Wage Board on which tribals and social organisations are represented should be introduced. Simultaneously, the Social (Tribal) Welfare Department be strengthened. It should work as a welfare organisation as well as a liaison agency between the tribals on one hand and the Government Departments viz. Forest, Medical, Education, etc. on the other.

22. To start with, one exploitation Division be created in the Forest Departments of those States where there are no such Divisions. During the course of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the number of Divisions may be increased to three. It may be necessary to have a Tribal Development Officer in the Social Welfare Department of the State for every such Division who would be Liaison Officer.

23. The Forest Department on its part should set apart 2 per cent of the cost of logging expenditure for the welfare activities of the tribals engaged in the exploitation work. The programmes for this purpose should be chalked out in consultation with the tribals, as well as the Tribal Institutes, if any, and the Social Welfare Department.

24. In the programme of development of communications, priority will have to be given to the construction of roads linking the markets in forest/tribal areas with the main roads and highways. The entire programmes of this type will require very large funds but to begin with at least Rs. 10 crores may be provided in the Fifth Plan.

25. Wherever large forest areas are required to be deforested for one reason or the other, the interest of the local tribal population should be safeguarded. Mere monetary compensation is not considered adequate. Displaced tribals should be properly rehabilitated in surroundings similar to the original habitats and almost the same rights and privileges should be given as they have been enjoying at the place from where they have been displaced. In this connection it is also felt that it should not be considered obligatory on the part of the tribals to prove their rights and privileges as sustenance is their main right. This is a sufficient ground to claim adequate compensation by the tribals for taking away their lands etc.

26. Participation and involvement of the tribals in the formulation and implementation of programmes is considered necessary so as to ensure their fullest cooperation. At present there appears to be no significant participation of the tribals in the management of the forest areas. The Working Group, therefore, felt the necessity of formation of Forest Working Advisory Committees at various levels including national level to promote the welfare of tribals whose economy is based on forest. There should also be advisory Committee for different economic zones.

27. Before any change in the pattern of land utilisation is undertaken or any new programme of forestry is formulated and implemented, it should be examined from the point of view of its impact on the tribal life preferably at the district level. For this purpose there should be some institutional arrangement as suggested earlier.

Rehabilitation of persons displaced due to construction of big industrial projects

7.29 Acquisition of tribal lands and displacement of tribals on that account creates problems of rehabilitation. Since independence a large number of industrial projects have come up in the heart of the tribal areas. Since such areas were rich in mineral resources all tribals were consequently displaced from their habitats where they were living for centuries. These projects are no doubt of great importance for the economic development of the country, but the immediate effect has been the disruption in the life of the local tribal communities. Quite often, for constructing such projects, good agricultural land belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was acquired without paying sufficient attention to rehabilitate them on alternative land or to provide them with other suitable means of livelihood. It has been pointed out

in the earlier Reports that wherever the tribals were given cash compensation the unscrupulous non-tribals deprived them of it under various pretexts. In most of the tribal areas where major industrial projects have been set up, the displaced tribals have become frustrated and tensions built up which get released in the form of unrest.

7.30. Available information in respect of some States regarding the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families displaced due to construction of projects during the last 5 years and the number of families rehabilitated is given in the table below :

Year	Number of families displaced		Acreage of land from which displaced		Number of families rehabilitated		Acreage of land allotted	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1968-69*	930	817	8,764	5,887	180	309	534	..
1969-70*	3,682	2,399	69,382	20,095	1,500	1,412	3,059	2,036
1970-71*	5,840	40	349	103	5,802	18	475	28
1971-72@	1,903	4,561	9,449	21,199	1,227	1,537	1,908	3,959
1972-73@	931	2,310	4,558	10,550	662	590	1,670	305

7.31 The experiences of Rourkela, Ranchi, Bailadila, Kiruburu are extremely painful and many a time violent clashes were reported. The questions of alienation and allotment of land cannot be considered in isolation without reference to the total socio-economic structure. "In course of development, dislocation and displacement are inevitable; but it is obvious that compensation is not the right answer to the problem of the weaker sections. They certainly would require rehabilitation subsidy and assistance to adjust to the new situations; but at the same time it is to be considered, whether as a development strategy, their rights to the fruits of enhanced economic return derived out of the resources under their control, should be continued till a minimum proportion of technical manpower, as well as of persons capable of taking entrepreneural or policy making role, come up from among them. If this strategy is adopted, the policy of compensation will have to be replaced by that of a time-bound development premium".

7.32 In WEST BENGAL, during the year 1971-72 it was reported that in Burdwan district 13 Scheduled Tribe familes were displaced on account of setting up of industries, but none of them were rehabilitated whereas in the Midnapur district, 44 families out of 55 families (not belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) displaced due to the setting up of Deep Water Dock Project at Haldia were rehabilitated by payment of compensation in cash and allotment of shops in a newly opened market. One Industrial Training Institute was under construction for giving training to the evicted families. In BIHAR it was reported that petty contractors import Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe labourers for working in the Hindustan Steel Limited Lime Stone Quarries in Bhawanatpur Block, Palamau district, from adjacent districts like Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Purulia and Santhal Parganas. These labourers come to work in the quarries to earn their living and save money so that when they go back to their respective places they can purchase some agricultural land or pay back their old debts. But in actual practice the labourers find it difficult to even get two square meals a day and save money for going back to their villages. It is reported that the labourers are not paid their wages in full and are accommodated in such colonies where drinking water, medical and sanitary facilities are not adequately provided. In MAHARASHTRA State in the district of Dhulia, all the 23 Scheduled Tribe displaced families due to the construction of Thanepade Project were rehabilitated during the year 1971-72. They were displaced from 113 acres of land and in lieu thereof they were allotted 174 acres of land and also paid cash compensation of Rs. 5,620. In the same district, for construction of 4 other industrial projects 347 Scheduled Tribe families were displaced and 153 families rehabilitated. In Thana district, out of 1,049 displaced Scheduled Tribe families, 350 families were rehabilitated. In the Nasik district, out of 1,874 displaced Scheduled Tribe families, 341 families were rehabilitated. Appendix XLIII gives information about the Scheduled Tribe families displaced in the State of MAHARASHTRA during 1971-73 and the number of families rehabilitated. Similar information in respect of the State of BIHAR may be seen at Appendix XLIV. The steps taken by the Government of MAHARASHTRA in the rehabilitation of the displaced Scheduled Tribe families are encouraging.

7.33 **The development of tribal areas where industrial projects are set up, should take place along with the setting up of the industrial projects. The projects should themselves provide adequate funds for the purpose. The State Social Welfare Departments, however, have to play an important role in ensuring that the interests of the displaced Scheduled Tribe persons are protected by initiating studies, preparing plans and providing for those items which may not fall within the responsibility of the projects or**

*Information available in respect of GUJARAT, KERALA, MADHYA PADESH, MAHARASHTRA, RAJASTHAN, TAMILNADU, WEST BENGAL and HIMACHAL PRADESH.

@Information available in respect of MAHARASHTRA, MANIPUR, WEST BENGAL and RAJASTHAN only.

for which resources may not be available from general development funds. For this purpose, funds must be provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments so that adverse impact of industrial ventures in the tribal areas are mitigated. A Committee consisting of local officers and representatives of the affected families should also be constituted for satisfactory rehabilitation of the displaced families. Industrial Training Institutes should also be set up to train the young persons of the affected families so that they can be absorbed in the projects as skilled or semi-skilled labourers. It is felt that as only compensation in cash is not the right answer to the problem of rehabilitation of Scheduled Tribe persons, suitable developed land adjacent to their settlement should be given so that they can start agriculture immediately. Facilities like development of small scale industries, consumers cooperative societies, etc., should be provided in such rehabilitation colonies so that the displaced families do not face hardship and they do not become prey to the unscrupulous moneylenders and exploitors.

7.34 The Scheduled Castes are also, at times, affected due to the setting up of developmental schemes like agricultural research farms, schools, etc. for which purpose the State Governments acquire their lands. During the period under Report some cases were reported from the State of HARYANA where the Scheduled Castes settled for long on agricultural land, were evicted by the State Government for setting up agricultural farms. Salient points relating to two such cases are mentioned below:

(a) In 1952-53, land in village Bir Hissar in HARYANA State was leased out in the shape of plots measuring 12 1|2 acres, on **batai** on yearly basis, to tenants-at-will by the State Government. In the year 1965-66, the State Government reduced the size of these plots from 12 1|2 acres to 6 acres or less as land was required by them for a farm. In July, 1968 it was decided by the State Government to transfer an area measuring 14,850 acres to the Government of India for setting up the Central Seed Farm and Sheep Farm at Hissar and the leased out land formed a part of this area. The State Government, therefore, decided to get the land vacated for handing it over to the Government of India for setting up farm. Out of 410 tenants, 167 were Harijans, 147 Backward Classes and 96 others. On the refusal of the tenants to hand over the land to the farm, the State Government filed cases for eviction in the Court of the Collector, Hissar and succeeded in handing over to the Central State Farm, Hissar land in the possession of 191 tenants while the rest of the cases are still subjudice. The State Government had also invited applications from the evicted Scheduled Caste persons for providing them alternative land in Karnal district, but only application of one person was received.

In this connection, **it is felt that although there is no flaw in the legal action taken by the State Government for dispossessing the Scheduled Caste persons, the fact, however, remains how far the action is justified in evicting Scheduled Caste persons who were allotted land in the year 1952-53 for cultivation.** As the Scheduled Caste persons were not allotted land permanently they were not given due compensation and the allotment of alternative lands in Karnal district was naturally not attractive to these poor people due to the fear that they may be again evicted from that land, in future. It is, therefore, understandable that the Scheduled Caste affected persons living in the Hissar district did not come forward to accept the offer of the State Government for allotment of alternative land in Karnal district.

(b) Considerable unrest was witnessed amongst the Scheduled Caste families of Bir Sonarwala in Jhajjar Tehsil of Rohtak District, HARYANA, because land measuring 253 acres had been acquired by the State Government for the establishment of a Seeds Research Farm by displacing about 151 Scheduled Caste cultivators. It is understood that between 1954 to 1960 cultivable land measuring 1,009 acres had been given to Jhajjar Harijan Co-operative Farming Society Limited in Bir Sonarwala area. In 1961, the State Government took a decision to acquire some land out of this 1,009 acres for the establishment of a Sainik School in Jhajjar. However, subsequently in 1967, the Government clarified that the land reserved for the Sainik School would not be acquired and about 151 families belonging to Scheduled Castes continued to cultivate 253 acres of reserved land on yearly basis. The rest of the land measuring 756 acres was allotted on regular basis to Scheduled Caste cultivators.

In May, 1973 the Government of HARYANA allotted 253 acres of land given on yearly lease to the Agriculture Department for the establishment of a Seeds Farm. The cultivators represented to the Government against acquisition. But on 12th July, 1973, the local administration attempted to take possession of the land. The affected persons requested the local administration that they had already moved the State Government for the review of the cases. As no revised orders were received from the State Government, the local administration made a forcible possession of 250 acres of land on 13th July, 1973 with the help of the Police. The Agriculture Department started sowing operations with effect from 31st July, 1973. On 12th August, 1973 the cultivators attempted to occupy the land forcibly, but this was foiled and the Scheduled Caste persons started agitation for getting back their lands.

It is reported that the agitation by the Scheduled Castes has been withdrawn and the Government of HARYANA have agreed to allow all the 151 affected Harijan families to continue to cultivate the land until it was possible to provide them with alternative land on the basis of permanent ownership rights. **It would be better if all such cases of temporary allotment of cultivable land are sympathetically reviewed by the State Government and permanent ownership rights are conferred on the cultivators in the near future.**

The programmes of irrigation and electrification in Tribal Areas

7.35 The programme of electrification can be of great help in furthering the development of tribal areas. There are many tribal areas where even block headquarters have not been provided with electricity. It is one of the foremost requirements that transmission lines should be provided on priority basis so that basic infrastructure is provided in these areas. Electricity should also be provided to areas having good life irrigation potential. It is understood that Rural Electricity Corporation has evolved a special category of loans for tribal areas which are more liberal than the general loans to the Electricity Board. As has been pointed out, the main problem for these areas is that substantial investment on transmission lines requires to be made and unless new activities such as irrigation and industries spring up, there is a likelihood that these areas may not be able to sustain the revenue and costs in a reasonable period of time.

7.36 The Government of MADHYA PRADESH had advanced an amount of Rs. 36 lakhs out of Tribal Development Block funds to the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board as grant-in-aid for constructing support lines in Tribal Development Block areas. In the first instance the Board was required to construct support lines with its own resources and the funds from Tribal Development Blocks were to be used only when the cost of construction exceeded prescribed amounts. It is understood that the scheme has made no visible progress on the landscape of the district till March, 1973. **The introduction of rural electrification scheme for lift irrigation in tribal areas is to be welcomed. However, in order to make it more purposeful, more publicity of the scheme should be given in district like Sarguja where bulk of the tribal population is concentrated. The work of installation of pumps for tribals should be entrusted to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, instead of giving it to contractors. It has been observed that water table is low in tribal areas and the State Tribal Welfare Department should take up the work of deepening of wells so that the scope of irrigation may be improved. The Tribal Welfare Department should consider the desirability of sanctioning additional amounts towards security deposits to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board on behalf of the most backward tribal farmers. The programme of constructing lines should be taken up in a phased manner and some advance action should be initiated for tribal areas. In order to improve the economic position of tribals, the Tribal Welfare Department should plan schemes of rural industries as of electrification of tribal houses.**

7.37 The level of irrigation is extremely low in the tribal areas. It has been estimated to be between one percent or at the most two percent of the total cultivated area. In 1967-68 the All India irrigation level was about 17 per cent and by 1972-73 it was expected to come up to 21 per cent. It has been stated that in the tribal areas the traditional sources of irrigation like tanks have gone into disuse due to lack of repairs and the area under irrigation in some of the regions has in fact been reduced after Independence. One great difficulty is the lack of data about tribal areas, because systematic surveys have not been taken up. **In order to tackle the irrigation problems on tribal areas, the programme of minor irrigation should be given more importance.**

Electrification in tribal areas

7.38 It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan period, about 40 per cent of the rural population will have electricity. There are, however, wide regional disparities. **Electrification is very important for the development of tribal areas. In the State of** GUJARAT, **where the national minimum in regard to the coverage of rural population has been reached in the electrification programme it is observed that to reach a 30 per cent level in tribal areas, about 256 villages will have to be electrified for which a provision of Rs. 4.5 crores will be necessary. Similarly, in many other States, special efforts have to be made to reach the minimum national level.** It is, however not sufficient that only power lines should be extended in the tribal areas. Simultaneously, assistance should be given to Scheduled Tribe agriculturists for the installation of pumps. Electric pumps can be useful only if they are fitted on irrigation wells which have adequate water column and have good recuperation rate. In tribal areas which are mostly hilly, such wells are to be found only in certain valley areas. Therefore, it might be economically feasible to have electric pumps only at such places. **This question has also to be studied from the point of view of farm economics. The high cost of investment for inputs like irrigation wells, electric charges, cost of improved seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, etc., for a tribal who has generally no capital of his own, has to be taken into account while formulating schemes. An electric pump can pay only when it is coupled with other inputs which are utilised to sow high yeilding varieties of paddy, maize and Jawar which are some of the principal crops grown in the tribal areas. In certain areas, where the tribals have acquired sufficient technical know how, it would be feasible to go in for introduction of all the modern methods of agriculture. But in other areas, we have to be extremely cautious before asking the tribal agriculturists to take advantage of the power lines for installation of electric pumps as they may not be in a position to repay even the minimum installation, equipment and electricity charges.**

Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies

7.39 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. 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. Complete list of these may be seen at Appendix XLV. 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 the 50 per cent of their wage income from agriculture.

7.40 Primarily the agencies were to function as co-ordinators 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 dairy, 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 crores and Rs. 1 crore respectively. Information about the grants released to 87 agencies from 1969-70 to 1972-1973 is given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Amount released	
	Small Farmers Development Agencies	Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies
1	2	3
1969-70	7	Nil
1970-71	300	100
1971-72	550	320
1972-73	900	832

It would be seen from the information given above that these two schemes cover many important items and can be of immense help to the poor cultivators. It may also be seen from the information given at Appendix that some of the districts for Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies programmes contain considerable population belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons and the efforts of the Government in taking up this programme in these districts is to be appreciated. Information is not readily available of the benefits derived by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons from these programmes. However, in Dhani Farrukh Nagar area of Gurgaon district in HARYANA, the Small Farmers Development Agency (S.F.D.A.) financed at a cost of Rs. 1.50 crore is reported to have resulted in appreciable development of about 200 Scheduled Caste families settled there. In this area, the Syndicate Bank has advanced loans on easy terms to the Scheduled Caste cultivators of Dhani village for digging 27 tubewells and another 33 tubewells are to be soon provided for making available irrigation facilities to the villagers round the year. The per capita income of the village is reported to have gone up to Rs. 174 from only Rs. 10 about five years back and it is expected to hit the figure of Rs. 775 within the next three years. The Scheduled Caste persons have taken to poultry farming, dairying and **moorah**-making, for which also the Small Farmers Development Agency has provided financial assistance. The village is reported to be having nine poultry farms with about 1,000 layers each and it has multiplied the income of the owners. The Scheduled Caste families are to be trained in cottage industries and loans would be advanced to them for setting up production units under the rural artisans projects. The Government of HARYANA has also vested full proprietorship rights in the farm land on the Scheduled Caste persons at a very nominal price of Rs. 120 per acre against the market price of Rs. 3,000 per acre.

7.41 **In order to give due benefit to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of the above two schemes, it will be necessary that in the first instance the information about the**

benefits accruing to these communities is also incorporated into the flow of statistics in relation to these programmes. Simultaneously the State Governments may also examine as to how members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be ensured adequate benefits from these schemes. If they find that there are any obstacles which come in their way in getting these benefits, the outlays under the Backward Classes Sector could be used to help them to derive benefits from the Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies programmes.

Minimum wages

7.42 The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, applies **inter alia** to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed in all the States (except JAMMU & KASHMIR) and Union Territories. In TAMIL NADU and MAHARASHTRA, such wages have so far been fixed only in some specified areas. The Central Government has also fixed minimum wages for workers in certain Agricultural Institutions and Military Farms.

7.43 It has been observed that the benefit of the minimum wages in actual practice is not given to a vast majority of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agricultural labourers who are not organised like industrial labour. One difficulty in the payment of minimum wages is that such workers are not always paid wages in cash and quite often wages in kind are also given. Moreover, exploitation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe agricultural workers also goes on due to the fact that many of them are landless and are in the clutches of moneylenders. They have to borrow money for their daily needs from such persons at heavy rates of interest. This handicap puts them at the mercy of land owners and moneylenders and they are forced to accept their terms in the payment of wages. It has also been observed that the increase in the average daily wage rate for casual male agricultural labourers in PUNJAB, HARYANA, DELHI and MADHYA PRADESH has not kept pace with the rise in the consumer price index. This has resulted in a decline in the actual wage rate in spite of agriculturists earning profits. **It is suggested that the rates of minimum wages for agricultural labourers should be revised from time to time in accordance with the rise in the cost of living.**

CHAPTER 8

INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR TRIBAL AREAS

Tribal Development Blocks

The area based Special Multi-purpose Tribal Development Blocks were started during the Second Five Year Plan. These Blocks were renamed as Tribal Development Blocks during the Third Plan. The main objective of the Blocks was the all round development of the Scheduled Tribes. At present, there are 484* Tribal Development Blocks (4 Blocks in stage I, 370 Blocks in stage II and 110 Blocks in stage III) in the tribal areas of the country. There are 20 sub-Blocks in MANIPUR and sub-Blocks and Special Area Projects in the States of WEST BENGAL and UTTAR PRADESH respectively. Amounts of Rs. 5.72** crores and Rs. 6.42 crores were spent on these Blocks during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively. Since the inception of the scheme, till the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it is expected that an expenditure of Rs. 76 crores would be incurred on this scheme.

8.2 The existing Tribal Development Blocks were sanctioned for administratively viable areas with generally at least 25,000 total population, out of whom 66-2/3 per cent were Scheduled Tribes covering an area of 150-200 square miles. At one time the Government of India wanted to sanction the Tribal Development Blocks with Scheduled Tribe population of 50 per cent, but excepting in the year 1966-67 when 31 such Blocks were sanctioned, this proposal was given up on account of constraint of resources. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, 4 new Tribal Development Blocks were opened in NAGALAND and 8 Tribal Development Blocks in MANIPUR were converted into 20 sub-Blocks. During this Plan period, a new stage III of Tribal Development Blocks was started in which a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs per year was made available to the Blocks.

8.3 It was suggested in the Annual Report of the Commissioner for the year 1970-71 that the instructions issued by the then Department of Social Welfare that the funds made available every year must be utilised during the year and not carried forward to the next year were against the basic principle laid down when the Blocks were started. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that in view of the financial constraint no extension in the stages of the Tribal Development Blocks was given after 1971 and that the State Governments were asked to ensure that the funds were fully utilised during the year these were provided. The intention of the recommendation made in the 1970-71 Report was that the Block authorities should be allowed to carry over the unspent funds to the next year so that they were fully utilised at least during one particular stage of Tribal Development. **As a special case the Government of India should allow the Tribal Development Blocks to utilise the unspent funds remaining at the end of a stage in the next stage without extending the life of the Block. This step is very essential so that the funds made available by the Government of India over a five year period to a Tribal Development Block are utilised for the benefit of the tribals living in that area.**

8.4 An assessment of the working of Tribal Development Blocks programme indicates that "this programme has fallen short of expectations although it has brought in a change in outlook of tribals, particularly in the field of education and agriculture. However, other tribal welfare programmes did not receive any significant support from general development provisions. The main reason of short-coming of the programme appears to be small geographical entity of tribal blocks which cannot take schemes like soil conservation, major and medium irrigation schemes, education at secondary level, and technical education. These schemes should have perhaps formed part of the area development programmes.

8.5 Some findings of studies by Tribal Research Institutes show that tribal development block programmes succeeded in making only a limited impact due to certain inherent problems such as subsistence level of living of tribals, undeveloped infrastructure and high percentage of illiteracy among them. It was also noted that land alienation problem and shifting cultivation as practised by tribals hampered development of these blocks. Further, other problems are dearth of trained personnel to work among these people and frequent transfers of block level officials. The programme has also been adversely commented upon for the following reasons :—

(i) A large number of standardised schemes in vogue among advanced communities has been applied to tribal areas ;

(ii) employment aspect of development has not been attended to ;

(iii) settlement of land disputes at pre-extension stage was not taken up ;

*For State-wise details please see Statement Nos 1 and 2 of Appendix XLVI.

**For State-wise information please see Appendix XLVII.

(iv) 60 to 70 per cent of the funds are spent on "brick and mortar" schemes; and

(v) in many cases co-operatives have been started by block officers without much education or preparation of the tribal people.

One of the problems of development of tribals has been that more advanced sections of tribal population are able to take away the lion's share of benefits of various schemes undertaken in blocks. There was also a tendency on the part of block authorities to start schemes in areas which were easily accessible and it was rarely that schemes are started after ascertaining the real needs of the people inhabiting that area."

8.6 During the years under Report, studies of various Tribal Development Blocks in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, RAJASTHAN and WEST BENGAL were made by some Institutions/Committees. Important findings of these studies may be seen at Appendix XLVIII. It will be seen from the information given therein that the schemes of Tribal Development Blocks have suffered from a number of difficulties broadly indicated in paragraphs 4 and 5 above.

Tribal Development Projects

8.7 In view of the political unrest in certain tribal areas, it was decided to set up a few pilot projects with an aim to develop these areas by integrating various programmes implemented under general sectors and tribal welfare and pooling all resources for the project area. Six pilot projects were started in 1971-72 and are located as follows :—

State	District	Location of the Projects
ANDHRA PRADESH .	Srikakulam	1 Srikakulam
BIHAR . . .	Singhbhum	2 Singhbum
MADHYA PRADESH .	Bastar	3 Kontta 4 Dantewada
ORISSA	Koraput Ganjam	5 Koraput 6 Parlakhemundi

These projects are being implemented by societies registered under the Societies Registration Act. Collector is the Chairman of the Tribal Development Agency and concerned District level officers, local M.L.As. and M Ps., representatives of commercial and co-operative Banks, etc., etc., are members. The Project officer is the Member Secretary of the Agency. The grants are directly released by the Ministry of Agriculture to the Chairman of the Agency. Each Project has a whole time Project Officer to ensure guaranteed and effective implementation of the various programmes.

8.8 There is a Committee of Secretaries at the Centre which meets occasionally to consider the working of the six pilot projects and give guidance on policy matters There is a Director of Tribal Development in the Ministry of Food & Agriculture who looks after the working of these projects at the Government of India level. At the State level also there is a Co-ordination Committee which includes Secretaries and Heads of various Departments and the administration of the project is under the control of the Agriculture Department.

8.9 "The Tribal Development Agency has been conceived to serve as a catalyst for stimulating and promoting developmental activities aimed at raising the economic standard of the tribals in the tribal belts. The tribal development projects are pilot projects in nature with a new concept and new methodology. The very concept of the Tribal Development Agency rules out the prospects of having a parallel set of executing agencies of its own for execution of the contemplated programmes whether it is agriculture or soil conservation or communication or irrigation etc. The programmes are meant to be executed in the field by the existing departments of the State Government. The Tribal Development Agency has to maintain effective coordination and constant liaison not only with the district and sub-divisional level officers but also with the higher echelons of the Governmental set up for the implementation of this time-bound programme. The task of the Agency is therefore an exceedingly sophisticated one requiring a high degree of organisational and administrative coordination with the services handled not only by the different departments of the State Government but also other institutions like banks and Cooperatives. It is also a multi-discipline and there should be no room for departmentalism. Every member of the Tribal Development Agency has therefore to play the role of a coordinator in his own sphere on his own responsibility so that the Tribal Development Agency with its new concept can deliver the goods in the larger interest of the country."

8.10 Each Project has an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores for core programmes of economic development which include agriculture, debt redemption, land restoration, lands records and survey, land reclamation, land development, soil conservation, minor irrigation, horticulture, development of animal husbandry, forest-based industries, etc., and Rs. 0.50 crore programme for development of communication during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The agencies subsidised 50—70 per cent of the total expenditure incurred by the beneficiaries under the various schemes and the remaining amount had to be contributed by the beneficiaries from their own resources or by making available to them loans from the financing institutions. However, the expenditure incurred on the communications is borne cent per cent by the Tribal Development Agency. These projects started functioning from March, 1972 onwards and the position of actual expenditure upto February, 1973 may be seen at Appendix XLIX. The physical targets achieved in these projects upto 30-9-1973 are given at Appendix L

8.11 A study was undertaken by this Organisation during July-August, 1973. to find out the impact of these projects. The problems of the tribals in the Projects selected for study and the manner in which they are being tackled are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Tribal Development Project, Parlakhemundi, Ganjam District, ORISSA..

8.12 The Project area comprises of 7 Blocks (3 Tribal Development and 4 Community Development) and Thumba Agency of Patrapur Block of Berhampur Sub-Division. The Project area is predominently inhabited by Sauras declared as most backward tribe by the State Government. The Project area covers 1,376 square miles of which 996 square miles is under forest. The total population is 2.66 lakhs out of which 1.39 lakhs are Scheduled Tribes thus forming 52.41 per cent of population in the Project. The population of Scheduled Tribes is over 60 per cent in all the Blocks except two Blocks where it is less than 27 per cent. Most of the area is notified as Scheduled Area but there are certain non-Scheduled Areas like Kashinagar Block. Out of 14,600 acres of cultivable waste land, about 8,000 acres will be available for reclamation. One lakh acres of agricultural land is non-irrigated and only 20,000 acres is irrigated. The number of tribal families is roughly about 25,000 and there is no record of rights. **In absence of records of rights, it is impossible to identify the land owning tribals and extent of land held by each family. Most of the land held by the tribals is of low fertility. Shifting cultivation is widely practised in the Project area. About 400 cases are pending before the Special Magistrate for the Parlakhemundi Sub-Division of land disputes under Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by scheduled tribes) Regulation, 1956.**

8.13 Out of the Rs. 2 crore budget provided for the Project area, an amount of Rs. 1.20 crores has been provided for reclamation of waste land, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandary, irrigation, cooperation, etc., etc., and an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs for construction of rural feeder roads and arterial roads. It was observed that a number of arterial roads had been taken up for construction but most of the labourers employed on this work had been recruited from outside the Project area. This work is also being mostly given to private contractors. **It is recommended that labourer cooperative societies should be established and the construction of roads should be given to such societies and for all types of unskilled jobs the local people must be employed. The tribals from Project area should also be sent out for getting training in skilled jobs so that they can be employed within the project areas. It was noticed that most of the developmental work had been taken up in and around the project headquarters and certain backward pockets had not received benefits of developments programmes so far.** The Agency has taken up in right earnest schemes for reclamation of lands and the settlement of shifting cultivators and landless tribals. The scheme of dug-wells for irrigating lands has evoked a good response from the tribals. **It was observed that developmental schemes in the Tribal Development Blocks with their own pattern of grants and subsidies were being implemented within the Project area without any attempt being made to bring them at par with the similar schemes run by the Agency. A number of posts remained vacant and it was necessary to fill them up at an early date. The schemes under co-operation have not received the necessary encouragement from the Project authorities and there was an urgent necessity of helping financially the Orissa State Tribal Development Corporation in its activities of the purchase and sale of minor forest produce and sale of consumers' articles and for construction of storage godowns.**

Tribal Development Project, Gunupur, Koraput, ORISSA

8.14 The Project area comprises of the entire Gunupur Sub-Division having 7 Tribal Development Blocks and 3 Tribal Development Blocks of Rayagada Sub-Division. It is a compact area of 10 Tribal Development Blocks and the total area of the Project is 8,47,677 acres, the cultivated area comes to 1,39,996 acres and a major portion of it is unirrigated. The total population is 3,54,415, of these Scheduled Tribes are 2,29,930. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population in relation to the general population comes to 55 per cent. Roughly 10 per cent of the total cultivated area belongs to the tribals. Besides, cultivable waste land in the area is reported to be of the order of 1.5 lakh acres. About 1,000 square miles is affected by shifting cultivation and roughly 25,000 tribal families depend upon shifting cultivation. There are 2,433 villages which are controlled by the 119 Gram Panchayats. Bench Mark Survey of the Project has been done recently.

8.15 **It was observed that a number of posts were lying vacant.** During 1972-73, Rs. 53 lakhs were spent on different schemes and main emphasis has been given to agriculture, land development, minor irrigation, co-operation and communication. Under land reclamation programme, 600 acres of land have been reclaimed and 300 landless tribal families have been settled thereon. All the 300 settled families have been supplied with plough bullocks and essential implements on subsidy basis. Moreover, most of the newly settled families have also been supplied with seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. Under land improvement programme 700 families have been benefited. The scheme was found very useful and the tribals who were settled and given improved land and other facilities were happy about this scheme. Moreover, it was also observed that some of the beneficiaries obtained loans from the State Bank of India for construction of dug-wells so that they would be able to irrigate their fields. **In the Project area, it was observed that most of the land belonging to the tribals was not fit for cultivation, for want of irrigation facilities. The programmes of irrigation, reclamation of land and land improvement should get high priority.** One additional scheme has been introduced for the development of co-operative and credit facilities and under the scheme Rs. 5 lakhs have been given to the Tribal Development Cooperative Society and Rs. 5 lakhs to the Central Co-operative Bank for extending facilities of loans, to the needy tribals. Under irrigation scheme, the Project has earmarked Rs. 1.5 lakhs for minor irrigation Projects and Rs. 5 lakhs for major irrigation projects. It was observed that there was not much progress and the only achievement made so far was in the dug-wells scheme and about 170-dug-wells were under completion. The

major progress was noticed under the communication programme under which Rs. 8 lakhs have been spent for construction of feeder roads and Rs. 15 lakhs for construction of arterial roads. The construction work of 2 arterial roads is in good progress and 6 feeder roads were being constructed at the cost of Rs. 23 lakhs. The work has been commenced on 2 roads and the rest are ready for execution.

Tribal Development Project, Dantewada, Bastar District, MADHYA PRADESH

8.16 The Project area comprises of 4 Tribal Development Blocks. The total population of the Project is 1,72,180, of these 1,21,000 are Scheduled Tribes and account for over 70 per cent of the total population. The geographical area of the Project is 3,76,400 hectares of which 1,20,838 hectares are under cultivation. The area under cultivation by the Scheduled Tribe persons is estimated to be 1,07,712 hectares. The percentage of irrigated area to the total cultivated area is reported to be only 0.5. The total number of revenue villages and hamlets in the Project is 220 and 733 respectively and the area is covered by 117 Panchayats. A cadestral survey of 94 villages is reported to have been completed and the rest of the 125 villages have been partly surveyed. The Project area is economically and educationally backward and the percentage of literacy is about 10 only. The bench mark survey of the Project area has recently been conducted by the Directorate of Agriculture. The MADHYA PRADESH Land Revenue Code and Central Provinces Land Alienation Act are in force in the Project area and transfer of land from Scheduled Tribes to non-Scheduled Tribes without the permission of the Collector is not allowed. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe persons are indebted and debts range from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 400/-. According to the Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Act, the maximum rate of interest chargeable on loans is 6 per cent while the rate of interest actually charged by the local money-lenders is reported to have ranged from 100 per cent to 375 per cent.

8.17 In the Project a number of posts were lying vacant and it was observed that major emphasis was given on two main schemes : (i) development of agriculture; and (ii) communication. Under agricultural development programme, agricultural implements, seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides have been distributed to a number of tribal families. The Project authorities have recently started distributing **Mini-Kits** (polythene bags containing several varieties of improved seeds and fertilizers) to the tribals for experimentation of introduction of high-yielding variety seeds. **The scheme of agricultural development by providing agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc., on subsidy basis was found to be a good step, but the number of beneficiaries were only few. The tribal cultivators were badly in need of irrigation facilities and plough-bullocks for increased production of crops. It is suggested that maximum emphasis should be given to develop minor irrigation and plough-bullocks should be supplied to the needy tribals, if necessary, on a higher subsidy.** It was observed that for improving the irrigation system, dug-wells scheme was introduced and in some cases 'diesel pumps' were distributed to a few tribals on subsidy basis. **The scheme of Munda bunding was useful and the tribal families who received subsidies under the said scheme did derive adequate benefit from the scheme and it is suggested that the number of beneficiaries under the scheme should be increased for better coverage.** Although Rs. 50,000/- was handed over to the Public Works Department for construction of roads, the progress made was not appreciable.

Tribal Development Project, Konta, Bastar District, MADHYA PRADESH

8.18 The Project area comprises of the whole of Konta Tehsil consisting of 3 Tribal Development Blocks. The total population of the Project area is 1,32,714, of these, 93,000 are Scheduled Tribes forming 70 per cent of the total population in the Project area. The geographical area of the Project is of 4,91,792 hectares of which 1,26,216 hectares are under cultivation. Out of the total area of 1,26,216 hectares under cultivation, the area under cultivation by the tribals is 37,656 hectares. The total number of revenue villages and hamlets in the Project area is 263 and 633 respectively and these are covered by 102 Panchayats. Nearly 70 per cent of the geographical area is accounted for forest and the percentage of cropped area and the irrigated area to the total area is reported to be 15.2 and 0.2 respectively. The detailed cadestral survey of all the villages have been completed. The average literacy in the Project is less than 4 per cent.

8.19 In the Project most of the posts at the field level remained unfilled. In the Project, main emphasis was given on: (i) agricultural development; (ii) communication and (iii) irrigation. Under agricultural development schemes tribals were given agricultural implements, seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, etc. on 50 per cent to 100 per cent subsidy. The tribal cultivators were also being given **mini kits** for improving the crop production. However, it was observed that the number of beneficiaries was not much. It may be mentioned here that a number of needy tribals could not get benefit under the agricultural development schemes since they were not eligible to have subsidy for not having **pattas,** land rights, in their names. The existing rules provide that a tribal having some share in land owned by several other tribals (mostly relatives) is eligible for getting subsidy, after obtaining the certificate from the Revenue Department, but normally being backward and illiterate he does not apply for such a certificate and hence cannot derive the benefit from the existing schemes. **It is suggested that the Project authorities should take initiative to get such certificates from the Revenue Department and hand them to the tribals so that they can avail the benefits from the existing schemes.** In this context, it may be pointed out that in some States like HARYANA, MADHYA PRADESH, KARNATAKA and UTTAR PRADESH the system of issuing pass-books has been introduced indicating the area of land owned by the cultivators. This enables the cultivators to produce documentary evidence for

obtaining loans, subsidy, etc., for various purposes. **It is, therefore, suggested that this system of issuing pass-books to cultivators should be introduced in all the remaining States and Union Territories making it possible for the cultivators to obtain loans and subsidies for various agricultural developmental schemes and thereby improve their economic condition.**

8.20 In both the Projects at Dantewada and konta it was observed that in the Tribal Development Blocks, the welfare schemes were being implemented by the Tribal Welfare Department while the schemes under the Projects were being implemented by the Agriculture Department and there was not much coordination between the Agriculture and Welfare Departments for execution of the welfare schemes. The progress under the communication and irrigation schemes was almost negligible mainly due to the reason that it was difficult to get the tribal labourers in sufficient numbers and the experienced contractors were not willing to accept small contracts. It was also observed that raw materials were not available and transportation of raw materials was also a difficult problem. **It is suggested that only the tribals should be allowed to take contracts for construction work and there should be restrictions on importing labour from outside the Project areas. For better management of the construction work, cooperatives may be set up with some experienced non-tribal persons, if necessary.**

Tribal Development Project, Srikakulam District, ANDHRA PRADESH

8.21 The Project area comprises of 13 Panchayat Samities out of which 3 are Tribal Development Blocks. The Project area covers approximately 1,170 Sq. Miles. The total population of the Project is 3,68,749 out of which 1,58,665 are Scheduled Tribes. In the Project, 42,300 tribal families have been selected for getting benefits from various schemes. However, in the first instance, 1,245 families have been left out since on an average such families own more than 4 hectares of land. There are 28,466 tribal families in the Project area who possess land and the remaining 13,834 families are landless. The total area of the land owned by the tribals is 99,092 acres and average land holding comes to 3.48 acres. The Project is being run by the Department of Employment and Social Welfare while in other States such Projects are under the control of the Department of Agriculture.

8.22 About one fourth of the landless tribal families, i.e., 3,600 families have benefited from the Land Reclamation Programme. Under this scheme, in seetampeta Tribal Development Block more than 100 acres of land has been acquired from the Forest Department and placed at the disposal of the Project authorities for distribution among the tribals. 20 families have been given land at the rate of 2 acres per family and in addition provided with agricultural implements, seeds, ploughs, bullocks, etc., free of cost. 7,500 tribal families have become members of the Cooperative Societies. Under the Dairy Development scheme, 63 milch cattle have been distributed and the beneficiaries get additional income from sale of milk. An important step taken by the Project authorities was to approach the ANDHRA PRADESH Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Corporation for construction of permanent huts for the tribals for their rehabilitation.

8.23 **In the Project area, a number of schemes have been introduced for improving the economic conditions of the backward tribals and although the conditions of the Scheduled Caste communities living side by side with the tribals are similar, they have not received benefits of the developmental schemes. It is recommended that Scheduled Caste persons living in the Project areas should also get benefits from the various developmental schemes.**

Tribal Development Project, Chakradharpur, Singhbhum, BIHAR

8.24 The Project area comprises of 3 Tribal Development Blocks and one Community Development Block and total area of the Project comes to 3,98,986 acres. The total population of the project area is 2,69,664 out of which 1,66,243 are Scheduled Tribes and 10,122 are Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Tribe population comes to about 61% of the total population. About one third of the total area is cultivable and 90,326 acres are under forest. The survey and settlement operations have been carried out in the whole district including the Project area during 1958-65, and hence the records of rights are up-to-date. The percentage of indebtedness in the Project area among the Scheduled Tribes is 26.22 while for non-tribals the percentage is 30.70. The percentage of literacy in Project area is 20.8 as against 25.66 for the whole district.

8.25 Emphasis has been given to the schemes of agricultural development, minor irrigation, communication and animal husbandry. For the development of co-operation, 5 multi-purpose cooperatives were to be organised but no action could be taken in this direction as no staff was recruited till the time of the visit of the Team. **Out of 62 posts of V.L.Ws, only 36 posts were filled up and the remaining 26 posts were lying vacant. Various other posts at the field-level were also lying vacant. Efforts should be made to fill up the vacant posts as early as possible. Although the block officials are carrying out the activities of the Project they are not being given additional incentives and it is suggested that officials who have been entrusted with implementation of Project schemes in addition to their normal duties should be given some incentives either in the form of special pay or recognition of their services. Under the agricultural development programme, various improved agricultural implements are being distributed either free of cost or on subsidy basis, but in the absence of any training programme in scientific methods of agriculture those cannot be utilised properly. Hence, it is suggested that training in scientific methods of agriculture should be imparted to the tribals so that they can derive maximum benefit from various schemes. The tribal beneficiaries are given 75% subsidy for construction of wells for irrigation purposes but such wells could only irrigate limited area of land. It is suggested that diesel pumps should be distributed on subsidy basis so that wherever possible more land can be brought under assured means of irrigation.**

Incentives to the personnel working in the Tribal Development Project

8.26 One of the problems noticed in the Tribal Development Projects is regarding the absenteeism of staff in the various posts sanctioned in the Projects. The question of posting of staff in the tribal areas is a very crucial one and needs urgent attention otherwise it will not be possible to achieve accelerated development in the tribal areas. **It is encouraging to note that it has been decided to call for volunteers from the different official cadres of the State Governments concerned by offering them special incentives to serve in the tribal areas. Officers who have experience in management of tribal affairs and have shown enthusiasm for development work in tribal areas and even local officers who may like to serve in their own areas, may be posted to such areas. The State Governments have been intimated that the incentives can be in the form of provision of residential accommodation free of rent or on payment of nominal rent, giving of accelerated promotion or increments in pay, grant of special pay and/or hardship allowance, special recognition for meritorious services in tribal areas by making suitable entries in the Character Rolls etc. It is hoped that the system of incentives would be finalised by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments at an early date and the State Governments would give these incentives not only to the staff working in the Tribal Development Projects but to everyone working in the tribal areas.**

Integrated Area Development Plans

8.27 The existing Tribal Development Blocks cover about 45% of the total Scheduled Tribe population and under this area based scheme tribal areas having less than 66-2/3 per cent population have not been given benefit of the Tribal Development Block programmes. As mentioned earlier, the general consensus about the working of the Tribal development Blocks is that the Scheduled Tribes have not been able to improve their economic conditions due to a variety of reasons. The strategy of development in the Fifth Plan is therefore, to lay greater emphasis on the role of the general sector in providing major developmental programmes. "For the development of Scheduled Tribes and tribal areas, an integrated area development plan will be undertaken. Separate sub-plans for areas with large concentration of Scheduled Tribes will be drawn up within the respective State Plans. Larger flow of funds from various sectors of development will be ensured to meet the requirements of each specific area provided it is geographically and administratively viable. The tribal development blocks and tribal development agencies set up in the various States will be integrated with the area plans. Taking into consideration the concentration of tribal population as the criterion, compact areas will be demarcated at the district, taluk and block levels. A core programme will be required to be drawn up for providing basic infrastructure for taking up the more urgent measures for development of each area. This would relate to credit, marketing and ware-housing; completion of land records and records of rights; debt redemption; development of medium and minor irrigation; provision of improved practices in agriculture and horticulture; tackling the problem of shifting cultivation, establishment of agro and forest based processing industries; arterial roads linking tribal **hats** and forest, transport and communication facilities; strengthening of administrative structure; etc. There would still be a large number of tribal pockets scattered throughout the country. These pockets would need special attention and their development will necessarily have to be given priority at the block level. The State resources for sub-plans for the development of tribal areas will be supplemented by suitable financial support from the Centre. This support will be in addition to the provision made in the supplementary as well as sectoral programmes."

8.28 In the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged that the Tribal Development programme will merge in area development programme and it may not be necessary to continue separate Tribal Development assistance to States and Union Territories. This process may, however, take some time. **It will, therefore, be necessary that Tribal Development assistance should be continued in the present form till such time as the integrated area development programme which is now being evolved takes a concrete shape.** In the past, a number of special programmes have been launched like, Small Farmers Development Agency, the Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency and Drought Prone Area Programme and some of them are located in tribal areas. **For each area all programmes must merge into one area plan which may however, emphasise the special characteristics of each programme. It will also be necessary for the Government of India to provide larger central sector allocation to backward States like BIHAR, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN and MADHYA PRADESH having tribal concentrations and poor resource position for various schemes of building up infra-structure, social services and economic development in the area development projects to be drawn up in these States.**

CHAPTER 9

SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

[Articles 19(5), 244, 275 and 339 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules]

Scheduled Areas

The Scheduled Areas have been declared in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, ORRISA and RAJASTHAN. Lahaul and Spiti Areas of the erstwhile PUNJAB, which were declared as Scheduled Areas in that State, have since been transferred to the State of HIMACHAL PRADESH. The provisions of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution apply to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. The list of these Areas was notified by the President under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule. The framers of the Constitution evolved the scheme of administration of Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule with four objectives. Firstly, to protect the rights of the tribals in land and their exploitation by money-lenders and to preserve their social and cultural life. Secondly, to develop the Scheduled Areas and promote the economic, educational and social progress of the Scheduled Tribes. Thirdly, the scheme envisaged that the Governors of the States concerned could modify Central and State laws in their application to the Scheduled Areas and frame regulations for their peace and good Government and, in particular, for enacting protective legislation in consultation with the Tribes Advisory Council and submit to the President of India an annual report on the administration of these areas. Fourthly, the Union Government will provide guidance in regard to the administration of these areas and additional funds required to raise the level of administration and the standard of life of the tribal communities and give directions to the States concerned, if necessary. **In this Report, cases relating to alienation of tribal land and slow progress in the restoration of such land; inadequate allotment of cultivable land; absence of record of rights in many areas; denial of the due share to the share-croppers; delay in the early distribution of surplus land and their exploitation by money-lenders, etc., etc., both in the Scheduled Areas and outside the Scheduled Areas have been mentioned which go to show that there has been a failure on the part if both the Central and State Government to make full use of the provisions available under the 5th Schedule for protecting the interests of the tribals.**

9.2 The important provisions made in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas are :—

(a) Submission to the President of periodical reports by the Governors of the States concerned regarding the administration of the respective Scheduled Areas (Para 3 of the Fifth Schedule).

(b) Setting up of Tribes Advisory Councils in the States concerned (Para 4 of Fifth Schedule).

(c) Discretion to the Governors to decide about the applicability of general laws to the Scheduled Areas and their powers to issue Regulation for the peace and good Government of the Scheduled Areas (Para 5 of the Fifth Schedule); and

(d) Declaration of Scheduled Areas (Para 6 of Fifth Schedule).

Reports of the Governors on the Administration of the Scheduled Areas

9.3 In accordance with the provisions of para 3 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Governor of each State having Scheduled Areas, is required to submit a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State. It was decided that the reports should be submitted within three months of the close of the financial year. It has been noticed that generally these reports are not received within the prescribed period. They are sometimes delayed for more than a year. The States having Scheduled Areas represented that they were finding it difficult to submit the Governor's report by the 30th June of every year. The Ministry of Home Affairs, therefore, agreed to the extension of time limit and extended it upto 31st October of every year. The table below indicates information about the receipt in the Ministry of Home Affairs of the reports of the Governors on the administration of Scheduled Areas for the years 1970-71 to 1972-73 :—

States	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Due date	Date on which received	due date	Date on which received	Due date	Date on which received
1. Andhra Pradesh	31-10-71	21-11-72	31-10-72	5-6-73	31-10-73	Awaited
2. Bihar	31-10-71	12-4-72	31-10-72	Awaited	31-10-73	Do.
3. Gujarat	31-10-71	11-1-72*	31-10-72	17-1-73	31-10-73	Do.
4. Maharashtra	31-10-71	Awaited	31-10-72	Awaited	31-10-73	Do.
5. Madhya Pradesh	31-10-71	13-1-72	31-10-72	14-12-72	31-10-73	Do.
6. Rajasthan	31-10-71	27-6-72	31-10-72	5-4-73	31-10-73	Do.
7. Orissa	31-10-71	26-6-72	31-10-72	18-8-73	31-10-73	Do.

*This report was received from the President's Secretariat. The State Government submitted a copy of the report to the Ministry of Home Affairs on 17th January, 1972.

It will be seen from the above table that the reports are not submitted in time by the Governors of the States concerned. It will also be seen that no report for the last 3 years has been received in respect of the Scheduled Areas of MAHARASHTRA. **These reports are also not regularly forwarded to this organisation and it is, therefore, suggested that copies of the Governors' reports on the Scheduled Areas, submitted to the President, should invariably be endorsed to this organisation as they are expected to contain important information regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas.**

9.4 A brief review of the problems of land alienation, debt relief and check on money-lenders in the Scheduled Areas based on the information contained in the Governors' reports received from various States, is given below :—

Land alienation

In ANDHRA PRADESH, a large number of land alienation cases remained pending under the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation. During the year 1970-71, out of 3,589 cases, only 763 cases were disposed of and the during 1972-73 out of 5,185 cases, 1,493 cases were disposed of. No information has been given in the reports for these two years of the acreage of land restored to the tribals. No information about the cases relating to alienation of tribal lands to the non-tribals has been indicated in the Governor's Reports for the year 1970-71 in respect of the Scheduled Areas of GUJARAT and MADHYA PRADESH. In both these States, there are laws putting a ban on the transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals in the Scheduled Areas. No information on the subject is given also in the Governor's Report for the Scheduled Areas of MADHYA PRADESH for the year 1971-72. According to the Governor's report on the Scheduled Areas of RAJASTHAN for the year 1971-72, 20 cases of alienation of tribal lands were reported, but the final outcome is not indicated. **It is recommended that in the Reports of the Governors on the Administration of Scheduled Areas, information about the working of the legislations or regulations for the protection of the interest of the tribals in land should be incorporated alongwith details about the grants of land, land tenure system, land reforms, tenancy rights, record of rights, survey and settlement operations and special measures if any taken to safeguard their interests if land belonging to the tribals is acquired for some national project.**

Debt relief and check on Money-lenders

During 1971-72 under the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Money-lenders Regulation, 1960 as amended in 1970, 2,825 cases were in hand, out of which 1,048 cases were disposed of whereas in 1970-71, 8,615 cases were pending under the said Regulation out of which 6,594 cases were disposed of. The State Government undertook a legislation for scaling down of debts owned by the tribals to the level of principal and the interest portion is altogether extinguished. Moratorium for a period of two years has been placed for repayment of debts so scaled down, so as to bar legal proceeding for the recovery of the debts in any court. In MADHYA PRADESH, 105 Debt Relief Courts are functioning. During the year 1971-72, 2,08,775 cases were registered out of which 63,080 cases were disposed of. The Governor's report for the year 1970-71 in respect of GUJARAT and similar report for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 in respect of the Scheduled Areas of RAJASTHAN do not indicate information about the working of the protective legislation in respect of the money-lending. **"The Governors' reports should not be merely formal documents". They should give information about the working of protective legislation and the progress achieved in saving them from exploitation by money-lenders.**

Tribes Advisory Councils

9.5 Para 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution lays down that there shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein, and if the President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of not more than 20 members of whom, as nearly as may be three-fourth shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislatives Assembly of the State. It is also laid down in that paragraph that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State is less than the number of seats in the Tribes Advisory Council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes. In accordance with the above provisions, Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up in all the States having Scheduled Areas, namely ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA and RAJASTHAN. Such Councils have also been set up in TAMIL NADU and WEST BENGAL which have no Scheduled Areas but have Scheduled Tribes. Except in the case of RAJASTHAN where the Tribes Advisory Council is expected to hold four meetings, in all other States the Tribes Advisory Council is required to hold meetings twice a year. During the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, it was observed that Councils in various States did not hold their meetings as frequently as provided in the rules. It is laid down in paragraph 4(2) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution that Tribes Advisory Council should advise on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes. Available information regarding the number of meetings of the State Tribes

Advisory Councils held during 1971-72 and 1972-73 in the States concerned and the important matters discussed therein, are indicated below :—

ANDHRA PRADESH (1971-72)

The meeting of Andhra Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council took place once on 30-8-1971. It was suggested that the hostel for tribal children should be opened as far as possible nearer to the Junior College functioning in tribal areas. The Chairman suggested that tribals should be given financial assistance under the Trade Assistance Scheme for setting up trades like carpentary, shoe-making, potery, etc. Tribals should also be paid prescribed minimum wages by the contractors working for the Roads and Buildings Department in the tribal areas. So far as medical facilities are concerned, it was suggested that Director of Medical and Health Services should look into the matter to see that medicines are provided to the hospitals and dispensaries in the tribal areas.

BIHAR (1971-72 and 1972-73)

Two meetings of the Bihar Tribes Advisory Council were held on 27-5-1971 and 27-12-1971. As per recommendation made in the first meeting the Governor of Bihar issued the 'Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1971' with the approval of the President of India. As also recommended in the meeting, five members were appointed as members of Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Autonomous Authority.

The Tribes Advisory Council met once during 1972-73 on 13th January, 1973. A resolution of the meeting was passed that the State Government should amend the Santhal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act for three years on experimental basis and the present condition of seeking prior approval of the Deputy Commissioner to mortgage land under Section 46(9) Sub-Section (1) of the Chotta Nagpur Tenancy (Amendment) Act should not be eliminated.

GUJARAT (1972-73)

During the year 1972-73 only one meeting was held. No important item was discussed in the meeting.

MADHYA PRADESH (1971-72 and 1972-73)

Three meetings of the Madhya Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council, first on 5th and 6th July, 1971, second on 20th and 21st August, 1971 and third on 15th September, 1971 were held during 1971-72. It was decided by the Tribes Advisory Council to declare 65 tribal areas as Tribal Development Blocks so that 60 to 70 per cent tribal population inhabited therein may be benefited by the governmental schemes. It was unanimously decided to extend the holding of land limit from 2 to 10 acres in lieu of 2 to 9 acres for providing agricultural subsidy to small tribal farmers for the seeds, fertilizers, implements and land reforms etc. The Tribes Advisory Council passed a resolution to bring out necessary change in the Panchayat Act recommending that the **Janpad** and District Panchayats of the area of the State having 51 per cent or more tribal population should be headed by the tribals only. It was also recommended that 15 model ashram schools and 600 primary schools should be opened during the year 1971-72. A resolution was also passed that 50 per cent of the new Higher Secondary Schools which were to be opened during 1971-72 in the State should be allotted to Tribal Welfare Department to be opened in tribal areas. The working of the Tribal Research Institute and Madhya Pradesh Tribal Corporation were discussed. The desirability of setting up District Tribal Advisory Committee in connection with the schools and hostels was also suggested. In the 20th meeting held on 15th September, 1971 a resolution was passed stating that the cooperative Development Corporation and the Cooperative Societies in tribal areas should be continued. Consequent upon this recommendation of the Tribes Advisory Council, Tribal Welfare Department sanctioned Rs. 3.50 lakhs for the reorganisation of tribal cooperative societies during 1971-72. It was recommended by the Tribes Advisory Council that the representatives of Tribes Advisory Councils and Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation should be members of committee formed for determining the prices of nationalized forest produce and officers/employees working on deputation basis in the Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation should be sent back The Director, Tribal Welfare informed that most of the officers/employees working on deputation had been sent back to their parent departments.

During the year 1972-73, two meetings were held on 28-6-1972 and 5-2-1973. A resolution was passed that permission should not be given to open non-budgeted higher secondary schools in the Scheduled Areas in future. The Council also expressed their dissatisfaction when they were informed that no action was taken on the resolution made in the last Council meeting regarding appointment of tribal Chairman and Deputy Chairman of **Janpad** Panchayats in Scheduled Areas. The Chairman of the Council stated that if the non-tribals had been elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Janpad Panchayats, a request would be made to the Governor

to cancel such elections. It was also stated that necessary amendment would be made in the Panchayat Act to follow the reservation for tribals in the elections. It was demanded that benefits of Dantewada and Konta Projects started by the Government of India for the intensive development of Scheduled Tribes in Bastar District should go only to the tribals of the area.

In the meeting held on 5.2.1973 it was decided that reservation for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services should be 49 per cent in the districts having more population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Council also passed a resolution stating that quantity of 75 Kg. of **Mahua** which has been exempted from the licence should be raised upto 15 quintal per family in Scheduled Areas and 10 quintals in non-Scheduled Areas. The Council also selected places for opening of 7 new post-matric hostels and 5 new Model Ashrams for Adivasi children. It was stated in the meeting that the Chairman issued the instructions to the concerned Departments to collect information regarding cases disposed of by the Debt Relief Courts. It was also desired in the meeting that information regarding legal aid, appointment of lawyers in the districts having tribal population should also be collected.

MAHARASHTRA (1971-72)

During the year 1971-72, two meetings were held on 22-9-1971 and 31-1-1972. As per the recommendation of the Tribes Advisory Council, the Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Corporation was established. In one of the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Council, the scheme of Area Development for the social and educational development of the people residing in Scheduled Areas and hilly areas was proposed. Accordingly the Government of Maharashtra sanctioned the scheme.

ORISSA (1971-72 and 1972-73)

During the year 1971-72, one meeting of the Tribes Advisory Council was held on 30-8-1971. It was recommended by the Council in the meeting to introduce training course in typewriting in the Technical Training Institute at Takatpur for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidates and to establish typewriting training institutes in the Scheduled Districts of the State. In order to impart training in typewriting to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, the State Government made some provision and seats were also reserved for these candidates in the shorthand and typewriting institute at Bhubaneswar. As per the recommendation of the Council, a proposal to constitute a Special Development Board for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas was reported to be under consideration of the State Government. It was recommended in the meeting that tribals practising **Poddu** cultivation should be given financial assistance. As per another recommendation of the Council, funds were sanctioned to construct hostels to be attached to the colleges established in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes concentrated areas.

The Tribes Advisory Council met once on 19-4-1972 during the year 1972-73. It was recommended in the meeting that steps should be taken for conversion of Ashram Schools into High Schools taking into account the extent of backwardness of the area in which they are located. Consequent upon this recommendation the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department converted 8 Ashram Schools (6 for boys and 2 for girls) into High Schools during the year 1972-73. It was also recommended in the meeting that steps for construction of hostels to be managed by Tribal and Rural Welfare Department for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be attached to the educational institutes run by the Educational Department should be taken. An amount of Rs. 4 lakhs for construction of 40 hostels in 39 M.E., H.E. Schools and one college at the rate of Rs. 10,000 each during the year 1972-73 was sanctioned. An additional amount of Rs. 5,000 each for completion of hostel building had also been proposed to be sanctioned during the year 1973-74. In another recommendation, it was desired that information regarding the total number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who had passed matriculation and post-matric examination upto 1972 and how many of them had been unemployed, should be collected. It was revealed at the meeting that during the last 13 years 4,922 Scheduled Tribes and 540 Scheduled Castes had passed the matriculation examination and out of them 1,516 were unemployed.

RAJASTHAN (1971-72 and 1972-73)

One meeting was held on 28-8-1971. A resolution was passed in the meeting that actual possession of the land already allotted to the Scheduled Tribes, should be given. It was also stated in the meeting that a Survey of landless families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be conducted. The Council was also informed that the illegal transfer of land belonging to tribals to non-tribals had taken place in Kota District. The Council suggested that

the situation should be studied by the tribal Research Institute, Udaipur. The Council also recommended that the land which was being transferred from the Forest Department to the Revenue Department should be allotted to the Tribals.

The Rajasthan Tribes Advisory Council met once on 27-10-1972 during 1972-73. The Chairman informed about the achievements made during the last 25 years for the Scheduled Tribes. It was stated that 1,57,188 Scheduled Tribe persons had been allotted 5,71,034 acres of land for cultivation till 31-5-1971. It was also stated that unemployed graduate and post-graduate Adivasis were being paid Rs. 150/- and 250/- per month respectively till they got any job. It was suggested that survey regarding landless Adivasis should be undertaken. It was also recommended that Revenue Department should issue instructions to all the Collectors that whenever allotment is done, it should be done on regular basis and that land should be allotted which was not in anybody's possession.

Declaration of Scheduled Areas

9.6. In the Report for the year 1970-71, it was recommended that "as the Government of India have not carried out fully the alternative approach suggested by the Dhebar Commission, it is necessary that suitable data is collected immediately to find out which of the areas suggested to the Commission merit inclusion in the list of the Scheduled Areas, so that, with the powers that flow to the State Governments under the Fifth Schedule and the additional funds that will have to be provided by the Governments for development of these areas, it may be possible to accelerate the development of these areas and the progress of Scheduled Tribes living therein". The Government of India have stated that proposals are under consideration of the Planning Commission to adopt Integrated Areas Development Programme and cover the entire tribal areas with more than 50 per cent tribal concentration by grouping contiguous Tribal Development Blocks into macro, meso and micro Zones and that it will be ensured that a minimum flow of resources reaches all the areas irrespective of their level of development. **The recommendation made in the 1970-71 Report is again reiterated because it is easier to undertake protective legislations for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Tribes under provisions of the Fifth Schedule.**

Tribal Areas

9.7. The provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution are applicable to the administration of Tribal Areas in the States of ASSAM and MEGHALAYA and the Union Territory of MIZORAM. Due to the creation of the new State of MEGHALAYA and the Union Territory of MIZORAM, the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution has been suitably amended.

CHAPTER 10

HOUSING

(Article 46)

The housing problem of the Scheduled Caste persons in both rural and urban areas has become quite an acute one, and it is feared that unless proper measures are taken on a priority basis, it may assume unmanageable proportions in the future. Residential segregation is an indicator of social differentiation. In the villages one notices the division of residential areas on caste basis. The separatness of the Scheduled Castes is highlighted by the fact that they generally live at a distance from the main village settlements. In cities and towns residential segregation is less strictly observed although there too Scheduled Caste habitations tend to cluster together. In many parts of the country, the Scheduled Caste landless workers do-not own the house-sites on which their houses stand. It is, however, gratifying to note that there is a realisation of these facts on the part of Central Government and some State Governments who have initiated some concrete steps for providing house-sites and houses to the members of these communities.

Housing of Scheduled Castes

10.2. In the first three Five Year Plans, provision for housing of the Scheduled Castes was primarily. made in the Backward Classes Sector but due to insufficient allocations no perceptible impact could be made in improving their housing conditions. In the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India had started giving funds to the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations under Centrally Sponsored programme for construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers which has since continued and has benefited them to a great extent. The underlying idea in selcting this category of Schedule Castes for grant of housing subsidy was that they are at the lowest rung of the society and are victims of traditional practice of untouchability. The provisions for housing schemes for other sections of Scheduled Castes were made under the State Sector and as mentioned earlier could not benefit a large number of persons due to limitation of funds. **It is also observed that at many places exclusive housing colonies of Scheduled Castes financed by the Government have come up which lead to their segregation with Government assistance perpetuating in a way segregation which is already existing today. It is observed that the Municipal Committees spend large funds on beautification programmes neglecting the housing conditions of sweepers and scavengers who continue to live in dungeons and suffer all sort of indignities. How far such an approach of the local bodies can be justified when their own employees who are unfortunately engaged in dirty professions are living in miserable conditions?**

10.3. In March, 1966, the Government of KARNATAKA for the first time created a Co-operative Housing Corporation for grant of loans to Scheduled Castes. The State Governments of RAJASTHAN, ANDHRA PRADESH and KERALA have since started similar housing programmes. **This is a very welcome step but side by side there is need to integrate these schemes with the economic development programmes so that the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries are in a position to repay the loans advanced to them. Limited funds in the Backward Classes Sector for housing have to be utilised in a rational manner so that sizeable funds are obtained from the general sector for substantial improvement in the housing conditions of Scheduled Castes.**

Housing of Scheduled Tribes

10.4. By and large, housing is not a problem in the tribal areas. There are, however, certain tribal communities who deserve assistance for improvement of their housing conditions. The bonded labourers who have constructed their houses on the lands belonging to others need immediate assistance for making them not only owners of the homestead land but also help in construction of their houses. The shifting cultivators who are settled in colonies require housing assistance as an integral part of the colonisation schemes. It has, however, been observed that often urban type of housing is imposed on these people without making full use of the local material and indigenous designs of construction. **It is, therefore, necessary that the State Housing Departments should create special cells for research on tribal housing and for evolving suitable type designs. In this connection it is worth mentioning that in ARUNACHAL PRADESH, the administration has taken some good steps in constructing Government building and staff quarters based on local patterns and materials available in the area. If similar steps are taken in other tribal areas, it will have a demonstrative effect which can later on be copied by other tribals.**

10.5. **In many tribal areas, on account of rapid industrialisation and exploitation of natural resources. new growth centres are emerging which can be suitably developed and serve as model villages and towns. It is recommended that Town and Country Planning Organisation in consultation with the State Housing**

Departments should prepare lay outs of such model habitations and the necessary expenditure on providing basic amenities may be provided from the general sector. If such a step is taken, it would avoid the creation of slums in future.

Expenditure under Backward Classes Sector on Housing

10.6 The table below gives information about the number of houses constructed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the first three Five Year Plans with the assistance of the Central and State Governments.

	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan
Scheduled Tribes . .	19,620	46,718	12,172
Scheduled Castes . . .	750	1,03,922	35,367
Total	20,370	1,50,640	47,539

During the first 3 years of the Fourth Five Plan, a sum of Rs. 277.60 lakhs and Rs. 69.28 lakhs was granted as subsidies to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively for construction of houses. The subsidy for a house site is generally between Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 depending on the local conditions maximum subsidy for the construction of a house is about Rs. 1500. Some of the State Governments also gave help to the members of these communities for repairs of their existing houses. In the urban areas, the subsidy for construction of houses for sweepers and scavengers is generally advanced through the municipalities and local bodies. In the rural areas, such subsidies are disbursed either by the State Social Welfare|Harijan Welfare Departments through the Panchayat Raj bodies or their own officers. In a few States, help is extended through the housing co-operative societies. It is, however, observed that a large number of complaints are received about the delays in the disbursement of instalments as well as non-completion of these houses. Some of the State Governments have, therefore, utilised the agency of the State Housing Boards for the construction of houses so that durable houses are built and are completed at an early date.

Housing for Sweepers And Scavengers

10.7 Provision for housing for those engaged in unclean occupations such as scavenging and sweeping, is included in the composite scheme of "Improvement in living and working conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations". During the Fourth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs was provided for the scheme as against which an expenditure of Rs. 297.43 lakhs is likely to be incurred. It has been observed that wherever the scheme has been implemented through local bodies who also contribute towards the cost of construction, the ownership vests with the local bodies and the municipal scavenger| sweeper has to vacate the quarter on retirement. It **is, therefore, recommended that the State Welfare Departments should undertake themselves the responsibility of constructing such houses financed under the Backward Classes Sector preferably in well planned and mixed colonies where common amenities like drinking water, community halls, schools, creches, etc., are also provided at Government cost. The beneficiaries should not be permitted to sell or mortgage the houses for a period of 20 years.**

10.8 The existing housing conditions of sweepers and scavengers in many parts of the country are deplorable. Most of them are living under subhuman and insanitary conditions. In many parts of the country, sweepers are living in houses built adjacent to the public latrines. In the course of his visit to Simla, the Commissioner found that at Krishna Nagar (Gahrikhana), which was originally used as a stable for horses, has now been provided to sweepers as their quarters. The worst part of it was that one of the sweepers family was living-in a tin shed constructed on the support of the wall of the public latrine. The Commissioner was informed that this family had been living there since a long time and the Simla Municipal Corporation had not bothered to allot this family alternative accommodation. This matter was brought to the notice of the State Government and Municipal Corporation, but no positive step appears to have been taken in this regard so far.

10.9 As pointed out earlier, the provisions made under the Backward Classes Sector are inadequate to solve the housing problems of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. The State Governments of ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA, RAJASTHAN and KERALA have therefore, established special housing corporations to advance loans to these communities by taking loans from Life Insurance Corporation. The Government of TAMIL NADU propose to take loans from Nationalised Banks for similar purpose.

Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation

10.10 In 1971, in ANDHRA PRADESH, the State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Societies Federation Limited, was established to finance housing societies affiliated to it by advancing loans to their members for construction of houses by obtaining funds from the State and Central Governments as well as from the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Under this scheme, houses costing Rs. 1,800 each are being built on land provided by the State Government. The houses are about 200 Sq. ft. in area. Under the scheme, construction of 55,546 houses were taken up with Life Insurance Corporation's assistance of Rs. 10 crores. 21 Co-operative Primary Societies have been formed at the district level affiliated to the Federation. Each beneficiary has to pay Rs. 10 towards the share capital to the Primary Housing Society of which he is a member and to which is added an amount of Rs. 50 as a loan from the Government bringing the share capital subscribed by each member to Rs. 60. On the basis of this amount each member is eligible to receive a loan upto 30 times the share capital subscribed, that is to say Rs. 1,800.00.

10.11. The State Government has subscribed a share capital to the Federation amounting to Rs. 63 lakhs and also given a sum of Rs. 37 lakhs as share capital loan for members. Thus, an amount of Rs. 1 crore was made available to the Federation by the State Government. The Life Insurance Corporation has advanced a loan of Rs. 10 crores against the State Government's guarantee at the rate of 7 per cent per annum which has to be repaid in 20 years time in equal instalments. As regards the pattern of construction, 11 type designs have been finalised and the plinth area of each house has to be at least 180 Sq. feet having one living room, one kitchen and a verandah and it is expected that the life of this house will be at least 30 years. At each place not less than 30 houses are to be constructed. The execution of the work is done by the Executive Engineer, Zila Parishad who is assisted by additional staff by 30th June, 1973, 39,161 houses had been completed and the remaining houses were in various stages of construction. The State Government has sanctioned some economic support programme to enable the beneficiaries to repay the loans and these programmes include dairy and milk scheme, bone crushing units, etc., for which an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided partly as grant and partly as loan. **The step taken by the** ANDHRA PRADESH **Goverment in integrating the housing scheme with the economic development programmes is a very wise one but it is felt that more money should be provided so that all the beneficiaries under the housing scheme can be steadily assisted, and a large number of beneficiaries may become economically viable and in a position to repay the loan.**

Rajasthan State Co-operative Housing Finance Society Limited

10.12 In 1972-73, the Government of RAJASTHAN launched a scheme of assisting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for construction of houses by establishing an apex society with primary co-operative housing societies all over the State. Under the scheme, an assistance of Rs. 1,000/- is granted per individual, out of which Rs. 300 is towards the share capital for becoming a member of the Primary Cooperative Housing Society and the remaining amount of Rs. 700/- is an outright grant to cover the interest liability for the entire loans to be advanced. The beneficiary has to contribute an amount of Rs. 100/- from his own resources to become eligible to receive a loan of Rs. 4,000/- for house construction. Thus, 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 Life Insurance Corporation to be repaid with 7 per cent interest charges. The apex society has sanctioned loans to 149 societies to the extent of Rs. 1.95 crores but actual amount disbursed was only Rs. 10 lakhs given to 238 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons who were members of 30 housing societies during the year 1972-73. Not even a single house was completed upto the year 1972-73. This is due to the fact that the scheme was entrusted to the apex society in August, 1972 and it started its actual work in November, 1972.

10.13 **Based on a limited survey made in some selected districts of** RAJASTHAN **regarding the working of the scheme, the following observations/ recommendations are made for suitable action by the Government of** RAJASTHAN :—

1. **A large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons who became members of the primary housing societies have not received loans for the simple reason that the State Social Welfare Department due to limitation of funds has not been able to pay a share capital at the rate of Rs. 300 per member to the apex society.**
2. **No housing society has been registered in predominantly Scheduled Tribe District of Dungarpur and in Banswara District only 3 societies have been registered but have not been sanctioned any loan.**
3. **The Districts of Jaipur, Sikar and Jhunjhunu have derived maximum benefit from the scheme.**
4. **The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in the rural areas have received comparatively less attention.**
5. **The existing rules should be amended to enable the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to mortgage the plots for obtaining loans for construction of houses.**
6. **Separate staff should be posted at the Panchayat level for expeditious disposal of applications received by the primary co-operative housing societies.**
7. **The District Welfare Officers should help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in securing plots from the U.I.T./Village Panchayats.**
8. **The State Government should guarantee the repayment of loans so as to help the apex society in making timely repayment to the Life Insurance Corporation.**

Mysore State Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Housing Corporation

10.14 In March, 1966 the Government 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 Life Insurance Corporation. In March, 1972 the Government 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes house 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the Taluk concerned. The Corporation got prepared model plans (type designs) and estimates and supplied these to all the societies. There were 4 simple type designs and were suitable for poor people in rural areas. According to the latest available information, the Corporation had a membership of 187 societies. As on 31st December, 1972 the Corporation had sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 4.88 crores to 176 societies having a membership of 22,792 members. In all 15,375 houses were completed by the end of December, 1972.

Special Housing Programme in Kerala State

10.15 The Government of KERALA has initiated 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 Government of India as an advance payment 4,800 acres of land is being acquired and developed. The State Government has undertaken to provide loans for the construction of 96,000 houses, each house costing Rs. 2,000/-. The house will consist of two rooms, one kitchen and a small verandah. The actual number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries is not known.

Scheme for providing House Sites to landless workers in Rural Areas

10.16 In October, 1971, the Ministry of Works and Housing introduced a scheme for providing house sites to landless workers in rural areas. The scheme aimed at assisting the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to provide house-sites free of cost to families of landless workers in the rural areas who did not own a house-site or built up house or hut on the land of their own. It has been further laid down that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families should be interspersed alongwith other families to avoid their segregation. The scheme has been included in the Central Sector and the entire cost of acquisition and development is given by the Central Government as grant-in-aid. The maximum size of a house-site should not exceed 100 sq. yards and the unit for formulation of a project was a Community Development Block.

10.17 Available information regarding the projects sanctioned and funds released upto the end of April, 1973 is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects sanctioned.	No. of House sites	Approved Cost	Central Financial assistance released
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Bihar	39	23,872	45.82	11.45
2.	Gujarat	85	1,62,676	306.58	76.65
3.	Haryana	1	53	0.08	0.02
4.	Himachal Pradesh	5	430	0.64	0.16
5.	Kerala	960	96,000	677.76	205.44
		Panchayats			
6.	Maharashtra	83	1,08,962	164.56	41.14
7.	Karnataka	109	1,72,597	239.38	59.84
8.	Orissa	2	3,349	8.40	2.10
9.	Punjab	3	12,082	31.68	7.92
10.	Rajasthan	20	8,141	11.24	2.81
11.	Tamil Nadu	36	33,692	75.51	18.88
12.	Uttar Pradesh	27	19,808	30.85	7.71
13.	West Bengal	12	11,166	19.39	4.85
	Total	1,382	6,52,828	1,611.89	438.97

It is not known how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have received house-sites under this Scheme. The Ministry of Works and Housing should compile the necessary statistics to find out if all landless Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers have been covered in the areas taken up for distribution of house-sites.

Other Housing Schemes

10.18 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 Schemes, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme from which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also expected to derive benefits. It is, however, noticed that no separate information about the actual benefits derived by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under these Schemes is available. **It has been emphasised repeatedly that backward classes sector is supplemental to the general sector and it is, therefore, the duty of the authorities concerned executing these schemes at the Centre and State levels to compile the necessary statistics about the benefits derived by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to take remedial steps if it is found that benefits are not flowing to these communities from these schemes.**

Co-operative Housing

10.19 Over the years, in many States new houses have been constructed through the establishment of Housing Co-operatives. It is, however, observed that very few Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have been able to enroll themselves as members of these housing co-operatives which leads to their segregation from other sections of the society. At the same time, in the housing co-operatives primarily meant for Backward Classes, the non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes have also not enrolled themselves as members. It is, therefore, recommended that :—

1. **In the general sector schemes relating to housing co-operatives, a specific percentage of loans should be earmarked for disbursement of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons.**

2. **No housing co-operative in the general sector should be allowed to be registered on caste basis. It should be laid down that no general housing co-operative can be registered if it does not have at least 20 per cent of its members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, it would be better if in the housing societies organised for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons at least 10 per cent of the members are taken from other communities.**

Housing Boards

10.20 Statutory Housing Boards have been established in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRDESH and the Union Territory of GOA, DAMAN and DIU for speedy execution of housing programmes. Such Boards are also being set up in the States of ASSAM and PUNJAB and Union Territory of PONDICHERRY.

10.21 Some details about the housing programmes undertaken by the Housing Boards established in ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT and MAHARASHTRA were collected by this office. A study team from this office in the course of its visit to Hyderabad learnt that reservations to the extent of 15 per cent (12 per cent for Scheduled Caste and 3 per cent for Scheduled Tribe persons) had been made in the allotment of houses constructed by the Board. It was also understood that during 1972-73, 41 and 235 houses were offered for allotment to the persons belonging to middle and low income groups respectively. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries is not known.

10.22 At the instance of this office, the GUJARAT Housing Board has decided to make reservation of 10 per cent in the Low and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes under which houses are allotted on hire purchase basis. A 5 per cent reservation has also been made for these communities in respect of houses given on rental basis under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme.

10.23 In MAHARASHTRA, 20 per cent of the houses constructed by the Maharashtra Housing Board are reserved for allotment to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nav Buddhas, Nomadic Tribes and Vimukta Jatis. The Housing Board took up for implementation 4 housing schemes—Low & Middle income group housing schemes, subsidised industrial housing scheme and economically weaker sections scheme. The Board allotted 90 per cent of the houses on outright sale basis and 10 per cent on rental basis. Information about the number of houses reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc., and number of houses actually allotted to them as on 15th January, 1973 is given below :—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Number of houses reserved for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	Number of beneficiaries.
1.	S.I.H. . . .	5381	796
2.	L.I.G.H.	2281	402
3.	M.I.G.H.	526	105
4.	E.W.S.	278	119
		8466	142

It has been intimated that the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries is low as compared to the number of houses reserved for them due to comparatively high rentals for the new houses. The State Directorates of Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare should find out the exact reasons for the poor response of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons to avail of the benefits of various schemes. **The State Housing Board should also relax the conditions of monthly rentals as well as hire purchase instalments to ensure that the reserved tenements are actually allotted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons.**

10.24 **Information is not available in respect of the benefits, if any, given by the remaining State Housing Boards to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is, however, recommended that the Housing Boards should reserve fixed percentage at least in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to their population in the States concerned for allotment of tenements built by them under various schemes. It is also recommended that at the time of allotment of plots, etc., the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are allotted individual plots or built-up houses at different places in the housing colonies. The practice of grouping them together at one place should be avoided.**

Delhi Development Authority

10.25 The Delhi Development Authority had agreed to make a reservation to the extent of 15 percent 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 Caste and Scheduled Tribe 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 Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons coming under the middle income group. These concessions would result in a number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in deriving benefits from the schemes operated by the Delhi Development Authority. However, most of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees who have slender resources are facing difficulty in the purchase of plots and built-up houses due to the sudden stoppage of loan facilities to the Central Government employees during the year 1973-74. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees who had registered their names with the Delhi Development Authority for the purchase of built-up houses had hoped that they would succeed in obtaining loans from the Central Government for making payment to the Delhi Development Authority, when the houses are allotted to them. **In view of the hardships faced by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Central Government employees in securing suitable accommodation in the city of DELHI, it is suggested that as a special case the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees who are allotted built-up houses by the Delhi Development Authority should be extended loan facilities in spite of the general ban imposed by the Central Government for grant of house building loans to their employees.**

Allotment of Shops to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

10.26 The Directorate of Estates, Government of India have reserved a fixed percentage of shops to be allotted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the markets developed by them. This has made it possible for many Scheduled Caste persons to take to business. **It is recommended that all the States and Union Territories should similarly fix a percentage of shops to be allotted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs in the new shopping areas that are coming up for helping persons belonging to these classes to enter into commercial ventures.**

Allotment of Government Accommodation

10.27 **It was stated in the 1970-71 Report of the** Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that the Ministry of Works and Housing should make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent of 15 per cent and 7-1/2 per cent respectively in the allotment of Government accommodation, at least upto Type V of general pool accommodation as the existing reservation of houses allowed by the Directorate of Estates was only 5 per cent of the vacancies becoming available in the general pool for Types I and II. The Ministry of Works and Housing have intimated that this question would be reviewed in November, 1974. In the Chapter relating to 'Complaints', a specific case of a Gazetted Scheduled Caste Government Officer has been mentioned which indicates the hardships he had to face in getting a house in Delhi. The decision of reserving 5 per cent of the vacancies becoming available in the general pool in Types I and II was taken in November 1969 when it was also decided that a review will take place after five years. **This date is not sacrosanct and in view of the representations that have been received from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons, it is felt that a review is called for immediately and a decision should be taken to enhance the percentage as well as for extending the orders of allotment upto Type V.**

Electrification of Harijan Bastis

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

CHAPTER 11

INDEBTEDNESS

(Fifth and Sixth Schedules)

The seriousness of the problem of indebtedness among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, especially the latter, as well as the legislative and executive measures taken by various State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, have already been discussed in the earlier Reports. The problem continues to be acute, as may be seen from some of the studies on indebtedness discussed in the subsequent paras.

11.2 In a study conducted in a tribal village in Visakhapatnam district, ANDHRA PRADESH during 1969-70, it was revealed that 61.24 per cent of the households in the village were indebted. The incidence of indebtedness was high among the landless households (63.63 per cent). Among the cultivators, the percentage of indebted households declined as the size of the holdings increased. The average debt per borrower household was Rs. 308. While 72.22 per cent of debtor households borrowed loans below Rs. 400, the rest of the house holds borrowed loans between Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,200. 67.04 per cent of the total outstanding debt in the village was taken for unproductive purposes and only 32.96 per cent of it was taken for productive purposes. 79.90 per cent of the total credit requirements of the tribal borrowers were met by rich tribals while 13.24 per cent, 6.06 per cent, 2.59 per cent, 2.10 per cent, 0.62 per cent and 0.49 per cent of the total outstanding debt was supplied by the Panchayat Samiti, money-lenders, traders, Revenue Department, Co-operative Society and Sericulture Department, respectively. The rates of interest varied from one credit agency to another and also depending on the nature of the loans. The tribal lenders charged 100 per cent compound interest on loans in kind and 30 to 50 per cent compound interest on cash loans. The official credit agencies charged interest from 5 to 6-1/4 per cent.

11.3 In a survey conducted in Bhadragiri T.D. Block, ANDHRA PRADESH, during 1971-72, it was found out that 57 per cent of households were indebted. The average debt per household was Rs. 157, though a reassuring factor was that 93 per cent of the loans were taken for agriculture or purchase of bullocks and only 6.4 per cent loans were taken for domestic requirements. 91.7 per cent of loans were taken from co-operative societies, Girijan Corporation and Block Office while only 7.5 per cent loans were taken from private money-lenders.

11.4 In the Scheduled Areas of Srikakulam district, ANDHRA PRADESH, roughly 677 cases of tribal indebtedness involving a total debt of Rs. 1.14 lakhs were detected during 1972.

11.5 A study made by this Organisation in July, 1973, revealed the prevalence of indebtedness among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Palamau District of BIHAR. Loans were taken by the members of these communities from money-lenders on verbal understanding or after obtaining **Kachcha** receipts, mainly for unproductive purposes like marriages and other domestic requirements. The rates of interest varied from 75 to 100 per cent. The poor economic condition of these people did not allow them to approach the competent authorities for the settlement of their loans.

11.6 In the Singhbhum Tribal Development Agency Area—BIHAR, the incidence of indebtedness among the tribals was estimated to be 26.72 per cent.

11.7 It has been revealed in another study that the problem of indebtedness among the tribals of the Kolli Hills in TAMIL NADU was acute. The average debt of a tribal family was estimated at Rs. 2,000. The rate of interest charged varied from 60 per cent to 100 per cent.

11.8 A survey conducted in Narayan-Patna T.D. Block, ORISSA showed that 55 per cent of the tribals were indebted and that most of the loans had been taken for unproductive purposes chiefly from traders-cum-moneylenders.

11.9 A study of indebtedness among the tribals, conducted in the rural areas of Parlakhemundi Sub-Division of Ganjam District, ORISSA revealed that 66.7 per cent households were indebted, out of which 32.6 per cent households had incurred debt in 1971. 91.4 per cent of loan was in cash while the remaining was in kind. 37.8 per cent of the total loan was taken for productive viz., agricultural purposes while 51 per cent of the total loan was taken for unproductive purposes like religious ceremonies, marriage and death rites, litigation, meeting the deficiencies in normal consumption, etc. Loans were also taken for liquidation of old debts. 49.3 per cent of the total loan was taken from non-tribal money-lenders and 36.9 per cent from tribal money-lenders. 10 to 25 per cent interest was charged for 34.7 per cent of total loans, 25 to 50 per cent interest was charged for

21 per cent of total loans and 50 to 200 per cent interest was charged for 16.9 per cent of total outstanding loans. In some cases the rate of interest charged was even above 300 per cent. It was estimated that the average amount of interest to be paid in 1971 for the total outstanding loans taken by indebted households was Rs. 45, besides Rs. 128.40 towards principal. Loans from private money-lenders were advanced mostly on oral understanding or simply a note about the date, amount and rate of interest was kept against the name of the debtor.

11.10 A study of indebtedness in the Scheduled Areas of MADHYA PRADESH showed that 52.5 per cent of the families were indebted, the extent of indebtedness being as high as 82.9 per cent in Ratlam district while the average debt per family was Rs. 367. 87 per cent of the amount borrowed was obtained in cash. 34.5 per cent of the loans were for domestic consumption, 13.2 per cent for social and religious needs and 43.6 per cent for productive purposes. The sources from which loans were taken were Government (13.5 per cent), Cooperative Societies (18.6 per cent), money-lenders (63.8 per cent) and others (4.1 per cent). In 63 per cent cases the rate of interest was more than 25 per cent.

11.11 In another study conducted in 4 villages of Jaunsar Bawar area of Dehra Dun, UTTAR PRADESH, during 1972-73, it was revealed that the majority of Koltas and Bajgis borrowed money from private money-lenders for unproductive purposes. They had become somewhat indifferent to their development due to their poverty and exploitation.

11.12 It has been observed that an accurate estimate of the loans taken by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, especially from private money-lenders is not available as no records in such cases are forthcoming and surveys for this purpose have not been undertaken in all the tribal areas. Unless such surveys are conducted, the magnitude of the problem cannot be assessed. **It is, therefore, desirable that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned should undertake surveys of indebtedness among the tribals especially to find out the quantum of loans taken by them from private money-lenders.**

Legislative Measures

11.13 Legislative and executive measures taken in various States/Union Territories to regulate money-lending and provide debt relief to tribals have already been given in the earlier Reports.

11.14 In the previous Report, the important provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Regulation, 1970 were given. In MADHYA PRADESH, under Section 14(4) of the Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jan Jati Rini Sahayata Adhiniyam (Act 12), 1967, if the Debt Relief Court finds that the loan was originally advanced prior to the 1st January, 1964, it shall reduce the principal determined as follows :—

(i) If the debt was incurred on or before 31-12-43	30 per cent
(ii) If the debt was incurred after 31-12-43 but on or before 31-12-47 . .	20 per cent
(iii) If the debt was incurred after the 31-12-47 but on or before the 31-12-49	15 per cent
(iv) If the debt was incurred after the 31-12-49 but on or before the 31-12-54	10 per cent
(v) If the debt was incurred after the 31-12-1954, but on or before the 31-12-1963.	5 per cent

The above provision in the Madhya Pradesh Act will no doubt give some relief to debtors but the debts incurred after the 1st January, 1964 will still remain uncovered. **It is, therefore, desirable that the State Government should make the Act applicable to debts contracted even after 1st January, 1964. It is also desirable that similar steps should be taken by all the other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned to scale down the debts incurred by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if such provisions do not already exist in those States/Union Territories.**

11.15 It has been observed that the administration of Debt Redemption Legislation has achieved very good results in Bastar district of MADHYA PRADESH. In that district, 276 cases were pending disposal in 1968 out of which 269 cases were disposed of during that year. In 1969, out of the total number of 118 pending cases, 101 were disposed of. In 1970, 132 cases came up for disposal out of which 94 were disposed of. **It is felt that the method adopted in MADHYA PRADESH for setting up of Debt Relief Courts and appointment of the Debt Relief Inspectors is a welcome step for scaling down of debts in tribal areas. It is, therefore, recommended that similar provisions for debt relief among tribals should also be introduced in all the other States/Union Territories concerned.**

11.16 The Scheduled Castes also suffer from the incidence of indebtedness. The Government of MADHYA PRADESH have extended the provisions of Debt Relief Act to the Scheduled Castes also, from 1973. With the enforcement of this Act, the Scheduled Caste debtors will have to apply within 60 days to the Debt Relief Courts. The creditors would be required to submit their claims during this period only. These claims will be sent to the existing Debt Relief Courts or Sub-Divisional Magistrates. **The step taken by the State Government will go a long way in relieving the burden of indebtedness among Scheduled Castes. It is, therefore, recommended that the scope of existing laws designed for saving the Scheduled Tribes from the clutches of money-lenders should be extended to help the Scheduled Castes by all other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.**

Provision of loans through Cooperatives

11.17 After providing debt relief to the tribals it is necessary to see that credit is made available to them for production, land development and even for consumption purposes. Unless adequate arrangements are made to meet their full credit requirements they will again be forced to approach the private money-lenders for obtaining loans. In recent years there has been an expansion of the cooperatives in the tribal areas and some of them are doing very useful work. In ANDHRA PRADESH, the Girijan Cooperative Corporation has spear-headed the programme of economic development of tribals by (i) provision of credit, (ii) marketing of minor forest produce and (iii) supply of consumer goods. It was, however, revealed in a study in 1971-72 that in many cases loans were not given to tribals in time. **If production loans are not given in time, these cannot be utilised for the purpose for which the same are given and later this also seriously affects the recovery of these loans. It is, therefore, necessary that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should take necessary steps to ensure that the period of lending and recovery of loans should coincide with the seasons of sowing and harvesting of crops/minor forest produce, respectively.**

11.18 The Cooperative Societies are generally reluctant to lend money for non-productive purposes as a result of which the tribals are forced to borrow from the private money-lenders for their urgent needs and the latter are able to perpetuate their hold on the tribals. **Unless suitable steps are taken by various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to also provide non-productive credit for meeting the urgent and essential social commitments of the tribals, it will be very difficult for them to get away from the clutches of the money-lenders. The Government of ORISSA have introduced the Purchase, Sale and Fair Price Shop Scheme for improving the economic conditions of some of the most backward tribes in the districts of Koraput, Ganjam, Keonjhar and Phulbani. The scheme was quite popular with the tribals. At places where it had been introduced, tribals got reasonable prices for their produce. They were also able to purchase articles of daily use—food stuffs, clothes, tobacco, iron implements, kerosene oil, etc., at reasonable prices and on credit. Similar scheme is also operated by the Girijan Corporation in ANDHRA PRADESH. All the other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned should, therefore, also consider the desirability of introducing similar schemes in the tribal areas of their States/Union Territories.**

Economic approach to the problem

11.19 In spite of the various legislative and executive measures taken as well as the cooperative credit agencies set up by various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, it is difficult to enforce these measures in the absence of a more positive economic approach to the problem, namely, raising the living standards of the tribals, in order that they may not have to go to the money-lenders for credit.

11.20 The tribals live in an environment which does not always promise a decent standard of life even when the forest and land resources are utilised to the optimum extent. The normal practice of **Podu** or shifting cultivation does not help the tribals in getting adequate return from the land. The income and expenditure pattern of the tribals may be illustrated with a family budget of a typical tribal house-hold from a village in Parvatipuram Scheduled Area in **ANDHRA PRADESH.** An average Jatapu farmer with a house-hold of 5, cultivates one acre of dry land and one acre of **Podu** field with assistance of his wife and daughter-in-law, and his married son is employed as an attached servant by the washerman of the village for an annual remuneration in kind worth Rs. 225. While his gross annual income was Rs. 810, his gross annual expenditure during the year 1969-70 was estimated to be Rs. 885, thus showing a deficit of Rs. 75 in the family budget. The deficit was made good by borrowing a loan of Rs. 52.50 from Girijan Corporation and the rest by advance from a landlord. The per capita income and per capita consumption in this household work out to Rs. 162 and Rs. 177, respectively, which are among the lowest at national level.

11.21 The second step on which the tribal economy rests is collection and sale of minor forest produce. **In order to raise the living standards of the tribals it is therefore, necessary that steps are taken by all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned, to help the tribals to improve their agricultural practices through intensive tribal development programmes. It is also necessary to set up an organisation to ensure fair price to the tribals for their agricultural and minor forest produce, in the absence of which the money lenders purchase their products at a very low price, making the tribals economically subservient to them for all their economic needs. Unless urgent steps are taken to improve the economic standards of the tribals all the measures taken by Government for debt redemption may go waste.**

CHAPTER 12

BONDED AND FORCED LABOUR

(Article 23)

Begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited under Article 23 of the Constitution. However, it still continues to exist in one form or other, generally in the form of bonded labour in a number of States/Union Territories, details of which have already been given in the previous Reports. The various States and Union Territories where the system of bonded labour is in existence, the local names and the communities affected by the system may be seen in Appendix LI. "The prominent feature of the system is that a man pledges his person or sometimes a member of his family against a loan. The pledger or his nominee is released only on its discharge. Until then the man himself or the member of the family is required to work for his creditor against his daily meals. Since he gets no money, he has to depend upon someone in the family to procure the sum required for his release and this, of course, is rarely available. The relationship lasts for months and sometimes years, occasionally for an entire life time and not infrequently follows the male heir."

12.2 This evil practice has been criticised by several Members of Parliament in the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha during the year 1973. **It is observed that most of the States/Union Territories are reluctant to accept that bonded labour is prevalent in their areas. The replies that are, therefore, received in this Organisation indicate that the practice has completely died out, which however is not a fact on the basis of Sample Surveys done by this Organisation and various other bodies. It is felt that until the States/Union Territories recognise bonded labour as a serious problem, they will not be able to chalk out suitable legislation and developmental measures to combat it.**

12.3 In ANDHRA PRADESH, the practice of bonded labour was found to be prevalent in the Scheduled Areas of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari and East Godavari as indicated in the Commissioner's Report for the year 1965-66. The Madras Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1940, has been in force in the Scheduled Areas of the Andhra region. Salient provisions of this Regulation are that all **Gothi** agreements will be wholly void though labour agreements shall not be void if copies of such agreements are filed with the State Government and the remuneration agreed is fair and equitable in accordance with the rates fixed, the period of the agreement does not exceed one year ; and the interest being charged on advance is simple interest at the rate of 6-1/2% per annum or less. As regards the fixation of fair and equitable remuneration under Regulation (4), it is understood that the remuneration was last fixed in August, 1959. The Board of Revenue which is looking after the working of this Regulation and other Regulations in the Scheduled Areas had earlier held that the rate of remuneration had been reviewed every year, but on subsequent enquiry the Board had informed that they were not aware whether Orders issued in 1959, were still in force. **According to a latest communication received from the State Government the practice of bonded labour is extinct. This view of the State Government is obviously based on the replies received from the District Collectors. It is suggested that a detailed study on the subject must be carried out by the State Tribal Research Institute as it is difficult to believe that the economic condition of bonded labourers has improved to such an extent that during a period of eight years this practice has completely disappeared.**

12.4 In BIHAR, the Bishop of Daltonganj highlighted the system of bonded labour in the district of Palamau which attracted the attention of the members of Parliament and State legislature. A quick survey was therefore made by a Study Team of this Organisation in July, 1973 which revealed that the facts mentioned were correct. The team visited 1 village in Chainpur Block in Sadar sub-Division and 2 villages each in Manika and Ranka Blocks in the Latehar sub-Division and Garhwa sub-Division respectively. In all these 5 villages it was observed that the practice of bonded labour was still prevalent. Some of the main findings are as follows :

(i) Out of the 58 persons interviewed, 34 Scheduled Caste and 24 Scheduled Tribe persons were working as bonded labourers. In many cases the husband, wife and children were working as bonded labourers to the person from whom their head of the family had taken loan.

(ii) The amount of loan varied from Rs. 22/- to Rs. 350/- and the loans were advanced on verbal understandings or obtaining **Kachcha** receipts. The bonded labourers were to work with their masters till the loan was repaid. The loan was to be repaid by the son in case the father died and many families were found in perpetual debt.

(iii) The loans are generally taken for non-productive purposes like marriage, repayment of earlier loans, medical treatment and domestic consumption.

(iv) The duration of the loan taken by the persons who were interviewed varied from 2 months to 20 years.

(v) The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons were generally bonded as labourers to persons belonging to Brahmin and Baniya communities who owned land. Many of these land owners were also shop-owners.

(vi) The Minimum Wages Act was not enforced by the State Labour Department.

(vii) A bonded labourer is expected to work in the fields of his master and is generally given, in the morning, breakfast consisting of 1/4 Kg. of Sattu and about 1/2 Kg. of coarse grain at lunch time. In case his wife and children are also working in the fields with the same master they are also given food at a reduced scale.

(viii) In one village, it was informed that in addition to the payment of foodgrains every day, a bonded labourer is paid Rs. 15/- per month which is adjusted against the loan, taken by him. The rate of interest on the loans advanced to the bonded lobourers is about 100 per cent and therefore, it becomes very difficult for these persons to be free from the cultches of these landlords/moneylenders who have advanced loans to them.

12.5 A study was also conducted by the State Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi, during the year 1973. 27 villages (Bhandaria Block and Ranka Block—18 and 9 villages from other Blocks) were covered. In all 232 informants were interviewed and persons belonging to both official and non-official agencies were also interviewed. Out of 232 informants, 98 were Scheduled Tribes, 11 Scheduled Castes, 23 Backward Classes and 1 Muslim. Majority of the bonded labourers belonged to Korwa tribe. Among the Scheduled Caste persons majority of the bonded labourers belonged to Bhuiya caste. Some of the main findings highlighted in the study are as follows :

(i) If a bonded person, who took loan from his master, died before repayment of the debt then his son would have to work for his master as bonded labourer, and as many as 18 such cases came to notice.

(ii) Majority of the persons took loan to meet non-productive purposes (59% of the loans were taken for meeting domestic needs, 14% for marriage purposes, 11% for celebrating festivals and rest of the loans were taken for death rites & medical treatment).

(iii) Maximum duration of serfdom was 13.6 years and minimum 3.6 years.

(iv) The masters of the bonded labourers belonged to various castes and communities. It was estimated that 23% of the creditors belonged to Baniya caste, 10% to Ahir Caste, 10% to Rajputs, 8% to Brahmans and the rest belonged to various other communities. In the Sonkiya system, the **Kamias** (bonded persons) take it for granted that they have to serve their employers in cultivation and other such jobs as required by them since they have been given some land for cultivation. In fact, it was noticed that people willingly joined their exploitors knowing fully that they would be exploited by their employers and made to serve as bonded labourers during their life time and even if they were not able to repay their loans, their children would have to work for their master till they were not in a position to free themselves by paying the debt of their parents.

(v) Out of 232 informants as many as 48 bonded labourers informed that they accepted this system of employment at their own accord and only 32 were against this contract and 152 informants did not express their opinion on the system. Those who did not express their opinion or those who stated that they accepted this system willingly, perhaps accepted the system since there was no way out for maintaining themselves. They preferred not to give the correct expression and majority of them preferred to remain silent about the issue for fear of losing their earnings.

(vi) All the persons (bonded) interviewed were illiterates and their social and economic conditions were deplorable.

(vii) Out of the total informants about 21 persons reported that they were beaten up by their employers, and 25 persons stated that they were often abused by their employers. The rest of the informants preferred to show their indifference in this matter, perhaps due to fear of losing their bread.

(viii) Sale of illicit liquor and illicit distillation which was widely prevalent in the district was responsible for the continuation of the bonded labour system. 59% of the interviewed persons were addicted to drink. Although there was a ban on sale of liquor from 9 A.M. to sun-set, the liquor was made available to the intended clients throughout the day. During 1966-67, 974 cases of illicit sale were registered and figures went to 1531 in 1972-73. About 18% of the excise revenue of the district is paid by the 2 Blocks which were surveyed.

12.6 The Government of BIHAR had proposed to take the following action after the receipt of the survey report of the Tribal Research Institute regarding the practice of bonded labour in Palamau District :

(i) A High Level Committee consisting of the representatives of the Planning, Welfare, Labour and Cooperative Departments will study the different aspects of the problem and make suitable recommendations to the Government.

(ii) The recommendations will be scrutinised by Government and thereafter an Implementation Committee under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner Palamau will implement the various decisions within a stipulated period.

It is hoped that the State Government will take early steps in the matter.

12.7 In GUJARAT, a system of labour called **Hali,** existed in the State. Under this system, the **Halpatis** and their families used to render "bonded labour" in return for a loan, taken usually for the purpose of marriage. The Government of GUJARAT appointed an Enquiry Committee to enquire into the problem in 1947 and in 1948, **Hali** system in Surat district was abolished. The Bombay Money Lender's Act, 1946, is in force and the State Governmnet have appointed Inspectors of Moneylenders for the Scheduled Areas. According to a latest communication received from the GUJARAT Government, the practice of bonded labour is not prevailing in the State at present. The minimum rates of wages for agricultural labourers have been fixed in 1972 and the State Government has also notified Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars, Aval-Karkuns etc. as Minimum Wages Inspectors under the Act for intensive implementation of the minimum rates of wages in agriculture. The Government of GUJARAT have taken steps for liberating the **Halpatis** from bondage. Halpati Seva Sangh, a voluntary organisation, has taken up programmes like training-cum-production centres for enabling the **Halpatis** to increase their employability in various professions. The Sangh has undertaken schemes of giving training to **Halpatis** in various jobs connected with printing, manufacture of agricultural tools, etc., etc. As sufficient land may not be available for the settlement of **Halpatis** on land, these schemes are welcome and need to be enlarged so that these persons are liberated from bondage.

12.8 In KARNATAKA, a system of bonded labour locally called as **Jeetha** system existed in Dharwar district. According to a recent communication, the practice of bonded/forced labour was not rampant in this State. However, in order to examine the question of enactment of suitable legislation, copies of legislation prevalent in other States were being obtained by the State Government.

12.9 In KERALA, the practice of 'bonded labour' is existing in some areas of the State viz., in the North Wynad in Cannanore district, in South Wynad in Kozhikode district and in the Malappuram district. According to this system which is prevalent among the Paniyans and Adiyans of Wynad area, a certain amount of money, house sites or other concessions are allowed in advance to the Paniyans and Adiyans by the landlords as wages for the period of contract. The main condition of the contract is that the persons concerned should work for one landlord only during a specified period. The main reason for bonded labour is reported to be to get land for house and to get job for living. The landlord who is the employer as well as the noneylender pays a lumpsum money in advance as loan which is called 'Vallurkavu Panam' or 'Nilpupanam' and in consideration of that, the indebted person agrees to render labour or personal services by himself or through the members of his family to the landlord for a specified period without wages or on payment of nominal wages and in cases of failure, he is bound to repay the amount received from the landlord. The State Government have prepared a draft Bill entitled, The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1972, The Bill contemplates discharging of the obligations under the advances already made and penalising the making of future advances. That draft Bill is yet to be introduced by the State Government in the Legislative Assembly. The Government however, have appointed two Welfare Officers one at North Wynad and the other at South Wynad to protect the interests of the agricultural labourers.

12.10 In MADHYA PRADESH, it was reported that in the districts of Ratlam, Morena, Jhabua and Mandsaur, the system is prevalent in a mild form with regional variations of name and intensity. But according to the latest communication from the MADHYA PRADESH Government, forced/bonded labour is not being practised in the State.

12.11 In MAHARASHTRA no instances of practice of bonded labour in the State were reported. No legislative or executive measures have been taken. However, practice of bonded labour in any form is prohibited under the General Labour Laws.

12.12 In ORISSA, the system of bonded labour **Gothi** prevailed in different forms in different parts of the State particularly in Koraput, Kalahandi and Ganjam districts. The **Gothis** were generally required to perform both agricultural and domestic services. It was a system of labour, whereby a person on receiving a loan, in cash or kind, engaged himself by a written agreement to be a labourer of his creditor, for agricultutral and domestic purposes, as long as the loan together with the interest remained unpaid. In a few cases even the children and near relatives of the **Gothis** were found to be serving the creditors after the death of the **Gothis.** In 1972, during a study conducted in the Koraput district by this Organisation, it was observed that **Gothi** system prevailed in the Gunupur sub-Division but the system was found to be a sort of labour contract. Though it could not be called as slavery, yet the bonded persons in some cases were exploited.

12.13 In RAJASTHAN the Rajasthan **Sagri** System Abolition Act, 1961 has been enforced in the State. No cases were registered under the said Act during 1971-72. The other Acts existing in the Scheduled Areas are Minimum Wages Act, 1951 and Rajasthan Agricultural Debt Relief Act, 1951. However, it is reported that in some backward areas, particularly in Dungarpur district the **Sagri** system was prevalent.

12.14 In TAMIL NADU, the State Government stated that the system of bonded labour was not prevalent but, a system of labour which was generally taken as the system of bonded labour, was prevalent

in the district of Nilgris. The **Chetty Ryots** of Gudalur Taluk employ the Hill tribals belonging to Paniyas and Kattunayakans as labourers to work in their paddy field. Those who are employed for paddy cultivation are fed and clothed by them in addition to wages given in kind. The tribals who are employed for cultivation are at liberty to go anywhere else if they are not pleased with their masters. Whether really the persons (who have made some contract) can go and work with other landlords so easily is doubtful, but without having any detailed survey nothing can be concluded.

12.15 In UTTAR PRADESH, the practice of bonded labour **Begar** is an offence under Section 386 of the I.P.C. Some surveys however have revealed the existence of bonded labour, locally known as **Mat** in the Dehradun district. **Begar** in one form or the other prevailed in the Banda district. Under the **Mat** system when a Kolta is under debt, he starts working as a **Mat** to his moneylender simply in lieu of interest till he repays the principal amount. The system in other forms, namely as **Khundit-Mandit** and **Sanjayat,** is also prevalent among **Koltas** of the area. Next to the practice of bonded labour a novel practice of 'pressurised labour' is found existing to a large extent in the eastern districts of the State. In Unnao district there is a system of **Begar** which is called **Lag-Bandh.**

12.16 In LAKSHADWEEP, a system of bonded labour called **Nadapu** was prevalent under which tenants were required to give a type of compulsory service to their landlords. The system has, however, now been legally abolished under Section 85 of the Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965 enforced in 1968. The Union Territory Administration have informed that forced or bonded labour is not being practised in the Territory at present.

12.17 A study was made by the Tribal Research Centre, Directorate of Harijan and Social Welfare, UTTAR PRADESH in the Jaunsar-Bawar area of Dehradun district in the year 1971-72. Some of the main findings are as follows :

(i) The Koltas and Bajgis were found victims of the evil of indebtedness.

(ii) Being economically poor and backward most of the families belonging to Scheduled Castes had difficulty to maintain their living and for meeting their basic needs they were compelled to borrow money from the local moneylenders (belonging to Khasa community) at the compound interest of 25% per annum.

(iii) According to the local custom in Jaunsar Bawar area, borrowers (Koltas) do not have to pay the principal and they have to work on the land belonging to Khasas in lieu of the interest at the rate of 5 days per month against the loan of Rs. 100/. In case the principal amount is more than Rs. 600/- then the bonded labourer has to work throughout the month for the creditor. The Koltas are mostly agricultural labourers who work on their own fields as well as those of their landlords. However, in the land records they are shown as **Khidmati** (Service man).

(iv) Out of 20 families surveyed in 4 villages all were found indebted and were traditionally serving their moneylenders. The amount of debt varied from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1500/-

(v) According to the existing system the borrowers have to work with the moneylenders in lieu of the interest and the principal amount of loan remains unpaid. The simple, honest and illiterate people think that repayment of debts is their sacred duty. The moneylenders provide them with loan without any surety or security since they know that the debtors in any case will try to repay their debts and will have to work to avoid payment of interest and in that process they will be serving them in future.

12.18 From the above discussion, it would be seen that the system of bonded labour or forced labour in some form or the other is still in existence in some States and Union Territories. Although some States and Union Territories have denied its existence, there is every reason to believe that the evil practice is still prevalent. Few State Governments who had denied the existence of the system earlier confirmed the prevalence of the system when questions were raised in Parliament. In a few cases, when some studies highlighted the prevalence of such a system in a specific area, the State Governments confirmed the same.

12.19 **It is suggested that the following steps should be undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for ameliorating the conditions of the bonded labourers :**

(1) **Intensive studies should be made of the practice of bonded labour wherever found and in such backward areas where there is probability of its prevalence.**

(2) **Scaling down of old debts and payment to the creditor of whatever amount is arrived at through this process by either a cooperative society or a Government Department in respect of those bonded tribals who have been in bondage for a specified period should be made. For this purpose, suitable provision should be made in the Backward Classes Sector.**

(3) **Prosecution of the moneylenders who are carrying on the business of moneylending without the permission of the competent authority.**

(4) **Enforcement of the *Minimum* Wages Act and a vigorous propaganda for payment of wages in cash to the labourers engaged by the landlords for working on their land.**

(5) **Allotment of cultivable lands to as many bonded labourers as possible together with agricultural inputs for bringing the land under cultivation.**

(6) **Appointment of suitable staff to guide the bonded labourers for assertion of their rights for getting payment of wages in cash and settlement of old debts under the provisions of existing law.**

(7) **Reputed non-official agencies should be entrusted with the scheme for improvement of economic condition of bonded labourers.**

CHAPTER 13

LIQUOR AND EXCISE POLICY—ITS IMPACT ON THE LIFE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Drinking is a part of social life of the tribals in our country. It has been a symbol of hospitality and is offered to their deities in all religious rites. Drinking is not associated by them with any impropriety or immorality. Indigenous beverage prepared by fermentation of rice and millets is a part of their daily diet. The home made beverages have also some food value. The scientific opinion has confirmed that indigenous beverages contain some essential minerals and vitamins.

13.2 It was during the British days that distilled liquor was introduced in the tribal areas. To start with distilled liquor prepared elsewhere was sold under licence in these areas and gradually the non-tribals were also allowed to set up **bhattis** (distilleries) in the tribal areas. **One of the most important single factor for the economic ruination of the tribal people has been the sale of liquor from the distilleries and their branches located conveniently near the villages. The distillery owners have appointed agents in almost all the villages away from the distilleries to sell on cash or exchange liquor with agricultural and minor forest produce.**

13.3 In the earlier Reports of this Organisation it had been recommended that sale of distilled liquor should be discontinued forthwith but no concrete steps have been taken by the State Governments in this regard. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission in their Report published in 1961 had made the following recommendations regarding the sale of distilled liquor in the tribal areas:

(a) The **parchooniya** or smuggled liquor must be put down with a strong hand. Traffic in it should be made a penal offence with severe punishment.

(b) The sale and use of distilled liquor should also be discontinued forthwith and offenders should be punished severely. Pending the adoption of this policy the grant of licences to sell distilled liquor in the weekly markets should be immediately discontinued.

(c) We would not like at this stage to interfere with the use of the normal beverage that the tribals are accustomed to take. We are hopeful that by and by with the spread of education and with the realisation that rice and other articles that they use for the purpose of beverage, can be more suitably utilised, the tribals will also give up this habit.

The above recommendations were also accepted by the Central and State Governments but were not implemented. In fact, the revenues of the State Governments from the sale of liquor in the tribal areas have arisen manifold. It is reported that in some areas the revenue from excise did not rise appreciably in the decade 1950-60, but has become 3 to 4 times in the decade 1960-70. It is understood that in ORISSA and BIHAR the excise revenue from tribal areas is about Rs. 1.33 crores and Rs. 6.00 crores respectively. The point to be noted in this regard is that for every rupee the State earns as revenue from excise, the actual burden on the tribal is 4 to 5 times. The tribals are forced by the liquor contractors to drink under duress and instances have come to notice when the tribals have almost bartered away all their harvest for a few bottles of liquor. "The owners of these shops are reported to engage **Lathaits** and create a state of terror in the region. It is alleged that they forcibly enter the tribal huts without any fear of authority, sometimes under the guise of helping the authorities to check and detect illicit distillation. It is reported that in certain areas there are almost compulsory levies per family or per plough or per marriage in the form of minimum consumption of liquor on the point of threat that if he fails to pay he will be hauled before law for real or imaginary cases of illicit distillation. The strongmen of the liquor trade are able to keep on the right side of lower bureaucracy belonging to various departments including excise, police, revenue and forest. The tribal considers himself to be alone against this alien group. Some recent studies tend to show that higher State revenues of excise are positively co-related to higher incidence of indebtedness and land alienation".

13.4 The nefarious activities of the liquor contractors in the tribal areas have, at times, compelled the tribals to rise in 'revolt' against them and minor police and excise officials. The Bhuiyan tribal women had risen in revolt against the distillery set up at Molulpada in Sundargarh District for ruining their families and lives. Enlightened sections among the tribals have realised the harmful effects of drinking and in tribal areas of BIHAR, GUJARAT and MADHYA PRADESH, movements were launched for mobilising public opinion to give up the habit of drinking distilled liquor. The Tana Bhagat movement in BIHAR, Bhagat movement in GUJARAT, the Mohini Devi and Kanthababa movements in MADHYA PRADESH are some instances of reformist movements which resulted in the steep decline in the consumption of distilled liquor for some time in the tribal areas. In MADHYA

PRADESH both the movements did not produce lasting results mainly due to two reasons. Firstly, the State has permitted the sale of distilled liquor and secondly prohibited the preparation of indigenous beverages. Due to the first reason there is an informal official pressure on the liquor contractors to raise their auction bid for obtaining licences for manufacture of liquor and its sale which results in the adoption by the liquor contractors of all possible undesirable means to increase sale of distilled liquor in the tribal areas of the State. On account of the restriction imposed on the tribals for brewing their own indigenous drink the Excise Administration in cooperation with the liquor contractors are able to discourage the growth of healthy social forces generated as a result of these movements in dissuading the tribals from drinking distilled liquor

13.5 During the month of June, 1973, a Research Team of this Organisation visited the districts of Bastar in MADHYA PRADESH and Koraput in ORISSA to stduy the existing liquor policy in those districts and its impact on the tribals. The important findings are as follows :

Bastar District (Madhya Pradesh)

1. In Bastar District, the Madhya Pradesh Excise Act, 1915 was in existence and there were 200 liquor shops with 294 sub-shops which were being controlled by 82 contractors out of which there were only 3 contractors who belonged to the tribal communities.

2. The tribals are not allowed to distill liquor under the Excise Act but they are allowed to manufacture and consume local beverages called **Landa** during the festivals and on various socio-religious ceremonies.

3. The revenue of the district from Excise during 1968-69 was only Rs. 63,39,040 while during 1973-74 it increased to Rs. 81,82,200.

4. Under the existing rules liquor shops or sub-shops were not allowed to be opened in or near the villages but some sub-shops were opened violating the existing rules.

5. Majority of the owners of the distilleries belonged to the States of UTTAR PRADESH and BIHAR and agents of the owners of such distilleries also were outsiders. Hence they had no attachment with the local tribals.

6. The tribals in general were not happy about the existence of the distilleries and sub-shops and they were quite often being harassed by the Excise Officials and the agents of the distillery owners.

Koraput District (Orissa)

1. The Bihar and Orissa Excise Act II of 1915 was in force in the Koraput district and there were 45 liquor contractors who were running 85 liquor shops in the district.

2. None of the distillery owners belonged to the Scheduled Tribe community. The revenue on Excise earned by the district increased considerably since during 1968-69 the total amount of revenue was Rs. 41,46,690 while in 1973 it was Rs. 67,07,734.

3. Though the existing law did not allow the opening of sub-shops in or near the villages yet in few cases it was violated.

4. In both the districts, the tribals were not in favour of outstill distillation system through contractors and sale of liquor through sub-shops. The villagers were of the view that if outstill distillation continued the system of sub-shops should be discontinued and liquor should be sold only at distilleries.

13.6 A study undertaken by the Department of Anthropology, Utkal University during 1972-73 regarding the impact of liquor policy on the tribals living in Bonaigarh Sub-division of Sundargarh district revealed as follows :—

(i) The cases of beriberi have been observed among the young children. This is most probably linked up with the bartering away of paddy, millets and other eatables with the distilleries in exchange for liquor which deprives the family members of essential articles of daily consumption.

(ii) The so-called branches of distilleries are spreading the evil of drinking to the remotest villages.

(iii) In the full knowledge of the local people and the local authorities, the distilleries have opened 'branches' in almost all villages away from the distilleries to sell or exchange liquor for goods.

13.7 A study on bonded labour conducted by the Tribal Research Institute, Ranchi, during 1973 in Palamau district, BIHAR revealed the impact of liquor policy on tribals as follows:

(i) The habit of drinking was mainly responsible for the incidence of bonded labour.

(ii) The poor agricultural labourers belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities were draining their money in consuming liquor which was easily available from the distilleries and liquor shops.

(iii) The revenue of the district from Excise was only Rs. 31,17,261 in 1968-69, while during 1972-73, the amount was Rs. 40,99,327.

13.8 A large section of Members of Parliament have severely criticised the adverse effect of liquor policy on the tribals and some of them submitted a memorandum* to the Prime Minister on 22-12-1972 strongly making a plea that the sale and use of distilled liquor should be discontinued forthwith in the tribal areas and the system of liquor contracts must be abolished. The anguish and the resentment of the

*A copy of the memorandum may be seen at Appendix I.LI.

concerned Members of Parliament may be seen from their view that "we would prefer a shorter allotment on development expenditure if a cut must be effected to make good the revenues of the State Government". The argument generally put forward by the State Governments for not discontinuing the vending of distilled liquor in tribal areas is that such a step will lead to loss of a sizeable revenue to the Government. Under article 46 of the Constitution it is the duty of the State to protect the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from social injustice and **all forms** of exploitation. The Central and State Governments should, therefore, take an urgent decision to close down liquor shops and outstills in the tribal areas once for all so that liquor contractors who are fountain heads of exploitation are removed from these areas.

13.9 **Considering the facts mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs it is recommended that urgent steps must be taken by the State Governments to eliminate exploitation of tribals by the liquor contractors and their agents by putting a stop to the distillation and sale of distilled liquor in the tribal areas and allowing the tribals to brew their own beverages for their domestic consumption and socio-religious ceremonies. It is desirable that the village leaders and members of the Panchayats are involved to ensure that the local beverages to be allowed are utilised only for domestic consumption and not for commercial purposes. The Panchayats should be given responsibility to check and punish those violating the law. Efforts should be made through official and non-official agencies to reduce the consumption of local beverages by the tribals at the time of their socio-religious ceremonies.**

CHAPTER 14

CO-OPERATION

The economic conditions of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons can be considerably improved by forming and successfully running cooperative societies for various types of activities.

Tribal Corporations

14.2 During the various Plan periods, Corporations/Apex organisations were set up for the tribal people in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA and RAJASTHAN. The activities of these Corporations are concentrated in tribal areas and range from advancing loans for agricultural purposes, purchase of minor forest and agricultural produce, exploitation of forest coupes, sale of consumer goods, grant of loans for taking to new occupations and trades, etc., etc. There are also various types of co-operative institutions working in the tribal areas independently of the Tribal Corporations.

Centrally Sponsored Programme Under Cooperation For Scheduled Tribes

14.3 In the backward classes sector under the Centrally Sponsored Programme, grants are given to the State Governments for assisting cooperative societies for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, Rs. 34.26 lakhs* and Rs. 61.87 lakhs* respectively were sanctioned to the various States. It is expected that during the Fourth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 261.20 lakhs would be spent by the various States/Union Territories for this scheme. No such grant is given under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Scheduled Castes.

Andhra Pradesh Girijan Cooperative Corporation

14.4 The Andhra Pradesh Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam has been working in the tribal areas of the State for the last sixteen years. It has "spear-headed", in the words of Bawa Committee, the programme of economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the State. It has extended its activities in 15 districts and has organised and developed 27 primary societies. It is on account of the activities of the Corporation that the tribals have become aware of the prevalent market prices of the different products and the exploitation of tribals by private traders has been checked to a considerable extent.

* for state-wise and year-wise details please see Appendix LIII

Domestic Requirement Depots

14.5 The net work of Domestic Requirement Depots have assured tribals availability of daily requirements at fair prices near their habitations. The basic idea has been to curb the activities of the traders who are exploiting the tribals in the matter of supplying daily needs in exchange for forest produce. At the beginning of 1971-72 the number of such Depots was 252. During 1972-73, the Andhra Pradesh State Co-operative Bank had sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for this activity. But the credit limit fell short of requirements because the Corporation had to handle every month rice trade alone of the order of Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 lakhs besides other domestic articles handled by the Corporation requiring a minimum working capital of Rs. 5 lakhs per month. Institutional credit was channelled by creating a revolving fund of Rs. 25 lakhs with the Corporation during 1970-71 and it was further supplemented by an additional credit limit of Rs. 40 lakhs, under Reserve Bank of India scheme. But due to drought conditions in the tribal areas, collections were not impressive and revolving fund could not be rotated in 1972-73.

Medium Term Loans

14.6 For medium term loans, the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 10 lakhs for issue of loans for purchasing draught and milch cattle, sinking wells and installing pump sets and oil engines. But due to heavy overdues, no loans could be sanctioned during 1972-73. The Corporation has imparted training of driving motor cars/scooters, etc., to tribal persons and helped them in obtaining driving licences. Some of them were also financially assisted to purchase scooters by giving them loans to be repaid in easy instalments every day out of their daily earnings. It also employed 8 Scheduled Tribe persons as peons and drivers.

Increasing The Earning Capacity of Chenchus

14.7 There are certain tribal communities in the State of ANDHRA PRADESH who are still in the stage of food gathering. Chenchus living in the Nallamalai forests are primarilly hunters and food gatherers. Of late, bamboo cutting has become a lucrative source of livelihood for them during summer. A large number of these people are engaged in forest labour either with contractors or Forest Department. The Corporation has given these persons a set of tools for efficient cutting of bamboos which has resulted in their increased earnings.

Purchase Of Minor Forest Produce

14.8 One of the main objectives of the Corporation is to purchase minor forest produce and agricultural produce brought by the tribals at nearest wholesale market places by deducting only incidentals towards transport and dryage. Tamarind has been one of the major items of minor forest produce procured by the Corporation. But the crop failed successively during the years 1972 and 1973. As against the potential of 15,000 tonnes, arrivals of Tamarind were only 2,300 tonnes during 1972 and 2,700 tonnes during 1973 seasons. Next to tamarind and **adda leaf,** Myrobalans occupy a prominent place in the list of minor forest produce. The Corporation has been purchasing Myrobalans of the value of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lakhs every year. During 1972-73, 5,607 quintals of gum were also procured.

14.9 In all, the Corporation purchased minor forest produce worth Rs. 58.5 lakhs during 1972-73. Besides, the Corporation purchased agricultural produce worth Rs. 14.35 lakhs during 1972-73. In the areas covered by the Corporation, forests play a prominent role in the life of the tribals, and agro-forest based industries, especially processing industries provide considerable employment opportunities. During 1972-73, plans were prepared for establishing Niger oil extraction plant at Paderu at a cost of Rs. 69,000. One Myrobalan crushing unit was to be established at a cost of Rs. 79,000 and a soap unit at Seethampeta at cost of Rs. 6,500. Every year the Corporation collects 150 to 200 quintals of honey from tribal areas and bottles it for sale. By the end of 1969-70, 413 bee colonies had been established.

14.10 There are a few important features of the working of the Corporation responsible for its success which deserve to be emulated by other States :—

(i) The entire expenditure on staff is reimbursed by the State Government to the Corporation without any reference to the turn over.

(ii) The Corporation has acquired monopoly rights for purchase of minor forest produce in lieu of rentals paid to the Forest Department.

(iii) The Government reimburses to the Corporation the entire amount of forest rentals paid to the Forest Department for paying better prices to the tribals.

(iv) The Government releases special grants for specific investment for creation of capital assets, such as buildings, trucks and jeeps.

(v) The requirements for additional working capital is made by raising bank cash credit limits.

During the year 1972-73, the Government of ANDHRA PRADESH released a sum of Rs. 51.7 lakhs towards establishment subsidy and Rs. 10.6 lakhs towards forest rentals which enabled the Corporation to pass on nearest wholesale market prices to the tribals for the minor forest produce purchased from them. In Rampa Agency areas of East Godavari district, the monopoly rights of the Corporation were questioned and the case is now pending before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court granted an interim stay to the orders of Division Bench of High Court striking down the monopoly rights of the Corporation in the area and restored status-quo-ante monopoly position of the Corporation pending disposal of the appeal petition. The Corporation procures minor forest produce and agricultural produce of the order of Rs. 75 to 80 lakhs every year. Most of these items have only buyers market. Therefore, the Corporation has to hold stocks for longer period for disposal with least losses. The **pucca** storage space available with the Corporation is not sufficient to keep even 1/3rd of the stocks procured. The excess stock over storage space is at present kept in temporary and improvised structures. It is gratifying to note that the National Co-operative Development Corporation has agreed to give a loan assistance of 62.5% of the estimated cost, according to their pattern of assistance, to the Girijan Corporation for construction of 50 godowns in Andhra region, the balance amount being given by the State Government as subsidy. During the current year 1973-74, the State Government had released a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs as margin money under drought schemes to the Corporation to undertake procurement of minor forest produce and stocking of domestic requirements on a massive scale and it is hoped that this release would help the Corporation to reach the target of Rs. 3 crores turnover in the year 1973-74.

Increasing The Short And Medium Term Credit Limits

14.11 Agriculture in tribal areas can be improved through changing its subsistant character by increased yield and accent on cash crops. For short term needs for input use on agreed scales of finance credit to a tune of Rs. 6 crores will be necessary for disbursement in the area for registering agricultural improvement. As against this requirement, the Corporation is given a credit limit of Rs. 40 lakhs which will not make any dent into the problem. For medium term credit also, the existing credit limit of Rs. 10 lakhs is extremely inadequate. **It is, therefore, necessary that the credit limit for short term and medium term should be enhanced to at least Rs. 1 crores and Rs. 25 lakhs, respectively.**

Bihar State Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi

14.12 This Corporation was set up on 6th January, 1969. Its actual functioning started in September, 1969 in Palamau district. Subsequently it extended its sphere of functioning to Singhbhum, Ranchi and Santhal Parganas respectively. Apart from the 50 Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies organised for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members and multipurpose co-operative societies having 90 per cent Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members, some Government officials were also ex-officio members of the Corporation.

14.13 By 30th June, 1972 there were 60 members of the Corporation. Each member society was required to purchase share of Rs. 100 and had also to pay an amount of Rs. 5/- as entry fee. The administration of the Corporation vested in the Board of Directors consisting of 19 members, out of whom 11 were Government officials and rest were others. The authorised share capital of the Corporation was Rs. 1 crore consisting of 1 lakh shares of Rs. 100/- each, but by 30th June, 1970 the share capital was only Rs. 18,700/-. The Corporation received a grant of Rs. 12,44,000 and a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs from the Government and an amount of Rs. 18,700 from member societies. The Corporation had made the investments in the following order :—

	Rs.
1. Loans to societies . . .	1.50 lakhs
2. Trucks and Jeeps	2.31 lakhs
3. Business	5.45 lakhs
4. Articles of dead stock . . .	0.50 lakhs

Though the Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 52,000/- yet due to establishment charges, the corporation sustained a net loss of Rs. 3.12 lakhs during the 3 years of its existence.

14.14 The main problem before the Corporation was to sell its goods on fair prices. The Corporation was being given a tough competition by private traders but at some places the traders had been eliminated from the market and thus the exploitation of the tribals by the traders was checked to some extent.

Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal

14.15 The Corporation was established in March, 1960, in order to check the exploitation of tribals. The actual work was started in February, 1963 only. The Corporation was operated through appropriate bye-laws under the Cooperative Societies Act for procurement and sale of the agricultural produce of the tribals and the forest produce that they collect. It was assisted by various grants received from Central Government from time to time. The important grants were for Rs. 52.45 lakhs towards Reserve fund and Working Capital of Rs. 44.15 lakhs towards construtions of godowns, purchase of jeeps and trucks and industrial development, and Rs. 15.92 lakhs towards share capital contribution. A total staff subsidy of Rs. 28.60 lakhs and loans to the extent of Rs. 42.00 lakhs bearing interest at 6-1/4% were also sanctioned. The State Government made a contribution of Rs. 4.50 lakhs towards share capital and furnished guarantee to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs.

14.16 The working of the Corporation attracted attention in 1967-68, when it was revealed that it was running into heavy losses which totalled Rs. 89.13 lakhs at that time. The State Government appointed one man Commission in 1969 in order to investigate into the working of the Corporation. The Commission pointed out that the Corporation laid emphasis on the purchase of commodities and neglected the sales aspect of the business. The working of the Corporation was in the hands of inexperienced persons. The Chairman of the Corporation could not exercise proper control over its working because he had little time due to other assignments. The Corporation was stated to be under capitalised and there was no need of opening so many branches in the beginning. The affiliated cooperative societies ran into losses because their money pooled with the Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation was not released in times of needs. It felt that the Corporation should have dealt with limited items of trade needed by the tribals. The amounts meant for godown construction were not utilised for the specific purpose. Besides the Government Departments particularly the Forest Department did not give due Cooperation and assistance to the Corporation. The Commission suggested for the whole time independent Managing Director to be appointed. The Managing Director should be assisted by representatives of the Forest, Agriculture and Co-operative Department. The Executive Committee should meet at least twice a month and at district level the branch Committee should be given complete powers to decide purchase of articles and stores for sale to the tribals. The Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation should limit its trade to the items needed by the tribals. The forest labourers' co-operative societies should be organised on the basis of local leadership and no attempt should be made to increase the number unless really good local tribals are available. However, the Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation continued to incure losses even after 1968-69 and at the end of 1970-71 the losses amounted to Rs. 175.73 lakhs.

14.17 It is however, no dobut a fact that the Corporation had done excellent work in getting a fair deal for the Scheduled Tribe persons and made favourable impact in tribal areas. During the years of famine, the tribals of Sarguja district would have starved if the officials of the Corporation had not looked after the food requirements of the tribal population with dedication and selflessness. But it is clear that the Corporation was not organised on proper lines and expanded rapidly without adequate supervision and preparation which resulted in heavy losses. Many items of minor forest produce have been nationalised and to that extent the role of Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation has been minimised. The most urgent task is to revitalise the primary societies.

Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society Limited

14.18 The Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society Limited before being registered as such had a working capital of Rs. 5,99,000/- in the name of Orissa State Forest Marketing Co-operative Society Limited and had been receiving grants and loans under the Central Sector Programme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under the head 'Co-operation'. After the registration of the Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society Limited, all the Purchase, Sale and Fair-Price Shops schemes were transferred by the Government.

14.19 The working of the Orissa State Tribal Development Co-operative Society is reported to have improved after the merger of the 10 fair price

shops with the co-operative society. During 1971-72, there was only turn over of Rs. 37 lakhs. The business turnover increased during 1972-73 and was expected to touch the Rs. 1 crore mark. During 1972-73, an amount of Rs. 10,43,466 was spent on pay and allowance of the 10 Purchase, Sale and Fair-Price Shops schemes. It was understood that the co-operative society was incurring heavy expenditure on establishment. The society had procured turmeric worth Rs. 2 lakh and the position could be still improved if godown and transport facilities could be provided. Consequent on the organisation of Tribal Development Co-operative Society, the total working capital amounted to Rs. 91,63,154 including a share capital contribution of more than Rs. 35,82,205 from 44 tribal development blocks. It is felt that this step is likely to bring significant improvement towards economic development of the tribal people.

14.20 **The Society has a bright future of rendering services to the tribal people. It is also suggested that instead of giving grants, the Government of India should contribute directly to the share capital of Tribal Development Co-operative Society.**

Rajasthan Van Shramik Sahakari Sangh Limited, Jaipur

14.21 The Sangh was established in order to improve the economic and social conditions of the tribals, many of whom work as agricultural labourers. There were 128 Forest Labourer Co-operative Societies in RAJASTHAN in the beginning, out of which some were closed and some became defunct. Subsequently as on 30th June, 1971, 98 Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies were the members of the Sangh. The Sangh got forest coupes allotted to 58 Forest Labourers Co-operative Societies and 4 societies were given extension in the operation period of coupes during 1970-71. The Sangh took up 3 **Katha** coupes and one bamboo coupe itself. Different sales centres sold goods of the value of Rs. 24,93,944 and earned profit amounting to Rs. 68,642 and sustained loss of Rs. 5,145. Due to the non-availability of raw material, the Oil and Saw Mills, Udaipur could not function properly and suffered a loss of Rs. 2,470 during 1970-71. It has been complained that the societies did not always utilise the services of trucks owned by the Sangh and the trucks of the Sangh were employed for bad roads only, due to which the Sangh sustained a loss of Rs. 7,284.

14.22 The share capital of the Sangh was Rs. 2,97,600 at the end of 30th June, 1971. The Sangh also procured a loan of Rs. 80,000 from the Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank. The Sangh had to repay a debt of Rs. 14.528 lakhs to the Khadi Commission. According to the audit report for 1970-71, the Sangh sustained a net loss of Rs. 67,622.

14.23 **The Government of** RAJASTHAN **had taken a decision that in the tribal areas of the State, contracts would be given to the co-operatives of tribals only. However, it was reported that in Udaipur Division contracts for felling of timber and collecting minor forest produce are proposed to be given to the contractors ignoring the co-operatives of Scheduled Tribe persons. The exact position in the matter is not known. It is hoped that the State Government will help the tribal Co-operatives in all possible ways.**

Central Co-ordination Committee of Tribal Corporation

14.24 In August, 1971, the Government of India had appointed a Co-ordination Committee of the Apex Tribal Co-operatives to render assistance in organising sales and provide for exchange of views, experience and market intelligence. A meeting of the Committee was held but no follow up appears to have been taken on the various recommendations made by it.

Study Of Co-operatives in Tribal Development Projects

14.25 A Study Team on co-operatives in Tribal Development Project Areas was appointed by the Union Ministry of Agriculture in 1971 to study the structure and operations of the existing co-operatives in the project areas and to suggest an institutional frame work to support the economic programmes of the tribals in the project areas.

14.26 The Study Team has made many useful observations and recommendations as follows :—

(i) **Tribal Development Agency, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh**

The Team appreciated the role of the Girijan Co-operative Corporation and also suggested re-alignment of the project area to give more coverage to the tribal population. It was suggested that the resources of the Corporation should be strengthened to match its responsibility in the project area. It felt that the Corporation should expand its activities to cover procurement and distribution of fertilizers, seeds and pesticides, etc. and in the matter of lending and recovery of loans seasonality must be maintained. For providing loans to Girijans, a uniform rate of interest of 7 per cent was suggested. During 1970-71 medium term loans were given to the extent Rs. 2.50 lakhs only, but for the next 3 years the requirements were estimated to the extent of Rs. 22.50 lakhs. The Girijans were eligible for 50 per cent subsidy from Tribal Development Agency and this should be considered as their own involvement and the remaining should be treated as loans by the Co-operatives. The Team also indicated that for procurement and distribution of seeds, fertilizers, etc., there is a centrally sponsored scheme under which the National Co-operative Development Corporation provided margin money to Co-operative Federations through the State Governments for bulk procurement of these inputs. The Team suggested that the State Government could obtain an assistance of Rs. 2 lakhs from the National Co-operative Development Corporation for this programme by the

Girijan Corporation. The Corporation could, through the State Co-operative Bank avail itself of the accommodation from the Reserve Bank for its input distribution activities. Additional amounts were suggested to be made available for distribution of consumer goods to the Corporation and for paddy procurement, the Corporation could operate on behalf of the Food Corporation of India and the latter could also provide funds to the Corporation for this purpose. It was suggested that the subsidy from State Government should cover the entire cost of the staff employed by the Corporation, the forest rentals charged and also the expenditure incurred on welfare activities. The Government subsidy should be linked to the limit of actual losses incurred by the Corporation and its total transactions. The Tribal Development Agency should make an annual contribution to the risk price fluctuation fund to the Corporation at a flat rate of 13 per cent of the total turnover of the Corporation. For providing cold storage facilities for marketing of potatoes, fruits and vegetables, the technical expert in the National Co-operative Development Corporation might be requested to examine the possibilities in this regard. In order to increase Girijans involvement in the co-operatives, small amount should be collected from them towards share capital.

(ii) **Tribal Development Agency, Gunpur, Koraput District, Orissa**

(iii) **Tribal Development Agency, Parlakhemundi Ganjam District, Orissa**

About the functioning of Co-operatives in the two project areas of Orissa, the Team indicated that the existing co-operative structure was very weak and unable to provide the entire range of services needed by the tribals. Regarding Ganjam project, it observed that there were 1,349 unsurveyed villages and the tribals did not possess records of rights. This factor was hindering the provision of credit to them. The Team suggested large sized societies for providing integrated credit and other services to tribals to be organised in the project areas and these societies should provide the entire range of basic services required by the tribals who should not be required to approach more than one agency. For agricultural production, a scale of finance for different groups should be prescribed for each block and consumption credit should be linked to marketing of minor forest produce. To begin with, consumption credit should be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 50/- per tribal member to be recovered from him by delivering minor forest produce. Loans for consumption and production purposes should be mostly in kind. For facilitating credit operations accomodation was sought from the Reserve Bank and the National Development Corporation. It observed that no medium term loans were given to the tribals and suggested that subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of investment on purchase of cattle, digging of wells, etc. should be made available from Tribal Development Agency as subsidy. The Tribal Development Agency should contribute to the risk fund of the central co-operative bank and the primary societies. For strengthening share capital base of the multi-purpose societies, assistance could be obtained from the long term operations fund of the Reserve Bank of India for contributing to the societies. The State Government should also consider the desirability of obtaining assistance from the Government of India in the Social Welfare Department and from National Co-operative Development Corporation. For increasing involvement of tribals small amounts should be collected from them towards share capital. It found that long term loans were not being given to the tribals in Ganjam project because of incomplete land records. Appointment of additional special staff was suggested for issue of **pattas** and for the facility of tribals having not **pattas,** it was suggested that the State Government should extend a general guarantee for such loans. Suggestions were made for dairy and poultry activities and for additional godown facilities. For processing of minor forest produce, the National Co-operative Development Corporation was to be requested to send its officers to help in drawing up a programme for organising oil mills and other processing units. Suggestions were also made for the pricing policy to be followed in respect of minor forest produce. The non-tribals could also be eligible to become members of societies but they were not to be elected to the managements of the societies.

(iv) **Tribal Development Agency, Singhbhum, Bihar**

The Study Team found that the existing co-operative structure in the project area was extremely weak and could not be counted upon significantly to assist the tribal programmes. The problem of tribal indebtedness was not very acute but the rates of interest prevailing in the area were quite high. The tribals of the project area did not rely very much on forest produce. There were 132 co-operative societies of various types in the project area. There were 97 agricultural credit co-operatives, but only 20 societies borrowed from the Central Co-operative Bank during 1971-72. The agricultural societies did not undertake any non-credit activity. For provision of long term credit, the Chaibasa branch of the Bihar State Co-operative Land Development Bank was functioning. No long term loans

had been advanced to any of the tribal in the project area. The study team proposed that 5 large sized multi purpose co-operative societies should be organised for providing the entire range of services required by the tribals. These societies should organise about 60 branches at various centres for the tribals. The non-tribals could also become members of the societies, but they were not to be allowed to hold any office. Consumption credit was proposed to be linked to minor forest produce and it was suggested that in the beginning Rs. 50/- should be given to each tribal member as a loan recoverable from the price payable for the minor forest produce. The Tribal Development Agency should provide an amount of Rs. 6.25 lakhs as medium term loan to the Central Co-operative Bank. For providing medium term loans, subsidy to the extent of 50 to 75 per cent should be made available from the funds provided by the Tribal Development Agency and the amounts so provided should be treated as their own involvement and rest of the funds should be provided by the co-operatives as loans. For increasing involvement of tribals in the co-operatives, small amounts should be collected towards their share capital. It suggested that for obtaining long term credit prior approval of the Deputy Commissioner for mortgaging the land in favour of Land Development Bank should not be necessary and the Tenancy Act should be suitably amended. Suggestions were made for provision of godown facilities, dairy and poultry activities, etc., and to bring about effective co-ordination between various departments functioning in the project area. The functionaries of co-operative, agriculture, community development and tribal welfare departments should work under the overall supervision of the project officer of the Tribal Development Agency.

(v) **Tribal Development Agency, Dantewada, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh**

(vi) **Tribal Development Agency, Konta, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh**

The team observed that in each of these projects, 70 per cent of the total population comprised of tribals. The Team estimated that 50 per cent of the tribals of Danewada project were indebted, and the debts ranged from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 400/-. According to the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Debt Relief Act, maximum rate of interest chargeable on loans was 6 per cent, while the rate of interest actually charged by local money-lenders ranged from 100 to 375 per cent. The Team suggested that the Tribal Development Agencies should be given subsidy to the reorganised service societies at the rate of about Rs. 10,000 per society for contributing to the share capital of the Tribal Development Co-operative Federation/marketing society. It also suggested that Tribal Development Agency should provide grants to service societies at the rate of 8 per cent of additional loans given in each year to the tribals and 3 per cent to the Apex Bank/Tribal Development Co-operative Federation. For marketing operations, the Tribal Development Agency should provide grants at the rate of 5 per cent of the total marketing turnover. For improving the position regarding the share capital of the primary credit societies, the State Government could consider obtaining assistance from the long term operations funds of the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that each primary society had for its business operation a minimum share capital of Rs. 10,000/-. The organised Tribal Development Co-operative Federation could need a margin money of Rs. 7 lakhs as non overdue cover for supporting credit operations of service societies and this amount could be provided by the Tribal Development Agency. The bye-laws of the primary societies should provide that at least 70 per cent of the loans given by the societies were in favour of the tribals. Cash credit accommodation for consumption and social purposes should be made to the tribals at the rate of about Rs. 100/- per tribal. Adequate medium term credit should be provided to tribals for purchase of bullocks, sinking of wells, etc. Land Development Bank should make special efforts to provide long term credit for development purposes to the tribals and the Tribal Development Agency could contribute to the risk fund of the land development bank at the rate of 3 per cent of the loan granted to the tribals. Dairy and poultry and animal husbandry might be developed around marketing centres and the Tribal Development Agency could provide grants to the extent of 5 per cent of the marketing turnover of produce towards price fluctuations fund of the societies. Assistance could be obtained from National Co-operative Development Corporation for construction of godowns and the Tribal Development Agency should provide subsidies for this purpose. Only the tribals should be allowed to be elected on the board of management of the primary societies. The organised Tribal Development Cooperative Federation could have a cadre of managerial personnel for the primary societies and each primary society should have at least 2 employees, 1 for credit and another for non-credit activities. The cost of the staff for primary societies should be subsidised by the Tribal Development Agency for 5 years subject to the limit of loss sustained by each society.

14.27 **In short the Study Team has recommended that all services including credit for productive and non-productive purposes, marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce, inputs and consumer commodities should be made available to the tribal at one point through a single institution. It is necessary that all the State Governments having Scheduled Tribe population should examine the creation of a unified credit-cum-market structure in the light of the recommendations of the Study Team and make suitable programmes.**

14.28 The role of the Tribal Development Corporations have to be viewed in the context of integrated area development programmes which are now required to be prepared for the tribal areas as a sub Plan of the total plan of each State during the Fifth Plan and the recommendations made by the Bawa Committee. The Study Team has appreciated the role of the Girijan Development Corporation in ANDHRA PRADESH and suggested that the resources of the Corporation should be strengthened to match its responsibilities in the project area. However, in the Tribal Development Projects in the States of ORISSA and BIHAR, the Team found that the existing cooperative structure including Tribal Corporations was very weak and could not be counted upon significantly to assist the tribal programmes. In the Parlakhemundi Tribal Development Agency, the Team has suggested that the Berhampur Central Co-operative Bank should be strengthened in preference to the Orissa Tribal Development Corporation. In the case of Tribal Development Projects in MADHYA PRADESH, the Team has suggested that the existing co-operative institutions including the Tribal Development Cooperative Federation should be strengthened.

Setting up of Corporations for Scheduled Castes

14.29 In the case of Scheduled Castes, the States of PUNJAB and HARYANA have set up exclusive Corporations for giving financial help to the Scheduled Caste persons for agricultural development, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produce, small industries, dairy, piggery and poultry farming, etc., etc. The State Governments of ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT and KERALA also propose to establish Corporations for Scheduled Castes. The work done by the Corporations in the States of HARYANA and PUNJAB are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs.

Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam (P) Limited, Chandigarh

14.30 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 co-operative societies the limit was Rs. 50,000.

14.31 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 strengthing 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, floor 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.

14.32 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, taxies, 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.

14.33 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.

The Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation, Chandigarh

14.34 The Corporation was started on 18th January, 1971 for ameliorating the economic condition of Scheduled Caste persons. The original capital of this 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 of 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.

14.35 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.

14.36 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.

14.37 The Corporation gave an interest free loan in kind and distributed 673 sewing machines worth Rs. 1,43,915 and 57 cycle rikshaws 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.

14.38 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 had no tangible assets to offer as security, the Corporation decided to accept the security of permanent Government officials.

14.39 As the Scheduled Castes live interspersed with the general population, the question of setting up exclusive corporation for Scheduled Castes has to be closely examined and clearly defined. There are a number of financing institutions and functional Corporations which are already giving assistance for developmental activities and, therefore, establishing a Corporation for the Scheduled Castes would mean duplication of efforts. **The first step therefore should be to guide the functioning of all the existing co-operative agencies in such a way that they realise their responsibility in relation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in areas of mixed population.**

14.40 The functions of the Corporations to be set up for Scheduled Castes have to be limited to those sectors of economic activity which are not covered by any of the existing organisations. For example, the corporation should attempt diversifying the economy of Scheduled Castes by organising special cooperative societies. It would also take up intensive work in one or two areas of comparatively larger concentration of Scheduled Castes which may be facing some special problems. In the field of housing, there is an urgent need of setting up corporations to take up large scale construction of houses for Schduled Castes. Fortunately, this need is already recognised and some States have set up housing corporations for Scheduled Castes.

Programme of Co-operation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under State Sector

14.41 Various schemes of Co-operatives for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons were in operation under the State Sector in the States of ASSAM, BIHAR, GUJARAT, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, TAMIL NADU and TRIPURA. 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 condition 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. Information about the progress of expenditure in the first 4 years of the 4th Plan as well as the allocation made during the year 1973-74 on the Schemes of Cooperation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under State Sector may be seen in the two statements at Appendix LIV.

14.42 In BIHAR, there has been a scheme of organization of co-operative societies for Municipal and conservency staff for Scheduled Castes. There is also a scheme of opening and maintenance of graingolas. The total number of graingolas in the State since 1st 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 co-operative basis and 124 graingolas were being run by the Revenue Department. Most of the graingolas were reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

14.43 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 Co-operative Union for training of Secretaries of forest labourers co-operatives societies and payment of subsidy towards reimbursement of losses in the working of forest coupes. There were schemes of giving financial assistance to industrial co-operatives share capital contribution to mixed co-operatives cieties and of financial assistance to co-operative housing societies in the State Sector.

14.44 Shri Panchganga Co-operative Sugar Factory in the district of Kolhapur in MAHARASHTRA State has helped persons belonging to weaker sections in a number of ways. The Sugar Co-operative 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 Co-operative 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. **The good example set up by the Sugar Factory deserves to be followed by other co-operatives and private entrepreneurs.** In the same district, a co-operative 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.

14.45 In MADHYA PRADESH, an allocation of Rs. 11 lakhs was made for the organisation of industrial co-operatives 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 2 to 3 villages. In KARNATAKA, there was a scheme of assistance to craft co-operative societies, cottage and small scale industries and co-operative societies for Scheduled Caste persons. During 1971-72 in ORISSA, 301 graingolas were functioning on co-operative 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.

14.46 In TAMIL NADU, 189 co-operative 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 co-operative societies were also established by Scheduled Caste persons. In UTTAR PRADESH, during 1972-73, two Scheduled Tribes co-operative Unions were established at Dehra Dun and Nainital. The main objective of these Unions was to help and meet the requirements of primary co-operatives functioning in these areas. During 1971-72, 15 new graingolas were established in different districts of WEST BENGAL. Normally 1 co-operative graingola covered 16 villages within a radius of 4 to 5 miles covering tribal population of about 3,000.

14.47 **It would be seen from above that the schemes of co-operatives for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have been undertaken in many States. It is felt that the progress achieved in spreading the movement of co-operatives among Scheduled Caste persons in not upto the mark. This is due to the fact that the persons belonging to these categories have not been able to derive adequate benefit from the general co-operatives started at various places. It is suggested that the good example set up by the sugar co-operatives of MAHARASHTRA should be followed by others.**

Working of the Societies

14.48 Available information received from the State Governments about the working of co-operative societies started for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes indicates the number of societies which are incurring losses, as given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total No. of Societies	No. of Societies about which information is available.	No. of Societies earning profits	No. of Societies incurring losses.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat@ .	1727	1624	1170	454
2.	Harayana@ .	1166	707	324	383
3.	Kerala@ .	270	239	46	193
4.	Madhya Pradesh@ .	1227	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Maharashtra@	2547	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Nagaland@ .	322	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Orissa* .	196	40	18	22
8.	Punjab@ .	426	289	197	92
9.	Rajasthan@	685	406	225	181
10.	Tamil Nadu@	1296	N.A.	N.A	N.A.
11.	Uttar Pradesh£	32	18	15	3
12.	West Bengal@	530 Grain-golas. 23 Societies.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.
13.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands @	45	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Arunachal Pradesh@ .	99	99	78	21
15.	Chandigarh£	10	10	..	10
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli£ .	25	11	4	7
17.	Goa, Daman & Diu£ .	7	2	2	..
18.	Lakshadweep£	31	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Pondicherry£	3	2	..	2
		9657	3447	2079	1368

14.49 It would be seen from the above table that about 9,657 societies were functioning in the States excluding the States of ASSAM, ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR, KARNATAKA, MEGHALAYA, MANIPUR and the Union Territories of DELHI and MIZORAM, out of which information is avaialable only in respect of 3,447 societies. It will be further seen that out of 3,447 societies, 1,368 societies were incurring losses. A larger number of soeieties were incurring losses in the States of GUJARAT, KERALA, RAJASTHAN, HARYANA, PUNJAB and ARUNACHAL PRADESH. **In order to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons, it is essential that the working of these societies should be improved by appointing suitable trained staff and affording all possible financial assistance and guidance so that they**

* Year 1970-71.
@Year 1971-72.
£Year 1972-73.

can be established as viable units. For many years to come, it will be necessary for the State Governments to assist these societies for payment of staff salaries, to giving subsidy for construction of godowns, purchase of truck and give guarantee for obtaining loans from the financial institutions.

Training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Persons in the Methods of Co-operation

14.50 It is a general experience that majority of the office bearers of co-operatives formed for the backward classes persons, belong to other sections of the community and sometimes they make these co-operatives 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 co-operative societies. This has also resulted in the slower progress of co-operative movement in areas having concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With a view to make co-operatives more purposeful for these communities, special training schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons were launched in some of the States and Union Territories. Available information regarding Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons trained in the methods of co-operation during 1971-72 and 1972-73 may be seen at Appendix LV.

14.51 **It was observed in the last Report that excepting one or two States where this work had shown some progress, nothing worthwhile had been done in this regard in the other States/Union Territories. It was suggested that in order to ensure that various co-operation schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were really run for their benefit, it was but desirable that they should be properly trained in co-operation methods in adequate numbers. However, nothing concrete appears to have been done and the position continues to be almost as it was before. This is a field in which non-official agencies can play a useful role. Schemes of training, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons should be entrusted to non-official agencies by the State Government.**

CHAPTER 15

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Environment in which people live and work plays a big role for the preservation of health and prevention of diseases. The programme of providing medical facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has, therefore, to be viewed in the totality of the environment in which these communities live. The improvement in their standard of living is linked with their economic development and betterment of their present deplorable housing conditions. It is a common experience that very few civic facilities are available in the colonies of Scheduled Caste persons and most of them live in slums. In the circumstances it cannot be expected that their general health standards would be good, and diseases spread very fast in their localities. The incidence of T.B. is reported to be high in tribal house-holds without proper sanitation, good ventilation and separate kitchen. In many tribal areas, "due to the long rooted belief that the smoke from the hearth protects the roof material from white ants the tribals are against chimneys or smokeless **Chulla.** As most of them are poor and cannot afford warm clothes during winter, they construct their houses without windows to keep them warm during the cold season. The consequent pollution of air and poor ventilation makes them more susceptible to T.B.".

15.2 In many tribal areas drinking water has to be fetched from long distances and one or two members of the family are engaged only in this work. Whenever timely rains fail, the tribal people are adversely affected even in obtaining drinking water. During the recent scarcity conditions, it was reported that the Paharias living on hill tops in the State of BIHAR had to fetch water from streams 2 to 5 miles away from their habitations. In the tribal areas of RAJASTHAN, step wells are still in use which lead to the spread of guinea-worm disease. Due to inadequate supply of potable water, some-times, both men and animals drink water from the same stagnant pools. It is observed that sometimes the wells used by Scheduled Caste persons are surrounded by filth, people bathe near the well, wash their clothes and this impure water trickles back in the well contaminating it. In the course of his tour to Harijan Basties in Jivajiganj, Ujjain, in MADHYA PRADESH, the Commissioner saw that there was only one public tap and no latrines had been provided. The place was completely a neglected one and no attention had been given to provide any civic, amenties to Scheduled Caste persons. As most of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes are engaged in unclean occupations, they are not in a position to take regular baths and wash their clothes due to non-availability of requisite amount of water.

15.3 Provision for medical and public health facilities to all sections of the community including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is made by the States/Union Territories under the normal programme of State Departments of Medical and Public Health. In this connection, it is worth mentioning the commendable work done by the Christian Missionaries and certain non-official agencies in the tribal areas. In the Backward Classes Sector a supplementary provision is however, made for providing medical facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which may be seen at Appendix LVI. It is often found that even the Government institutions started specifically for the welfare of backward classes do not have requisite health facilities. For instance **in most of the hostels, ashram schools etc. there is no regular system of getting the inmates medically examined. It is felt that in all such institutions there should be regular system of arranging visits of the doctors and inculcating among the students the habits of cleanliness.**

15.4 After independence steps have been taken all over the country for eradication of diseases like malaria, small-pox, tuberculosis and leprosy. The benefits of these programmes have also been received by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In many tribal areas where good doctors are posted, it has been possible to bring about a change in the attitudes of the tribals who have started to believe in the efficacy of modern medicine. The spread and efficient provision of medical facilities in these areas will go a long way in weaning them away from belief in the witch doctors. The health of the tribals living in inaccessible areas is not bad, but after the tribals come in contact with the outsiders they become easily susceptible to diseases.

Primary Health Centres

15.5 It was envisaged that one Primary Health Centre with sub-centres would be opened by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan in each of 5,223 Community Development Blocks all over the country. Out of these Blocks, 457 are located in tribal areas. 298 Primary Health Centres and 854 sub-centres are functioning in these Tribal Development Blocks. **There are still 119 Tribal Development Blocks where Primary Health Centres are yet to be established. For example, in MADHYA PRADESH, there were 49 Tribal Development Blocks where no Primary Health Centre had been started. It was also observed that out of 298 Primary Health Centres in Tribal Development Blocks, doctors were posted in**

only 143 Primary Health Centres. This shortfall should be made good in the Fifth Plan. In order to attract medical staff to serve in these different areas, they should be adequately paid and incentives like special allowances, free staff quarters etc. must be provided.

15.6 At present, Tribal Development Blocks have been started in such areas where there is 66-2/3 per cent tribal concentartion. Most of these Blocks are spread over hilly areas and the population is scattered. **For effective coverage of population in each Tribal Development Block, it is felt that 3 Health Centres/Sub-Centres are necessary. Under the new Integrated Area Development approach, all tribal areas with concentration of 50 per cent Scheduled Tribe population would be covered. For these areas, medical services should be provided for 10,000 population by opening a Primary Health Centre. It is therefore, recommended that the criteria for locating the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres should be relaxed for the tribal areas so that adequate medical services can be provided to the tribals in the Fifth Five Year Plan by the State Public.**

Health Department

15.7 According to the present norms, about Rs. 25,000 are spent in each Primary Health Centre per year. The allocation for medicines varies from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1000/- per year. In many tribal areas, due to non-availability of medicines in the Government Health Centres, the patients are asked to purchase medicines/injections from the market which they are unable to do due to their poverty. **In these tribal areas, where the people have yet to be convinced about the usefulness of modern medicine, to expect them to pay for medicines means, in fact, denying them the benefits of modern medicine. It is, therefore, recommended that medicines and medical aid should be provided free of charge in the tribal areas. For this purpose, it is necessary that increased allocation for medicines should be made in all the Public Health Centres established in the tribal areas.**

15.8 It is understood that there is a proposal to upgrade about 200 selected Public Health Centres to 30 bedded rural hospitals in 1973-74 as an advance action to the upgrading of Public Health Centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan. In the tribal areas, this proposal must be implemented with great caution. In the first instance, it has to be found out whether the existing facilities of six-bedded hospitals were being fully utilised, as at many places this facility is not being availed of by tribal people due to a variety of reasons. **In the tribal areas, it is necessary to make available specialised medical services at a number of places in a Block. The para medical staff should be trained for rendering medical assistance for treatment of general ailments in and around the villages where such staff are posted. For this purpose, it is necessary to arrange special training programmes for the tribals for the posts of vaccinators, compounders, auxiliary nurses, etc., for posting in the tribal areas otherwise there is every possibility of these upgraded hospitals remaining without necessary medical personnel. This would also help to overcome the language barrier which is generally felt in the matter of providing health facilities in tribal areas because most of the medical staff are not conversant with tribal languages and while prescribing medicines they usually communicate with the help of local class IV staff. This method of indirect communication with the patients is not conducive to good medical treatment. In inaccessible areas, medical units/visiting dispensaries should be established to visit the market places and outlying villages for providing adequate medical facilities to the tribals.**

15.9 In many tribal areas of the country, there are pockets in which diseases like T.B., Guinea-worm, leprosy and V. D. are common. **There is complete dearth of information about the diseases prevalent in the tribal areas and a quick survey is called for. Such a survey can be undertaken by asking doctors posted in Government dispensaries to study the health conditions of the tribals in about 5 villages around each dispensary/Primary Health Centre and after this information is compiled, a plan can be drawn up for eradicating these diseases in the tribal areas.**

15.10 The help of the non-official agencies in combating diseases in tribal areas should also be obtained. The work that is being done by the medical workers belonging to Ramakrishna Mission and Adim Jati Sevak Sangh needs to be encouraged. **The non-official agencies should avail of the services of retired doctors who are prepared to work in the tribal areas by paying them adequate remuneration. There is also a likelihood of learning something useful from the tribals who live in forests and interior-most parts of the country. So far they have been solely dependent on herbs and other medicinal plants. Some of the local plants may be useful for curing certain diseases and there is a desirability of conducting research after gathering necessary information from the tribal medicine men.**

Family Planning

15.11 The programme of family planning in the tribal areas needs to be implemented taking into account the local conditions. **In certain tribal areas where there is paucity of man-power or the birth rate is not very high, the programme of family planning need not be stressed. In such areas what is necessary is making available to the tribal people medical facilities and stressing the family welfare programme.**

15.12 It is reported that in certain tribal areas, the programme of family planning has become popular and whenever the 'white vehicle' of the family planning authorities with a red triangle enters the tribal villages the houses are deserted. A case study of Family Planning in Tribal Areas in Rajavommangi Tirbal Development Block in East Godavari District in ANDHRA PRADESH has revealed "that some of the petty money-lenders have doned the mantle of promoters not only to get his outstanding debt recovered though in part from the acceptor's remuneration but also to pocket his share of promotor's remuneration. The overwhelming majority of acceptors are

not favourably inclined to restrict the size of the family to two or three children. The ingrained love for more children, fear of infantile mortality and the economic gain from each family members are the main reasons for prefering more than the number of children advocated by the family planning programme". **It is, therefore, recommended that target oriented family planning programme should not be stressed and specific instructions in this regard should be issued to all concerned. It is suggested that facilities for family planning in these areas must be made available as any other medical facility and only indirect suggestions backed by adequate publicity should be made and the practice of giving motivator's fee should be discontinued.**

Drinking water

15.13 The problem of drinking water supply is not satisfactory in the rural areas, especially in the areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes There are about 1,50,000 villages where adequate arrangements for supply of drinking water have not been made. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, a massive programme of providing drinking water in about 1,10,000 villages has been undertaken under the Rural Water Supply Programme. In the Backward Classes Sector also, in some States allocations are made for the constructon of wells/bundhs for supply of drinking water to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*.

15.14 In so far as Scheduled Castes are concerned it has been observed that separate wells for different communities among the Scheduled Castes have been constructed which in a way strengthens the prevalence of untouchability in those areas. All the Departments concerned with the construction of wells should carefully examine before sanctioning grants for the construction of any well whether it is not possible to make the Scheduled Castes draw water from a common well. **The tendency on the part of the officers to sanction separate wells instead of persuading the villagers to throw open the common wells to Scheduled Castes must be discouraged. The village Panchayats, which can play a very important role, are generally dominated by high-caste people who think it is much easier to get separate wells built for different communities of Scheduled Castes than to provide accessibility to the common village wells.** In this connectioin it is worthwhile mentioning the pioneering work done by **Dr. Baba Adhav**, a social worker who has given the slogan of 'One Village One Well' in the rural areas of MAHARASHTRA. The efforts of **Dr. Adhav** have evoked a very good response from the enlightened villagers. **A countrywide movement should be launched by social workers to provide drinking water to the Scheduled Castes from the common village wells. In the tribal areas, the general Sector should provide safe drinking water in all villages having a population of 100 or more on a priority basis.**

Special Nutrition Programme

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

15.16 This programme was launched because mal-nutrition and under-nutrition constituted a serious hazard to the growth and development of children. Certain types of blindness, anaemia, etc., increase susceptibility to infections and retarded growth, high rates of mortality and morbidity are mostly caused by inadequate intake of essential nutrients. It has been estimated that there are about 100 million children in the age group of 0—6 years according to 1971 Census and about 20 millions expectant and nursing mothers at a given point of time, a large number of whom belong to families who are socially and economically so backward that they do not have adequate means to pay proper attention to the nutritional needs of these vulnerable groups.

15.17 The supplementary nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries for 300 days in a year and the programme is implemented through State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The entire expenditure is reimbursed to them as grants-in-aid at the rate of 18 paise/25 paise towards cost of food for child/mother per day and 5.5 paise for beneficiary a day towards over-heads including transportation of food commodities. An expenditure of Rs. 8.71 crores and Rs. 19.97 crores was incurred on this Scheme during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively. The number of beneficiaries covered under the programme during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are given below :—

S. No.	Areas	Number of beneficiaries covered			
		During 1971-72		During 1972-73	
		Coverage	Number of Feeding Centres	Coverage	Number of Feeding Centres
1	Urban Slums	10,56,000	4,900	15,70,000	6,100
2	Tribal Areas.	10,82,000	12,800	15,85,000	16,900
	Total .	21,38,000	17,700	31,55,000	23,000

It is necessary that the programme should utilise the local commodities available in the tribal areas for giving additional nutrition. For this purpose it would be desirable to coordinate this programme with the concerned Departments in the States/Union Territories so that the tribal people are encouraged to rear milch cattle, start poultry units and grow cereals out of which nutritious Khichari/gruel can be prepared. If this suggestion is implemented it would link up this national programme with the economic development of the Scheduled Tribes.

15.18 Though it is a fact that this programme has resulted in considerable benefit to the weaker sections of the population, but at times some short comings are observed which require to be looked into and rectified. For example, there have been criticisms and

*Please see statement at Appendix LVII

complaints that the needs of the more backward areas have been over-looked in the location of feeding centres. It has also been observed that at many places beneficiaries were enrolled at random without pre-surveying the localities for giving preference for supplementary nutrition to the more needy among the beneficiaries. A number of feeding Centres had no proper accommodation even for storage of food and for giving shelter to the beneficiaries. At some places items of food distributed were also found to be sub-standard. In many States, convenient ready-to-eat types of food were preferred by the distribution centres and it was experienced that such foods besides being costly were less nutritious. In the course of his visit to the Dehra Dun District of UTTAR PRADESH, Commissioner had an opportunity of visiting a Nutrition Centre at Kalsi and found that the ready-to-eat type of food which was being distributed was stale and stinking and unfit for human consumption. This was due to the fact that the food distributed is manufactured at Kanpur and the local supplier does not take sufficient care to supply the food articles for distribution as soon as they are received.

15.19 The Government of India is utilising the services of a number of voluntary organisations like Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Indian Council for Child Welfare and Central Social Welfare Board for providing nutrition to the children through the Balwadis run by these organisations. The progress achieved during the year 1972-73, organisation-wise was as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Number of Balwadis	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi	4156	1,45,287
2.	Indian Council of Child Welfare, New Delhi.	752	28,768
3.	Harijan Sevak Sangh Delhi . .	331	13,440
4.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi	338	13,145
	Total	5,577	2,00,640

It is hoped that Voluntary Organisations would not only continue the programme of nutrition but also provide minor health care at the level of pre-school education. Satisfactory conditions of health and hygiene, environmental sanitation and immunization should be ensured in addition to the provision of recreational and other educational activities for the children.

CHAPTER 16

NON-OFFICIAL AGENCIES

(Articles 46 & 257)

It has been widely recognised that some of the Voluntary Organisations with their team of selfless workers imbibed with missionary zeal, have been rendering very useful service for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in various fields. **The non-official agencies can play a very important role in the speedy removal of the practice of untouchability and achieving social transformation. They can help the members of these communities to come up socially, educationally and economically, as the Government cannot alone carry out this stupendous task.** The Government of India and the State Governments started the scheme of giving grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations from the First Five Year Plan for promoting the welfare of the Backward Classes.

Grants given by the Government of India

16.2 The grants are given for the following purposes:—

(i) 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.

(ii) For the Scheduled Tribes for the conduct of ashram schools, hostels, training of workers, running of schools, organisation of **balwadis** and **balkendras** in crafts, research work etc.

(iii) For 'Other Backward Classes' for the running of hostels, community centres, hospitals, maternity and child welfare services.

(iv) For the Nomadic Tribes for the running of hostels, workshops, and training in crafts.

(v) For the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for pre-examination training for I.A.S. and allied services examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission.

16.3 Four broad principles have been laid down for sanctioning grants-in-aid. These are (i) the Organisation should be of an all India character; (ii) it should be able to contribute 10 to 20 per cent of the total cost of the scheme as its share ; (iii) it should not accept assistance for the same scheme from more than one source ; and (iv) the facilities provided by the Institutions financed by grant from the Government of India should be free i.e., no contribution or fees should be levied on the beneficiaries.

16.4 The table given below indicates the amount of grant-in-aid released directly by the Government of India to the various non-official Organisations working for the welfare of the Backward Classes during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73:

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Grant-in aid released during the year	
		1971-72	1972-73
		Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4
	A. For Scheduled Castes		
1.	All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi	9,07,776	7,96,196
2.	Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi.	93,285	2,29,234
3.	Ishwar Saran Ashram, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh).	42,735	43,713
4.	Hind Sweeper's Sevak Samaj, Delhi.	86,486	2,07,556
	B. For Scheduled Tribes		
1.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.	2,27,043	3,15,695
2.	Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Hyderabad.	83,105	78,971
3.	Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Nellore.	14,760	14,906
4.	Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Ranchi (Bihar)	1,44,000	1,46,750
5.	Rama Krishna Mission, Aiong, NEFA	1,96,353	2,06,265
6.	Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong, Meghalaya,	33,070	40,209
7.	Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji, Meghalaya.	4,05,187	4,33,944
8.	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, Kalady, Kerala.	39,121	68,275
9.	Rama Krishna Mission Sevasram, Silchar, Assam.	32,400	87,650
10.	Rama Krishna Mission, Kokrajhar, Assam.	10,000	—
11.	Shri Rama Krishna Seva Kendra, Ranchi.	—	5,000
12.	Rama Krishna Mission, Vidyapith, Deoghar, (Bihar)	25,000	..
13.	National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi .	46,727	..

1	2	3	4
14.	All India Women's Conference, New Delhi	9,889	16,800
15	Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi.	13,000	..
	C. Both for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes		
1.	Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes All India Services etc. Pre-Examination Training Centre, Allahabad.	2,09,417	2,88,192
2.	Jagjivan Ashram Trust, New Delhi.	..	20,00
3.	Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Puri.	39,500	56,300
4.	Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Narendra pur, West Bengal	1,51,532	2,67,656
5.	Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimakhandi, Orissa.	15,000	20,000
6.	*Servants of India Society, Poona	1,98,430	2,47,451
	D. Other Backward Classes		
1.	Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi	1,37,646	3,69,309
2.	Bharatiya Ghumantu Jan (Khanabadosh) Sevak Sangh, New Delhi	97,711	96,107

16.5 As stated earlier the grant-in-aid are normally given to Voluntary Organizations engaged in the welfare of Backward Classes having all India status. However, the following types of Voluntary Organizations of a local character that is to say whose work is restricted to a particular area have also been given grants :

(a) Organisations working in the border areas or in the interior areas with a large concentration of Scheduled Tribes or which are very backward.

(b) Organisations which do not require assistance for recurring expenses but are in need of funds for undertaking small capital works which will greatly enhance the benefits flowing from their schemes.

(c) Organisations working for Scheduled Tribes in areas where there is a "Vacuum", i.e. where no other organisation is working for the time being.

16.6 The Director General, Backward Clesses Welfare or his nominee has been appointed as Government nominee on the Voluntary Organisations. The Zonal Directors, for Backward Classes Welfare have also been asked to inspect the offices and institutions run by the non-official organisations receiving grants-in-aid by the Central Government and also carry out once in a year audit of such organisations. The accounts of the Non-official Organisations receiving grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 lakh or more are audited by the Accountant General, Central Revenues. During the period under report, it is not known as to how many non-Official Organisations were inspected by the Officers of Director General, Backward Classes Welfare and the action taken by the Government of India on the Reports, if any, submitted by these Officers.

*Also for other Backward Classes.

16.7 **The non-official workers should work as an effective link between the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons and the various Government Departments undertaking welfare schemes for ameliorating the conditions of these people. This would go a long way in removing the 'helplessness' of these persons.** For example, the non-official workers can help in bringing the claims of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons to the notice of the authorities concerned regarding their dispossession from land and the allotment of cultivable land to them. The Government of India assists the all-India organisations like Harijan Sevak Sangh and Bhartiya Depressed Classes League for the appointment of Pracharaks for eradication of untouchability. It has been laid down that there would be a 10% reduction in the funds allocated for the apointment of Pracharaks every year. It is on account of this policy that the non-official agencies are forced to reduce the number of propaganda workers every year. **In view of the fact that the practice of untouchability is rampant all over the country and there is strong criticism, both inside and outside Parliament, against the increase in the cases of untouchability, harassment and atrocities all over the country, it is suggested that this policy needs to be reviewed and more money should be sanctioned to the non-official agencies for appointment of propaganda workers who can carry out intensive propaganda for the removal of untouchability. The proposal in the Fifth Five Year Plan for creation of a machinery for the enforcement of Untouchability (Offences) Act by establishing cells at the Centre as well as in the States to look after the interests of the Scheduled Castes can be meaningful only if side by side public opinion is also created all over the country for eradicating this evil. For this purpose, it would be necessary for the Central and State Governments to assist the non-official agencies for the appointment of propaganda workers who are paid adequate remuneration. The non-official agencies can help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe job seekers by establishing a link between the employers and the persons belonging to these communities seeking jobs in the various Government Departments and public and private undertakings by establishing Employment Assistance Centres.**

Grants given by States/Union Territories

16.8 Voluntary Organisations working at the State and District levels receive grants-in-aid from the State Governments for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Information relating to the grants-in-aid sanctioned to the non-official Agencies by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations is not readily available. These Organisations are generally assisted for undertaking specific schemes like running of schools and hostels, organising various labour cooperative societies, appointment of **Pracharaks** for removal of untouchability etc., etc. There are, however, a large number of non-Official Organisations, who do not receive any assistance from the State/Union Territories and are functioning by raising contributions from the general public.

16.9 The Non-Official Agencies are, generally, required to contribute a fixed percentage of funds towards the various activities undertaken by them. Due

to general rise of prices and an impression that in a Welfare State, funds must be provided by the State for ameliorating the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the voluntary contributions which the Non-Official Agencies used to raise earlier has become difficult day by day. It is also observed that due to constraint of resources the Central and State Governments have not been able to provide sufficient funds for giving grants-in-aid to the various Non-Official Agencies which are newly started. At the Centre as well as in States/Union Territories, certain selected Non-Official Agencies monoplise the bulk of the funds provided for assistance and thus very little encouragemnnt is given to the newly set-up Voluntary Organisations. **It is, therefore, recommended that the Central and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should enhance the funds for giving grants-in-aid to Non-Official Organisations and earmark sufficient funds for disbursement to the newly set-up Voluntary Organisations, which are doing satisfactory work.**

16.10 The work done by some Non-Official Agencies for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be seen as given below :—

1. **All India Harijan Savak Sangh**

The All India Harijan Sevak Sangh continued its activities through its central office and 19 branches for the welfare of Scheduled Castes broadly under three heads, namely, removal of untouchability, educational schemes and Bhangi Kasht Mukti Programme. For the removal of untouchability, the Sangh prepared an intensive scheme which included propaganda, specially in rural areas, in small units of 20 to 25 villages where workers concentrated their energies to eradicate social disabilities. 47 workers under the Central Government Scheme and 165 Pracharaks out of the grants given by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were employed for this task. The work of removal of untouchability was conducted by organising public meetings, conferences, seminars, distribution of anti-untouchability literature, arranging **pad-yatras,** individual and collective contacts and film shows. During the year 1972-73, the workers of the Sangh got 569 temples, 84 dharamshalas, 805 wells/tanks, 1,311 hotels and restaurants and 500 barber shops thrown open to the Scheduled Castes. 435 cases under Untouchability (Offences) Act were lodged with the police and out of those 185 were decided in favour of the Harijans and offenders were convicted, 64 cases were compromised, 17 were dismissed and 169 were still pending. The approach of the Harijan Sevak Sangh is to appeal to the non-Harijans to rectify their behaviour against the Scheduled Castes, but when all entreaties fail, recourse to law is taken. Some of the workers of the Sangh have devoted their whole lives for eradication of untouchability and it will not be out of place to mention the name of Swami Anand Tirath, a worker in Kerala who is working with missionary zeal for the eradication of this evil. The Pracharaks also conducted 505 ashram schools, **balwadies, Sanskar kendras,** creches and nutrition centres which catered to 17,823 children and adults, 117 hostels accommodating 7,069 students and a number of cooperative societies. The Sangh is also running a Technical Training Institute each at Delhi and Madras. The institute at Delhi gives training in trades like fitter, turner, electric wireman, carpentry, press composing, proof reading, stenography and motor driving. The Sangh is also running 317 nutrition centres with the assistance given by Department of Social Welfare of the Government of India for providing nutrition to the children attending the **Balwadis.** The Bhangi Kasht Mukti is another scheme in which the workers of the Sangh have done very good work. The Bhangi Kasht Mukti Programme has given a new direction to the **safai mazdoors** and inculcated in their youth, the idea to take to non-caste based professions. During the year 1972-73, the workers of the Sangh with their persuation helped in the conversion of 16,752 water borne latrines into modern sanitary types. Commendable work in this regard was done in the State of GUJARAT where 11,887 such latrines were converted.

2. **Hind Sweeper's Sevak Samaj**

The Hind Sweepers' Sevak Samaj is running 10 Social Welfare and Educational Centres for the children and women of Scheduled castes. These Centres are located in the States of HARYANAN, PUNJAB and UTTAR PRADESH. The Samaj is also running Post-Matric hostels for Scheduled Caste students at Lucknow and Allahabad with a strength of 35 students in each of them. During the year 1972-73, the Samaj was also entrusted with the scheme of running an Ashram type school in the district of Allahabad with a strength of 100 students. The Samaj has been doing good work among the Scheduled Castes persons. **Schemes like giving training in typewriting and shorthand and organising training-cum-production centres, may be entrusted to them.**

3. **Ramakrishna Mission**

The Mission is a well known organisation working all over the country in the fields of education, health and promotion of the welfare of Backward Classes. 11 independent bodies of the Mission are receiving grants from the Government of India for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji in MEGHALAYA State is conducting a high school and a number of M.E. Primary and J.B. schools. Similarly, the Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, Kalady, district Ernakulam in KERALA, is conducting a school to which

a hostel is attached. This is a cosmopolitan hostel in which students of all communities live and for 70 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, financial aid is given by the Government of India for their stay. The Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong is assisted in running a hostel with the strength of 25 boarders. The Ramakrishna Mission, Along, district Siang, ARUNACHAL PRADESH is assisted in running a school in an inaccessible area for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes. A hostel is also attached to the school where Scheduled Tribe students are accommodated. The Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Puri in ORISSA State is assisted in maintaining 60 boarders in their hostel. During the year 1972-73, the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narendrapur, 24 Parganas, WEST BENGAL, was entrusted with the scheme of establishment of an ashrama type school for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children. The Narendrapur Ashrama is also conducting Schemes for giving training in tailoring, weaving and painting to Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes. 75 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students are also admitted in the various educational institutions maintained out of the stipends granted by the Government of India. All the institutions of the Ramakrishna Mission have made special arrangements for giving special coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The Ramakrishna Mission at Ranchi in BIHAR has established an Institute, named 'Divyayan' for imparting to the youth in general and the Scheduled Tribes in particular, an intensive agricultural training. The short course of training lasts for 6 to 8 weeks. This scheme has proved very useful in making young Scheduled Tribe boys take to modern methods of agriculture and poultry farming. An Institution called 'Seva Kendra' has been set up which assists passed out trainees in obtaining loans from the Nationalised Banks and renders them guidance in the field. **The training programme has attracted the attention of the State Government of WEST BENGAL and it is hoped that through the help of the Ramakrishna Mission it will be possible for the State Government to sanction a similar scheme. Other State Governments also should take the help of the Ramakrishna Mission workers in starting similar training programmes.**

4. **Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh**

The Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh founded by late Shri Thakkar Bapa have formulated schemes to work on three major projects, i.e. to remove poverty, illiteracy and disease amongst the tribals. The Sangh, through its central office as well as affiliated branches in various States, undertakes works for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. During the year 1972-73, the Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh undertook 15 different schemes approved by the Government of India costing Rs. 3,50,370. These schemes were implemented in various States. At Jhalod, in Panchmahal District in GUJARAT State, the Sangh is running a Tribal Women Training Centre to provide training facilities to women workers in child care, nutrition and women welfare. The Centre had recruited trainees mainly from the neighbouring areas To provide particular training to the trainees, three **balwadies** were also started in neighbouring villages. During the year 1972-73, the Centre was equipped with Home Science Laboratory. In their Workers' Training Centre at Ashok Ashram, Kalsi in the District of Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh, 21 trainees, (12 females and 9 males) were recruited for training course comprising rural economics, tribal culture, plan development in India with special reference to the tribal and backward communities, the role of voluntary agncies and social workers in social and tribal development As a field study, the trainees were given survey work among the Gujjars and among other communities. They were also taught the principles of child development and nutrition to train them to run **Balwadis** in tribal areas. The Employment Assistance Centre of the Sangh, is a new activity started during the year 1972-73 to establish link between the employers and the Scheduled Tribe job seekers to provide jobs to the Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Centre enrolled 470 job seekers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and referred their candidatures to 70 employers and thus could secure employment for 50 candidates. Under their scheme "Conferences and Seminars" a Tribal Welfare Conference was held at Hardwar (Uttar Pradesh) which was attended by 500 delegates from all over India. The conference focussed attention on problems of tribal development vis-a-vis the Fifth Five Year plan. A Seminar on Approach to the 5th Five Year Plan vis-a-vis the tribals' was also organised. About 20 persons both from the field and also from various Government Departments took active part in the deliberations. The consensus of the Seminar was that top priority should be given to provision of basic amenities to the tribals living in remote areas. For girls education, the Sangh is running a Tribal Girls Ashram School at Kalsi in UTTAR PRADESH to provide educational facilities to the girls belonging to Koeta community of Jaunsar Bawar area. The school was started during the year 1971-72 but it actually started functioning from July, 1972 when 40 girls were on its role. With the efforts of the staff and the management of the School, the parents and their wards are gradually realising the importance of the education. During the year 1972-73 the school ran with an average of 55 students.

CHAPTER 17

LISTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Articles 341 and 342)

In pursuance of the provisions made under articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the President, for the first time, made two Orders in 1950, in relation to the then Part 'A' and Part 'B' States, called the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950. In the year 1951, the President issued the Constitution (Scheduled Castes Part 'C' States) Order, 1951 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes Part 'C' States) Order, 1951, in respect of the then Part 'C' States. Under the Constitution, the Orders issued by the President specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can only be varied by law made by Parliament.

17.2 As a result of the recommendations made by the Backward Classes Commission for the inclusion in and exclusion from the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, these Orders were revised by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1956. On the reorganisation of States, the orders were further modified by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. Separate orders were also issued for specifying Scheduled Castes in JAMMU AND KASHMIR in 1956, Scheduled Tribes in ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS in 1959 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI in 1962, Scheduled Castes in PONDICHERRY in 1964, Scheduled Tribes in UTTAR PRADESH in 1967, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in GOA, DAMAN & DIU in 1968 and Scheduled Tribes in NAGALAND in 1970.

17.3 After a good deal of correspondence and discussions with the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Members of Parliament and this office, and on receipt of the Report of the Advisory Committee on the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Lokur) Committee in 1965, the Government of India introduced the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 in the Fourth Lok Sabha in August, 1967. The Bill was referred to the Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament, set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Anil K. Chanda.

The Joint Committee submitted its report in November, 1969. The Report was discussed in the Lok Sabha but further discussion was adjourned due to sharp differences on the controversial question of the status of Scheduled Tribes converted to Christianity and Islam. With the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967, as reported by the Joint Committee, also lapsed and in the Fifth Lok Sabha there has been persistant demand from Members of Parliament for bringing forward a Bill for amendment to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists. A large number of organisations and individuals have also represented for an early amendment of the Lists.

17.4 One of the reasons for the postponement of the discussions on the Bill in the Fourth Lok Sabha, as stated eariler, was the suggestion made by the Joint Committee that "no person who has given up tribal faith or faiths and has embraced Christianity or Islam shall be deemed to be a member of Scheduled Tribe". According to the 1961 Census, 89.40% of tribals recorded themselves as Hindus, 5.5% Christians, 0.2 per cent Muslims, 0.3 per cent Budhists and 4.2% followed tribal religion. **It is felt that exclusion of the Christian and Muslim religions alone, as suggested by the Joint Committee may be discriminatory and violate article 15 of the Constitution. If only tribals who follow tribal religions are to be treated as Scheduled Tribes, it would mean that only 4.2% of the Scheduled Tribe population on the basis of 1961 Census could be considered as Scheduled Tribes. The fact, however, remains that the Central and State Governments must undertake specific measures to ensure that benefits of developmental schemes are availed equally by tribals belonging to various religions and programmes evolved to help the most backward sections amongst the Scheduled Tribes.**

17.5 **The question of amendment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists should be solved as early as possible because by delaying the introduction of the Bill, a large number of people who would otherwise be declared as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and in whose case there is no controversy are being denied the facilities admissible to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The revision of the lists would also remove the anomaly of area restrictions and thereby help a number of persons who deserve to be included in the lists. The revision will also help in making the list more comprehensive by including synonyms, sub-castes and sub-tribes to fulfil the rulings of the Supreme Court that it is not admissible to treat synonyms, sub-castes and sub-tribes as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes until their names are specified in the relevant Lists.**

17.6 The Joint Committee had also made a recommendation that "any person who belongs to any caste included in the list of Scheduled Castes and who ceases to reside in the State to which he belongs and migrates to any other State shall continue to be the member of the Scheduled Castes in the other State where he voluntarily resides notwithstanding the fact that the caste to which he belongs is not a Scheduled Caste in that other State". The Joint Committee did not make an identical recommendation in respect of Scheduled Tribes. This question was also one of the terms of reference of the Lokur Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1965 and in their Report they had come to the conclusion that "there is no pressing need for doing away with the present practice of Statewise listing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, though the practice does operate, as a handicap to a few individuals". The Lokur Committee had argued that if members of a caste or a tribe listed as a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, in relation to a particular area in a State or a Union Territory are to be recognised as belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes in other States or Union Territories, if they are residing therein, it would call an amendment to the Constitution as it would mean that instead of Statewise lists, there should be an all-India list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is not possible under articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution which require specification of castes and tribes "with respect to any State or Union Territory" and envisages statewise lists.

17.7 It is true that in so far as grant of scholarships for post-matric education is concerned, scholarships are awarded to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students by the State/Union Territory concerned even though the students happen to be studying in other States/Union Territories. However, there are difficulties in securing admission by such students in technical institutions where seats are reserved unless their caste is scheduled in that particular State/Union Territory to which they have migrated. Also there is no provision like award of post-matric scholarships to students belonging to these communities at pre-matric stages of education. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are also denied benefits of economic development schemes on the plea that their community is not scheduled in the State/Union Territory. On account of mobility noticeable amongst the educated Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons and job opportunities coming up in various parts of the country, the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons who migrate to States/Union Territories where their castes/tribes are not scheduled are increasing day by day. **It is, therefore, suggested that the Central and State Government should consider the desirability of assisting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on their migration to a State/Union Territory where they are not scheduled for getting educational and economic benefits on par with the local Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. It is also recommended that the Central Government should examine the desirability of amending articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution so that any person belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who ceases to reside in the State to which he belongs and migrates to any other State, continues to be treated as a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and is entitled to all facilities, concessions and safeguards provided for them under the Constitution.**

CHAPTER 18

REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES.

(Articles 330, 332 and 334)

Parliament

(a) Lok Sabha

Under article 330 of the Constitution, seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha. Out of *522 seats in the Lok Sabha, 77 and 40 seats remained reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes respectively during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

18.2 There were 37 seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha upto 31-3-1971. Later on, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution (Thirty-First Amendment) Act, 1973, three more seats were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha by allotting two seats to the newly created State of MEGHALAYA and one seat to MIZORAM. Consequently the number of the seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha was raised by three i.e., from 37 to 40.

18.3 As already indicated in the previous Report one member belonging to a Scheduled Caste was elected to the Lok Sabha from a general constituency from UTTAR PRADESH in the last general election held in March, 1971. This was, in addition to the reserved seats. Similarly, four members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes were elected to the Lok Sabha from general constituencies from ASSAM (2),WEST BENGAL (1), and NAGALAND (1). Thus the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe sitting members in the Lok Sabha as on 31st March, 1972 and 1973 was 78 and 44 respectively.

(b) Rajya Sabha

18.4 As there is no Constitutional provision for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Rajya Sabha, the Rajya Sabha Secretariat could not supply any information about the number of members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

State Legislatures

(a) Vidhan Sabhas

18.5 In accordance with the provision made under article 332 of the Constitution, 516 and 321 seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes respectively, out of **3,771 seats in the various Vidhan Sabhas of the States and Union Territories concerned.

18.6 In addition to the reserved seats, 14 Scheduled Tribe persons returned from unreserved seats in the Vidhan Sabhas of ASSAM (1), MADHYA PRADESH (5), MEGHALAYA (4), ORISSA (1), RAJASTHAN (2) and WEST BENGAL (1) during the year 1971-72.

(b) Vidhan Parishads

18.7 As in the case of Rajya Sabha, there is no Constitutional provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Vidhan Parishads. However, according to the limited information made available by various State Governments, there were 12 Scheduled Caste members in the Vidhan Parishads of ANDHRA PRADESH (2 elected), BIHAR (3 elected and 2 nominated) and MAHARASHTRA (4 elected and 1 nominated) during the year 1971-72. Similarly there were 6 members belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, 5 in the State of BIHAR (4 elected and 1 nominated) and 1 (elected) in the State of MAHARASHTRA.

18.8 It will be seen from the above para that out of 522 seats in Lok Sabha and 3,771 seats in the various Vidhan Sabhas, only 1 Scheduled Caste to Lok Sabha and 14 Scheduled Tribe persons to Vidhan Sabhas were returned from unreserved seats. Under article 334 of the Constitution, the reservation in Parliament and State Legislatures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was originaly made for a period of 10 years. This has been extended twice and will now end on 25th January, 1980. The special reservation for these communities was made under the impression that it would be possible to bring up the Scheduled Castes and Scheduld Tribes educationally, economically and socially. **It was, therefore, recommended in the Annual Report for the year 1970-71 that all possible efforts must be made to bring up these people to the general level in our society in as short a period as possible so that the Government is not obliged again to do the unpleasant duty of extending the reservation for another decade. It was further recommended that the political parties could help to a great extent in this endeavour and that if all of them made it a point to help as many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons as possible to return to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas against general**

*For State-wise details please see statement at Appendix LVIII

**For State-wise details please see statement at Appendix LIX

seats, from their parties, the time would automatically come when the need for separate reservations for them might disappear. This recommendation is reiterated as it is felt that all political parties must endeavour to give tickets to persons belonging to these communities for contesting from unreserved constituencies.

Mobile Polling Stations

18.9 In the past, reports were received that Scheduled Caste persons, at some places, were not allowed to freely exercise their right of vote. The Election Commission has instructed the Chief Electoral Officers of all States that wherever the possibility of intimidation or coercion of voters, particularly these belonging to Harijans and other weaker sections of the community, are apprehended, mobile polling stations may be set up. It is expected that these mobile polling stations will also prove useful in polling areas with sparse population where the voters have to travel long distances so as to reach a stationery polling station. This is a welcome step which would help the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in exercising their vote in the elections to Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.

CHAPTER 19

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS-IN-CHARGE OF WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Article 164 and paragraph 14(3) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution)

As provided under article 164 of the Constitution, the portfolio of tribal welfare continued to be under the charge of a Minister of Cabinet rank in all the three States of BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH and ORISSA* during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

19.2 In accordance with the provision made in paragraph 14(3) of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, one of the Ministers is to be specially incharge of the Welfare of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State of ASSAM. According to the available information, there was a Minister-in-charge of the welfare of the Autonomous Districts of the State of ASSAM, during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 who also held the portfolio of 'Health and Family Planning'.

*The Assembly was dissolved on 3rd March, 1973 and President's Rule promulgated.

CHAPTER 20

RESEARCH INTO THE PROBLEMS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Tribal Research Institutes were set up in the various States as an essential prerequisite for effective planning. At present 11 Research Institutes are functioning in the various States under the Backward Classes Sector. In addition, the State Governments of NAGALAND and TRIPURA and Union Territory of ARUNACHAL PRADESH have also set up Research Centres to study various aspects of tribal life.

20.2 In 1969, the Planning Commission constituted a Study Team on Tribal Research Institute which, **inter alia,** recommended that "in view of the complex problems of the Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes for the study of which separate institutions do not exist, the Tribal Research Institutes should also include in their programmes studies on these categories". The Team further recommended that the scope of the Institutes should, therefore, "be enlarged to include the study of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Communities as well as their problems should also be studied in relation to the general population also, with whom they interact". It was also recommended that a separate committee may be set up by the Government of India to examine "the additional facilities that will be needed for fullfleged research in the complex problem of the Scheduled Castes". **It is a matter of great concern that no action appears to have been initiated by the Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard and the Tribal Research Institutes are continuing with their studies about the problems of Scheduled Tribes barring a few who have tried to make a study of some aspects of the problems of Scheduled Castes and Denotified Tribes.**

20.3 The first meeting of the newly constituted Central Research Advisory Council for Tribal Research Institutes was held on 23rd and 24th December, 1972. The Council examined the recommendations made by the Study Team on Tribal Research Institutes and made many valuable suggestions which may be seen at Appendix LX. **It is, however, noticed that no effective measures appear to have been undertaken by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the State Governments to carry out the recommendations made by the Advisory Council. It is felt that if action had been initiated on the various recommendations made by the Council, it would have helped in the preparation of the Fifth Five Year Plan.**

20.4 In the subsequent paragraphs we will be discussing the organisational set up, research and training programmes and infrastructure in respect of the 11 Tribal Research Institutes set up under Backward Classes Sector and what requires to be done to strengthen them. Except the Tribal Research Centre, Lucknow in UTTAR PRADESH and the Tribal Research and Training Centre, Calicut in KERALA, which were set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the remaining Institutes were set up in the earlier Plan periods. According to the principles of planning, the administrative expenditure on the Institutes started in the years prior to the Fourth Five Year Plan period are committed and borne entirely by the State Governments. The amount available in the Plan is for the appointment of additional staff and purchase of equipments and expansion of library and museum. In fact, in many States the expenditure on the committed side for the Tribal Research Institute is more than what is provided under the Plan. **This point is very important because various recommendations are made by Committees without taking into consideration the fact that a major portion of the expenditure on the Tribal Research Institutes is borne by the State Governments on the committed budget and therefore, there are difficulties in revising the pay scales of the staff as it would mean more expenditure on the non-Plan side.**

Ogranisational set-up

20.5 The existing pattern of the Tribal Research Institutes varies from State to State. On the one side is the Tribal Research and Training Centre at Ahmedabad, GUJARAT which is part of Gujarat Vidyapith and on the other there are certain other States where Research Institutes are wings of the Tribal Welfare Departments and have no autonomy of their own. As recommended by the Study Team on Tribal Research Institute, an Institute should be "able to undertake research in a objective and independent manner within the overall frame of policy directives and programme of research as determined jointly by the Department of Tribal Welfare, and the Tribes Advisory Council and the Research Institute". It is, therefore, a matter which depends upon a number of factors, viz., the status of the Director of the Institute, type of research programmes which the Institute is required to take up the quality of its personnel, etc.

20.6 It is necessary that there should be a whole time Director with adequate qualifications and research experience. It was mentioned in the 1970-71 Report that most of the Research Institutes were either

not having Advisory Committees or even when they had such bodies, meetings could not be held for one reason or the other. The Central Research Advisory Council have recommened that a small Research Advisory Committee in each Tribal Research Institute with an expert as the Chairman should be set up to give guidance to the research effort of these Institutes and the Governing Body of the Tribal Research Institute should deal only with the administrative functions. During the years under review, it is not known whether any meetings of Governing Bodies of the Tribal Research Institutes were held. It is also not known whether action has been taken by the State Governments in constituting Research Advisory Committees as suggested by the Counncil. **It is felt that the Central Research Advisory Council should play a positive role in evolving national priorities for research into the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This has not been done so far.**

Research Programmes

20.7 List of Research Projects undertaken and completed by the Research Institutes in the States of BIHAR, GUJARAT, KERALA and WEST BENGAL, during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, may be seen at Appendix LXI. It will be seen that out of the studies completed by the Tribal Research Institute in BIHAR, majority of the studies are problem-oriented and mostly concerned with educational problems and rest are ethnogrophic and general studies. The studies which are in progress are mostly evaluateve in nature and are concerned with evaluation of welfare scheme, and educational programmes and few of them are general studies. The Research Institute at Calcutta, WEST BENGAL have undertaken studies concerning the present day problems faced by the tribals in the fields of education and economic development. The Institute in the past also did undertake problem-oriented studies and the studies which are under progress are also evaluative in nature and are concerned with the problems of education and economic developments. The Tribal Research Institute at Ahmedabad, GUJARAT have completed and undertaken specific studies in the fields of education and economic developments. The Tribal Research & Training Centre at Calicut in KERALA which have not got momentum so far have completed some studies which are ethonographic and general in nature. It can be mentioned here that in the past the Tribal Research Institutes were undertaking ethnographic studies and recently they are concentrating on evaluative studies and have taken topics like education, land alienation and functioning of welfare schemes, which are very useful studies for better and effective planning. No information was furnished by the remaining 7 Research Institutes. This is rather disappointing because Commissioner's Organisation relies more on the studies conducted by the Research Institutes into the problems of Scheduled Tribes for a clear understanding of the problems concerning these people. In view of the fact that there are not adequate research personnel working in this Organisation and there is the need for an independent assessment of the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, **Commissioner would like that an amount of rupees two to three lakhs may be placed at his disposal for financing some urgent studies through eminent scholars. It is hoped that the suggestion would be accepted by the Government of India to enable the Commissioner to investigate independently into the working of the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.**

20.8 A stock taking of the planned efforts made for the development of Scheduled Tribes during the last 26 years has revealed that the most backward communities amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not received adequate benefits for their all round development. In the Annual Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1967-68, an effort was made to identify the most backward communities amongst the Scheduled Tribes. The Shilu Ao Committee had also drawn up a similar list. **It is now for the State Governments to chalk out suitable schemes for the development of the most backward groups amongst the Scheduled Tribes. The Tribal Research Institutes may also be asked by the State Governments to identify the most backward communities amongst the Scheduled Tribes, if necessary, and prepare action plan for implementation.** The Tribal Research Institute, Hyderabad has done some useful work in this direction. **Another additional task that may be entrusted to the Tribal Research Institutes would be to draw up lists of most backward communities amongst the Scheduled Castes with suitable suggestions for the type schemes that should be undertaken for their accelerated development. This study should be completed before the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan so that schemes can be undertaken in right earnest from the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan period.**

20.9 The Indian Council of Social Science Research approved various research projects to be undertaken by individual scholars to study the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 1972, they conducted some basic studies to find out the educational problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The work is being coordinated by Dr. I. P. Desai, Director, Regional Development Studies, Surat, GUJARAT. About 35 scholars are working on this project in all States except HIMACHAL PRADESH, MANIPUR, TRIPURA, NAGALAND and JAMMU & KASHMIR. In addition, the Council has also entrusted 20 studies about the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to individual scholars. Some of the problems taken up for study are important but no report has been published so far.

20.10 The Anthropological Survey of India is the premier national institute for anthropological research in the country. Apart from its general concern with basic research, the Survey is committed to lay special emphasis on the applied aspects of anthropology which have contemporary relevance and national significance. In 1972, the Advisory Committee of the Anthropological Survey of India was reconstituted with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as its Chairman. At the first meeting of the Advisory Committee held in April, 1973,

the Commissioner emphasised that the study of the weaker sections should be given the highest priority and the problems relating to the Scheduled Castes should also be given adequate attention and studied in an objective manner. The Survey is at present conducting two major projects, namely, (i) Socio-economic changes amongst the weaker sections of the Indian population since Independence; and (ii) Society and culture amongst the people of the Himalayan border area-structure and changes. A list of the studies completed by the Survey during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 may be seen at Appendix LXII. The Office of the Registrar General of India also conducted some studies regarding the problems of Scheduled Cates and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

20.11 It is good to find that various Universities having Departments of Anthropology and Sociology take interest in the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of the 38 Universities from which information was received about the research projects conducted by them during the year 1971-72, it is found that only 7 Universities conducted research into some aspects of the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, in 1972-73 information was received from 22 Universities and out of them 11 Universities had undertaken studies. It is, however, not known whether the findings of these studies are taken into consideration by the State Governments concerned in chalking out plans for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Training Programmes

20.12 It was envisaged that training would be an integral part of every Tribal Research Institute. The scope and contents of training were discussed at the two Conferences of Tribal Research Institutes held at Hyderabad in the years 1970 and 1971. It, however, appears that no progress has been made by the Tribal Research Institutes who are not engaged whole heartedly in this programme. The Tribal Research Institute, Hyderabad, ANDHRA PRADESH is undertaking some very useful training schemes for training non-officials and administrators at various levels. The Tribal Research Bureau at Bhubneswar in ORISSA conducts two types of training courses. In the first course, the training is imparted to the Block Development Officers, Extension Officers and members of Panchayat Samities for a period of two weeks. It is observed that only 135 persons could be trained under the first course during the year 1971-72 as against 450 persons proposed to be trained. The duration of the second course on tribal orientation training is for about six weeks but no one was trained during the year 1971-72. Information for the year 1972-73 has not been furnished by the State Government. During the year 1971-72, the Training Institute at Ahmedabad in GUJARAT trained 28 Gram Sevaks. The Tribal Research Institute, Poona in MAHARASHTRA could train only 49 persons as against the target of 80 persons. The newly established Research Institute in KERALA State imparted training to 5 persons only in the year 1971-72, but could not take up this programme due to administrative reasons during the year 1972-73. No training programmes are conducted by the Training Centres at Lucknow in UTTAR PRADESH and Tribal Research Institute, Shillong, ASSAM. The Government of WEST BENGAL have discontinued the training scheme.

20.13 **No useful purpose would, therefore, be served by appointing a Sub-Committee as suggested by the Central Research Advisory Council to go into this question. What is required is that the State Governments should be provided with funds and guidelines for revitalizing the training programmes on proper lines.** Training orientation courses started by the Tribal Research Institute, Hyderabad have proved very effective by informing the non-officials about their rights and privileges and their duties. **The peripatetic type of training initiated by the Institute should be started in the tribal areas in making the tribal leaders understand the manner in which Government machinery works and the procedure to be adopted in obtaining benefits of the various legislative measures and developmental schemes. The huge amount of investment on welfare programes would go waste unless these are implemented properly and for effective implementation of these programmes, trained persons should be posted in the tribal areas.**

Infrastructure

20.14 It has been emphasised in the earlier Reports that the Tribal Research Institutes should build a data bank on tribals for which purpose the Government of India should give adequate financial assistance to the State Governments. The Institutes should also publish regularly news bulletins containing brief summaries of the studies undertaken by the Institutes. The Study Team on Tribal Research Institutes had recommended that the Centre should also consider the suggestion of bringing out a quality journal in this field. No progress has been made in this direction although the Council at their first meeting decided that an annual publication of a high academic standard should be brought out. **There are a number of research studies undertaken by the Institutes which have not been published so far. This is a task which should be given priority so that the administrators may know the research findings on the various topics studied by the Institutes.**

Conferences/Seminars

20.15 The Advisory Council had decided that seminars at the national and regional levels should be held on some of the important subjects like land alienation in tribal areas, shifting cultivation, tribal unrest, working of financing institutions in tribal areas, administrative structure for development in tribal areas, tribals in hunting and food gathering stages of economic development and Nomadic Tribes, but till the submission of this Report no seminar was organised at the regional or national levels.

20.16 **It may be concluded that the Tribal Research Institutes have a major role to play by undertaking studies that may help the Government in evolving new strategies for development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In order to formulate a strategy of this kind it is essential to have research studies in critical areas of the life of these communities with a new focus so that they can join the mainstream of national development. The useful work that is being done by some of the Research Institutes deserves to be encouraged by giving them financial assistance and bringing about a healthy relationship between the Institutes and other wings of the administration so that their research findings are utilised for a harmonious development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

CHAPTER 21

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP AT THE CENTRE AND THE STATES TO LOOK AFTER THE INTEREST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

I. Government of India

Department of Social Welfare/Ministry of Home Affairs

The Department of Social Welfare continued to discharge its function in the sphere of Backward Classes Welfare during the year 1971-72 and major portion of the year 1972-73. The items of business relating to Backward Classes Welfare were transferred from that Department to the Ministry of Home Affairs with effect from 7-2-1973. In the Ministry of Home Affairs the work is looked after by a Joint Secretary who is also incharge of administration under the overall control of the Home Secretary. The Joint Secretary is assisted by a Director General, Backward Classes Welfare, a Director (Tribal Development), a Deputy Secretary (Scheduled Castes) and an Under Secretary and one Deputy Director, with necessary research and secretariat staff. The Director General, Backward Classes Welfare, has got 5 Regional Offices headed by a Zonal Director each, located at Chandigarh, Bhopal, Patna, Ahmedabad and Madras. The post of Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Chandigarh, has been transferred to the Headquarters since April, 1971. Branch offices have also been opened at Lucknow, Shillong and Bhubaneswar. The office at Lucknow is under the Zonal Office, Bhopal, and the other two Branch Offices are under the Zonal Office, Patna.

21.2 A number of Committees/Commissions which have examined in detail the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last two decades have made suggestions for a suitable administrative set up at the Centre to look after the interests of these communities. As would be seen from the various Chapters in this Report, special provisions are incorporated in the Constitution to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which impose a heavy responsibility on the Central Government also for protecting the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from all forms of exploitation and ensuring suitable measures for ameliorating their living and working conditions.

21.3 Under article 164(1) of the Constitution, special provision is made for the appointment of a Minister in-charge of Tribal Welfare, in the States of BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH and ORISSA, who may, in addition, be in-charge of the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work. Provision of a similar nature is not made in the case of other States. However, in view of the importance of ameliorating the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separate departments or sections have been created in most of the States for the administration of welfare schemes.

21.4 In so far as the Central Government is concerned, the Ministry of Home Affairs was in-charge of the work relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since the advent of Independence, till 1964, when this work was transferred to a new Department created under the name of Department of Social Secruity and attached to the Minister of Law. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs while transferring the work relating to welfare of Backward Classes to the Department of Social Security, retained control of service matters and the administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas. In 1966, the Department of Social Security was reorganised under the designation of Department of Social Welfare and certain subjects handled, by it were transferred to the Ministries of Education, Commerce, Labour and Rehabilitation. The work relating to service safeguards in respect of the Scheduled Tribes and the administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas, however, continued to be the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Department of Social Welfare, which was at first in the charge of the Minister of Law was transferred to the Minister of Planning and then to the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals and again to the Minister of Law and later on to the Minister of Education. In February, 1973, the work relating to welfare of Backward Classes was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thus, after an interval of 9 years, the Ministry of Home Affairs has again been made responsible at the Centre for the welfare of Backward Classes. The work relating to service safeguards in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still being looked after by the Deparement of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

21.5 The Backward Classes Commission set up by the President under article 340 of the Constitution had recommended in their Report submitted in March, 1955, for the creation of a new Ministry at

the Centre " to handle in an effective manner the problems for the advancement of backward classes and also to prevent anti-social elements from fostering disruptive tendencies amongst the backward classes by exploiting discontentment among them." It was further suggested by the Commission that "a department consisting of distinct sections each administering separately the affairs of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, should be placed under the new Ministry." The Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes appointed by the Planning Commission in their Report submitted in July, 1959 had suggested that a separate "department for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes may be set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs." The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, appointed under article 339 of the Constitution, in their Report submitted in October, 1961, suggested the establishment of "a separate Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs devoted exclusively to tribal problems." This recommendation of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission was reiterated by the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes appointed by the Planning Commission in their Report submitted in September, 1969, as the Team felt that "the existing arrangement whereby tribal welfare is clubbed with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes is both wrong and administratively inexpedient. Whereas the problems of the Scheduled Castes are concerned with backwardness arising out of a pernicious social system based on caste, the backwardness of tribal communities has its origin in conditions created by geography for tackling which an entirely different approach is indicated."

21.6 **Taking into consideration the obligations under the Constitution cast upon the Central Government, the new strategy of development for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that has been evolved for execution in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the provisions in the Central and State Plans for the welfare of Backward Classes to the tune of Rs. 255 crores in the Fifth Plan and a large sum of money that may flow to the tribal areas from the special provision of Rs. 500 crores made for the development of hill and tribal areas and the funds that may be earmarked by the States from their own plan and non-plan resources for the sub-plans for tribal areas, it is suggested that there should be a separate Department in the Ministry of Home Affairs with distinctive wings to look after the interests of (i) the Scheduled Castes, (ii) the Scheduled Tribes and (iii) the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes and other backward classes. The magnitude of funds which will be administered by the proposed Department for Backward Classes at the Centre would compare quite favourably with the Fifth Plan outlay on the subjects handled by other Ministries.** (As for example, the Department of Social Welfare and the Ministry of Science and Technology would handle programmes amounting to Rs. 229 crores and Rs. 419 crores, respectively, in the Fifth Plan.)

Planning Commission

21.7 During the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, the Social Planning Unit of the Social Services Division of the Planning Commission was dealing with the problems of Backward Classes under the supervision of a Programme Advisor assisted by a Chief and Joint Director (Nutrition and Social Welfare) with one Senior Research Officer and two Research Officers. The Chief (Nutrition and Social Welfare) and the Joint Director looked after the Nutrition and Social Welfare Sectors in addition to Backward Classes Sector.

21.8 For the preparation of the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission constituted a Steering Group on "Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare" to (i) review the development in regard to welfare of backward classes by the end of Fourth Plan; to identify the present bottlenecks and weakness in policies and programmes and suggest corrective measures; (ii) to suggest a perspective of development for 1973-74 to 1988-89 in the light of the overall development perspective envisaged in the Fourth Plan; and (iii) to formulate proposals for the Fifth Plan in the light of the perspective indicating priorities, policies, programmes and outlays. The Steering Group constituted two Task Forces to assist it in the formulation of policies and programmes in the Fifth Plan for welfare of backward classes. These Task Forces were concerned with; (i) Development of Tribal Areas and (ii) Education and Employment of Backward Classes.

21.9 The Task Forces on Education and Employment of the Backward Classes constituted 2 Working Groups: (i) Working Group on Training and Employment of Non-student youth among the Backward Classes; and (ii) Working Group on Education and Employment of Women of Backward Classes. The Task Force on Development of Tribal Areas constituted 5 Working Groups : (i) Identification of Tribal Development Areas and less-developed tribal communities; (ii) Legislative and Administrative set-up; (iii) Tribal Development Programmes based on forest; (iv) General Programmes and area-wise programmes of Infra-structure and Social Services; and (v) Personnel Policy in Tribal Areas. The seven Working Groups submitted their reports to the concerned Task Forces who in turn submitted their reports to the Planning Commission making valuable recommendations. As a result of the deliberations of the Working Groups and Task Forces, the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were closely examined and suitable suggestions made for formulating a coordinated programme for tackling the problems faced by these communities. The Planning Commission have also issued guidelines to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for drawing up the Fifth Five Year Plan for the welfare of Backward Classes. The State Governments had also set up similar Working Groups to examine the approach and strategy for development in the Fifth Plan and these exercises were fruitful in analysing the problems of backward classes and the measures to be adopted for their all round development.

II. Administrative set up in the States/Union Territories

21.10 Some of the State Governments like ASSAM, HARYANA, MADHYA PRADESH, PUNJAB, ORISSA and WEST BENGAL have set up separate Departments for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. In some States like ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, HIMACHAL PRADESH, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA, etc., etc. the subject of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is looked after by the Secretary at the State level who is also entrusted with the various other subject(s). To handle the multifarious problems and execution of welfare schemes some of the State Governments have set up Directorates, jointly or separately, for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the States of ANDHRA PRADESH and MAHARASHTRA there are separate Directorates for looking after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the States of BIHAR, GUJARAT, HIMACHAL PRADESH, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR, KARNATAKA, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, TRIPURA, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL, there is a Directorate of Tribal/Social/ Harijan Welfare which looks after the problems of both categories of Backward Classes in addition to general social welfare in some States.

21.11 **Under the new strategy of development for the backward communities that has been evolved for the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare Departments in the States and Union Territories will have to keep constant track of the benefits accruing to the communities under various schemes executed by these Development Departments. It will, therefore, be necessary to strengthen the Department at the State level and make the Directorates of Tribal/Harijan Welfare more high powered. In the tribal majority States like NAGALAND, MEGHALAYA, ARUNACHAL PRADESH and MIZORAM, it is perhaps not necessary to have a separate Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes as the policy and developmental programmes of the States are for the welfare of the tribal people. However, in the case of States which have large concentration of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population like MAHARASHTRA, ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT and UTTAR PRADESH, it is necessary to have separate Departments at the State level and Directorates exclusively to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the district level also, it is necessary that the officers of the Directorate of Tribal/Harijan welfare should keep a watch and send periodical reports to the higher authorities about the benefits derived by these communities from the schemes of other Departments so that appropriate remedial action can be taken by the Department. In many States like UTTAR PRADESH and PUNJAB the posts of District Welfare Officers have to be upgraded and made equivalent to the District Heads of other Departments so that they are able to influence their policies and protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is also necessary that a small cell is set up in the Planning Department itself for monitoring the prograss so that it can keep note of what the Department of Tribal and Harijan Welfare and other Departments are doing for these communities.**

21.12 The Working Group on Personnel Policy for Tribal Areas constituted by the Planning Commission has made a number of useful recommendations. The Group has observed that "personnel policies in the tribal areas are reaching a critical stage. Each new project and each new programme of social or economic development adds to the numerical strength of the personnel working in these areas. The personnel structure as yet, has not become a part of the local social ethos and to a large extent the two behave as exclusive system." At field level there should be single agency administration. The Group has further stated that "the tensions continue to build up and get released in the form of unrest; the tribal group may sometimes find themselves pitched against the administration." It has been further recommended by them that the personnel policy should be so devised that the administration should not become a burden on the local people. The personnel in these areas must be adequately compensated so that there are no temptations for exploiting the simple socio-economic situation. Individuals with sympathy for the people should be sent to these areas and the structure so redesigned that there is direct contact between responsible levels and the people. Once a face-to-face relationship based on confidence and mutual regard is built up, a solid foundation for fast socio-economic growth of these communities would have been laid."

21.13 "It is conceded by everyone that better officers should be posted in tribal areas. It is also accepted that tribal areas should not be used as places for punishment postings. Such a posting is not only a punishment to the officer but a raw deal to the people whom the administrative machinery is supposed to serve. There are cases where responsible positions are filled by persons who may be known to be undesirables or against whom serious allegations may be pending for investigation with regard to their conduct in earlier positions. It is regretable that there is indifference, if not acquiescence, to this aspect of personnel management in respect of tribal areas. One of the important reasons for this appears to be that after acceptance of high principles of personnel management for these areas, they are not articulated, in terms of concrete procedures and there is lack of institutional support." **Since Fifth Plan programmes are to be time-bound, specific accountability should be built in the administrative system so that quick decisions could be taken at field level. There should also be adequate mechanism for evaluation and feed-back so that corrective steps are taken in time.**

III. Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

21.14 In the Annual Report for the year 1965-66, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had recommended as follows :

> "It has been observed that generally the State and Union Territory Governments/Administrations take a long time in giving replies to

the various recommendations made by the Commissioner in his Annual Reports. Implementation of the recommendations which are accepted by them is also often delayed. It will probably be a good idea if a Sub-Committee of Parliament is set up to keep a watch on the action taken by the various State and Union Territory Governments/Administrations and also the Ministries of the Government of India on the recommendations made in the Commissioner's Annual Reports".

As a result of the above recommendation a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consisting of 20 members from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha was constituted by the 4th Lok Sabha in December, 1968 for a period of two years. This Committee was headed by Shri D. Basumtari, Member of Parliament and during its tenure, which expired on the 17th December, 1970, it submitted 19* reports. Another Parliamentary Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was again constituted by the 4th Lok Sabha in December, 1970, but before this could function, Parliament was dissolved and the Committee lapsed.

21.15 After the mid-term elections, held in February, 1971, the Fifth Lok Sabha constituted a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under the chairmanship of Sardar Buta Singh. This Committee submitted its @ 24 reports during the two years of its functioning which was completed on 11th August, 1973. The Committee has again been reconstituted with Shri D. Basumtari, M. P. as chairman for a period of two years. The Lok Sabha has since amended the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Fifth Edition), whereby the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has now become a permanent Committee like the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee, etc. The functions of the Committee as incorporated in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha may be seen at Appendix LXV.

21.16 The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, under the chairmanship of Shri D. Basumtari, M. P. and Sardar Buta Singh, M. P. had submitted valuable reports on the impact of welfare programmes on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and examined in detail the working of service safeguards in various Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. These reports have highlighted the shortcomings in the working of welfare programmes and the measures required to be taken for increasing the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in Government services and posts and in Public Sector Undertakings.

21.17 After the constitution of the First Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Social Welfare had suggested to all the State Governments to constitute similar Legislative Committees of their State Legislative to watch over the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their respective States. The position in this regard is as follows :

1. **Karnataka.**—A Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted in KARNATAKA consisting of 12 Members, 9 from the Legislative Assembly and the 3 from the Legislative Council for a period of one year.

2. **Kerala.**—A Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted by the Kerala Legisltature with effect from 1st November, 1972. There were 11 members in that Committee of which 6 belonged to the Scheduled Castes,1 to the Scheduled Tribes and the rest belong to the other communities. Shri K. K. Balakrishnan, M. L. A. was the Chairman of the Committee. The tenure of the Committee was only for one year.

3. **Maharashtra.**—On 12th May, 1971, the Maharashtra Assembly constituted a similar Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a period of one year or till the dissolution of the Assembly whichever is earlier. This Committee in fact, presented its First Report on the service matters in the month of October, 1971. Again in April, 1972, the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up for a period of two years consisting of 11 members from the Legislative Assembly and 4 members from Legislative Council.

4. **Punjab.**—The Punjab Vidhan Sabha adopted a motion on 21st March, 1973 constituting a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes consisting of 9 M. L. As. to hold office upto 31st March, 1974.

5. **Rajasthan.**—In RAJASTHAN, a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consisting of 15 M. L. As. for a period of one year under the chairmanship of Shri Bhikabhai, M. L. A. was constituted.

6. **West Bengal.**—The Legislative Assembly of WEST BENGAL appointed a Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on 5th July, 1972, consisting of 12 members including Shri Gangadhar Parmanik as its Chairman.

It is recommended that the remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with Legislatures/Metropolitan Council should constitute Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to keep a watch on the action taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the various recommendations made in the Commissioner's reports.

*Please see the list at Appendix LXIII

@Please see the list at Appendix LXIV

CHAPTER 22

ORGANISATION OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Article 340)

The foregoing chapters in this Report indicate the innumerable problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the safeguards provided for them under the Constitution and the inadequacies noticed in their working. In order to ensure that the constitutional safeguards provided for these most backward communities comprising nearly 22 per cent of the total population of our country and living in all its nooks and corners, are worked in the spirit in which these have been provided in the Constitution, the makers of the Constitution rightly thought of empowering the President, under article 338, to appoint a Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and report to the President upon the working of these safeguards.

22.2 The Special Officer, designated as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, was appointed by the President for the first time in November, 1950, with a nucleus staff at his headquarters office only. At that time, the Commissioner had to depend, for the purpose of investigating into the working of these safeguards, on the information collected by him by corresponding with the Government of India and the various State Governments and through the limited tours which he could undertake of his own in the country. In due course, however, he realised that it was not correct on his part to depend solely on the information that he received from the various authorities who themselves were responsible for putting into practice the various safeguards provided in the Constitution for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because that made him dependent only on whatever information these authorities could supply. This situation naturally was most unsatisfactory as through that process he could not collect adequate information according to his norms and standards to arrive at a correct decision in his capacity as an impartial judge to decide about the adequacy or otherwise of the measures adopted by the various authorities to give effect to the constitutional safeguards in question.

22.3 It is apparently in view of the above situation that the then Commissioner felt the necessity of having an independent organisation directly under him, to assist him in the collection of material that he might require for the purpose of investigating into the working of these safeguards. This is clear from the fact that, as mentioned by him in his 1951 Report, he also obtained the legal opinion to fortify his stand. The opinion given at that time by the Law Ministry is reproduced below :

> "Clause (2) of article 338 provides that "it shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes" and to report on the working thereof to the President who is to cause his report to be laid before Parliament. In clear and unambiguous terms, the clause imposes this as a duty upon the Special Officer, and so requires him to take all action that may be necessary for carrying on the investigations and the making of the report. The language of the clause prima facie excludes any implication that the duty, in any respect, can properly be passed on to any authority or person not subordinate and answerable to the Special Officer. This is confirmed also by the principle **delegatus non protest delegare** which applies here as the functions of investigation involve the exercise of judgement and discretion in the collection and assessment of data. And a consideration of the **raison detre** of article 338 also points to the same conclusion. In order that the reports submitted to Parliament are accurate and dependable, it is necessary that the data on which they are based is collected and assessed by an independent and impartial agency, applying uniform methods and uniform standards. Therefore, the duty in its entirety, must be discharged by the Special Officer himself, with the assistance of such staff as may be provided. He may no doubt request the State Governments to furnish information as to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in each State, and the machinery provided for their enforcement, etc But it is for the Special Officer himself (with the assistance of his staff) to ascertain their actual working, how far they are effective, and whether they are adequate, and so forth."

22.4 The above opinion of the Ministry of Law is very clear and does not leave any doubt that unless the Commissioner is provided with adequate machinery **directly responsible to him,** he cannot be expected to collect data by applying uniform methods

and uniform standards, to enable him to assess the working of the safeguards as an independent and impartial judge. In other words, to leave the Commissioner at the mercy of any Government agency for the collection of data will amount to the denial to him of the basic tools of investigation to enable him to have impartial and unbiased information which he required for submission to the President. It is apparently in pursuance of this view of the Commissioner, of which the Government of India also evidently was convinced, that the organisation of the Commissioner was provided with a number of Regional Offices which, in due course, rose to 17 and were situated at Simla, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Ranchi, Bhubaneswar, Kalyani, Shillong, Jorhat, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Jaipur, Baroda, Poona, Hyderabad, Madras, Bangalore and Trivandrum.

22.5 It is beyond anybody's imagination why at all Government could ever think of depriving the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of his "eyes and ears" in the States and limit his organisation only to his headquarters office at New Delhi. A study of the relevant papers available in Commissioner's organisation indicate that this step was taken mainly to provide funds for opening the Zonal Offices under the Director General of Backward Classes Welfare. This view will be clear from the following extracts from the First Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

> "The Committee are surprised that the Department of Social Welfare had unilaterally decided to upgrade the office of the Director, Backward Classes Welfare, to that of Director General, Backward Classes Welfare, and to create a field organisation for the latter's office at the cost of the Commissioner's field organisation. The Department of Social Welfare, instead of approaching the Ministry of Finance and, if necessary, the Cabinet, for necessary financial sanction, devised the simple and easy method of abolishing the field organisation of the Commissioner and re-appropriating the funds thus saved for creating the organisation of the Director General, Backward Classes Welfare. Although the officials of the Department of Social Welfare agreed that "the ideal arrangement would be for the Commissioner and the Director General to have separate field organisations," the repeated pleading of the then Commissioner with the Department and the Minister had no effect and the new arrangements proposed by the Department was put into effect despite the Commissioner not finding the reorganised pattern acceptable. The Committee further note that three alternatives were placed before the Commissioner, viz. (i) an organisation with five Regional Offices involving an additional expenditure of Rs 4,13,700; (ii) an organisation with three Regional Offices involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,87,700; and (iii) an Organisation at the Centre only with no field organisation involving a saving of Rs. 52,600. The Commissioner agreed to the first alternative but the Department ultimately chose to abolish completely the field organisation of the Commissioner.
>
> "The Committee regret to note that on the plea of reorganisation, the Commissioner's field organisation has been disbanded despite his strong opposition to the proposal. It appears to the Committee that the Department of Social Welfare had already decided to abolish the field organisation of the Commissioner and later on presented to the Commissioner a **fait accompli.** In the opinion of the Committee, this is hardly the way in which an officer of the status of the Commissioner appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution should have been treated by the Government."
>
> "The Committee are firmly of the view that by abolishing the field organisation of the Commissioner, the Government have not only crippled the organisation of the Commissioner and deprived him of his "eyes and ears" in the country but have also denigrated his office, his status,his authority and his capacity to discharge his constitutional obligations."
>
> "The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Commissioner should be provided with a field organisation of his own. They also suggest that the Government should take urgent action to enable the Commissioner to reconstruct and set up the field organisation at all necessary levels. The strength of the organisation as also the placement of officers and staff should be decided by the Commissioner himself."

22.6 The necessity of restoring the Regional Organisation of the Commissioner has found a vent, a number of times, in both the Houses of Parliament at the time of discussion of Commissioner's Annual Reports and on other occasions also, during the last many years. The Houses of Parliament have, in turn been repeatedly assured that early action would be taken in that regard in consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Minister for Education and Social Welfare, while replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha on the discussions held on the 1969-70 Annual Report of the Commissioner had stated on 22nd November, 1972, as follows:—

> "I am, however, conscious of the fact that the Commissioner needs additional staff for conducting investigations. Government propose to take suitable measures shortly in consultation with the Commissioner to ensure that the necessary staff and facilities are made available to him for properly discharging his duties."

The Union Minister of Home Affairs, also while replying to the debate on the 1970-71 Annual Report of the Commissioner, in the Rajya Sabha, on 22nd November, 1973, stated that the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes "has done a lot of good things to improve the working of his organisation. He and his organisation have conducted a number of special investigations, sometimes at our suggestions, and mostly on his own initiative. And the policy of the Government is that his own powers and the structure of his organisation should be strengthened as much as possible so that he may be able to discharge his constitutional responsibilities in an effective manner".

22.7. The first proposal for the expansion of the Commissioner's organisation at the headquarters office was submitted to the Government as long back as February, 1969, followed by further proposals on the subject. A definite proposal for the opening of the Regional Offices, in addition to the expansion of the Headquarters Office, was submitted to the authorties concerned by the present Commissioner in February, 1972. The intention is to open 18 Regional Offices to cover the whole country by creating one Regional Office each for—(1) ANDHRA PRADESH, (2) KERALA, LAKSHADWEEP ISLANDS, (3) TAMIL NADU, PONDICHERRY, (4) KARNATAKA (5) ASSAM, MEGHALAY, ARUNACHAL, (6) NAGALAND, MIZORAM, MANIPUR, TRIPURA, (7) BIHAR, (8) ORISSA, (9) WEST BENGAL, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, (10) GUJARAT, DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI, (11) MAHARASHTRA, GOA, DAMAN & DIU, (12) RAJASTHAN, (13) PUNJAB, HARYANA, CHANDIGARH, (14) HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR, (15) MADHYA PRADESH (EAST)., (16) MADHYA PRADESH (WEST), (17) UTTAR PRADESH (EAST), and (18) UTTAR PRADESH (WEST). The decision of the Government of India on these proposals is still awaited.

22.8 The close contact which the Organisation of the Commissioner had been able to establish with persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities has not been found possible after taking away the field organisation under the control of the Commissioner. Although the Commissioner and his subordinate officers have visited the most inaccessible parts of the country for investigating matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has not been possible to remain in constant and close touch with the people living in far flung areas of the country due to the absence of a field organisation. The regional officers when working directly under the Commissioner, used to take up with the State Governments and Central Government offices located in their regions, service matters pertaining to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. After the reorganisation, the Government of India has decided that the Zonal Offices of the Director General for Backward Classes should not take up service matters relating to Central Government employees and should forward all such complaints received in their offices to the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This decision has also considerably increased the volume of work in this Organisation and it has become difficult to cope up with the representations which are received in this office. Investigation of even selected cases of atrocities and harassment that are being perpetrated against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes all over the country, to find out their underlying causes, is not possible with the existing staff. Previously whenever such cases were reported, the regional officers of this Organisation used to immediately visit the areas and submit their reports to enable the Commissioner to take up the matters with the authorities concerned at the appropriate level and collect information for the Annual Report in a systematic manner.

22.9 **The position now is that since June, 1967, the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is working with inadequate staff at its headquarters office and there are no regional offices in the States to help the Comissioner to attend to the duties entrusted to him under Article 338 of the Contitution, adequately and effectively. It will also be seen from what has been stated above that the question of providing Commissioner with adequate staff at the headquarters and in the States has been before the Government since February, 1969. It is, therefore, high time that immediate action is taken to sanction suitable staff for Commissioner's organisation both at the headquarters and in the States to enable him to attend to his Constitutional duties more effectively.**

CHAPTER 23

DENOTIFIED/NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES

(Article 46)

The Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic communities constitute an important segment of our society. Inspite of the numerous measures initiated by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for ameliorating their conditions during the last two decades, they have not been brought in the mainstream of national life of the country. Exact population figures about these communities are not available. However, the population of some of them is quite large.

Denotified Communities

23.2 The Denotified Communities, who are also called Vimukat Jaties, consist of a number of communities, groups of families who were formerly declared as Criminal Tribes because of the association of some of their members with criminal activities. As a result of the Report of the Criminal Tribes Act, Enquiry Committee, the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 was repealed by an Act of Parliament in 1952. Simultaneously, on the recommendations made by the Criminal Tribes Enquiry Committee (Ayyangar Committee), schemes for rehabilitation and welfare of these communities were also initiated within the programme of backward classes welfare in the First Five Year Plan by the concerned States and Union Territories.

Population

23.3 In all, 115 communities had been declared as Criminal Tribes and in early fifties their population was estimated at 40 lakhs. At present the population of these communities is estimated to be 60 lakhs. They are found in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, JAMMU & KASHMIR, HARYANA, HIMACHAL PRADESH, KARNATAKA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH and Union Territory of DELHI. UTTAR PRADESH has highest concentration of the communities followed by TAMIL NADU and other States.

Social Organisation

23.4 The social organisation of these communities has the features of a strongly knit small-caste organisation with certain features emphasizing their ways of earning livelihood. Panchayat system is still very strong in each community or gang and controls the social as well as economic activities of its members. The younger and educated sections of the population who have gone into government jobs or other honest occupations have generated strong forces of reform in the shape of caste organisations, clubs, etc. At times, persons belonging to these communities who wish to lead an honest life are harassed by the police or the guardians of law because either they are living or had lived among the families of ex-criminal tribes who perhaps still indulge in anti-social activities. This sort of attitude on the part of the police authorities results in a set back to the emergence of new leadership wedded to the ideals of honesty and integrity. **There is need to promote the interests of these communities in a coordinated manner at the local, State and national levels. For this purpose, Government of India and State Governments should give financial assistance on cent per cent basis to non-official Organisations in undertaking social, educational and economic developmental schemes for these communities.**

Lists of Denotified Communities

23.5 Broadly the Denotified Communities can be divided into two groups, (i) those who are settled and (ii) others who move from place to place. During the British days, in most of the States these communities were listed with reference to particular areas in which they were residing and special settlements/colonies were established for their surveillance and rehabilitation. Some of these communities now find a place in the State-wise lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, the new lists of Denotified Communities notified by most of State Governments did not mention the districts of residence of these communities. Thus treating all the people belonging to a particular community as a Denotified Community without reference to their areas of habitation has led to dissipation of developmental efforts in improving the socio-economic conditions of backward sections among them. This step no doubt encouraged the mobility of these communities but at the same time it facilitated the more mobile and advanced groups amongst them to get the benefits of developmental programmes to the detriment of more backward sections among them. **It is, therefore, recommended that first of all it is necessary to identify such Denotified Communities or groups among them with reference to their areas of habitation who were under surveillance of the police before the repeal of**

the Criminal Tribes Act and the more backward sections them and their list notified for getting special benefits under the various schemes initiated for their welfare.

Welfare Programmes

23.6 The welfare schemes for Denotified Communities were undertaken by the concerned States as part of their State Sector Programmes in the First Five Year Plan. In the Second Five Year Plan in addition to the State Sector Programme funds were sanctioned by the Central Government to the State Governments under Centrally Sponsored Programme for specific schemes relating to educational and economic development of these communities. Realising the importance of this category of backward classes, the entire programme for these communities was included under Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Third Five Year Plan. This pattern has been continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan. During the Fourth Plan, an allocation of Rs. 439.00 lakhs was made under the Centrally Sponsored Programme and it is estimated that by the end of the Plan period an expenditure of Rs. 408.54 lakhs would be incurred on these communities. Information about the Fourth Plan outlay and expenditure incurred Statewise on the welfare schemes undertaken for Denotified Tribes, Nomadic, Semi-nomadic communities may be seen at Appendix LXVI. From the available information, it is found that welfare programmes for these communities were also taken up under the State Sector in GUJARAT, KARNATAKA, MAHARASHTRA and RAJASTHAN. The Government of GUJARAT is likely to incur an expenditure of Rs. 14.80 lakhs from 1971-72 to 1973-74 on the various welfare programmes. The Government of KARNATAKA made an allocation of Rs. 46.12 lakhs and in the course of the Fourth Plan an expenditure of Rs. 49.70 lakhs is likely to be incurred. The Government of RAJASTHAN is likely to spend an amount of Rs. 0.40 lakh during the years 1970-71 to 1973-74 on the scheme of grant of additional scholarships to postmatric students. The Government of MAHARASHTRA incurred an expenditure of Rs. 14.72 lakhs during the period 1969-70 to 1972-73 on the scheme of giving financial assistance to cooperative housing societies.

Educational Programmes

23.7 The problems of Denotified Communities are numerous and require a coordinated effort on the part of various authorities for bringing them upto the level of neighbouring communities. Amongst the backward classes literacy is lowest in certain Denotified Communities and vagrant sections among them. Establishment of Ashram Schools is one of the important schemes that has been initiated for the educational progress of these communities and to save their children from the baneful effects of their surroundings. In these residential schools, the children are given free education, lodging, boarding, clothing, etc. Some of the Schools are being run by non-official agencies also. In the State of UTTAR PRADESH, 9 such schools are being run. **These schools have been successful in giving a new mould to the younger generation and it is necessary that more schools of this type are set up by the concerned State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.** The DELHI Administration has established Ashram schools for the children belonging to Denotified Communities where they are provided free lodging, boarding, clothing, coaching, etc. The students, however, attend schools run by the Education Department in the vicinity of the Ashrams. Thus, it is possible to effect savings in the Backward Classes Sector and admit more students in the Ashram schools. This step also helps the children belonging to these communities to mix with other children and thereby lead to their harmonious development. The scheme of award of pre-matric scholarships has also helped in the steady progress of education amongst them.

23.8 **The Government of India has reserved one overseas scholarship per year for candidates belonging to these communities. Till the end of the Third Five Year Plan, post-matric scholarships used to be awarded to students belonging to Denotified Communities under the Government of India post-matric scholarships scheme. This, however, was discontinued with the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan and has adversely affected the progress of higher education amongst them. No doubt such of the Denotified communities who belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been availing of the benefits under the post-matric scholarships scheme but there is quite a large section which has been deprived of this facility. It is recommended that in the award of post-matric scholarships the Denotified Communities should be treated at par with the Scheduled Castes.**

Economic Programmes

23.9 In the past, a number of settlements were established for these communities and they were alloted land for cultivation and given employment in factories, workshops specially started for them.

23.10 In a number of States colonisation schemes were started for the settlement of persons belonging to these communities. By and large, the colonisation schemes have not succeeded whenever benefits have gone to the persons who are not essentially agriculturists or capable of taking to industrial ventures. In UTTAR PRADESH there are a number of settlements of ex-criminal tribes which were looked after by senior officers. In these settlements these people were also employed in the factories. **The State Government of UTTAR PRADESH took a policy decision to wind up these settlements and decided to disperse the ex-criminal population so that they get assimilated with the general population. To some extent these efforts succeeded but the condition of those living in these colonies has deteriorated. The economic development programmes in these settlements have practically been wound up. It is, therefore, suggested that the State Government should review the working of these settlements and devise ways and means for the economic development of these communities.**

23.11 In 1969 the Central Zone office of the Directorate General, Backward Classes Welfare conducted a limited survey in some settlements and villages inhabited by the Denotified Communities to find out the impact of welfare schemes. The study concluded that the families studied were no longer as illiterate and backward as they were in the past. Nearly 29 per cent of the children of schools going age were actually attending schools. There was a strong urge among the parents in the settlements that their children should obtain salaried jobs. Most of these people had either given up or reduced their criminal and anti-social ways, adopting new occupations and economic activities. Both the males and females were imitating the higher castes in their ways of living and dress. Such people were having a healthy outlook and were becoming more and more acceptable to other sections of the populace. Their behaviour inspired confidence in their neighbours. Some of them frankly admitted that probably they were better off economically in the past but were looked down upon by the society. By taking to a settled life, they had gained entry into the wider world, could ventilate their aspirations and grievances and had considerable political awareness. Another finding was that the families of persons who had entered into government or private jobs were shaping very well indeed. In Fazalpur (Moradabad) where a large number of persons had jobs in the Railways, a new awakening had come.

23.12 The office of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Ahmedabad had undertaken a study of the 67 house-holds of Chharas in the Chharangar and Mahajaniya habitations in Ahmedabad. It was observed that the efforts made by the authorities to bring about a socio-economic change among these people were inadequate and inefective. It was also found that even earlier efforts made to improve their condition had received a set-back and about 456 persons were engaged in illicit distillation and criminal activities. There was a total absence of civic amenities like street lighting, drinking-water supply, etc. Their housing condition was found to be deplorable. Due to the absence of occupancy rights over the land on which the residents had built their huts, these persons were not being considered eligible for financial assistance from Government. There was a great deal of wastage and stagnation in the education of their children. Requisite efforts had not been made to give them representation in services. There was dearth of educational institutions for their children and in one habitation the **Balwadi** which used to function there earlier, had also been closed and the building was being used by the police posted there.

23.13 The office of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Patna had undertaken a study of the Radha Nagar, Sapdhara, sub-block in Midnapore district of WEST BENGAL which was taken up as a special project for rehabilitation of 146 Lodha families for weaning them away from their criminal activities. It was observed that the State Government had not succeeded in achieving this aim. The land allotted to the Lodhas was not reclaimed land and required hard labour and substantial cost for making it fit for cultivation. It was also observed that the colonies provided for them had become deserted because adequate irrigation facilities had not been provided. The work of construction of drinking water wells, irrigation wells and schools etc. had not been carried out in a systematic manner. There was also dearth of medical facilities and the settlers were suffering from skin diseases and various stomach ailments.

23.14 **It is observed that in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan no seprate provision has been made under Centrally Sponsored Programmes for undertaking schemes for Denotified Communities. Considering the socio-economic background of these communities there is every likelihood of this step resulting in a deteriorations should be undertaken by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations may not be able to find sufficient resources to meet the needs of these communities.**

23.15 **In order to improve the conditions of Denotified Communities it is essential that rapid investigations should be undertaken by the State Governments into the conditions and problems of these communities and the findings of such investigation should be put to effective use in recasting the programmes community-wise. The whole question of their social, educational, economic and psychological problems should be tackled as a package. The efforts should be to select a group and assist them for a limited period of time and leave them at a point when they become self-supporting. Both official and non-official agencies should be geared up by the appointment of properly trained staff for implementation of developmental programmes.**

23.16 **More resources required to be provided for starting a large number of residential schools to improve the educational standards of boys and girls belonging to these communities with the object of weaning them away from the old ways of life of their parents. The children of habitual offenders should be admitted to these schools. The aim should be that the children should be properly educated and trained in some industry or craft so that when they come out of the institution, they may be in a positoin to stand on their own legs and become useful members of the society. Various employment avenues require to be created to provide them gainful employment. Some of these groups have traditional aptitudes for certain jobs and can become very good artisans. Some of them are good agriculturists and if they are alloted land and provided with other agricultural inputs, they shall be able to earn a decent livelihood. More training-cum-production centres should be started. It is likely that if such an approach is not adopted in a time bound manner, the weakening criminal elements among some of the communities may manifest and develop once again due to the stress of economic circumstances and neglect.**

Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Communities

23.17 We have a number of Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Communites in various parts of the country. Different categories of nomads live at varying stages of nomadism and follow pursuits suitable to their wandering habits. Some communties adopted nomadism of their own choice because they discovered that their

trading or professonal activities could be more beneficial if they constantly moved from one place to another whereas other communities were forced to lead this sort of life due to historical reasons. Gradually nomadic way of life became a habit with them and they have not been able to shake it off. They have been earning there livelihood by engaging themselves in hunting, rearing cattle, food-gathering, snaring and selling petty handicrafts of their own make and members of some of these communities have even been found to be indulging in petty thieving.

23.18 Exact information about their population is not available. We have not only grass-landers and herdsmen like Gujars, Bakarwals and Reberis of HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR and PUNJAB, but unpastoral and non-agricultural nomadic communities like Malapandrams of KERALA, Yerukalas, Challa, Yanadis, Nakkalas, Pamulas of ANDHRA PRADESH and Banjaras spread in many States and several other nomads including inter-State communities like Iranis and Gypsis in many parts of the country.

23 19 It has been observed that the habit of nomadism is no longer necessary in the present day life and most of the persons belonging to these communities who still roam from place to place, have been reduced to the conditions of object poverty. As a result of various ameliorative measures undertaken for these communities some of them or groups belonging to them have been sedentarised. Small groups belonging to these communities have settled in urban and semi-urban areas and assimilated to some extent with the other sections of the society. A case study of the Banjaras of Bapunagar in Hyderabad has revealed that due to their changed habitat, i.e., migration from rural to urban and industrial environment their economic structure has undergone certain inevitable changes. This change in their basic economy not only altered their way of economic life but also social and material culture and religious life. The Banjaras have given up their traditional profession of cattle herding and agriculture and taken up diversified occupations and professions in the industrial society without family or individual disorganisation. Inspite of all these changes the Banjaras are maintaining their group solidarity and ethnic identity.

23.20 The Gujars are one of the important nomadic tribes in HIMACHAL PRADESH, JAMMU & KASHMIR and UTTAR PRADESH. In HIMACHAL PRADESH they are declared as Scheduled Tribes. Traditionally they were associated with pastoral habits and many of them continue to follow nomadic life. However, a large number of them have settled down as agriculturists in JAMMU & KASHMIR. The nomadic Gujars keep herds of buffaloes and during the summer season they ususally move to higher ranges with their herds in search of pastures. **They are being pressed between advancing cultivation and stricter forest regulations. Their problem needs to be tackled on a group basis taking a group of 500 families or so for special attention. All their problems—economic, educational, social—should be tackled in a unified fashion. Most of the funds, for their development should be provided by the concerned Development Departments. The Departments of Social Welfare/Harijan Welfare should supply only the missing inputs in the total plan. Similar strategy will have to be adopted for the welfare of other Nomadic and Semi-nomadic communities so that they are brought at par with the other communities in as short a time as possible.**

23.21 Funds for these communities in the Third and Fourth Five Year Plans were provided mainly under the Centrally Sponsored Programme and by some State Governments like GUJARAT, KARNATAKA and RAJASTHAN under the State Sector Schemes also. **According to the draft Fifth Five Year Plan, funds for the welfare of these communities will have to be provided in the State Sector which would call for greater vigilance on the part of the State Governments to ensure that these communities derive their due share from the general sector for their proper rehabilitation.**

CHAPTER 24

ANGLO INDIANS

(Articles 331, 333 and 334)

Article 331 of the Constitution empowers the President to nominate not more than 2 members belonging to the Anglo Indian community to the Lok Sabha, if he is of the opinion that the Anglo Indian community is not adequately represented in the Lok Sabha. Shri Frank Anthony and Smt. M. Godfrey nominated by the President, continued to be the members of the Fifth Lok Sabha, during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

24.2 The Constitution (23rd Amendment) Act, 1969, **inter alia,** amended article 333 of the Constitution, limiting the number of Anglo Indian members to one each to be nominated to the various Vidhan Sabhas by the Governors of the States concerned if the Anglo Indian community needs representation in the Vidhan Sabha of the State and is not adequately represented therein. One Anglo Indian member each in the Vidhan Sabhas of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, TAMIL NADU and WEST BENGAL continued to represent their community during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73. In KARNATAKA, the State Vidhan Sabha was dissolved on the 14th of April, 1971, and after the election, an Anglo Indian member was nominated to the Vidhan Sabha on 10th April, 1972.

SHANKARRAO MANE
Commissioner

APPENDICES

INDEX TO APPENDICES

Appendix Number	Subject	Page No
	CHAPTER 2—EDUCATION	
I.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing the provision made and expenditure incurred during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for educational schemes for Scheduled Castes under the State Sector . . .	270
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing the provision made and expenditure incurred during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for educational schemes for Scheduled Tribes under the State sector . . .	271
II.	Reservation of seats in Scheduled Caste hostels for non-Scheduled Caste students.	272
III.	Special Coaching in hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.	273
IV.	Statement showing the Post-Matric Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the total expenditure incurred every year since the inception of the scheme.	274-275
V.	Comparative rates of scholarships	276
VI.	Comparative rates of Government of India Post-matric Scholarships and concessions given by Government of Kerala to Post-matric Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students	277-279
VII.	Information received from medical colleges regarding the reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73	280-285
VIII.	Information regarding reservation of seats and relaxation of minimum marks in 17 medical colleges in which no reservation was made earlier for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	286-287
IX.	Information received from the selected medical colleges regarding arrangements made for imparting special coaching to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in medical colleges.	288
X.	Statement showing the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Institutes of Technology during the year 1971-72	289
XI.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing the State-wise number of trainees on roll and number of percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees amongst them under the Craftsman Training Scheme as on 31-10-71	290
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing the trade-wise (engineering trades) number and trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them as on 31-10-71	291
	Statement No. 3—Statement showing the trade-wise (non-engineering trades) number of trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them as on 31-10-1971	292
XII.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing the enrolment and facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Sainik Schools during 1971-72	293
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing the enrolment and facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Sainik Schools during 1972-73	294
XIII.	Enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children in Central Schools in the country during 1972-73 .	295-297
	CHAPTER 3—REPRESENTATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN SERVICES	
XIV.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing the appointments made to Class I posts on the basis of deputation during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972	298
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing the appointments made to Class II posts on the basis of deputation during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972	299
	Statement No. 3—Statement showing the appointments made to Class III posts on the basis of deputation during the period from 1st Januay, 1972 to 31st December, 1972	300
	Statement No. 4—Statement showing the appointments made to Class IV posts on the basis of deputation during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972	301

Appendix Number	Subject	Page No.
XV.	Copy of Office Memorandum No. 1/3/72-Estt (SCT) dated 12-3-73 issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment on a local or regional basis—Revision of percentages—model roster to give effect to revised percentages of reservations.	302
Annexure to Appendix XV	Statement showing the points to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a 100-point roster where recruitment is made on a local or regional basis	303–304
XVI.	Statement showing progressive representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in All India Services and other Central Services since 1-1-1968	305-307
XVII.	Statement showing the staff strength as on 1st April, 1972 on the various Railways	308
XVIII.	Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who underwent training in the Pre-Examination Training Centres and who were finally selected for appointment to various All India Services in the 1971 and 1972 examinations	309
XIX.	Statement showing the names of the Undertakings to whom the directive has already been issued	310–311
XX.	Statement showing the number of employees in the Public Sector Undertakings under various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them as on 1st January, 1972	312–316
XXI.	Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the nationalised banks as on 1-1-1973.	317
XXII.	Statement showing the percentages of reservation fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their actual representation in various classes of posts in the services of various States/Union Territories as on 1st January, 1973 except where stated otherwise in the remarks column.	318-320
XXIII.	Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who underwent training in various State level Pre-Examination Training Centres during 1971-72 and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes finally selected	321
XXIV.	Instructions issued by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the State level Public Sector Undertakings	322
XXV.	Copy of letter No. 5/10/72-Estt(SCT) dated 7th October, 1972 from the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Personnel to Chief Secretaries of all State Governments regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Public Sector Undertakings	323
XXVI.	Statement No. 1(a)—Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants by the Employment Exchanges during 1971	324
	Statement No. 1(b)—Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants by the Employment Exchanges during 1972	325
	Statement No. 2(a)—Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1971	326
	Statement No. 2(b)—Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1972	327
	Statement No. 3(a)—Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1971	328
	Statement No. 3(b)—Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1972	329
	Statement No. 4(a)—Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1971	330
	Statement No. 4(b)—Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1972	331
	Statement No. 5(a)—Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1971	332
	Statement No. 5(b)—Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1972	333
	Statement No. 6(a)—Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1971	334

Appendix Number	Subject	Page No.
	Statement No. 6(b)—Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of the Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1972	335
	Statement No. 7(a)—Statement showing the number of job-seekers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1971 classified by educational levels	336
	Statement No. 7(b)—Statement showing the number of job-seekers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1972 classified by educational levels.	337
	Statement No. 8(a)—Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1971 classified by broad occupational groups	338
	Statement No. 8(b)—Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-72 classified by broad occupational groups	339
	Statement No. 9(a)—Statement showing the number of placements effected by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1971 in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants classified by broad occupational groups	340
	Statement No. 9(b)—Statement showing the number of placements effected by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1972 in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants classified by broad occupational groups	341
XXVII.	Work done by the Coaching-*cum*-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto the 31st December, 1971 and 31st December, 1972	342
	CHAPTER 4—UNTOUCHABILITY	
XXVIII.	Statement No. 1—Table showing the number of cases dealt with under Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955	343
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing number of cases registered under Untouchability (Offences) Act during 1971 and the number of cases in which conviction took place	344
XXIX.	Statement showing the constitution of State Level Committees for effective implementation of provisions of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 by various States/Union Territories	345-346
XXX.	Statement showing the number of cases detected and their disposal registered by the Mobile Police Squads in the State of Tamil Nadu for the period ending March, 1973 since the inception of these squads in January, 1972	347
XXXI.	Work done by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the removal of untouchability during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73	348–349
	CHAPTER 5—CASES OF ATROCITIES AND HARASSMENT	
XXXII.	Statement containing information about the constitution of special cells in different States to give particular attention to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	350-351
XXXIII.	Statement showing details of some typical cases of complaints received by the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and action taken there-on by the authorities concerned	352-354
	CHAPTER 6—DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES UNDER FIVE YEAR PLANS	
XXXIV.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing information about outlay proposed and expenditure incurred on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in First Five Year Plan	355
	Statement No. 2—Statement giving information about outlay proposed and expenditure incurred on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Second Five Year Plan	356
	Statement No. 3—Statement giving information about allocations made and expenditure incurred on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Centrally Sponsored Programme in the Third Plan	357
	Statement No. 4—Statement showing allocations made and expenditure incurred under State Sector on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during Third Five Year Plan	358
	Statement No. 5—Statement showing allocation made and expenditure incurred under the Centrally Sponsored Programme during 1966-67 to 1968-69 on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	359
	Statement No. 6—Statement showing allocation made and expenditure incurred under State Sector during 1966-67 to 1968-69 on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	360
XXXV.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing category-wise/scheme-wise outlay and progress of expenditure for the welfare of Backward Classes in the Fourth Five Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored Programme	361

Appendix Number	Subject	Page No.
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing expenditure incurred on the welfare of Backward Classes in various States/ Union Territories during Fourth Five Year Plan in the State Sector	362
XXXVI.	Statement showing grants given to States for construction/extension of hostels for Scheduled Caste/Tribe girls during 1971-72 to 1973-74	363
XXXVII.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing expenditure incurred on the scheme of Legal Aid for Scheduled Castes from 1969-70 to 1972-73 and allocation made for 1973-74	364
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing expenditure incurred on the scheme of Legal Aid for Scheduled Tribes from 1969-70 to 1972-73 and allocation made for 1973-74	365
	CHAPTER 7—LAND, AGRICULTURE AND FOREST	
XXXVIII.	Level of ceilings and priorities accorded for distribution of surplus land in various States	366
XXXIX.	Tentative estimates of area likely to be available from the implementation of revised ceiling laws	367
XL.	Legislative and executive measures to control alienation of tribal lands	368–369
XLI.	Statement showing area of cultivable waste land in various States during 1970-71	370
XLII.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing acreage of land distributed among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons out of reclamation of waste lands during 1970-71 to 1971-72	371
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of surplus land released through imposition of ceilings on land holdings during 1970-71 to 1971-72	372
	Statement No. 3—Statement showing acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Bhoodan and Gramdan during 1970-71 to 1971-72	373
	Statement No. 4—Statement showing acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Other Schemes during 1970-71 to 1971-72	374
XLIII.	Statement No. 1—Statement of Scheduled Tribe families displaced by construction of industrial projects and the extent of land allotted as compensation in the State of Maharashtra during 1971-72	375
	Statement No. 2—Statement of Scheduled Tribe families displaced by construction of industrial projects and the extent of land allotted as compensation in the State of Maharashtra during 1972-73	376
XLIV.	Statement showing details of the uprooted families in the industrial complexes of tribal Bihar	377
XLV.	List of Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies' products started in the country upto March, 1973	378–379
	CHAPTER 8—INTEGRATED AREA DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR TRIBAL AREAS	
XLVI.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing State-wise and Plan-wise establishment of Tribal Development Blocks	380
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing the Scheduled Tribe population covered by Tribal Development Blocks	381
XLVII.	Statement showing number of Tribal Development Blocks/Sub-Blocks/Special Area Projects in each State/ Union Territory and expenditure incurred thereon during the last four years alongwith outlay proposed for 1973-74	382
XLVIII.	Important findings regarding the working of Tribal Development Blocks in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal.	383–386
XLIX.	Progress of expenditure in Tribal Development Area Project upto February, 1973	387
L.	Physical Targets achieved in the various Tribal Development Agencies upto 30-9-1973	388–391
	CHAPTER 12—BONDED AND FORCED LABOUR	
LI.	Statement showing the various names designated to the practice of bonded labour and the castes/tribes affected by this practice in different States and Union Territories	392
	CHAPTER 13—LIQUOR AND EXCISE POLICY—ITS IMPACT ON THE LIFE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES	
LII.	Copy of the letter dated the 22nd December, 1972 from Shri Arvind Netam and six other members of Parliament to the Prime Minister regarding abolition of liquor vending through contractors in tribal areas	393

Appendix Number	Subject	Page No.
	CHAPTER 14—COOPERATION	
LIII.	Statement showing expenditure incurred on the Scheme of Cooperation under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Scheduled Tribes	394
LIV.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing expenditure incurred on the programme of cooperation for Scheduled Caste persons under State Sector Schemes	395
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing expenditure incurred on the programme of cooperation for Scheduled Tribe persons under State Sector Schemes	396
LV.	Statement showing the progress of training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the methods of Cooperation during 1971-72 and 1972-73	397
	CHAPTER 15—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH	
LVI.	Statement No. 1—Statement showing the medical facilities provided for Scheduled Castes under State Sector programme during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73	398
	Statement No. 2—Statement showing the medical facilities provided to Scheduled Tribes under State Sector programme during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73	399
LVII.	Statement showing drinking water supply schemes undertaken by the States/Union Territories under State Sector for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	400
	CHAPTER 18—REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES	
LVIII.	Allocation of seats in the House of the People as on 31-3-1972 and 31-3-1973	401
LIX.	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies as on 31-3-1972 and 31-3-1973	402
	CHAPTER 20—RESEARCH INTO THE PROBLEMS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	
LX.	Important recommendations made by the Central Research Advisory Council for Tribal Research Institutes.	403
LXI.	Statement of Research Projects undertaken by the Tribal Research Institutes in the States of Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala and Gujarat	404-405
LXII.	List of studies undertaken and completed by the Anthropological Survey of India during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73	406
	CHAPTER 21—ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP	
LXIII.	List of reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha) presented to Parliament during 1968-70	407
LXIV.	List of reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha) presented to Parliament during 1971-73	408
LXV.	Statement showing the amendments made to the rules of procedure and conduct of business in Lok Sabha (Fifth Schedule).	409
	CHAPTER 23—DENOTIFIED, NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES	
LXVI.	Fourth Plan outlay and expenditure incurred on Denotified Communities (including Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities) under the Centrally Sponsored Programme	410

APPENDIX I

(Reference para 2.5)

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing the provision made and expenditure incurred during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for Educational Schemes for Scheduled Castes under the State Sector.

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Fourth Plan outlay	Expenditure			Allocation made for 1972-73	Expenditure incurred during 1972-73	Allocation made for 1973-74	Estimated expenditure during Fourth Plan period
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130.45	6.70	6.68	33.00	33.00	33.00	N.A.	79.38
2.	Assam	64.00	11.20	12.18	N.A.	12.40	12.40	13.20	48.98
3.	Bihar	189.65	20.29	22.48	30.43	39.75	48.26	49.26	170.72
4.	Gujarat	93.06	7.02	11.64	33.70	36.46	35 64	37.53	125.53
5.	Haryana	85.30	13.25	16.10	16.30	19.00	19.00	17.45	82.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	32.50	3.17	2.30	5.50	13.68	13.68	14.45	39.10
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.48	2.81	2.86	3.70	6.09	6.09	6.09	21.55
8.	Kerala	37.00	8.35	4.83	6.17	10.80	10.80	10.67	40.82
9.	Madhya Pradesh	312.02	24.12	43.15	42.68	62.75	61.25	81.38	252.58
10.	Maharashtra	40.71	12.72	9.80	11.88	19.40	19.40	24.28	87.08
11.	Manipur	0.45	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.50
12.	Karnataka	175.50	24.89	38.19	38.01	74.25	74.25	114.25	289.59
13.	Orissa	81.50	5.93	14.37	14.72	23.35	23.35	24.91	83.28
14.	Punjab	140.00	16.60	16.62	22.00	26.46	26.46	27.46	109.14
15.	Rajasthan	101.00	4.19	12.37	13.95	23.90	23.90	26.95	81.36
16.	Tamil Nadu	370.46	27.67	46.12	76.93	126.05	126.05	156.34	433.11
17.	Tripura	8.00	0.29	0.51	0.52	3.68	3.67	5.50	10.49
18.	Uttar Pradesh	284.80	31.45	36.63	46.24	76.65	81.20	N.A.	195.52
19.	West Bengal	117.80	29.82	26.34	26.83	14.77	15.98	16.38	115.35
20.	Delhi	7.10	0.74	0.69	1.24	1.11	1.11	3.10	6.88
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.23	0.49	0.65*	0.45*	0.77*	0.55*	0.57*	2.71*
22.	Pondicherry	12.00	0.59	0.65	1.19	2.31	2.54	2.03	7.00
	TOTAL:	2301.01	252.59	325.46	425.74	626.93	638.88	632.10	2274.77

* Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

N.A.=Not Available.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the Provision made and Expenditure Incurred during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period for Educational schemes for Scheduled Tribes under the State Sector.

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.NO.	State/Union Territory	Outlay for Fourth Plan	Expenditure			Outlay for 1972-73	Expenditure incurred during 1972-73	Allocation for 1973-74	Total expenditure during Fourth Plan period
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	158.80	6.96	16.94	37.45	43.95	32.45	N.A.	93.80
2.	Assam	114.25	17.82	25.50	N.A.	22.15	22.15	22 40	87.87
3.	Bihar	278.60	25.60	31.58	41.12	59.70	73.97	74.70	246.97
4.	Gujarat	143.44	18.76	23.69	38.67	56.48	57.27	53.76	192.15
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3.50	—	0.02	0.35	1.92	1.92	2.00	4.29
6.	Kerala	15.30	0.81	3.60	2.77	4.30	4.30	4.72	16.20
7.	Madhya Pradesh	738.95	79.82	117.50	149.56	198.58	187.73	247.02	781.63
8.	Maharashtra	33.53	8.72	13.70	22.23	23.33	38.93	30.98	114.56
9.	Manipur	21 00	1.95	3.62	4.70	6.00	6.00	4.73	21.00
10.	Karnataka	31.50	2.51	2.51	4.92	7.80	7.80	14.75	32.49
11.	Nagaland	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12.	Orissa	230.00	25.57	38.58	49.41	62.55	62.55	77.99	254.10
13.	Rajasthan	56.00	3.76	6 05	9.95	17.78	17.78	19.40	56.94
14.	Tamil Nadu	25.79	3.18	2.69	6.25	11.80	11.80	12.82	36.74
15.	Tripura	11.11	1.07	1.08	1.39	3.59	3.59	11.49	18.62
16.	Uttar Pradesh	57.10	1.83	4.54	5.79	15.87	9.59	N.A.	21.75
17.	West Bengal	107.50	32.25	26.65	27.41	12.08	13.58	15.64	115.53
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	N.A.	N.A.	N A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.46	0.19	..	..	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.43
22.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
23.	Mizoram	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	TOTAL:	2023 83	230.80	318.25	401 97	548.02	551 53	592.52	2095.07

N.A. Not Available

APPENDIX II

(Reference Para 2.28)

Reservation of seats in Scheduled Caste Hostels for non-Scheduled Caste Students

(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: 2 5% (ii) Welfare hostels and Subsidised hostels: 10%
(4)	Maharashtra	Non-Backward Classes in Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Hostels: 20%
(5)	Madhya Pradesh	(i) Scheduled Tribes: 10% (ii) Other Backward Classes: 5% (iii) Other Castes: 10% 25%
(6)	Karnataka	All communal hostels converted into general hostels. In these hostels 25 per cent 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 Castes and Scheduled Tribes 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 Harijan hostels, there is no restriction but this will not be at the cost of Harijan students.

APPENDIX III

(Reference Para 2.29)

Special coaching in Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

1.	Andhra Pradesh	The State Government has asked the Director of Tribal Welfare to issue instructions to the Managers of hostels (both Government and non-Government) to pay special attention to the weak students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.
2.	Assam	During Fourth Plan period, a small provision was proposed for coaching of weak students (Hill tribes) in schools of Hill Districts on an experimental basis.
3.	Kerala	The State Government are taking steps to implement the scheme of giving coaching to weak Scheduled Caste/Tribe students living in hostels run by various Agencies.
4.	Maharashtra	In Government hostels, there exists a provision for giving coaching to weak students. In aided hostels, though there is no such provision, rules provides for appointment of qualified superintendents who will be able to coach the inmates who are weak in certain subjects.
5.	Madhya Pradesh	The State Government has started a scheme of coaching hostellers residing in the Government hostels. It has, however, not been possible to extend this facility to all hostels as well as to the hostels run by voluntary organisations.
6.	Tamil Nadu	The scheme of giving special coaching to weak students is being implemented in the hostels run by voluntary organisations.
7.	Karnataka	The scheme has been started in 4 girls and 4 boys Government hostels in the Divisional Headquarters on an experimental basis. If it becomes successful, it will be started in other hostels also. In aided hostels, rules have been made for appointment of qualified Superintendents and also for higher remuneration to the Superintendents.
8.	Orissa	A Scheme of giving special coaching to Scheduled Tribe students is in operation in the State. Under the scheme, special coaching is given to Scheduled Tribe students of Class XI for 4 months in a year prior to examination. This facility is allowed to those who secure less than 35 per cent marks in the subjects in the previous half yearly examination.
9.	Rajasthan	The State Government have provided the facility of giving special coaching in Science and Mathematics to students of Classes VI to VIII residing in Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the year 1967.
10.	West Bengal	There is a scheme for providing special coaching to the Scheduled Tribe students reading in Classes IX, X and XI of Secondary Schools. In usual cases, a competent teacher of the school to which the hostel is attached, acts as a Superintendent of the hostel.

APPENDIX IV

(*Reference Paras* 2.34 & 2.40)

Statement showing the post-matric scholarships awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the total expenditure incurred every year since the inception of the scheme.

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Total	Expenditure
	Awards	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Awards	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Awards	(Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1944-45	114	0.48	—	—	114	0.48
1945-46	292	2.12	—	—	292	2.12
1946-47	527	4.70	—	—	527	4.70
1947-48	655	5.39	—	—	655	5.39
1948-49	647	4.52	84	0.46	731	4.98
1949-50	879	5.16	186	0.95	1065	6.11
1950-51	1316	7.27	348	1.85	1664	9.12
Pre-first Plan TOTAL:	4430	29.64	618	3.26	5048	32.90
First Plan						
1951-52	1604	8.18	575	2.82	2179	11.00
1952-53	3404	14.36	1093	5.22	4497	19.58
1953-54	5954	26.86	1597	8.19	7541	35.05
1954-55	10034	45.81	2356	12.38	12390	58.19
1955-56	16081	63.78	2883	13.05	18964	76.83
First Plan TOTAL:	37077	158.99	8494	41.66	45571	200.65
Second Plan						
1956-57	21744	87.99	3482	16.78	25226	103.77
1957-58	26447	100.37	4300	18.97	30747	119.34
1958-59	32551	125.86	4821	20.76	37372	146.62
1959-60	38657	143.40	6112	23.89	44769	167.29
1960-61	42071	167.83	6877	30.96	48948	198.79
Second Plan TOTAL:	161470	625.45	25592	110.36	187062	735.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Third Plan						
1961-62	49015	213.89	8548	36.78	57563	250.67
1962-63	55580	267.56	10249	44.37	65829	311.93
1963-64	60675	293.82	11836	50.28	72511	344.10
1964-65	75146	341.16	13500	60.62	88646	401.78
1965-66	78548	372.54	15925	70.58	94473	443.12
1966-67	90479	438.66	17760	83.84	108239	522.50
1967-68	107195	528.78	21261	106.34	128456	635.12
1968-69	130218	629.48	26616	120.86	156834	750.34
Third Plan TOTAL:	318964	1488.97	60058	262.63	379022	1651.60
Fourth Plan						
1969-70	151413	747.50	31324	136.89	182737	884.39
1970-71	177794	821.00	33776	149.50	251570	970.50
1971-72	204463	1016.70	38842	197.76	243305	1214.46
1972-73	235132	N.A.	44668	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1973-74	*270420	N.A.	51368	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fourth Plan TOTAL:	1039204	4824.61	199978	928.42	1239182	5753.03

N.A. : Not Available.
*: Estimated.

APPENDIX V

(*Reference Paras* 2.48 & 2.50)

Comparative rates of Scholarships

Course of Study	Value of Scholarships@ under the Backward Classes Post-Matric Scheme.			Total value		Value of Scholarships per month under the National Scholarships Scheme	
	Monthly maintenance charges		Other concessions by way of fees etc. approximate amount per month	Hostellers	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Day Scholars
	Hostellers	Day Scholars					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Pre-University/Inter/B.A./B.Sc.	40	27	25	65	52	60* 85**	50* 75**
2. M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.	50	35	30	85	65	110	100
3. Diploma/Certificate courses in Engineering, Medicine, Technology and Architecture.	65	50	35	95	85	110	100
4. Degree Courses in Engineering, Medicine and Technology.	75	60	40	115	100	110	100
5. Post-Graduate courses in Engineering and Medicine.	75	60	40	115	100	No Scholarships.	
6. Ph. D/D. Lit. Research Courses. . . .	60	45	40	100	85	No Scholarships.	

@Meritorious students securing 60% marks are entitled for $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the ordinary rates of maintenance allowance.

*upto B.A. first year.

**for 2nd and 3rd year B.A.

APPENDIX VI

(*Reference para* 2.54)

Comparative rates of Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships and concessions given by Government of Kerala to Post-Matric Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students.

	State Government				Central Government					
Sl. No.	Course	L.S.C. (Rs.)	Monthly stipend to Day-Scholars	Actual Boarding & Lodging charges to hostellers	Course	Meritorious students		For other students		Remarks
						Monthly rates for Hostellers (Rs.)	Monthly rates for Day-scholars (Rs.)	Monthly rates for Hostellers (Rs.)	Monthly rates for Day-scholars (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Pre-Degree Course I year	90	Rs. 65 to those whose residence is more than 5 miles from college & Rs. 60 to others	Actual Boarding and lodging charges to those residing in College Hostels or other Govt. hostels; Rs. 65 to those residing in private recognised hostels	Preparatory Pre-University, I. Sc., I.A., I.Com., I.Sc. (Agr.) B.Sc., B.A., B. Com., Corresponding Oriental Language/Fine Arts Courses M.Sc., M.A., M. Com. LL.B., LL.M., and Third Year Class in Hons., Courses, Corresponding Oriental Language/ Fine arts Courses	60	40.50	40	27	
2.	Pre-Degree Course II year	75								
3.	Pre-Professional Course	90								
4.	1 year of 3 year Degree Course	105								
5.	II year Degree Course	105								
6.	II year Degree (B.A.) after passing Inter	150								
7.	II year Degree Course (B.Sc.) after passing Inter pass	225				75	52.50	50	35	
8.	III year Degree Course	90								
9.	Post Graduate Course I & II Year.	150			D.Sc., D. Litt., Ph. D.	90	67.50	60	45	
10.	All Post-Graduate courses in the various Departments of the Kerala University	150			Diploma/Certificate courses in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Hygiene and Public Health Courses Sanitary Inspector's Course, Pre-Engineering, Pre-Medical Courses, Sub-Officers Courses at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur	60	40.50	40	27	
11.	(a) Non-degree courses (Diploma courses) conducted in Colleges *i.e.*, Diploma course in Social Service and M.D.C. course and Non-degree courses such as Vidwan, Visarad, Sastribhooshanam and A Eaal-ul-Ulama title course in the Arabic Colleges and Other Post Matriculation courses conducted in the Arts Colleges and Oriental Language and Arabic Colleges	75			Diploma and Degree Courses in Indian Medicine Teacher's Training and Physical Education	60	40.50	40.	27	
	(b) Post S.S.L.C. preparatory course conducted in colleges during midsummer vacation (Six week duration)	Nil			(a) Under Graduate Courses	60	40.50	40	27	
	(c) Pre-medical intensive course (six weeks duration)	Nil			(b) Post-Graduate Courses	75	52.00	50	35	
					B.Sc. (Agr.), Diploma Courses in Rural Services/Civil and					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Engineering Degree Course I year and the preparatory course in the Regional Engineering College, Calicut.	300			Rural Engineering	75	52 50	50	35	
13.	Engineering Degree course Classes other than I year B. Sc. in Engineering colleges for Degree course	225			Post-Graduate Courses in Agriculture, Post Diploma Courses in Co-operation/ Community Development	90	67.50	60	45	
14.	Engineering Non-Degree course Post-Matriculation	75			Bachelor of Nursing and Bachelor of Pharmacy	97.50	75	65	50	
15.	Degree and post graduate courses in the Agricultural colleges	225			Diploma/Certificate Courses in Engineering Technology, Architecture, Medicine and Courses for Overseers, Draftsman, Surveyor, Electrician, Tool-Maker and Wireless Operator	97.50	75	65	50	
16.	Degree courses in Veterinary College	300								
17.	Post-matriculation courses in Ayurveda (Government Ayurveda Colleges at Trivandrum & Tripunithura, Ayurveda Mahapatasala, Shoranur, Arya Vaidya Patasala, Kottakkal and Madhava Memorial Ayurveda College, Cannanore.)	180			Degree courses in Engineering Technology, Architecture, Medicine and B.A. M&S or Other similar courses, Master of Pharmacy, B.V.Sc. & M.V.Sc.	112 50	90	75	60	
18.	Visha Vaidya Diploma course Law Colleges	180								
19.	Law Colleges	225			Trade Courses, *e.g.* Telegraphy. Bookkeeping, Short-hand, Type-writting, Tailoring, Tanning and Leather Goods Manufacture etc.	*Adhoc* financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 20 p.m. (inclusive of fees)				
20.	Training Colleges (post graduate courses, Language Teacher Training course and Hindi Teachers Training course	150								
21.	(a) Co-operative College, Trivandrum and other Recognised Co-operative Training Institutions									
	(b) H.D.C. (Theoretical training)	Nil								
	(c) H.D.C. (Practical-training) months	Nil								
22.	Diploma courses in Colleges of Physical Education. The course is treated as a Degree course for purpose of educational concessions even though academically it is not treated as a degree or post graduate course.	75								
23.	Certificate course in Colleges of Physical Education	53								
24.	D.H.W. Course (Post Matriculation in the Athorasrama Homeopathic Medical College. Sachivothamapuram.)	180								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	D.M.S. Course (Post Matriculation)	180								
26.	M.B.B.S., B.D.S. and post graduate courses Medical college.	375								
27.	(a) House surgeoncy course	250								
	(b) Internee of Medical Colleges and A.N.M. College. Kottayam.	250								
28.	Pre-Degree Nursing	90								
29.	Nursing degree course	105								
30.	Nursing degree course II year	90								
31.	B.Sc. (Pharmacy) Degree I & II year	105								
32.	B.Sc. (Pharmacy) Degree III year	300								
33.	B.Sc. (Pharmacy) Degree Final year	375								

APPENDIX VII

(*Reference Para* 2.62)

Information received from Medical Colleges regarding the reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe candidates during the years 1971-72 & 1972-73

S. No.	Name of the Medical College	State/ Union Territory to which it belongs	Year	Total No. of seats	Total No. of students including S.C./ S.T. students as on 1-4-1972	No.of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	No.of seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes	No. of S.C. students enrolled	No. of S.T. students enrolled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Medical College, Visakhaptanam.	Andhra Pradesh	1971-72	150	145	14%	4%	21	Nil	—
2.	Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	130 130	125 838@	14% 14%	4% 4%	5 125@	2 14@	Total number of seats available in all the 4 Government Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh
3.	Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.	Do.		150 per year	1140@	14%	4%	142@	24@	—
4.	Guntur Medical College, Guntur.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
5.	S.V. Medical College, Tirupati.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	100* 100	626@ 667@	14% 14%	4% 4%	109@ 99@	18@ 24@	
6.	Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
7.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	150 150	150@ 1224@	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil 2	— —
8.	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	100 150	1086@ 1028@	6 9.3%	2 2.6%	3* 29@	5 7@	*Due to non-availability of Scheduled Caste candidates the seats reserved for them allotted to Scheduled Tribe candidates.
9.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.	Assam	1971-72	150 admitted annually	1163@	7%	Scheduled Tribe Hills=12% Scheduled Tribe Plains=10%.	44@	154@	—
			1972-73	150	1171@	7%	Do.	74@	208@	—
10.	Medical College, Silchar .	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
11.	Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 100	N.A. 730@(including Post-graduate)	N.A. 6%	N.A. 26%**	N.A. 44@	N.A. 142@	— **Scheduled Tribe (Hills) =6%+Scheduled Tribe (Plains)=8%+Scheduled Tribes (Nominated by Government of Meghalaya)=9%+Scheduled Tribes (Nominated by Government of Mizoram)=2%+Scheduled Tribes (Nominated by Government of Nagaland)=1%.

@Represent the position in respect of total strength.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai.	Bihar		150	153	15%	5%	20	7	—
13.	Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 150	N.A. 904@	N.A. 15%	N.A. 5%	N.A. 55@	N.A. 24@	— —
14.	Rajendra Medical College, Ranchi.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
15.	Medical College, Jamshedpur.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
16.	Bhagalpur Medical College, Bhagalpur.	Do.	1972-73	100 (50-Ist Year + 50-2nd year).	N.A.	15%	5%	15(7-Ist Year + 8-2nd year).	4(3-Ist Year + 1-2nd year).	—
17.	M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar.	Gujarat		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
18.	N.H.L. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	100 100	488@ 539@	7% 20% for Backward Classes.	13%	52@ 65@	5@ 6@	— —
19.	B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad.	Do.	1971-72	210	1048@	7%	13% for Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes & De-Notified Tribes.	96@	23@	—
			1972-73	210	N.A.	20% for Backward classes.		119@	30@	—
20.	Medical College, Surat	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	100 100	423@ 555@	7% 7%	Do. Do.	5 37@	4 43@	— —
21.	Medical College, Baroda	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
22.	Medical College, Rohtak	Haryana	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 150	N.A. 709@	N.A. 20% for both Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes	N.A.	N.A. 17	N.A. Nil	— —
23.	Medical College, Simla	Himachal Pradesh	1971-72 1972-73	60 60	2,850@ 321@	15% (9 seats) 15%	5% (3 seats) 5%	8@ 36@	4@ 8@	(Interchangeable)
24.	Government Medical College, Jammu.	Jammu & Kashmir	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. N.A.	N.A. 611@	N.A. 8%	N.A. 8%	N.A. 29@	N.A. Nil	— —
25.	Medical College, Kottayam	Kerala		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
26.	T.D. Medical College, Alleppy.	Do.	1971-72	100	548@	10% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	3	3	Nil	
			1972-73	100	573@	Do.		10	Nil	—
27.	Medical College, Trivandrum.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 185	N.A. 1202@	N.A. 8%	N.A. 2%	N.A. 86@	N.A. Nil	The admission of students in the three Government Medical Colleges (Trivandrum. Kottayam & Calicut) are made at Trivandrum.
28.	Medical College, Calicut	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	180 180	1085@ 1054@	8% 8%	2% 2%	32@ 38@	3 5	— —
29.	Medical College, Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 150	N.A. 150	N.A. 15%	N.A. 15%	N.A. 13	N.A. 6	— —

@Represent the position in respect of total strength.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	M.G.M. Medical College, Indore.	Madhya Pradesh	1971-72 1972-73	150 150	900@ 828@	15%** 15%**	15%** 15%**	15 70@	5 13@	**Of the total seats for all the six Medical Colleges in the State.
31.	Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
32.	Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	60 60	330@ 321@	15% 15%	15% 15%	5 32@	5 13@	— —
33.	G.R. Medical College, Gwalior.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	—
34.	Medical College, Rewa.	Do.		65 (Per Year)	65	15%	15%	17	8	—
35.	Grant Medical College, Bombay.	Maharashtra		N.A.	N.A.	13%	7%	N.A.	N.A.	—
36.	Topiwala National Medical College, Bombay.	Do.	1971-72	140	638@	5% for Backward Classes including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc. (i.e. 7 seats in all the Colleges.).		3	Nil	—
			1972-73	140	627@	13%	7%	4	Nil	From 1973.
37.	Medical College, Nagpur	Maharashtra		200	160	13%	7%	24	10	—
38.	Seth G.S. Medical College, Parel, Bombay.	Do.		(i) Under graduate =160	1216@	5% (8 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes).		5	2	Nil
				(ii) Post graduate students 7 students under each recognised teacher.	486@	No reservation		2	—	Nil
39.	B.J. Medical College, Poona.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	200 200	1046@ 1153@	13% 13%	7% 7%	1 141@	Nil 21@	Admission is on All India competition test on merit basis.
40.	Government Medical College, Aurangabad.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	13%	7%	N.A.	N.A.	—
41.	Medical College, Miraj	Do.	1971-72	80 for Ist	336@	13%	7%**	42@	3@	**7% Scheduled Tribe students are not applied for admission. The remaining seats allotted to Scheduled Caste, Nomadic Tribes and other Backward Classes.
			1972-73	80	339@	13%	7%	49@	3@*	@*Separate merit lists are prepared for reserved categories.
42.	Corporation Medical College, Nagpur.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 60	N.A. 320@	13% 13%	7% 7%	N.A. 39@	N.A. 12@	
43.	Armed Forces Medical, Poona.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	120 120	505@ 587@	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	
44.	L.T.M. Medical College, Sion, Bombay-22	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	60 N.A.	261@ N.A.	Nil 5% of total seats are kept for Backward Communities.	Nil	3 Nil	Nil Nil	
45.	Dr. V.M. Medical College, Sholapur.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 100	N.A. N.A.	N.A. As per Government Rules.	N.A.	N.A. 2	N.A. Nil	

@Represent the position in respect of total strength.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
46.	Medical College, Sewagram	Maharashtra	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 60	N.A. 239@	N.A. As per Maharashtra Government Rules.	N.A.	N.A. 15@	N.A. 4@	Performance in the Competitive Entrance test was ignored and all candidates who applied for admission and fulfilled the minimum requirement of Nagpur University admitted.
47.	Regional Medical College, Manipur.	Manipur	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 50	N.A. 78	N.A. 2	N.A. 32	N.A. 2	N.A. 7	The full quota of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe could not be filled as the requisite number of qualified candidates was not available in this state nor from other states.
48.	Medical College, Bellary .	Karnataka	During 71-72 During 72-73	150 113	718@	15%	3%	76@	5	—
49.	Medical College, Belgaum .	Do.		110	887	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	—
50.	Karnatak Medical College, Hubli.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	200 200	1053@ 1282@	15% 15%	3% 3%	104@ 93@	2 2	— —
51.	St. John's Medical College, Bangalore.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	60 60	346@ N.A.	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	1 4	3 3	— —
52.	Medical College, Bangalore	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
53.	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Mysore.	Do.		200	1200@	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	—
54.	Medical College, Dewangare	Do.		165	1,220@	No reservations are made in this College.		2	—	—
55.	Medical College, Gulbarga.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. 100	N.A. 948@	N.A. NIL	N.A. NIL	N.A. 20	N.A. —	This being a private Medical College, no such reservations are made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far.
56.	Medical College, Burla (Sambalpur).	Orissa		150	789@	15%	3%	76@	5@	
57.	Vir Surendra Bai Madical College, Cuttack.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
58.	Medical College, Berhampur, Cuttack.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
59.	Medical College, Amritsar.	Punjab	1971-72	150	814@	20% for both Categories.		100@	—	—
			1972-73	150	804@	20% for both Catagories.		113@	1	—
60.	Government Medical College, Patiala.	Do.	1971-72	150	801@	20% Combined for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.		33	—	—
			1972-73	150	809@			47	—	—
61.	Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana.	Do.	1971-72 1972-73	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. NIL	N.A. NIL	N.A. NIL	N.A. NIL	N.A. —
62.	Christian Medical College, Ludhiana.	Do.		50	259@	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
63.	S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.	Rajasthan		150	787@	5%	5%	4	4	—

@Represent the position in respect of total strength.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
64.	Medical College, Ajmer.	Rajas-than	1971-72	100 for new ad-mission.	429@	5%	5%	15@	6@	—
			1972-73	90	424@	5%	5%	17@	10@	—
65.	Bikaner Medical College, Bikaner.	Do.	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			1972-73	100	644@	5%	5%	27	3	—
66.	Medical College, Udaipur.	Do.		100@	688@	5%	5%	17@	4	—
67.	Dr. Sampurnand Medical College, Jodhpur.	Do.		100 per year	389@	5%	5%	32@	2	*Reserved for candidates of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes belonging to the state of Rajasthan.
68.	Stanley Medical College, Madras.	Tamil-nadu		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
69.	Madurai Medical College, Madurai.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
70.	Medical College, Tirunelveli	Do.		75	523@	18% for both Categories.		41@	2	—
71.	Medical College, Coimbatore.	Do.	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			1972-73	100	108	18% for both Categories.		105@	3	—
72.	Madras Medical College, Madras.	Do.		MBBS-170 BDS-35 B.Pharm-25	2110@	—	—	255@	15@	—
73.	Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk Madras-10.	Do.	1971-72	100	629@	18% of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe students.		97@	2	—
			1972-73	100	622@			118@	4	—
74.	Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur.	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	M.A.	N.A.	N.A.
75.	Medical College, Chingelput.	Do.		50	313@	18% of seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe students.		63@	2	—
76.	Christian Medical College, Vellore,	Do.		60	60	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	—
77.	K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.	Uttar Pradesh	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			1972-73	190	N.A.	13(7%)-6(3%) Rural area.	2(1%)	N.A.	N.A.	—
78.	G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur.	Do.	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			1972-73	190	1046@	13(7%) -6(3%) for rural area.	2(1%)	33@	4@	N.A.
79.	S.N. Medical College, Agra.	Do.	1971-72	128 including 10 seats for Government of India Nominees	697@	Gen:9 Rural : 3	1	22@	1	—
			1972-73	Do.	N.A.	Do.	Do.	N.A.	N.A.	—
80.	M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad	Do.	1971-72	100	552@	10	1	9	1	—
			1972-73	100	N.A.	SC:7 SC Rural:3	1	N.A.	N.A.	—

@Represent the position in respect of total strength.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
81.	L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	1971-72	Sanctioned seats for Delhi-50 for U.P.-100 Total--150	487@	Scheduled Caste-7 Rural Scheduled Caste: 3	1	15@	1(1971)	First Scheduled Tribe student was admitted in 1971.
			1972-73	100 for Uttar Pradesh, 50 for Delhi.	N.A.	Do.	1	26@	2@	
82.	Medical College, Jhansi	Do.	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			1972-73	50	N.A.	Scheduled Caste:3 Rural Scheduled Caste:3	1	N.A.	N.A.	..
83.	Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh	Do.		50	253@	NIL	NIL	1@	NIL	Admission is on All India competition test on merit basis.
84.	College of Medical Sciences, B.H.U., Varanasi	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
85.	Medical College, Calcutta	West Bengal	1971-72	135	729@	15%	5%	54@	10@	..
			1972-73	135	699@	15%	5%	68@	9@	..
86.	Nilratan Sircar Medical Collage Calcutta	Do.	1971-72	135	704@	15%	5%	68@	3	..
			1972-73	135	885@	15%	5%	76@	3	..
87.	Bankura Semmilani Medical College, Bankura	Do.	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			1972-73	50	N.A.	20% for both Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe		25	1	..
88.	Medical College, Burdwan	Do.		150	147	18(12%)	9(6%)	22	3	..
89.	R.G. Kar Medical College, Belgachia Road, Calcutta-4	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
90.	Calcutta National Medical College-32, Gorachand Road, Calcutta	Do.		200	197	No reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe students		26		..
91.	Pre-Medical College, Under North Bengal University	Do.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
92.	Medical College, Goa, Panaji	Goa, Daman & Diu	1971-72	60 per year	300@	8	3	5	NIL	..
			1972-73	60 per year	280@	13.3%	3%	NIL	NIL	..
93.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang, New Delhi	Delhi	1971-72	50	251@	7	3	33@	6@	Out of 50 seats 7 are reserved for Scheduled Caste & 3 for Scheduled Tribe students.
			1972-73	50	N.A.	20% for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe		N.A.	N.A.	
94.	Lady Harding Medical College (for women), New Delhi	Delhi	1971-72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
			1972-73	130	596@	20% for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe		23@	NIL	..
95.	Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi	Do.	1971-72	180	712@	15%	5%	36	1	..
			1972-73	180	185	27	9	7	6	..
96.	College of Medical Sciences, University of Delhi	Do.	1972-73	100	123	20% for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe		1	NIL	Only one candidate applied for admission and was admitted.
97.	Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post Graduate Education & Research Pondicherry	Pondicherry	1971-72	65	396@	9	3	41@	6@	..
			1972-73	65	385@	13.8%	4.6%	47@	7@	..

@Represent the position in respect of total strength.

APPENDIX VIII

(*Reference Para* 2.63)

Information regarding reservation of seats and relaxation of minimum marks in 17 medical colleges in which no reservation was made earlier for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

S. No.	Name of the Medical College & State in which located	Whether Government or Private	Percentage of reservation of seats in Medical College for		Percentage of relaxation in minimum marks for		Whether relaxation in the upper age limit is allowed to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe students for admission	Total No. of seats in the Medical College	Total No. of students including Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes studying in Medical College	No. of Scheduled Caste Students in the College	No. of Scheduled Tribe Students in the College	No. of students admitted as a result of			
												Reduction in Marks		Relaxation in Marks	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes						Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh)	Private	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	No.	150 for 1st year (Intg.) MBBS	1224 as on March, 73	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)	Private	9.3	2.6	5	5	Yes	150	1028	29	7	3	Nil	4	Nil
3.	Medical College, Jamshedpur (Bihar)	Private	Nil	Nil	5	5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Armed Forces Medical College Pune-1 (Maharashtra)	Government	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	No.	120 admitted annually	587	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Dr. V. M. Medical College, Sholapur (Maharashtra)	Private	Nil	Nil	5	5	No.	100 seats for 1st year MBBS Class	N.A.	2	Nil	Two Scheduled Caste students admitted by the Municipal Corporation in 1969 & 1970.			
6.	M.G. Institute of Medical Sciences, Sewagram, (Maharashtra)	Private aided by State and Central Government	As per Maharashtra Government Rules		Minimum marks for Sheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes 45		No.	60	239	15	4	14	4	Nil	Nil

7. L.T.M. College, Sion, Bombay-22 (Maharashtra)	Municipal Corporation.	Nil*	Nil*	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. H.K.E. Society's M.R. Medical College, Gulbarga (Karnataka)	Private	Nil	Nil	5	Nil	Nil	100	948	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Karnataka)	Private	N.A.	N.A.	5	5	No upper age limit	N.A.	1200	2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10. St. John's Medical College, Bangalore (Karnataka)	Private	Nil	Nil	5	5	Yes, as allowed to other candidates.	60	N.A.	1	3	The Scheduled Caste candidate was nominee of the Government of India for 1972.			3
11. J.N. Medical College, Belgaum (Karnataka)	Private	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	110	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12. Medical College, Devangera (Karnataka)	Private	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	165	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana (Punjab)	Private	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
14. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana (Punjab)	Private	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	50	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
15. Christian Medical College, Vellore (Tamil Nadu)	Private	Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17. Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh)		Nil	Nil	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

NOTE—N.A. : Not Available.

*3 seats i.e. 5% of total seats are kept reserved for Backward Communities irrespective of the caste from 1971-1972.

APPENDIX IX

(*Reference Para* 2.74)

Information received from the selected medical Colleges regarding arrangements made for imparting special coaching to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in Medical Colleges

S. No.	Name of Medical College	Reply Received
1.	Dr. Vaishampayan Memorial Medical College, Sholapur	Small batches of students are posted under a teacher to provide the students with individual attention and vigorous coaching.
2.	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	The Scheduled Caste candidates are not academically below par. There is no need for special coaching.
3.	G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur	No instructions in this regard received from the State Government. No request regarding this received from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. No special Coaching arrangements have, therefore, been made.
4.	Goa Medical College, Panaji.	Extra coaching is imparted to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in case they are found below average.
5.	Karnatak Medical College, Hubli	As soon as the staffing position improves, the coaching classes will be started for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.
6.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	No special coaching is given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for the present.
7.	Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh	Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students get the benefit of tutorial classes just as other students.
8	Government Medical College, Surat	Steps are being taken on the subject of special coaching to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students.
9.	Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur, Madhya Pradesh.	Regular coaching classes have been started from October, 72, for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.
10.	Government Medical College, Patiala	If needed, extra classes are held for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.
11.	Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada-3 (Andhra Pradesh)	Special attention is being paid to training of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the subject in which they require help from the teacher. However, most of them are found not to take advantage of the offer made to them.
12.	Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi	All Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who require extra attention are given necessary assistance during the college working days. In case of poor students a tutor from each Department has been put incharge.
13.	R.N.T. Medical College and Associated group of Hospital, Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Special Coaching to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students has been started in this college.
14.	T.D. Medical College, Alleppy	The practical and demonstration classes over and above the lecture classes are arranged for small batches of students and hence each student will get special attention of the teacher. There is no incident in this college of any unusual failure of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.
15.	Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh	This Institute does not have an under-graduate Medical College attached to it.
16.	Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai	Special revision classes in vacation are arranged for all the students with unsatisfactory performance in the College and University examinations without any segregation of group of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry. Regarding the arrangement of coaching classes in English, the Registrar of the Mithila University has been approached.

APPENDIX X

(*Reference Para* 2.76)

Statement showing the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Institutes of Technology during the year 1971-72.

S. No.	Name of the Institute	Course	Total No. of seats	No. of seats reserved for		Total No. of students admitted	No. of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe students admitted		Remarks
				Scheduled Castes.	Scheduled Tribes.		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	B.Tech. Degree Course	260	All the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates who have scored not less than 115/400 marks in the aggregate and have not failed in more than one subject by not more than 5% marks admitted to the Course.		260	2	Nil	
2.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	B.Tech.	250	Nil	Nil	243	1	—	
3.	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	B.Tech. M.S. Courses	260	15%	5%	276*	1	—	*This includes Foreign Nationals also who are admitted over and above the sanctioned intake.
4	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	Aero Engg. Chem.Engg. Civil Engg. Elect.Engg. Mech.Engg. Met.Engg.	15 47 45 47 46 45	20% seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.		13 46 44 49 48 49	— 1 — — — —	— — — — — —	2 Scheduled Castes and 1 Scheduled Tribe candidate who passed the Entrance Examination and 1 Scheduled Caste candidate who failed in one subject by not more than 5% of marks, were called for interview on the first day and were offered admission to whatever course they desired. However, only one candidate joined the Institute for Chem. Engg.
			245			249	1	—	
5.	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	Electronic & Electrical Communication Engineering. Mechanical Engineering. Electrical Engineering. Aeronautical Engineering. Chemical Engineering.	35 50 30 15 40	20% of admissions of the undergraduate Courses are kept reserved for Candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students—15% for Scheduled Caste & 5% for Scheduled Tribe, provided they possess requisite qualifications.		1 3	1 2 1 1 2	— 1 — — —	

APPENDIX XI

(*Reference para* 2.80)

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the State-wise number of trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees amongst them under the craftsman training scheme as on 31-10-1971

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Total No. of seats sanctioned	Total No. of trainees undergoing training	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
				Number of trainees included in column 4	percentage	Number of trainees included in column 4	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8732	8595	1236	14.38	69	0.802
2.	Assam	3472	2183	191	8.75	166	7.6
3.	Bihar	13360	10634	515	4 84	835	7.85
4.	Gujarat	5520	4247	352	8.29	184	4.33
5.	Haryana	7730	5379	721	13.4	2	0.04
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1646	1093	201	18 39	35	3.202
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1300	1138	36	3.16	3	0.27
8.	Kerala	7016	5012	554	11.05	1	0.02
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9936	7530	1063	14.18	868	11.52
10.	Maharashtra	17916	15805	1384	8.37	310	1.96
11.	Manipur	292	255	2	0.78	49	19.21
12.	Karnataka	6240	6040	986	16.32	97	1.606
13.	Orissa	3556	3016	440	14.58	332	11.007
14.	Punjab	11720	8971	1677	18.69	1	0.01
15.	Rajasthan	3050	2298	461	20.06	43	2.04
16.	Tamil Nadu	13300	12994	3264	25.12	11	0.08
17.	Tripura	504	109	12	11.01	18	16.51
18.	Uttar Pradesh	23092	17149	2088	12.16	8	0.04
19.	West Bengal	10012	4612	384	8.33	67	1.45
20.	Chandigarh	832	647	72	11.11	—	—
21.	Delhi	5444	3892	215	5.52	4	0.103
22.	Goa	132	127	3	2 36	—	—
23.	Pondicherry	152	144	11	7.64	—	—
	All India Total :	154956	121870	15868	13.02	3108	2.55

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the trade-wise (Engineering Trades), number of trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them as on 31-10-1971

S. No.	Trade	Total No. of seats introduced	Total No. of trainees undergoing training	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
				Number of trainees included in column 4	Percentage	Number of trainees included in column 4	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Building Constructor	616	210	37	17.62	11	5.23
2.	Draughtsman (Civil)	2764	1765	185	10.406	23	1.303
3.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	3884	2890	225	7.74	29	1.003
4.	Electrician	15708	14295	1177	8 22	288	2 01
5.	Electroplater	640	237	32	13.5	1	0.422
6.	Fitter	27332	21801	3486	15.909	629	2.88
7.	Instrument Mechanic	2224	1491	109	7.31	7	0 47
8.	Machinist (composite)	5034	4330	502	11 36	122	2.81
9.	Machinist (Grinder)	1852	1327	137	10.32	33	2.48
10.	Machinist (Miller)	894	670	88	13.13	7	1.19
11.	Machinist (Shaper, Slotter &/or Planner)	5928	4753	478	10.06	124	2.608
12.	Mechanic (Radio & Television)	2564	2063	156	7.56	17	0.82
13.	Pattern Maker	1948	524	95	18.13	7	1.33
14.	Surveyor	1596	754	83	11.01	14	1.85
15.	Turner	15823	13843	1663	12.01	366	2.64
16.	Watch & Clock Maker	224	134	26	19.40	3	2.23
17.	Wireman	10002	8410	1256	14.93	254	3.02
18.	Tool & Die Maker	460	349	17	4.85	1	0.28
19.	Electronics	288	251	10	3 98	..	Nil
20.	Blacksmith	3414	1167	310	26.56	118	10.11
21.	Carpenter	4760	1939	608	31.35	118	6.08
22.	Mechanic (Diesel)	2352	2034	250	12.29	78	3.83
23.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	8264	8128	968	11.91	309	3 80
24.	Mechanic (Tractor)	1968	1809	169	9.34	11	0.61
25.	Moulder	4616	2661	472	17.74	155	5.82
26.	Painter	752	421	82	19.48	3	0.71
27.	Plumber	1236	753	101	13.41	3	0.40
28.	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic	1424	1072	70	6.54	5	0.47
29.	Sheetmetal Worker	3628	1028	336	32.68	44	4.28
30.	Upholstry	..	..	..	Nil	..	Nil
31.	Welder (Gas & Electric)	10686	8726	1425	16.33	236	2.70
32.	Wireless Operator	128	78	11	14.10	..	Nil
	TOTAL ENGINEERING TRADE:	143014	110687	14564	13.16	3016	2.72

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the trade-wise (Non-Engineering Trades) number of trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them as on 31-10-1971

S. No.	Trades	Total No. of seats introduced	Total No. of trainees undergoing training	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
				Number of trainees included in col. 4	Percentage	Number of trainees included in col. 4	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing	96	63	35	55.55	..	Nil
2.	Hand weaving of fancy and furnishing fabrics with cotton wool etc.	288	80	23	28.75	2	2.50
3.	Hand weaving of woollen fabrics.	82	29	4	13.79	..	Nil
4.	Knitting with hand & Machine	304	150	38	25.33	2	1.33
5.	Hand weaving of Newar, Tape, Durries and Carpets.	32	16	12	75	..	Nil
6.	Manufacture of Household (Utensils)	..	..	..	Nil	..	Nil
7.	Manufacture of Sports Goods (Wood)	..	..	..	Nil	..	Nil
8.	Manufacture of Sports Goods (Misc)	..	..	..	Nil	..	Nil
9.	Manufacture of Footwear	80	28	25	89.28	..	Nil
10.	Manufacture of Suit-cases	64	30	8	26.66	..	Nil
11.	Manufacture of Sports Goods (Leather)	16	8	7	87.50	..	Nil
12.	Book Binding	210	114	35	30.70	2	1.75
13.	Hand Composition & Proof reading	528	328	47	14.33	7	2.13
14.	Printing Machine Operator	432	279	45	16.13	2	0.71
15.	Cutting and Tailoring	2730	2918	270	9.25	17	0.58
16.	Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables including Canning	32	13	3	23.07	..	Nil
17.	Embroidery and needle work	691	668	49	7.33	..	Nil
18.	Manufacture of Fancy Leather Goods	64	21	18	85.71	..	Nil
19.	Cane, Willow and Bamboo Work	48	24	1	4.16	1	4.16
20.	Stenography (English)	3587	3562	327	9.18	54	1.51
21.	Stenography (Hindi)	1778	1831	198	10.81	5	0.27
22.	Stenography (Punjabi)	880	1021	159	15.57	..	Nil
	Total Non-Engineering Trades :	11942	11183	1304	11.66	92	0 82
	Grand Total Engineering and Non-Engineering Trades :	154956	121870	15868	13.02	3198	2.62

APPENDIX XII

(Reference para 2.85)

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing the enrolment and facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Sainik Schools during 1971-72

S. No.	Name of the Sainik School	Total number of seats in the institution.	Total number of students admitted			Number of scholarships awarded to		
			Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sainik School, Korukonda District Visakhapatnam. (Andhra Pradesh) .	Not available	Nil	Nil	Not available.	Nil	Nil	Not available.
2.	Sainik School, Satara (Maharashtra)	82	1	Nil	81	1	Nil	81
3.	Sainik School, Amaravathinagar, District Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) .	Boarders : 498	4	Nil	74	4	Nil	69
		Day Scholars 21	Nil	Nil	6			
4.	Sainik School, Chitorgarh (Rajasthan)	418	2	Nil	85	2	Nil	411
5.	Sainik School, Goalpara, (Assam).	525	1	38*	22	1	37	18
				*This includes 1 day scholar.				
6.	Sainik School, (Jammu & Kashmir) Nagarata-on-Tawi, Jammu. . .	120	3	Nil	117	3	Nil	115
7.	Sainik School, Imphal, Manipur .	40	Nil	13	27	Nil	13	27
8.	Sainik School, Kunjpura, Karnal (Haryana).	525	1	Nil	80	1	Nil	78
9.	Sainik School, Kapurthala (Punjab)	539	Nil	Nil	539	Nil	Nil	Not available.
10.	Sainik School, Balachadi, Jamnagar, (Gujarat)	41	1	Nil	40	1	Nil	40
11.	Sainik School, Kozhakootam, (Kerala).	525	1	Nil	92	1	Nil	87
12.	Sainik School, Ghorakhal, Nainital, (Uttar Pradesh) . . .	1971 :						
		Class V-50	1	Nil	46	1	Nil	44
		Class VI-25	Nil	Nil	13	Nil	Nil	12
		1972 :						
		Class V-70	4	Nil	66	4	Nil	62
13.	Sainik School, Rewa, (Madhya Pradesh)	30	1	Nil	27	1	Nil	23
14.	Sainik School, Bhubaneswar-5. Orissa	Class V-90	2	7	41	2	7	39
15.	Sainik School, P. O. Tilaiya Dani, District Hazaribagh, Bihar. . .	Not available	Nil	Nil	Not available.	Nil	Nil	Not available.
16.	Sainik School, Purulia, District Purulia, West Bengal	Class-V and VI Not available	2	1	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing the enrolment and facilities provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Sainik School during 1972-73

S. No.	Name of the Sainik School	Total number of seats in the Institution	Total number of students admitted			Number of scholarships awarded to		
			Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sainik School, Kapurthala, (Punjab)	564	3	Nil	561	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
2.	Sainik School, Kazhakootam District Trivandrum (Kerala) . .	525	1	Nil	102	1	Nil	92
3.	Sainik School, Satara (Maharashtra).	88	2	Nil	86	2	Nil	76
4.	Sainik School, Kunjpura Karnal (Haryana)	550	Nil	Nil	77	Nil	Nil	76
5.	Sainik School, Balachadi, Jamnagar (Gujarat)	105	3	Nil	102	3	Nil	Nil
6.	Sainik School, Tilaiya Dani, (Bihar)	43	1	Nil	42	1	Nil	42
7.	Sainik School, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh)	60	Nil	Nil	59	Nil	Nil	59
8.	Sainik School, Bhubhaneswar, (Orissa)	Class V-74 Class VI-29	5	6	92	5	6	89
9.	Sainik School, Chitorgarh (Rajasthan)	485	Nil	Nil	126	Nil	Nil	123
10.	Sainik School, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagrota-on-Tawi, Jammu . .	60	Nil	Nil	60	Nil	Nil	60
11.	Sainik School, Ghorakhal, Nainital (Uttar Pradesh)	Class V-70	4	Nil	66	4	Nil	62
12.	Sainik School, Purulia, District Purulia (West Bengal) . . .	66	3	1	62	3	1	61
13.	Sainik School, Bijapur (Karnataka)	90	3	Nil	87	3	Nil	87
14.	Sainik School, Imphal (Manipur)	60	1	27	28	Nil	1	27
15.	Sainik School, Amaravathinagar, (Tamil Nadu)	Boarders: 498 Day scholars : 23	4	Nil	Boarders: 75 Day scholars: 8	4	Nil	70
16.	Sainik School, Goalpara, (Assam)	525	2	2	65	2	2	60
17.	Sainik Schook, Korukonda, (Andhra Pradesh)	120	1	Nil	106	1	Nil	106

APPENDIX XIII

(*Reference Para* 2.88)

Enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe childern in Central Schools in the Country during 1972-73

S. No.	Name of School	Total No. of seats in School, as on 1-8-72	Number of seats actually filled during 1972-73	No. of applications received from		Number of seats filled by	
				Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	K. V. Nangor Hill Vasco Dagama, Goa	343	116	3	..	3	..
2.	K. V. Lansdown, Uttar Pradesh	396	154	..	..	..	..
3.	K. V. Kota, Rajasthan	576	166	1	..	1	..
4.	K. V. Sector IV, Rama Krishnapuram, New Delhi	1335	336	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
5.	K. V. Sambalpur, Orissa	495	67	1	2	1	2
6.	K. V. Ambala Cantonment, Haryana.	962	325	3	..	3	..
7.	K. V. Imphal, Manipur	395	82	6	5	5	4
8.	K. V. Tagore Garden, New Delhi	133	N. A.	8	..	8	..
9.	K. V. Narangi	216	133	3	2	3	2
10.	K. V. Saugur, Madhya Pradesh	270	252	19	..	19	..
11.	K. V. A. S. C. Centre (S), Bangalore, Karnataka	230	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
12.	K. V. Kalpakkam	338	80	2	..	2	..
13.	K. V. Gipmer, Pondicherry	206	48	..	..	..	..
14.	K. V. Pachmarki, Madhya Pradesh	307	105	8	3	8	3
15.	K. V. Hebbal, Bangalore, Karnataka	1187	105	1	..	1	..
16.	K. V. Bikaner, Rajasthan	588	159	3	1	1	..
17.	K. V. Patna, Bihar	359	119	4	..	3	..
18.	K. V. Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	N. A.	184	2	..	2	..
19.	K. V. Kozhikode, Calicut, Kerala	473	96	2	1	2	1
20.	K. V. Hasimara	265	28	1	11	1	11
21.	K. V. Panajor, West Bengal	586	115	7	..	7	..
22.	K. V. Meerut Cantonment, Uttar Psadesh	638	199	10	..	6	..
23.	K. V. Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	943	165	3	2	3	2
24.	K. V. Panambur, Mangalore	371	125	4	1	4	1
25.	K. V. Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	440	402	1	2	1	2
26.	K. V. Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	880	105	4	..	2	..
27.	K. V. Bhandara, Maharashtra	336	85	2	..	1	..
28.	K. V. Ferozepur Cantonment, Punjab	819	275	5	2	5	2
29.	K. V. I. I. T. Powai, Bombay	1130	215	14	..	14	..
30.	K. V. Fatehgarh, Uttar Pradesh	554	173	4	2	4	2
31.	K. V. Baroda, Gujarat	734	190	2	.	2	..
32.	K. V. Visakhapatnam. Andhra Pradesh	1155	1065*		.	7	..
33.	K. V. Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.	180	N. A.	9	3	9	2
34.	K. V. Jhajjar, Haryana	335	74	1	..	1	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	K. V. Jodhpur, Rajasthan	995	223	5	..	5	..
36.	K. V. Bangalore, Karnataka	1080	336	13	..	13	..
37.	K. V. Nasik Road, Maharashtra	701	235	32	2	29	1
38.	K. V. Hindan, Uttar Pradesh	472	146	8	..	8	..
39.	K. V. Agra, Uttar Pradesh.	1040	184	17	1	17	1
40.	K. V. Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir	785	105	2	..	2	..
41.	K. V. Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu	455	149	10	2	10	2
42.	K. V. Pharangadhara	109	59	14	4	14	4
43.	K. V. Madurai, Tamil Nadu	465	106	1	2	1	2
44.	K. V. Delhi Cantonment, Delhi	2160	160	4	..	4	..
45.	K. V. Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	738	155	3	..	3	..
46.	K. V. Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh	367	125	..		..	..
47.	K. V. Ranikhet, Uttar Pradesh	529	142	5	..	5	..
48.	K. V. Kharagpur, West Bengal	225	35	3	..	3	..
49.	K. V. Khetrinagar, Tamil Nadu	903	213	9	..	9	..
50.	K. V. Tambaram	986	375	2	..	2	..
51.	K. V. Mathura Cantonment, Uttar Pradesh	715	N. A.	4	..	..	..
52.	K. V. Madras	935	250	7	..	7	..
53.	K. V. Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	879	217	2	1	..	1
54.	K. V. Berhampur, Orissa	525	354	..	..	..	..
55.	K. V. Agra, Uttar Pradesh	1242	374	12	..	12	..
56.	K. V. Andrews Gunj, New Delhi	1642	368	9	4	5	3
57.	K. V. Hathibarkala Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh	877	241	9	..	9	..
58.	K. V. Nasirabad, Rajasthan	245	134	..	2	..	2
59.	K. V. Colaba, Bombay	2254	414	5	..	5	..
60.	K. V. Amla, Madhya Pradesh	647	178	10	6	4	2
61.	K. V. Ambala Cantonment, Haryana	900	107	2	..	2	..
62.	K. V. Dehra Dun, Uttar Pradesh	1117	183	3	1	3	1
63.	K. V. Fort William, Calcutta, West Bengal	603	160	12	7	12	7
64.	K. V. Bangalore, Karnataka	754	249	N.A.	N. A.	33	1
65.	K. V. Jodhpur, Rajasthan	500	180	1	..	1	..
66.	K. V. Balasore Orissa	245	63	1	..	1	..
67.	K. V. Gauhati, Assam	463	122	10	2	10	2
68.	K. V. Rama Krishnapuram, New Delhi	849	170	24	..	12	..
69.	K. V. Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	960	821*	4	1	4	1
70.	K. V. Kirkee, Maharashtra	997	235	68	26	36	11
71.	K. V. I. I. T. Madras, Tamil Nadu	352	352*	10	..	7	..
72.	K. V. Madras	856	152	24	1	5	..
73.	K. V. Secundarabad, Andhra Pradesh	1614	129	10	2	10	2
74.	K. V. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	120	N. A.	10	1	10	1
75.	K. V. Golconda, Hyderabad	201	193	27	2	24*	4
76.	K. V. Ranchi, Bihar	630	615*	16	18	16	18
77.	K. V. Trivandrum, Kerala	621	165	3	..	3	..
78.	K. V. Chakeri, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	1487	283	5	..	5	..

Total number of students.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
79.	K. V. Roorkee, Uttar Pradesh	914	183	15	..	13	..
80.	K. V. M. P. A. Kharakvasala Poona, Maharashtra	1089	224	16	3	16	3
81.	K. V. Udaipur, Rajasthan	402	182	4	..	4	..
82.	K. V. Southern Command, Pune, Maharashtra	865	203	15	..	15	..
83.	K. V. Minam Bakkam Madras, Tamil Nadu	265	123	5	..	5	..
84.	K. V. Air Force Station, Halwara, Punjab	621	181	36	..	36	..
85.	K. V. Sector 47, Chandigarh	1340	576	9	..	9	..
86.	K. V. Puri, Orissa	310	60	3	..	3	..
87.	K. V. Nagpur, Maharashtra	1160	359	2	..	2	
88.	K. V. New Misamari, Assam	94	24	1	2	1	2
89.	K. V. Shillong, Assam	357	77	3	1	3	1
90.	K. V. Barnala, Punjab	110	203	..	..	..	..
91.	K. V. Binnaguni, West Bengal	N.A.	N. A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
92.	K. V. Alwar, Rajasthan	433	95	1	2	1	2
93.	K. V. Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	775	185	5	..	5	..
94.	K. V. Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	250	160	15	..	12	..
95.	K. V. Udhampur, Jammu & Kashmir	643	226	5	..	5	..
96.	K. V. Ernakulam, Kerala	962	231	6	..	6	..
97.	K. V. I. N. A. New Delhi	427	182	25	1	12	1
98.	K. V. Barauni, Bihar	190	171	1	1	1	1
99.	K. V. M. M. C. Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	415	415*	3	..	3	..
100.	K. V. Jorhat, Assam	475	224	6	..	6	..
101.	K. V. Tezpur, Assam	164	90	6	..	6	..
102.	K. V. Bokaro, Bihar	N. A.	N. A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
103.	K. V. Pithoragarh, Uttar Pradesh	129	88	2	..	2	..
	TOTAL	66225	19585	740	132	653	110

*Total number of Students

APPENDIX XIV

(Reference para 3.23)

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing the appointments made to Class I posts on the basis of deputation during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Deputation to other Ministries			Deputation within the Ministries/ Departments		
		Total No. of postings	S. Cs. posted	S. Ts. posted	Total No. of postings	S. Cs. posted	S. Ts. posted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi	..	..	..	8	..	..
2.	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals	..	..	..	6	..	..
3.	Department of Rehabilitation	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	..	..	..	1	..	..
5.	Central Vigilance Commission	..	..	..	3	..	
6.	Enforcement Directorate (Department of Personnel)	..	..	..	6	..	..
7.	Ministry of External Affairs	1	..	..	5	..	..
8.	Ministry of Industrial Development (Secretariat)	1	..	..	4	..	..
9.	Institute of Secretariat Training & Management (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms)	..	..	..	3	..	..
10.	Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (Administrative Reforms Wing)	..	..	..	5	..	..
11.	Directorate General of Technical Development	2	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Ministry of Communications (Main)	2	..	..	1	..	..
13.	National Sample Survey Organisation, Calcutta (Department of Statistics)	..	..	..	3	..	..
14.	Ministry of Shipping & Transport, Tutticorin Harbour Project	..	..	..	2	..	..
15.	Mangalora Harbour Project	..	..	..	2	..	
16.	Directorate General of Border Roads Development Board (Headquarter)	3	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Cochin Shipyard Limited	..	..	..	8	..	..
18.	Department of Education (Secretariat proper)	1	..	..	3	..	..
19.	National Sample Survey, Zonal/Regional Centres	..	..	..	4	2	..
20.	Department of Food	..	..	..	8	1	..
21.	Department of Agriculture.	..	..	..	12	..	..
22.	Ministry of Works & Housing	..	..	..	1	..	..
23.	Central Public Works Department	33	1	..	2	..	
24.	Department of Family Planning	..	..	..	7	1	..
	Total	43	1	..	94	4	..

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the appointments made to class II posts on the basis of deputation during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972.

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Deputation to other Ministries			Deputation within the Ministries/ Departments		
		Total No. of postings	S. Cs. posted	S. Ts. posted	Total No. of postings	S. Cs. posted	S. Ts. posted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi	..	..	..	3	..	..
2.	Prime Minister's Secretariat	2	..	..	1	..	..
3.	Department of Rehabilitation	3	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms	..	..	..	6	..	..
5.	Central Vigilance Commision	..	..	..	1	..	..
6.	Enforcement Directorate (Department of Personnel)	2	..	..	2	..	..
7.	Ministry of External Affairs	2	..	..	10	..	..
8.	Ministry of Industrial Development (Secretariat)	7	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Administrative Reforms Wing)	..	..	..	7	..	..
10.	Joint Controller of Patents & Designs, Calcutta	1	..	..	..	..	..
10A.	Directorate General of Technical Development	..	..	..	1	..	..
11.	Ministry of Communications (Main)	..	..	..	1	1	
12.	Ministry of Shipping & Transport (Inland Water Transport Directorate)	..	..	..	2	..	..
13.	Hindustan Shipyard	..	..	..	1	..	..
14.	*Cochin Shipyard Limited*	..	..	..	1	..	..
15.	Transport Wing	3	..	..	4	..	..
16.	Office of the Chief Administrator, Tuticorin Harbour Project	..	..	..	4	..	..
17.	Directorate of Shipping, Bombay	1	..	..	1	..	..
18.	Border Roads Development Board	..	..	..	6	..	..
19.	Directorate General of Border Roads Development Board (Headquarter)	2	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Department of Education (Secretariat)	6	..	..	1	..	..
21.	*Department of Food*	1	..	..	3	..	..
22.	Department of Agriculture	2	..	..	14	..	..
23.	Ministry of Works & Housing	5	..	..	4	1	..
24.	Central Public Works Department	61	6	..	2	..	..
25.	Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industrial Development	1	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Department of Family Planning	..	..	..	4	1	..
	Total	99	6	..	79	3	..

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing the appointments made to Class III posts on the basis of deputation during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972.

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Deputation to other Ministries			Deputation within the Ministries/ Departments		
		Total No. of postings	SCs. posted	S. Ts. posted	Total No. of postings	S. Cs. posted	S. Ts. posted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi	..	..	..	29	..	..
2.	Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, (Deptt. of Personnel).	1	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals	1	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Prime Minister's Secretriat	1	..	..	2	..	..
5.	Department of Rehabilitation	3	..	..	..	..	.
6.	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	..	..	..	1	..	..
7.	Central Vigilance Commission	..	..	..	3	..	..
8.	Enforcement Directorate (Department of Personnel).	..	..	..	10	..	..
9.	Ministry of External Affairs	1	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Election Commission of India	..	..	..	3	..	..
11.	Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (Administrative Reforms Wing).	..	..	..	3	..	..
11A.	Directorate General of Technical Development	2	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Ministry of Communications (Main)	1	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Department of Family Planning	7	1	..	4	..	1
14.	Minstry of Shipping and Transport (Cochin Shipyard Ltd).	..	.	.	2	..	..
15	(Transport Wing)	1	..	..	..	..	..
16.	(Tuticorin Harbour Project)	..	..	..	1	..	..
17.	(Directorate of Shipping)	3	..	..	4	..	..
18.	(Border Roads Development Board)	..	..	..	2	..	..
19.	(Directorate General, Border Roads)	10	1	..	..	..	..
20.	Department of Education (Secretariat Proper)	6	..	..	3	..	..
21.	(NSS Zonal/Regional Centres)	..	..	..	4	..	..
22.	Department of Food	2	..	..	1	..	..
23.	Department of Agriculture.	2	1	..	13	5	..
24.	Union Public Service Commission	..	..	..	2	..	..
25.	Ministry of Works and Housing	5	..	..	5	..	..
26.	Central Public Works Department	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	49	3	..	92	5	1

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing the appointments made to Class IV posts on the basis of deputation during the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1972.

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Deputation to other Ministries			Deputation within the Ministries/ Departments		
		Total No. of postings	S. Cs. posted	S. Ts. posted	Total No. of postings	S. Cs. posted	S. Ts. posted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi	..	..	..	4	..	..
2.	Prime Minister's Secretariat,	1	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Central Vigilance Commission.	1	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Enforcement Directorate (Department of Personnel).	..	..	..	3	..	..
5.	Department of Food.	1	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Ministry of Communications (Main).	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	3	..	..	8	..	..

APPENDIX XV

(Reference paras **3.65** *and* **3.132)**

Copy of Office Memorandum No. 1/3/72-Estt(SCT) dated 12-3-73 issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment on a local or regional basis—revision of percentages—Model roster to give effect to revised percentages of reservations.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's O. M. No. 1/11/69-Estt. (SCT) dated 28th September, 1970 in which the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes effective from the date of issue of that Office Memorandum were prescribed for recruitment on a local or regional basis taking into account the proportion of population of Scheduled Catses and Scheduled Tribes to the total population in each of the various States/Union Territories according to the 1961 Census. These percentages have now been revised taking into account the proportion of population of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes in the various States/Union Territories as revealed by the 1971 Census. The revised percentages of reservation are indicated in columns 3 and 5 of the Annexure to this Office Memorandum. It would be seen that there are changes in the percentages of reservation in respect of some States/Union Territories only.

2. Pursuant to the revision of percentages of reservation mentioned in para 1 above, the 100 point rosters prescribed in this Departments' office Memorandum of 28th September, 1970 have also been revised. The revised rosters are shown in the Annexure to this Office Memorandum.

3. The revised rosters will come into effect from the 1st April, 1973. Vacancies filled on or after that date should be shown in the rosters now prescribed in the Annexure to this Office Memorandum. The old roster shall be deemed to have been closed from 31st March 1973 and the new roster will operate from the point next to the point at which recruitment stopped in the previous roster. The reservatons which had to be carried forward in the previous roster shall now be carried over to the new roster.

ANNEXURE TO APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the points to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a 100 point roster where recruitment is made on a local or regional basis

S. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	SCHEDULED CASTES		SCHEDULED TRIBES	
		Percentage of reservation.	Actual points to be reserved in a 100 point roster.	Percentage of reservation.	Actual points to be reserved in a 100 point roster.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	1,9,17,26,33,40,48,56,63,71,78,85, 93.	5	4,24,45,66,87.
2.	Assam	6	4,19,38,54,73,89.	13	1,9,17,25,33,41,49,57,65,71,79, 87,94.
3.	Bihar	14	1,8,15,22,29,36,43,50,57,64,71, 78,85,92.	9	4,17,26,38,48,59,69,81,94.
4.	Gujarat	7	4,18,32,46,60,74,88.	14	1,8,15,22,29,36,43,50,57,64,71, 78,85,92.
5.	Haryana	19	1,6,11,16,21,26,31,36,41,46, 51,56,61,66,71,76,81,86,91	5	4,24,44,64,84.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	22	1,6,10,14,18,22,27,31,35,40,45, 49,53,57,61,65,70,75,79,83,86, 92.	5	4,24,43,63,85.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	1,14,27,40,53,66,79,92	5	4,24,44,64,84.
8.	Kerala	9	1,12,23,34,45,56,67,78,89.	5	4,25,43,64,84.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13	4,13,18,24,33,38,48,53,59,68,74, 83,88.	20	1,6,11,16,21,26,31,36,41,46,51, 56,61,66,71,76,81,86,91,96.
10.	Maharashtra	6	1,18,35,52,69,86,	6	4,21,38,55,72,89.
11.	Manipur	2	4,54.	31	1,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30,33,36, 39,42,45,48,52,56,59,62,65,68,71, 74,77,80,83,86,89,92,95.
12.	Meghalaya	1	4.	44	1,6 9,11,13,15,18,20,22,24,27,29, 31,33,36,38,40,42,45,47,49,51,53, 56,59,61,63,65,68,70,72,74,76,78, 80,82,84,86.88,90,92,94,96,98.
13.	Karnataka	13	1,9,17,25,33,41,49,57,65,73.81, 89 97.	5	4,22,44,63,84.
14.	Nagaland	—	—	45	1,4,7,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26, 28,30,32,34,36,38,40,42,44,46,48, 50,53,56,59,62,64,66,68,70,72,74, 76,78,80,82,84,86,88,90,93,96,99.
15.	Orissa	15	4,11,19,23,31,35,43,51,59,63,71, 75,83,87,95.	23	1,6,9,13,17,21,25,29,33,37,41,45, 49,53,57,61,65,69,7[illegible],77,81,85, 90.
16.	Punjab	25	1,6,9,13,17,21,25,29,33,37,41,45, 49,53,57,61,65,69,73,77,81,85,89, 93,97.	5	4,23,43,63,83.
17.	Rajasthan	16	1,7,13,19,26,32,38,43,50,56,62, 67,74,81,88,95.	12	4,11,21,28,35,45,52,59,69,76,83, 93,
18.	Tamil Nadu	18	1,6,11,16,21,26,31,36,41,46,51, 56,61,66,71,76,81,86.	5	4,24,44,64,84.
19.	Tripura	13	4,11,18,25,33,40,47,54,61,68,75, 82,89	29	1,6,9,13,16,20,23,27,30,35,,38, 42,45,49,52,56,59,63,66,70,73,77, 80,84,87,91,93,96,98.

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Uttar Pradesh	21	1,6,11,16,21,26,31,36,41,46,51, 56,66,71,76,81,86,91,99.	5	4,24,44,64,84.
21.	West Bengal	20	1,6,11,16,21,26,31,36,41,46,51,56, 61,66,71,76,81,86,91,96.	6	4,23,38,54,73,89.
UNION TERRITORIES					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	16	1,7,13,20,26,32,38,44,50,57,63,69 75,81,87,93.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	45	1,4,7,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26, 28,30,32,34,36,38,40,42,44,46,48, 50,53,56,59,62,64,66,68,70,72,74, 76,78,80,82,84,86,88,90,93,96,99.
3.	Chandigarh	12	1,10,19,28,37,46,55,65,73,82,91, 96.	5	4,24,44,63,84.
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	4,54.	43	1,7,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26, 28,30,32,34,36,38,40,42,44,46, 48,51.57,60,62,64,66,68,70,72,74, 76,78,80,82,84,86,88,90,92,95,98,
5.	Delhi	Rosters prescribed for recruitment on All India basis to be followed.			
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	2	4,54.	5	1,21,41,61,81.
7.	Lakshadweep	—	—	45	1,4,7,10,12,14,16,18,20,22,24,26, 28,30,32,34,36,38,40,42,44,46,48, 50,53,56.59,62,64,66,68,70,72,74, 76,78,80,82,84,86,88,90,93,96,99.
8.	Pondicherry	16	1,7,13,20,26,32,38,45,50,56,62,68 74,80,86,92.	5	4,24,43,64,84.

Note : (1) If there are only two vacancies to be filled in any recruitment year, not more than one may be treated as reserved and if there be only one vacancy, it should be treated as unreserved. If on this account, a reserved point is treated as unreserved, the reservation may be carried forward to the subsequent three recruitment years; if necessary.

(2) Even though in a particular State/Union Territory, the population percentage of Scheduled Tribes is less than 5% a minimum reservation of 5% has been provided for that community.

APPENDIX XVI

(Reference para 3.68)

Statement showing progressive representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in All India Services and other Central Services since 1-1-1968.

S. No.	As on	Total (including Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes)	Scheduled Castes	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	**I.C.S./I.A.S.**					
	1-1-1968	2459	153	6.22	61	2.48
	1-1-1969	2626	166	6.29	65	2.47
	1-1-1970	2687	178	5.70	72	2.73
	1-1-1971	2754	188	6.82	80	2.90
	1-1-1972	2765	196	7.08	86	3.11
	1-1-1973	2243*	176@	7.84	89@	3.97
2.	**I.P.S./I.P.**					
	1-1-1968	1432	92	6.42	28	1.95
	1-1-1969	1493	89	6.00	25	1.67
	1-1-1970	1550	94	5.29	25	1.61
	1-1-1971	1584	101	6.35	27	1.70
	1-1-1972	1544	94	6.09	27	1.75
	1-1-1973	934£	68£	7.28	12£	1.28
3.	**I.F.S.(A)**					
	1-1-1968	309	18	5.82	7	2.27
	1-1-1969	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1-1-1970	334	20	6.00	9	2.70
	1-1-1971	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1-1-1972	352	22	6.23	12	3.41
	1-1-1973	385	25	6.50	13	3.45
4.	**I.F.S.(B)**					
	1-1-1968	2398	84	3.50	14	0.59
	1-1-1969	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1-1-1970	2286	101	4.42	9	0.40
	1-1-1971	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	1-1-1972	2271	110	4.84	11	0.48
	1-1-1973	2472	142	5.74	15	0.61
5.	**Indian Statistical Service:**					
	(*i*) *Grade I*					
	1-1-1968	16	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1969	17	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1970	16	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1971	13	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1972	14	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1973	13	..	..	..	..
	(*ii*) *Grade II*					
	1-1-1968	14	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1969	15	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1970	14	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1971	16	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1972	18	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1973	18	..	..	..	..

* Excluding Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

@ Excluding Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

£ Excluding Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(iii) Grade III					
	1-1-1968	81	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1969	99	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1970	96	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1971	91	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1972	92	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1973	90	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Grade IV					
	1-1-1968	44	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1969	61	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1970	77	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1971	99	1	1.01	..	..
	1-1-1972	102	1	0.98	..	..
	1-1-1973	261	..	..	..	..
6.	**Indian Economic Service :**					
	(i) Grade I					
	1-1-1968	29	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1969	35	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1970	35	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1971	36	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1972	34	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1973	21	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Grade II					
	1-1-1968	29	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1969	32	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1970	41	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1971	43	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1972	43	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1973	30	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Grade III					
	1-1-1968	124	2	1.61	.	..
	1-1-1969	131	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1970	123	3	2.44	..	..
	1-1-1971	118	3	2.54	..	..
	1-1-1972	112	3	2.63	..	..
	1-1-1973	119	2	1.608	..	..
	(iv) Grade IV					
	1-1-1968	83	1	1.20	..	..
	1-1-1969	106	3	2.83	.	..
	1-1-1970	153	9	5.808	2	1.31
	1-1-1971	202	13	6.47	5	2.45
	1-1-1972	220	13	5.91	6	2.72
	1-1-1973	369	15	4.06	2	0.504
7.	**Indian Audit & Accounts Service :**					
	1-1-1968	558	20	3.58	5	0.809
	1-1-1969	570	22	3.85	6	1.05
	1-1-1970	573	23	4.01	7	1.22
	1-1-1971	579	26	4.49	8	1.38
	1-1-1972	582	29	4.98	8	1.37
	1-1-1973	583	32	5.48	9	1.53
8.	**Central Information Services :**					
	1-1-1968	277	7	2.53	2	0.702
	1-1-1969	291	12	4.102	3	1.03
	1-1-1970	291	11	3.96	3	1.03
	1-1-1971	314	10	3.17	2	0.603
	1-1-1972	314	9	2 97	2	0 603
	1-1-1973	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	**Indian Defence Accounts Service :**					
	1-1-1968	187	7	3.674	2	1.07
	1-1-1969	186	8	4.30	2	1.075
	1-1-1970	187	8	4.27	2	1.07
	1-1-1971	181	8	4.42	2	1.10
	1-1-1972	183	8	4.37	3	1.64
	1-1-1973	184	11	5.98	3	1.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	**Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service :**					
	(Assistant Civil Staff Class II Officers Service)					
	1-1-1968	632	3	0.407	..	..
	1-1-1969	628	4	0.603	..	..
	1-1-1970	656	4	0.61	..	..
	1-1-1971	658	5	0.706	..	..
	1-1-1972	664	5	0.702	..	
	1-1-1973	657	6	0.901	1	0.105
11.	**Appraisers Serivce, Preventive & Accounts Service :**					
	(Including Class II posts in Customs Department)					
	1-1-1968	386	27	6.98	3	0.606
	1-1-1969	513	34	6.63	4	0.707
	1-1-1970	552	41	7.403	5	0.91
	1-1-1971	497	47	9.45	5	1.00
	1-1-1972	495	52	10.50	8	1.81
	1-1-1973	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12.	**Assistant Drilling Engineers (Department of Mines)**					
	1-1-1968	31	1	3.25	..	..
	1-1-1969	44	1	2.205	..	..
	1-1-1970	44	1	2.205	..	..
	1-1-1971	54	1	1.805	..	..
	1-1-1972	83	1	1.20	..	..
	1-1-1973	81	2	2.47	..	..
13.	**Mechanical Engineers (Junior) (Department of Mines)**					
	1-1-1968	11	1	9.09	.	..
	1-1-1969	11	1	9.09	..	..
	1-1-1970	21	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1971	25	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1972	25	..	..	..	..
	1-1-1973	25	..	..	..	..
14.	**Military Engineer Service Class I (Buildings & Roads Cadre)**					
	1-1-1969	364	4	1.10	..	..
	1-1-1970	378	8	2.11	..	..
	1-1-1971	399	10	2.51	..	..
	1-1-1972	408	11	2.70	..	..
	1-1-1973	428	11	2.57	..	..
15.	**Military Engineer Service Class I (Electrical & Mechanical Cadre)**					
	1-1-1969	175	4	2.28	..	..
	1-1-1970	182	6	3.30	..	..
	1-1-1971	195	7	3.60	..	..
	1-1-1972	198	9	4.54	..	..
	1-1-1973	204	9	4.41	..	..
16.	**Central Water Engineering Service Class I (Ministry of Irrigation & Power)**					
	1-1-1968	226	8	3.54	..	..
	1-1-1969	245	9	3.67	..	..
	1-1-1970	262	10	3.81	..	..
	1-1-1971	292	12	4 11	..	..
	1-1-1972	308	12	3.88	..	..
	1-1-1973	307	11	3.55	..	..
17.	**Central Power Engineering Service Class I (Ministry of Irrigation & Power)**					
	1-1-1968	172	4	2.32	..	..
	1-1-1969	166	5	3.01	..	..
	1-1-1970	179	5	2 80	..	..
	1-1-1971	183	6	3.28	..	..
	1-1-1972	191	7	3.66	..	..
	1-1-1973	211	7	3.32	..	..

APPENDIX XVII

(*Reference para* 3.77)

Statement showing the staff strength as on 1st April, 1972 on the various Railways

Railway	Class I			Class II			Class III			Class IV		
	Total No.of employees	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Total No.of employees	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Total No.of employees	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Total No.of employees	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes
Central	386	10	1	555	27	..	72268	7,882	1097	107489	27001	3960
Eastern	327	17	1	658	21	3	83775	7,400	489	111242	20854	2817
Northern . . .	399	13	1	610	22	1	77896	6,781	27	119263	30869	459
North Eastern . .	197	14	..	305	7	..	37160	2,720	77	55419	9099	125
North East Frontier. .	144	8	7	323	5	3	32055	1,947	582	50182	9964	2361
Southern . . .	374	9	..	394	12	3	62461	5,716	176	67591	15923	348
South Central . . .	245	9	..	354	20	7	41325	4,759	358	56833	15562	1200
South Eastern . .	326	20	4	702	22	4	73980	4,514	1528	103141	21139	9761
Western	413	13	3	580	24	..	75389	6,195	1765	106609	19261	9637
TOTAL	2811	113	17	4481	160	21	556309	47,914	6099	777769	169672	30748

APPENDIX XVIII

(*Reference para* 3.96)

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who underwent training in the Pre-examination Training Centre and who were finally selected for appointment to various All India Services in the 1971 and 1972 examinations.

Name of the Centre	Year of examination.	No. of Candidates trained			Number actullay appeared			Number of candidates finally selected						Total number of SC/ST selected.
								Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			
		S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total	IAS/ IFS	IPS Allied	Total	IAS/ IFS	IPS/ Allied	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. All India Services Pre-examination Training Centre, Allahabad . .	*1971	61	11	72	47	9	56	..	5	5	2	2	4	9
	£1972	67	21	88	61	19	80	..	1	1	2	4	6	7
2. Zonal IAS etc. (Pre-examination) Coaching Centre, Patiala . .	1971	15	3	18	10	2	12	1	..	1	..	1	1	2
	@1972	22	9	31	21	5	26	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
3. All India Services Pre-examination Training Centre, Madras . .	1971	17	8	25	17	8	25	..	...	..	3	1	4	4
	1972	22	4	26	17	4	21	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
TOTAL		204	56	260	173	47	220	1	8	9	7	8	15	24

*21 Ex-trainees also finally selected in 1971 (SC-3–IAS, 6-IPS, 8–Allied and ST-2–IAS, 1–IPS, 1–Allied).

£14 Ex-trainees also finally selected in 1972 (SC—1–IAS, 6–IPS, 4–Allied and ST–1–IAS, 2–IPS)

@Two Ex-trainees, one each belonging to SC/ST, were also selected during this year for Allied and IPS respectively.

APPENDIX XIX

(Reference para 3.98)

Statement showing the names of the Undertakings to whom the directive has already been issued.

I. *Department of Atomic Energy.*

1. Electronics Corporation of India.
2. Uranium Corporation of India.

II. *Ministry of Communications.*

3. India Telephone Industries.

III. *Ministry of Defence.*

4. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.
5. Bharat Electronics Limited.
6. Bharat Earth Movers Limited.
7. Mazagon Dock Limited.
8. Garden Reach Workshops Limited
9. Goa Shipyard Limited.
10. Paraga Tools Limited.
11. Bharat Dynamics Limited.

IV. *Ministry of Food & Agriculture.*

12. Central Fisheries Corporation.
13. State Farms Corporation of India Limited.
14. National Seeds Corporation.
15. Central Warehousing Corporation.
16. Food Corporation of India.
17. Modern Bakeries (I) Limited.
18. Indian Dairy Corporation.

V. *Ministry of Foreign Trade.*

19. State Trading Corporation of India Limited.
20. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation.
21. Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation.
22. National Textile Corporaton Limited.
23. Jute Corporation of India.

VI. *Ministry of Industrial Development.*

24. Cement Corporation of India.
25. National Instruments Limited.
26. National Industrial Development Corporation.
27. National Small Industries Corporation.
28. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.
29. Machine Tools Corporation of India.
30. Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co. Limited.
31. National Newsprint & Paper Mills Limited.
32. Hindustan Machine Tools Limited.
33. Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Limited.

34. Heavy Electricals (I) Limited.
35. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited.
36. Hindustan Paper Corporation.
37. Instrumentation Limited.
38. Hindustan Salts Limited.
39. Hindustan Cables Limited.
40. Indian Consortium for Power Projects Limited.
41. Sambhar Salts Limited.

VII. *Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.*

42. Film Finance Corporation.

VIII. *Ministry of Irrigation & Power.*

44. Rural Electrification Corporation.
44. Water & Power Consultancy Services (I) Limited.
45. National Projects Construction Corporation.

IX. *Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals.*

46. Hindustan Insecticides Limited.
47. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.
48. Indian Oil Corporation.
49. Fertilizer Corporation of India.
50. Fertilizer & Chemicals Travancore Limited.
51. Indian Petro Chemicals Corporation Limited.
52. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited.
53. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited.
54. Engineers India Limited.

X. *Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation.*

55. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

XI. *Ministry of Shipping & Transport.*

56. Central Road Transport Corporation.
57. Hindustan Shipyard Limited.
58. Mogul Line Limited.
59. Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.
60. Shipping Corporation of India.
61. Cochin Shipyard Limited.

XII. *Ministry of Steel & Mines (Department of Mines).*

62. National Mineral Development Corporation.
63. Hindustan Copper Limited.
64. Pyrities, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited.
65. National Coal Development Corporation.
66. Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
67. Bharat Aluminium Co. Limited.
68. Hindustan Zinc Limited.

Ministry of Steel & Mines (Department of Steel).

69. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation.
70. Heavy Engineering Corporation.
71. Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Limited.
72. Triveni Structurals Limited.
73. Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited.
74. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited.
75. Bokaro Steel Limited.
76. Hindustan Steel Limited.
77. Engineering Projects (I) Limited.
78. Salem Steel Limited.

XIII. *Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation.*

79. Indian Tourism Development Corporation.
80. International Airport Authority of India.

XIV. *Ministry of Works & Housing.*

81. Hindustan Housing Factory Limited.
82. National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited.
83. Housing & Urban Development Corporation.

APPENDIX XX

(*Reference para* 3.103)

Statement showing the number of employees in the public sector undertakings under various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them as on 1st January, 1972

S.No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertaking and the Ministry/ Department concerned	Class I			ClassII			Class III			Class IV		
		Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Ministry of Agriculture												
1.	Central Fisheries Corporation	2	..	..	14	1	..	104	7	..	34	3	..
2.	National Seeds Corporation.	47	..	..	158	9	..	677	55	3	167	44	3
3.	State Farms Corporation of India	50	4	1	22	1	..	675	91	21	212	26	7
4.	Indian Dairy Corporation of India	21	2	..	..	..	..	29	2	..	12	5	..
5.	Central Warehousing Corporation	53	3	..	174	9	2	1538	153	4	1250	244	18
6.	Modern Bakeries (I) Limited	40	..	..	50	3	..	469	24	5	481	107	5
7.	Food Corporation of India	395	9	1	1107	53	..	15033	1222	70	9523	1595	133
	TOTAL	618	18	2	1525	76	2	18525	1554	103	11679	2024	166
	Department of Atomic Energy												
8.	Electronic Corporation	336	2	—	76	1	—	1589	78	1	181	26	—
9.	Indian Rare Earths Limited	60	..	..	53	..	..	1734	100	4	..	..	..
10.	Uranium Corporation of India Limited	61	2	..	92	1	..	713	18	38	852	31	275
	TOTAL	457	4	..	221	2	..	4036	196	43	1033	57	275
	Ministry of Communications												
11.	Hindustan Teleprinters Limited	35	..	..	32	..	..	1216	184	3	..	..	..
12.	Indian Telephone Industries	138	2	..	564	12	1	12297	1577	16	1227	471	9
	TOTAL	173	2	..	596	12	1	13513	1761	19	1227	471	9
	Ministry of Finance												
13.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	3641	3	1	7900	17	..	33513	555	38	7209	1023	88

Ministry of Defence :												
14. Bharat Earth Movers Limited	229	5	..	271	9	..	7500	1212	20	..	..	..
15. Bhart Electronics Limited	584	6	1	396	12	1	11134	1433	14	..	..	..
16. Goa Shipyard Limited.	6	..	..	10	..	..	667	7	1	..	..	..
17. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	1753	11	..	1940	15	..	33137	3076	171	—	—	..
18. Mazagon Dock Limited	344	3	..	45	..	..	4753	191	17	3004	199	33
19. Praga Tools Limited	36	5	..	86	2	..	1590	251	17	95	33	1
20. Bharat Dynamics Limited	37	..	..	10	2	..	168	46	7	..	..	..
21. Garden Reach Workshop Limited	228	1	..	189	2	..	5910	555	3	..	..	..
TOTAL	3237	29	1	2947	42	1	64859	6771	250	3101	232	34
Ministry of Education & Social Welfare :												
22. National Research Development Corporation	4	..	..	6	..	..	21	1	1	6	1	..
Ministry of Foreign Trade												
23. State Trading Corporation of India 24. Cashew Corporation of India 25. Projects Equipments	292	..	..	858	8	..	720	73	..	..	..	..
26. Cotton Corporation of India.	15	..	..	8	..	..	94	18	..	12	3	1
27. Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation Limited	3	..	..	11	..	..	157	21	..	..	..	..
28. Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation	29	..	..	20	..	..	172	8	..	51	6	..
29. Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation	11	1	..	4	..	..	21	..	..	8	..	..
30. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation	108	..	..	99	..	..	1730	26	6	538	64	9
31. Jute Corporation of India.	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	..	..
32. National Textile Corporation	13	..	..	5	..	..	44	2	..	10	2	..
TOTAL	473	1	..	1005	8	..	2948	148	6	620	75	10
Ministry of Health & Family Planning :												
33. Hindustan Latex Limited	11	..	..	7	..	..	310	18	..	154	43	..
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting :												
34. Film Finance Corporation Limited	2	..	..	2	..	..	7	1	1	5	1	..
Ministry of Industrial Development :												
35. Cement Corporation of India Limited	57	..	..	15	1	..	466	25	1	566	67	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
36.	Heavy Electricals (I) Limited . . .	922	9	1	915	3	2	9755	450	158	4344	776	42
37.	Hindustan Cables Limited . . .	75	..	..	3	..	..	1312	78	24	1238	301	1.30
38.	Hindustan Machine Tools Limited . .	613	11	2	1258	22	1	11857	979	57	304	56	25
39.	Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co. Limited . . .	80	..	..	85	1	..	1728	318	7	..	..	..
40.	Hindustan Salts Limited	5	..	..	8	..	..	93	8	1	147	9	8
41.	Sambhar Salts Limited	4	..	..	11	1	..	112	3	..	89	16	..
42.	Instrumentation Limited	190	5	1	235	..	1	792	49	9	292	64	10
43.	Machine Tools Corporation of India Limited .	39	..	..	60	1	..	428	40	..	228	36	..
44.	National Industrial Development Corporation	104	1	..	97	3	..	117	6	1	32	10	2
45.	National Instrument & Opthamatic Glass Limited	50	..	..	34	..	..	701	26	..	990	139	5
46.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Limited .	71	..	..	118	..	..	826	10	5	778	60	61
47.	National Small Industries Corporation Limited	120	..	..	93	1	..	1287	49	2	480	84	7
48.	Indian Consortium for Power Projects . .	8	..	..	5	..	..	13	..	..	5	1	1
49.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors (I) Limited .	25	..	...	55	..	..	69	9	...	9	5	..
50.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited. .	5	..	..	10	..	..	7	..	..	9	1	..
51.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited . .	1180	12	1	619	11	..	13052	695	32	5519	1096	15
52.	The Tannery & Footwear Corporation of (I) Limited . .	3	..	..	44	..	..	396	28	..	1902	1103	..
	TOTAL . . .	3551	38	5	3665	44	4	43011	2773	298	16970	3824	319
	Ministry of Irrigation & Power :												
53.	National Projects Construction Corporation .	95	1	..	33	..	..	467	3	..	110	9	2
54.	Rural Electrification Corporation (I) Limited	30	..	..	18	..	..	56	3	..	33	7	1
55.	Water & Power Development Consultancy Services (P) Limited .	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..
	TOTAL . . .	127	1	..	51	..	..	528	6	..	147	16	3
	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals :												
56.	Cochin Refineries India Limited . . .	78	..	..	94	..	..	242	13	..	..	..	..
57.	Engineers India Limited	360	4	..	183	3	..	180	10	2	29	5	1
58.	Fertilizers Corporation of India Limited. .	1921	10	6	1511	19	6	14056	460	233	5627	764	438
59.	Hindustan Antibiotics Limited . . .	91	..	..	101	1	..	1748	132	6	327	43	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
60.	Hindustan Insecticides Limited	24	..	1	85	1	..	591	45	4	294	76	7
61.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited	69	..	..	50	..	..	528	22	2	277	32	7
62.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited	422	1	..	274	..	..	4554	169	3	2417	236	11
63.	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	3359	20	5	3442	66	..	8955	890	80	79	9	..
64.	Indian Petro-chemicals Corporation	104	1	1	2	..	..	161	4	2	21	2	..
65.	Lubrizol India Limited	8	..	..	8	..	..	33	2	..	18	1	..
66.	Madras Fertilizers Corporation Limited	118	..	..	134	..	..	602	69	..	..	..	..
67.	Madras Refineries Limited	58	..	..	65	..	..	334	17	..	3	1	..
68.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	1537	26	4	1349	18	1	13577	598	92	4846	664	147
69.	Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Limited	174	..	..	1211	3	..	4576	145	6	285	41	..
	TOTAL	8323	62	17	8509	111	7	50137	2576	430	14223	874	611
	Department of Rehabilitation :												
70.	Rehabilitation Industries Corporation	5	..	..	11	..	..	493	24	..	281	46	..
71.	Rehabilitation Housing Corporation	Under Liquidation			..	Figures not available							
	TOTAL	5	..	..	11	..	..	493	24	..	281	46	..
	Ministry of Shipping & Transport :												
72.	Central Inland Water Transport Corporation	65	..	..	68	1	..	3182	364	2	2085	69	..
73.	Central Road Transport Corporation	16	1	..	20	..	..	567	48	..	670	62	..
74.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited	92	3	..	139	2	..	3552	211	16	1705	295	3
75.	Mogul Line Limited	73	..	..	88	..	..	127	8	2	3	..	..
76.	Shipping Corporation of India Limited	125	1	..	67	1	..	728	33	1	260	52	..
	TOTAL	371	5	..	382	4	..	8156	664	21	4723	478	3
	Ministry of Steel & Mines (Mines):												
77.	Bharat Aluminium Co. Limited	227	4	..	96	33	..	493	40	22	260	44	42
78.	Hindustan Copper Limited	254	1	..	271	4	1	4496	687	113	444	39	127
79.	Hindustan Zinc Limited	199	3	1	210	..	..	3935	474	989	12	..	..
80.	National Coal Development Corporation Limited	778	2	2	271	1	..	45410	9969	4462	15985	3849	1547
81.	National Mineral Development Corporation Limited	292	10	1	206	5	.	3374	156	333	1421	109	419

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
82.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited .	903	8	..	938	6	..	10174	517	8	5327	592	6
83.	Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited. .	25	1	..	7	..	..	323	11	..	96	9	..
84.	Bharat Coking Coal Limited . . .	Came into being with effect from 1-1-1972											
	Ministry of Steel & Mines (Steel)												
85.	Bokaro Steel Limited	1082	5	2	1054	14	7	6601	289	129	3198	496	294
86.	Bharat Heavy Plates & Vessels Limited .	107	..	..	82	2	..	1043	81	7	205	19	1
87.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited .	1230	5	24	779	3	16	10748	178	1154	5336	321	1618
88.	Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited .	340	..	2	285	..	..	743	14	5	210	19	4
89.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Limited	342	2	..	29	..	..	4770	53	..	575	113	11
90.	Triveni Structurals Limited . . .	115	..	..	69	1	..	1872	156	..	..	..	..
91.	Engineering Projects (I) Limited . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	..	..
92.	Tungbhadra Steel Products Limited . .	20	..	..	15	1	..	703	139	..	75	8	1
93.	Hindustan Steel Limited	7070	19	4	72	..	..	71763	1793	700	36841	7422	4339
	Total : .	12996	57	36	4384	70	24	165964	14563	7922	69985	13040	8409
	Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation : .												
94.	Air India . . .	1584	10	1	3531	93	12	3227	805	42	..	..	..
95.	Indian Air Lines Corporation . . .	1930	22	6	8514	339	33	4012	542	21	..	..	..
96.	India Tourism Development Corporation	74	..	..	170	..	..	3493	660	36	109	19	..
	Total : .	3588	32	7	12215	432	45	10732	2007	99	109	19	..
	Ministry of Works & Housing .												
97.	Hindustan Housing Factory . . .	17	1	..	20	..	..	678	127	22	865	271	15
98.	National Buildings Construction Corporation . . .	31	..	..	57	..	..	235	8	1	38	1	1
99.	Housing & Urban Development Corporation	10	.	..	6	..	..	10	..	..	8	1	1
	Total : .	58	1	..	83	..	..	923	135	23	911	273	17
	Grand Total : .	37,635	253	69	43,509	818	84	4,17,669	33,743	9,254	1,32,116	23,497	9,944

APPENDIX XXI

(*Reference para* 3.124)

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Nationalised Banks as on 1-1-1973.

S. No.	Name of the Bank	Officers					Clerks					Subordinate staff				
		Total including S.Cs/ S.Ts.	S. Cs.	Per-cent-age	S. Ts.	Per-cent-age	Total including S.Cs/ S.Ts.	S.Cs	Per-cent-age	S. Ts.	Per-cent-age	Total including S.Cs/ S.Ts.	S.Cs.	Per-cen-tage	S. Ts-	Per-cent-age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Central Bank of India .	5235	12	0.23	..	..	14536	112	0.79	7	0.05	7604	492	6.47	19	0.25
2.	Bank of India . . .	3288	6	0.18	..	..	8146	154	1.89	13	0.15	3366	380	11.29	37	1.09
3.	Punjab National Bank .	2260	..	..	..	..	8821	56	0.62	3	0.03	4514	472	10.45	15	0.33
4.	Bank of Baroda .	3521	3	0.08	..	..	7914	116	1.46	11	0.14	4083	316	7.74	92	2.25
5.	United Commercial Bank .	2475	9	0.36	1	0.04	5455	100	1.83	8	0.14	2693	135	ɔ.01	15	0.55
6.	Canara Bank . . .	2069	..	..	..	..	7584	63	0 83	7	0.09	2015	51	2.45	3	0.14
7.	United Bank of India .	1649	5	0.30	1	0.06	5358	22	0.41	17	0.31	2469	135	5.46	28	1.13
8.	Dena Bank . . .	2156	2	0.09	..	..	4554	244	5.36	20	0.44	2252	90	3.99	37	1.64
9.	Syndicate Bank .	2128	2	0.09	1	0.45	6152	21	0.36	5	0.08	1386	29	2.08	3	0.21
10.	Union Bank of India .	979	4	0.40	..	..	5477	82	1.49	4	0.07	2533	205	8.09	11	0.43
11.	Allahabad Bank .	804	..	..	1	0.12	2944	9	0.31	4	0.14	1704	153	8.98	21	1.23
12.	Indian Bank .	1160	7	0.60	1	0.08	2479	71	2.86	9	0.36	1158	68	5.82	16	1.38
13.	Bank of Maharashtra .	1117	5	0.45	..	..	2973	58	1.95	..	..	1350	67	4.96	..	..
14.	Indian Overseas Bank .	987	4	0.41	..	..	3114	50	1.60	2	0.07	1060	107	10.09	6	0.56
	Total : . . .	30828	59	0.19	5	0.01	85507	1198	1.40	110	0.13	38187	2700	7.07	303	0.80

APPENDIX XXII

(*Reference para* 3.126)

Statement showing the percentages of reservation fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their actual representation in various classes of posts in the services of various States/Union Territories as on Ist January, 1973 except where stated otherwise in the remarks column.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Percentage of population of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes to the total population in the State according to 1971 census		Percentages of reservation fixed for		Percentages of actual representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in various classes of posts								Remarks, if any
						Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		
		S.Cs.	S.Ts.	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	S.Cs.	S.Ts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	13.27	3.81	14 (in class II, III&IV)	4 (in class II, III &IV)	3.6	0.6	7.9	6.81	5.0	0.75	10.5	1.6	Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1971.
2.	Assam	6.10*	12.84*	7	12 Hills 10 Planes	———			Not available				———	*Including population of Mizoram.
3.	Bihar	14.10	8.75	14 (class I, II & III) 25 (class IV)	10 (class I, II, III) 20 (class IV)	———			Not available				———	
4.	Gujarat	6.84	13.99	5 (class I & II) 7 (class III & IV)	10 (class I & II) 14 (class III & IV)	1.6	0.3	2.3	0.6	4.8	4.4	18.3	5.3	Information as on 1-1-1971
5.	Haryana	18.88	..	20	..	1.63	..	2 65	..	5.58	..	17.40	..	No Scheduled Tribes in Haryana. Information in column 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1970.
6.	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	8.25	..	8	..	———			Not available				———	No Scheduled Tribes in Jammu & Kashmir.
7.	Himachal Pradesh . . .	22.24	0.41	22*	5*	1.35	1.9	7.63	8.9	8.53	2.67	15.30	5.13	*Government of Himachal Pradesh is following Government of India orders. Information in column 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1967.
8.	Kerala	8.30	1.26	8	2	———			Not available				———	
9.	Madhya Pradesh . . .	13.09	20.13	15 (class I & II) 16 (class III & IV)	18 (class I & II) 20 (class III & IV)	1.7	0.7	2.1	1.4	5.2	5.1	4.7	3.6	Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1972.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10.	Maharashtra	6.00	5.86	13*	7	2.1	0.3	2.2	0.3	10.5	2.3	23.6	3 8	Information as on 1-1-1971. *Including coverts to Buddhism.
11.	Manipur	1.53	31.17	15 (class I & II) 2 (class III & IV)	7.5 (class I & II) 32 (class III & IV)	0.9	4.7	0.8	10.0	1.3	25.0	0.9	21.0	
12.	Meghalaya	0.38	80.48	N.A.	N.A.	———	———	———	Not available	———	———	———	———	
13.	Karnataka	13.14	0.78	15	3	4.6	0.7	4.8	1.1	7.4	0.7	17 3	1.7	Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1972.
14.	Nagaland	..	88.60	As almost all the residents are Scheduled Tribes no reservation has been fixed.		..	57.0	..	48 5	0.37	73.8	0 70	82 9	No Schedule Castes in Nagaland. Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 31-3-1967.
15.	Orissa	15.09	23.11	16	24	———	———	———	Not available	———	———	———	———	
16.	Punjab	24.71	..	20	..	5.3	..	3.9	..	11.9	..	35.0	..	No Scheduled Tribes in Punjab.
17.	Rajasthan	15.82	12.13	17* 14**	11* 9**	4.13	1.76	5.13	3.88	13.95	3.91	24.64	11 73	*All Services other than Rajasthan Police Service. **Rajasthan Police Service. Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1971.
18.	Tamil Nadu	17.75	0.75	18	&	4.0	0.13	10.8	0.21	12.2	0.15		£	& Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. £ Included in Class III. Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1971.
19.	Tripura	12.39	28.94	10.5	31.5	1.7	3.48	3.2	3.3	6.76	10.91	11.93	15 98	
20.	Uttar Pradesh	20.99	0.22	18	2	2.04	..	**	..	5.99	..	6 77	..	**Included in Class I. Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1970.
21.	West Bengal	19.89	5.72	15	5	2.25	0.05	3.18	0.48	3.18	1.02	13.68	2 39	Information in column 7 to 14 as on 31-3-1969
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	15.72	..	22.5 (in class III & IV)	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	..	3.4	No Scheduled Castes in Andaman & Nicobar Islands Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1972.
	Arunachal Pradesh	0.07	79.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.85	10.25	0.62	11.89	1.91	18 00	0.83	37.23	Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1971.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chandigarh	11.30	..	12	5	3.94	..	1.61	..	7.1	..	22.7	..	No Scheduled Tribes in Chandigarh. Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1971.
Dadara & Nagar Havali	1.79	83.88	2	43	..	..	..	..	3.5	26.0	16.7	59.6	Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1972.
Delhi	15.63	..	15	7.5	2.12	..	2.25	..	6.90	0.1	19.30	0.5	No Scheduled Tribes in Delhi. Information in columns 7 to 14 as on 1-1-1971.
Goa, Daman & Diu	1.92	0.89	10£	£ ..	Not available								£ Combined for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.
Lakshadweep	..	92.86	..	45 (class III & IV)	..	..	..	21.43	..	36.65	..	69.76	No Scheduled Castes in Lakshadweep.
Pondicherry.	15.45	..	16	5	..	..	1.1	..	2.7	..	9.9	0.1	No Scheduled Tribes in Pondicherry.

APPENDIX XXIII

(*Reference para* 3.175)

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who underwent training in various State Level Pre-Examination Training Centres during 1971-72 and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes finally selected

Sl. No.	State	No. of candidates who underwent training			No. of candidates who appeared in the examination			No. of candidates who qualified in the examination			No. of candidates who were finally selected		
		S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	16	46	30	16	46*	27	10	37	20	12	32
2.	Bihar	32	45	77	16	24	40	2	7	9	1	4	5
3.	Gujarat	105	12	117	84	12	96	7	1	8	..	..	..
4.	Haryana	Not available											
5.	Kerala	60	1	61	60	1	61	24	..	24	24	..	24
6.	Madhya Pradesh	13	18	31	11	15	26	N.A.	N.A.	18	2	1	3
7.	Orissa	12	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Punjab	10	3	13	9	1	10	1	1	2	1	1	2
9.	Rajasthan	28**	12	40	28	12	40	1	..	1	—Not available—		
10.	Tamil Nadu	22	4	26	17	4	21	—Not available—			1	..	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Not available											
12.	West Bengal	22	13	35	N.A.	N.A.	14	Not available					
13.	Delhi	Not available											

*20 candidates appeared for more than one examination.

**For the year 1972-73.

APPENDIX XXIV

(Reference Para No. 3.182)

Instructions issued by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the State Level Public Sector Undertakings

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Gujarat	The orders regarding percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribeste in recruitment to State Government offices have been brought to the notice of Public Sector Undertakings/ Boards to adopt them for recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Haryana	The orders providing reservation in State Public Sector Undertakings issued by the Composite Punjab Government are still in force. The State Government is, however, considering the question of issuing revised orders regarding reservations in Public Sector Undertakings.
Jammu & Kashmir	Reservation orders as applicable to various services under the State Government have not yet been made applicable to various Public Sector Undertakings under the State Government.
Kerala	The question of extending the benefits of the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the State level Public Sector Undertakings/Boards is under the consideration of the Government of Kerala.
Karnataka	The State Government have desired the Secretaries of various departments to write to the Managing Directors etc. of the Corporation/Companies/Boards/Institutions to move the concerned bodies to adopt resolution for reserving the required percentage of posts in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Action taken in the matter by the bodies is, however, not available.
Orissa	The Government of Orissa have requested all its Departments to issue instructions to Public Sector Undertakings, Semi-Government, Local and Statutory Bodies to implement the provisions of reservations in the same scale, as are applicable by the State Government to the posts filled by direct recruitment only and the same is under consideration for application to the posts filled by promotion. In pursuance to these instructions, most of the Departments of the State Government have since issued instructions to their respective bodies to implement the provisions of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Instructions are yet to be issued on maintenance of rosters, dereservation, exchange of reservation and other ancillary provisions and these are now being examined in that state. The State Government is of the view that directive will be issued only after necessary orders are issued.
Punjab	The Government of the then Composite Punjab in 1966 had desired the concerned authorities in the State Government to impress upon the managements concerned to follow Government instructions in the matter of reservations, both at the time of initial recruitment and also in promotion in their services, so that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes should be given a fair share of appointments, in these Undertakings, as in the case of employment in State Services. The orders are still in force in the State.
Rajasthan	The reservation orders issued by the Rajasthan Government in April, 1970, as applicable to State Services, also apply to the services under the State level Public Sector Undertakings/Local Bodies.
Tamil Nadu	The question of issuing instructions to public sector undertakings under the Government of *Tamil Nadu* for reservation of 18% of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was under the active consideration of State Government.
West Bengal	Instructions to introduce reservation of 15% and 5% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in various Class I, II, III and IV posts under Local Bodies, Statutory Bodies, Statutory Corporations and Public Sector undertakings at State level were issued in June, 1971.

APPENDIX XXV

(*Reference para* 3.184)

Copy of letter No. 5/10/72-EST (SCT), dated 7th October, 1972 from the Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Personnel to Chief Secretaries of all State Governments regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services under the Public Sector Undertakings.

I am directed to say that considering the growing employment opportunities under the Public Undertakings and in keeping with the emphasis laid on securing due share for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all avenues of public employment, instructions were issued by the Government of India to all Ministries as early as in September, 1957 for providing reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services under the Public Sector Undertakings on the lines of the reservations made for them in the Government services. Though the importance of giving due representation to these communities in the Services under the Public Undertakings had been reiterated by subsequent circulars and a majority of the Undertakings had agreed in principle to follow the reservation orders, the intake of candidates of these communities in the various Undertakings continued to be slow. To remedy the situation, it was decided by the Government in 1969 to issue a formal directive from the President of India to the various Undertakings for securing due compliance of the reservation orders. Accordingly, a draft directive was circulated by the Bereau of Public Enterprises of the Ministry of Finance to the administrative Ministries in Septemper, 1969 with D.O. letter No.2(115)/68-BPE(CM), dated 18th September 1969 (copy enclosed). A revised directive incorporating the latest instructions on the subject has also been circulated to the administrative Ministries in February, 1971, a copy of which is enclosed for the information of the State Government.

2. The State Government are requested to consider adopting similar measures in respect of the Public Sector Undertakings under their control so that these Undertakings follow the same reservation orders as are applicalbe to posts/services under the State Governments. It is requested that a copy of the directive/instructions issued in this regard to the Undertakings under the control of the State Government may please be sent to this Department.

APPENDIX XXVI

(*Reference Para* 3.222)

STATEMENT No. I(a)

Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants by the Employment Exchanges during 1971.

Registrations effected during 1971	Placements effected in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during 1971								Total
	Central Government		Union Territory		State Government		Other employees		
	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5,43,993	17,970	23.5	322	1.2	29,896	44.2	19,039	28.1	67,727

STATEMENT NO. I(b)

Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants by the Employment Exchanges during 1972.

Registrations effected during 1972	Placements effected in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during 1972								Total
	Central Government		Union Territory		State Government		Other employees		
	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5,83,000	16,988	24.6	439	0.6	20,723	30.1	30,891	44.8	69,041

STATEMENT NO. 2(a)

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1971.

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Caste applicants				Number of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1971				
	Registrations effected during the year	Placements effected during the year	No. on live register at the end of the year	Submissions made during the year	Central	Union Territory	State Government	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	20,632	2,294	24,220	15,875	383	..	359	201	943
2. Assam	523	630	5,189	3,731	354	..	2	6	362
3. Bihar	24,304	2,913	25,367	15,283	215	..	233	54	502
4. Gujarat	19,634	2,811	26,048	28,608	131	..	73	79	283
5. Haryana	23,293	3,983	15,948	23,151	206	..	3,633	353	4,192
6. Himachal Pradesh	10,845	1,773	8,188	14,159	58	..	152	28	238
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3,035	980	2,957	2,670	47	..	..	..	47
8. Kerala	13,129	1,298	25,207	12,530	376	..	1,183	170	1,729
9. Madhya Pradesh	33,632	5,040	28,273	34,288	771	..	641	197	1,609
10. Maharashtra	66,501	7,734	68,038	52,762	1,536	4	211	221	1,972
11. Mysore	19,821	3,127	28,698	20,897	439	..	2,130	407	2,976
12. Orissa	13,804	1,285	15,400	19,795	59	..	522	25	606
13. Punjab	32,375	5,337	19,398	36,594	497	213	3,329	986	5,025
14. Rajasthan	16,858	1,666	17,420	18,168	222	..	137	237	596
15. Tamil Nadu	47,531	6,369	52,291	51,377	867	..	2,289	775	3,931
16. Uttar Pradesh	1,35,976	16,261	91,923	1,00,281	1,095	..	607	189	1,891
17. West Bengal	37,060	2,461	62,941	31,361	756	..	5	149	910
18. Chandigarh	5,216	593	3,639	3,930	170	11	195	20	396
19. Delhi	13,578	887	21,738	15,116	747	111	..	132	990
20. Goa	218	62	111	547	115	40	..	28	183
21. Lakshadweep	2	..	9	1	..	..	4	..	4
22. Manipur	401	27	468	782	7	51	..	..	58
23. Pondicherry	417	26	524	399	22	10	..	..	32
24. Tripura	448	170	637	2,769	8	91	40	..	139
25. Central Employment Exchange	..	..	..	..	920	..	..	145	1,065
	5,43,993	67,727	5,44,682	5,05,074	10,001	531	15,745	4,402	30,679

STATEMENT No. 2(b)

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1972

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Caste applicants				Number of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Caste applicants during the year				
	Registrations effected during the year	Placements effected during the year	No. on live register at the end of the year	Submissions made during the year	Central	Union Territory	State Government	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	17,157	2,074	28,033	15,700	189	..	350	377	916
2. Assam*	5,172	594	5,870	4,475	291	..	1	12	304
3. Bihar	29,807	4,050	33,726	26,294	264	..	290	132	686
4. Gujarat	21,545	2,580	32,025	32,116	104	..	56	141	301
5. Haryana	25,974	4,255	21,545	20,162	259	..	4,199	422	4,880
6. Himachal Pradesh	13,319	3,362	8,841	15,524	135	..	448	18	601
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2,389	583	3,937	2,134	51		..	11	62
8. Kerala	14,918	1,336	29,101	10,942	211	..	1,095	232	1,538
9. Madhya Pradesh	36,285	5,290	38,458	41,731	922	..	1,055	816	2,793
10. Maharashtra	52,879	6,696	88,713	53,946	1,416	..	454	279	2,149
11. Karnataka	18,197	2,727	32,353	18,283	248	..	1,669	556	2,473
12. Orissa	11,239	1,338	16,504	22,408	10	..	435	48	493
13. Punjab	42,992	5,559	29,432	34,958	420	..	3,980	746	5,146
14. Rajasthan	19,676	1,550	21,027	19,962	210	..	156	276	642
15. Tamilnadu	45,025	96,314	63,770	67,998	582	..	2,968	1,330	4,880
16. Uttar Pradesh	1,51,372	16,678	1,31,948	1,19,571	1,005	..	641	420	2,066
17. West Bengal	49,663	2,664	87,309	40,811	762	..	7	574	1,349
18. Chandigarh	5,651	500	4,941	6,304	157	120	194	72	543
19. Delhi	18,363	775	23,878	17,255	877	186	1	239	1,303
20. Goa	94	39	107	638	70	33	..	29	132
21. Lakshadweep	1	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..
22. Manipur	107	3	572	165	4	..	53	..	57
23. Pondicherry	836	33	1,026	661	14	9	..	1	24
24. Tripura	339	41	1,795	491	3	..	12	..	15
25. Central Employment Exchange	..	..	..	..	475	..	..	164	639
All India Total	5,83,000	69,041	7,04,916	5,72,533	8,685	348	18,064	6,895	33,992

*Includes statistics in respect of Meghalaya & Mizoram.

STATEMENT No. 3(a)

Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1971

State/Union Territory	Number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in respect of all categories of applicants during the year				No. of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Castes during the year	No. of reserved vacancies filled by Scheduled Caste applicants during the year
	Central Government	Union Territory administrations	State Government	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	6,626	..	14,254	14,406	943	752
2. Assam	6,681	..	1,535	2,586	362	178
3. Bihar	18,115	..	7,892	24,902	502	83
4. Gujarat	4,600	..	15,755	16,054	283	154
5. Haryana	2,178	..	42,055	17,228	4,192	2,237
6. Himachal Pradesh	9.926	..	5,975	1,166	238	113
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6,428	..	118	283	47	4
8. Kerala	4,340	..	14,191	4,434	1,729	864
9. Madhya Pradesh	12,460	..	25,997	27,427	1,609	971
10. Maharashtra	23,398	..	21,907	39,773	1,972	893
11. Karnataka	4,726	..	21,484	10,959	2,976	1,568
12. Orissa	1,491	..	17,147	7,698	606	21
13. Punjab	5,452	..	34 395	12,335	5,025	2,895
14. Rajasthan	5,291	..	11,629	8,783	596	284
15. Tamil Nadu	6,791	..	29,089	20,591	3,931	2,342
16. Uttar Pradesh	19,584	..	37,948	52,271	1,891	1,010
17. West Bengal	14,573	..	1,864	28,535	910	246
18. Chandigarh	1,842	2,405	2,329	2,448	396	140
19. Delhi	29,091	5,972	101	7,923	990	384
20. Goa	813	1,341	..	1,150	183	59
21. Lakshadweep	43	170	..	12	4	..
22. Manipur	604	1,846	..	76	58	27
23. Pondicherry	108	528	..	141	32	28
24. Tripura	405	2,113	..	373	139	105
25. Central Employment Exchange	4,834	3	18	1,580	1,065	96
All India Total	1,90,400	14,378	3,05,683	3,03,142	30,679	15,654

STATEMENT No. 3(b)

Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year 1972

State/Union Territory	Number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in respect of all categories of applicants during the year				No. of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Castes during the year	No. of reserved vacancies filled by Scheduled Caste applicants during the year
	Central Government	Union Territory administrations	State Government	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	4,447	..	11,150	17,363	916	607
2. Assam*	5,213	..	1,515	4,136	304	154
3. Bihar	14,286	..	8,977	2,6,081	686	134
4. Gujarat	3,092	..	15,366	17,725	301	153
5. Haryana	2,462	..	46,344	16,070	4,880	2,551
6. Himachal Pradesh	14,524	..	6,803	1,362	601	213
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3,452	..	180	92	62	4
8. Kerala	2,926	..	12,744	5,609	1,538	1,064
9. Madhya Pradesh	11,857	..	39,818	31,324	2,793	1,969
10. Maharashtra	22,764	..	18,672	41,851	2,149	815
11. Karnataka	3,707	..	14,310	12,274	2,473	1,552
12. Orissa	1,688	..	17,406	9,170	493	314
13. Punjab	3,182	..	37,350	8,394	5,146	3,191
14. Rajasthan	3,134	..	10,073	16,125	642	215
15. Tamilnadu	5,815	..	26,960	22,599	4,880	3,055
16. Uttar Pradesh	13,241	..	45,339	55,260	2,066	982
17. West Bengal	10,527	..	24,317	35,562	1,349	401
18. Chandigarh	1,346	2,118	2,099	3,123	543	416
19. Delhi	30,338	5,924	237	11,051	1,303	309
20. Goa	617	2,104	..	997	132	32
21. Lakshadweep	40	84	..	..	..	2
22. Manipur	187	222	2,948	283	57	3
23. Pondicherry	124	599	..	179	24	25
24. Tripura	377	588	..	113	15	14
25. Central Employment Exchange	5,812	..	..	2,664	639	156
All India Total	1,65,158	11,639	3,42,608	3,99,407	33,992	17,331

*Includes statistics in respect of Meghalaya and Mizoram.

STATEMENT NO. 4 (a)

Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1971

Registrations effected during 1971	Placements effected in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during 1971								
	Central Government		Union Territory		State Government		Other Employees		Total
	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,02,908	9,119	50.7	610	3.4	5,591	31.1	2,658	14.8	17,978

STATEMENT No. 4 (b)

Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Tribes applicants by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1972

Registrations effected during 1972	Placements effected in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during 1972								Total
	Central Government		Union Territory		State Governments		Other Employees		
	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	Number	Percentage to total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,23,758	8,471	46.2	55	0.3	5,896	32.1	3,923	21.4	18,345

STATEMENT No. 5(a)

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1971

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Tribe applicants				Number of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year				
	Registrations effected during the year	Placements effected during the year	No. on live register at the end of the year	Submissions made during the year	Central Government	Union Territory Admns.	State Governments	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,117	357	1,894	2,305	103	..	80	61	244
2. Assam	6,289	525	6,332	3,192	427	..	2	8	437
3. Bihar	24,873	7,554	23,419	14,961	116	..	125	29	270
4. Gujarat	7,908	1,514	7,128	11,745	187	..	51	64	302
5. Haryana	16	6	3	14	38	..	..	16	54
6. Himachal Pradesh	1,106	187	672	1,320	23	..	37	4	64
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16
8. Kerala	1,439	252	1,909	2,061	260	..	155	32	447
9. Madhya Pradesh	15,796	3,124	14,681	16,705	1,065	..	643	238	1,946
10. Maharashtra	14,072	1,246	13,283	9,436	910	..	139	135	1,184
11. Karnataka	329	127	285	1,226	229	..	827	158	1,224
12. Orissa	12,537	1,200	20,446	15,105	95	..	516	75	686
13. Punjab	3	..	..	..	91	..	46	128	265
14. Rajasthan	5,358	552	5,109	5,218	137	..	46	83	266
15. Tamilnadu	506	119	510	998	266	..	21	20	307
16. Uttar Pradesh	347	64	182	440	391	..	14	38	443
17. West Bengal	5138	233	7706	4,960	492	..	9	46	547
18. Chandigarh	..	..	..	..	32	5	1	3	41
19. Delhi	570	158	563	3,798	546	77	..	96	719
20. Goa	3	1	2	9	102	18	..	28	148
21. Lakshadweep	322	109	827	480	11	71	..	..	82
22. Manipur	2,970	313	5,112	1,456	35	245	..	..	280
23. Pondicherry	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
24. Tripura	1,208	337	1,716	3,859	7	83	108	1	199
25. Central Employment Exchange	..	..	..	..	449	..	..	156	605
All India Total	1,02,908	17,978	1,11,786	99,290	6,038	499	2,820	1,519	10,776

STATEMENT No. 5(b)

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1972

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Tribe applicants				Number of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year				Total
	Registrations effected during the year	Placements effected during the year	No. on live register at the end of the year	Submissions made during the year	Central Government	Union Territory Administrations	State Governments	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,322	310	2,120	2,107	100	..	79	134	313
2. Assam*	11,818	562	12,007	6,160	321	..	4	29	354
3. Bihar	30,629	7,862	32,158	19,840	189	..	206	73	468
4. Gujarat	9,680	1,490	9,404	11,448	226	..	88	148	462
5. Haryana	13	2	8	10	72	..	4	19	95
6. Himachal Pradesh	932	109	672	1,576	20	..	87	4	111
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	34
8. Kerala	1,449	232	2,607	1,912	139	..	146	44	329
9. Madhya Pradesh	21,423	3,504	20,430	21,604	808	..	826	1,079	2,713
10. Maharashtra	7,840	1,071	12,496	10,783	1,044	..	312	170	1,526
11. Karnataka	443	151	389	1,043	176	..	590	253	1,019
12. Orissa	15,319	1,682	21,868	17,877	40	..	546	88	674
13. Punjab	6	..	..	..	79	..	58	26	163
14. Rajasthan	5,702	443	6,551	5,249	113	..	88	173	374
15. Tamil Nadu	698	121	604	884	273	..	26	57	356
16. Uttar Pradesh	453	103	245	1,015	424	..	15	68	507
17. West Bengal	9,757	308	13,635	4,296	461	..	4	181	646
18. Chandigarh	2	..	..	..	54	5	1	3	63
19. Delhi	676	97	656	2,724	538	79	2	140	759
20. Goa	1	..	3	7	66	20	..	52	138
21. Lakshadweep	217	47	976	590	5	51	.	..	56
22. Manipur	3,146	153	11,085	3,148	..	..	391	..	391
23. Pondicherry	1	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3
24. Tripura	1,231	98	3,567	571	10	..	134	4	148
25. Central Employment Exchange	..	..	..	..	290	..	..	100	390
All India Total	1,23,758	18,345	1,51,484	1,12,847	5,483	155	3,607	2,845	12,092

*Includes statistics in respect of Meghalaya and Mizoram.

STATEMENT NO 6(a)

Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1971

State/Union Territory	Number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in respect of all categories of applicants during the year				Number of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Tribes during the year	Number of reserved vacancies filled by Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year
	Central Government	Union Territory Administration	State Governments	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	6,626	..	14,254	14,406	244	173
2. Assam	6,681	..	1,535	2,586	437	154
3. Bihar	18,115	..	7,892	24,902	270	56
4. Gujarat	4,600	..	15,755	16,054	302	83
5. Haryana	2,178	..	42,055	17,228	54	6
6. Himachal Pradesh	9,926	.	5,975	1,166	64	42
7. Jammu & Kashmir	6,428	..	118	283	16	..
8. Kerala	4,340	..	14,191	4,434	447	135
9. Madhya Pradesh	12,460	..	25,997	27,427	1,946	744
10. Maharashtra	23,398	..	21,907	39,773	1,184	356
11. Karnataka	4,726	..	21,484	10,959	1,224	164
12. Orissa	1,491	..	17,147	7,698	686	187
13. Punjab	5,452	..	34,395	12,335	265	..
14. Rajasthan	5,291	..	11,629	8,783	266	93
15. Tamil Nadu	6,791	..	29,089	20,591	307	75
16. Uttar Pradesh	19,584	..	37,948	52,279	443	29
17. West Bengal	14,573	..	1,864	28.535	547	67
18. Chandigarh	1,842	2,405	2,329	2,448	41	2
19. Delhi	29,091	5,972	101	7,923	719	138
20. Goa	813	1,341	..	1,150	148	1
21. Lakshadweep	43	170	..	12	82	107
22. Manipur	604	1,846	..	76	280	313
23. Pondicherry	108	528	..	141	..	..
24. Tripura	405	2,113	..	373	199	153
25. Central Employment Exchange	4,834	3	18	1,580	605	17
All India Total	1,90,400	14,378	3,05,683	3,03,142	10,776	3,095

STATEMENT NO. 6(b)

Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year 1972.

State/Union Territory	Number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in respect of all categories of applicants during the year				No. of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Tribes during the year	No. of reserved vacancies filled by Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year
	Central Government	Union Territory Administration	State Government	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	4447	..	11150	17363	313	138
2. Assam*	5213	..	1515	4136	354	179
3. Bihar	14286	..	8977	26081	468	208
4. Gujarat	3092	..	15366	17725	462	129
5. Haryana	2462	..	46344	16070	95	8
6. Himachal Pradesh	14524	..	6803	1362	111	49
7. Jammu & Kashmir	3452	..	180	92	34	..
8. Kerala	2926	..	12744	5609	329	203
9. Madhya Pradesh	11857	..	30818	31324	2713	672
10. Maharashtra	22764	..	18672	41851	1526	410
11. Karnataka	3707	..	14310	12274	1019	145
12. Orissa	1688	..	17406	9170	674	321
13. Punjab	3182	..	37350	8394	163	3
14. Rajasthan	3134	..	10073	16125	374	120
15. Tamil Nadu	5815	..	26960	22539	356	112
16. Uttar Pradesh	13241	..	45339	55260	507	49
17. West Bengal	10527	..	24317	35562	646	129
18. Chandigarh	1346	2118	2099	3123	63	..
19. Delhi	30338	5924	237	11051	759	71
20. Goa	617	2104	..	997	138	..
21. Lakshadweep	40	84	..	..	56	44
22. Manipur	187	222	294	283	391	159
23. Pondicherry	124	599	..	179	3	..
24. Tripura	377	588	..	113	148	34
25. Central Employment Exchange	5812	..	..	2664	390	44
ALL INDIA TOTAL	165158	11639	342608	339407	12092	3227

*Includes statistics in respect of Meghalaya & Mizoram.

STATEMENT NO. 7(a)

Statement showing the number of Job-Seekers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1971 classified by Educational levels.

S. No.	Category of applicants	Number on Live Register as on 31-12-1971	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Below Matriculates (including illiterates)	3,79,700	87,176
2.	Matriculates	1,07,723	15,541
3.	Persons who passed Higher Secondary (including Intermediates/Undergraduates)	40,739	7,136
4.	Graduates (including Post-graduates) Total :	16,520	1,933
	(i) Arts	10,554	1,297
	(ii) Science	2,151	183
	(iii) Commerce	2,317	220
	(iv) Engineering	274	37
	(v) Medicine	74	5
	(vi) Agriculture	368	30
	(vii) Law	60	20
	(viii) Education	472	130
	(ix) Others	250	11
	TOTAL	5,44,682	1,11,786

STATEMENT No. 7(b)

Statement showing the number of Job-Seekers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1972 Classified by Educational levels.

S. No.	Category of applicants	Number of Live Register as on 31-12-1972	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Below Matriculates (including illiterates)	490830	115882
2.	Matriculates	131376	21662
3.	Persons who passed Higher Secondary (including Intermediates/under graduates)	58133	10290
4.	Graduates (including post-graduates) Total	24577	3650
	(i) Arts	16059	2530
	(ii) Science	3239	345
	(iii) Commerce	2992	247
	(iv) Engineering	280	36
	(v) Medicine	69	9
	(vi) Agriculture	454	51
	(vii) Law	86	8
	(viii) Education	713	274
	(ix) Others	685	30
	TOTAL	704,916	151,484

STATEMENT NO. 8(a)

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1971 classified by Broad Occupational Groups

S. No.	Occupational Group	Number on Live Register as on 31-12-1971	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Professional, technical and related workers	17,052	2,377
2.	Administrative, Executive and managerial workers.	296	65
3.	Clerical, sales and related workers	14,216	1,686
4.	Agricultural, dairy and related workers (except agricultural labourers)	1,336	394
5.	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	114	135
6.	Workers in transport and communication occupation	7,133	1,388
7.	Craftsmen and production process workers	20,100	3,653
8.	Service, sports and recreation workers. (except watchmen, chowkidar and sweepers etc).	2,959	364
9.	Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience.		
	(a) Middle school standard and above but below Matric	90,322	17,803
	(b) Matric and above but below graduates.	1,10,715	19,079
	(c) Graduates and above	13,898	1,910
10.	Unskilled Manual Workers	2,66,541	62,931
	GRAND TOTAL	5,44,682	1,11,786

STATEMENT No. VIII(b)

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1972 classified by Broad Occupational Groups

S. No.	Occupational Group	Number on Live Register as on 31-12-1972	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Professional, technical and related workers	19,931	2,538
2.	Administrative, Executive and managerial workers	328	91
3.	Clerical, sales and related workers	18,357	1,753
4.	Agricultural, dairy and related workers (except agricultural labourers)	1,778	515
5.	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	253	84
6.	Workers in transport and communication occupation	9,274	1,878
7.	Craftsmen and production process workers	27,494	5,470
8.	Service, sports and recreation workers (except watchmen, chowkidars sweepers, etc.)	2,745	276
9.	Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience:		
	(a) Middle school standard and above but below Matric	120,603	33,667
	(b) Matric and above but below Graduates	149,736	27,068
	(c) Graduates and above	20,891	2,686
10.	Unskilled Manual workers	333,526	75,458
	GRAND TOTAL	704,916	151,484

STATEMENT No. 9(a)

Statement showing the number of placements effected by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1971 in respect of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe applicants classified by broad occupational groups

S. No.	Occupational Group	Number of placements effected during the year 1971 in respect of applicants belonging to	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Professional, technical and related workers	7,062	1,194
2.	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	297	47
3.	Clerical, Sales and related workers	10,066	1,490
4.	Agricultural, dairy and related workers (except agricultural labourers)	822	234
5.	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	302	44
6.	Workers in transport and communication occupation	1,199	163
7.	Craftsmen and production process workers	4,654	632
8.	Service, sports and recreation workers (except watchmen, chowkidars and sweepers etc)	1,234	143
9.	Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience		
	(a) Middle school standard and above but below Matric	4,026	1,292
	(b) Matric and above but below Graduates	5,227	1,174
	(c) Graduates and above	1,086	176
10.	Unskilled Manual workers	31,752	11,389
	GRAND TOTAL:	67,727	17,978

STATEMENT NO. 9(b)

Statement showing the number of placements effected by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1972 in respect of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe applicants classified by broad occupational Groups

S. No.	Occupational Group	Number of placements effected during the year 1972 in respect of applicants belonging to	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Professional, Technical and related workers	7,855	1,137
2.	Administrative, executive and managerial workers	242	23
3.	Clerical, sales and related workers	8,249	1,358
4.	Agricultural, dairy and related workers (except agricultural labourers)	712	230
5.	Miners, quarrymen and related workers	601	23
6.	Workers in transport and communication occupation	1,102	184
7.	Craftsmen and production process workers	3,919	465
8.	Service, sports and recreation workers (except watchmen, chowkidars and sweepers etc.)	1,031	147
9.	Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience:		
	(a) Middle school standard and above but below Matric	3,791	1,027
	(b) Matric and above but below Graduates	5,262	1,275
	(c) Graduates and above	1,138	119
10.	Unskilled Manual Workers	35,139	12,357
	GRAND TOTAL	69,041	18,345

APPENDIX XXVII

(*Reference para* 3-228)

Work done by the Coaching-Cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto the 31st December, 1971 and 31st December, 1972.

A scheme to provide Confidence Building Training to Scheduled Caste/Tribe applicants registered for Class III posts at the Employment Exchanges to improve their employability has been launched in cooperation with the Department of Social Welfare. Under this scheme 4 Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Caste/Tribe applicants have been established at Madras, Delhi, Jabalpur and Kanpur on Pilot basis. The Centres are to give guidance to the applicants belonging to these communities coming to the Employment Exchanges at the time of registration of their names as well as at the time of submission of their names to the job requirements and the type of test/interview they are likely to undergo before being sent to the employers. The Centres are also to undertake follow up with the employers about placement against vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste/Tribe applicants. Occupational Information is also being decemminated and occupational literature distributed to scheduled Caste/Tribe applicants through these Centres.

A summary of work done by each Centre from beginning upto December, 1971 and upto December, 1972 is given below:

	Jabalpur	Delhi	Madras	Kanpur	Total
(a) Upto December, 1971.					
1. Registration/group Guidance:	1067	2573	440	1488	5568
2. Pre-submission Guidance:	1747	1495	656	1188	5086
3 Individual Information & Guidance:	2444	906	1133	1597	6080
4. Counselling to Parents:	122	184	22	6	334
5. Placements:	70	319	367	1481	2237
6. Contacts:	280	26	87	55	448
7. Confidence Building Courses:					
Number of lectures:	45	38	39	26	148
Number of Trainees:	346	1072	649	321	2388
(b) Upto December, 1972.					
1. Registration/group Guidance:	1768	4630	863	2741	9002
2. Pre-submission Guidnce:	3530	3481	898	2321	10230
3. Individual Information & Guidance:	3290	6462	525	2903	13180
4. Counselling to Parents:	281	184	57	6	528
5. Placements:	158	654	769	1711	3392
6. Number of trainees attending Confidence Building Courses:	1418	2037	807	627	4889

APPENDIX XXVIII

(*Reference para* 4.5)

STATEMENT No. 1

Table showing the number of cases dealt with under Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

S. No.	Year	Number of cases registered with the Police	Number of cases challaned	Position of disposal at the end of the year			
				Convicted	Acquitted	Compounded	Pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	1955	180	180	80	12	12	76
2.	1956	693	599	149	106	156	188
3.	1957	492	415	87	35	85	208
4.	1958	550	477	127	83	92	175
5.	1959	481	401	105	70	82	144
6.	1960	509	438	89	74	122	153
7.	1961	489	438	187	141	138	52
8.	1962	389	338	77	91	81	89
9.	1963	397	316	78	48	80	110
10.	1964	484	425	196	71	67	91
11.	1965	366	321	136	52	46	87
12.	1966	488	447	199	89	85	76
13.	1967	353	313	136	56	56	85
14.	1968	214	184	35	39	53	84
15.	1969	329	272	48	25	70	196
16.	1970	364	291	50	59	107	258
17.	1971	526	N.A.	55	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	TOTAL:	7,304	5,855	1,834	1,051	1,333	2,052

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing number of cases registered under Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, during 1971 and the number of cases in which conviction took place

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1971	
		Number of cases registered	Number of cases in which conviction took place
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	..
2.	Assam	Nil	Nil
3.	Bihar	3	..
4.	Gujarat	169	19
5.	Haryana	4	1
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	Nil
7.	Karnataka	46	12
8.	Kerala	11	..
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh	108	8
11.	Maharashtra	43	8
12.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
13.	Orissa	12	1
14.	Punjab	4	Nil
15.	Rajasthan	60	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	31	2
17.	Uttar Pradesh	13	1
18.	West Bengal	Nil	Nil
19.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
20.	Chandigarh	1	..
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil
22.	Delhi	3	
23.	Goa	1	..
24.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil
25.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
27.	Pondicherry	4	2
28.	Tripura	Nil	Nil

APPENDIX XXIX

(Reference para **4.6)**

Statement showing the constitution of State Level Committees for effective implementation of provisions of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 by various States/Union Territories.

1. **Assam :**

There is a State Level Committee for the purpose of keeping a watch on the working of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The Minister-in-charge of Welfare of Backward Classes is the Chairman of this Committee with Inspector General of Police as one of its Members.

2. **Bihar :**

The State Government has constituted a State Level Committee 'The Untouchability (Ofiences) Act, 'Implementation Committee with a view to review the working of provisions of the Act.

3. **Gujarat :**

The State Government has constituted a State Level Committee for the purpose of effective implementation of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. District authorities have also been instructed to take prompt **suo-moto** action in all instances when the practice of untouchability comes to their notice.

4. **Haryana :**

A State Level Committee with the Chief Minister as the Chairman to devote special attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies in registration, investigation and prosecution of offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and all other matters relating to allotment of land and the representation of Scheduled Castes in services/posts under the State Government has been constituted.

5. **Jammu & Kashmir :**

A High Power Committee at State Level under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has been set up for the purpose of ensuring the effective implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

6. **Karnataka :**

The Mysore State Advisory Board for Scheduled Castes under the Chairmanship of Minister of Social Welfare (now the Development Commissioner) advises the State Governmet **inter-alia** in the matter of enforcement of Untouchability (Offences) Act.

It is understood that the State Government is issuing instructions to all concerned that they would be held personally responsible to ensure adequate protection to Harijans against any kind of discrimination arising out of untouchability and that they should take prompt action **suo-moto** in all instances where the practice of untouchability comes to their notice.

7. **Kerala :**

A Special Committee for eradication of Untouchability for Kesargod area with Revenue Division Officer, Kesargod as its Chairman has been constituted. The Committee is to take effective steps for eradication of untouchability in the two talukas, to review the steps taken by the Police to detect, investigate and prosecute offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, and to prepare a list of villages, shops where untouchability is prevalent etc..

8. **Maharashtra :**

There is a State Level Committee with Minister of Social Welfare as its Chairman, for effective implementation of the provisions of Untouchability (Offences) Act. At District level there are District Vigilance Committees for removal of untouchability at each District Headquarter. These Committees investigate into the cases of atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and submit their reports to the State Government to enable them to issue suitable instructions in the matter to Police authorities.

9. **Orissa :**

The Government of Orissa had constituted a sub-committee of the State Harijan Welfare Advisory Board with Deputy Minister of Tribal and Rural Welfare as its Chairman to study **inter-alia** the various aspects of untouchability and the measures for its complete eradication.

10. **Punjab :**

The Government of Punjab has constituted a Committee with Social Welfare Minister as its Chairman, for ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The Committee is to bring about proper coordination at the State Level, between the Home Department and the Department of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Welfare and devote social attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies in registration, investigation and prosecution under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The Committee is also to review from time to time the working of the Act and recommend to the State Government action to be taken for the better enforcement of the Act.

11. **Rajasthan :**

The Rajasthan Government has constituted a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister to bring proper coordination between the Ho ne and Social Welfare Departments in regard to the implementation of the provisions of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

12. **Tamil Nadu :**

The Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted Harijan Welfare Boards at Taluk, District and State Levels to review the work done to enforce the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and to undertake special measures for eradication of untouchability.

13. **West Bengal :**

The Government has issued instructions to all officers at district level, sub-division and **thana** level to enforce the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 promptly and effectively. In addition, it is understood, that instructions have been issued to all the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police to take action **suo-moto** whenever the practice of untouchablilty comes to their notice.

14. **Chandigarh :**

Instructions have been issued to the District Magistrate and Senior Superintendent of Police Chandigarh to initiate action **suo-moto** in all instances where the practice of untouchability in public places comes to their notice.

15. **Goa, Daman & Diu :**

A Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has been constituted to review every quarter, cases about untouchability.

16. **Pondicherry**

A Board for the Scheduled Castes has been constituted **inter-alia** to review the working of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and make suggestions to the Government for better enforcement of the Act.

APPENDIX XXX

(*Reference para* 4.14)

Statement showing the number of cases detected and their disposal registered by the Mobile Police Squads in the State of Tamil Nadu for the period ending March, 1973 since the inception of these squads in January, 1972.

District	Number of cases						
	Reported	Charged	Convicted	Acquitted	Compounded	Pending trial	Investigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South Arcot	232	232	202	10	20	..	..
Thanjavur East	10	10	..	..	5	5	..
Thanjavur West	67	65	19	9	18	17	2
Tiruchirapalli	174	169	8	53	59	49	5
Coimbatore Urban	601	600	200	1	..	399	1
Madurai South	100	100	54	41	..	5	..
Madurai North	78	78	61	16	..	1	..
Tirunelveli	161	160	127	23	2	8	1
TOTAL:	1,423	1,414	671	153	104	484	9

APPENDIX XXXI

(Reference para 4.21)

Work done by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the removal of Untouchability during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73

1. *All India Radio*

Following programmes were broadcast for the removal of untouchability during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 by the various Stations of the All India Radio:—

	Numbers	
	1971-72	1972-73
(i) Plays/Features	145	234
(ii) Talks	231	295
(iii) Discussions	104	92
(iv) Sketches	16	31
(v) Poems/Songs	126	183
(iv) Miscellaneous and other items	232	231
TOTAL	854	1066

2. *Press Information Bureau*

The following releases were issued during the year 1972-73:—

(i) Conference of State Ministers incharge of Backward Classes and Social Welfare.

(ii) Descheduling of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(iii) Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3. *Publications Division*

A number of publications on the theme of removal of untouchability had been brought out during the year 1971-72. Important titles released included the following:—

(i) Fair Deal for Backward Classes.

(ii) All are Equal in the Eyes of God.

(iii) Welfare of the Backward Classes.

(iv) Harijan Today.

The Journals published by the Division had also carried articles on the above subject from time to time.

During the year 1972-73, a Telegu and Gujarati version of the publications 'All are equal in the eyes of God' and 'Fair deal for Backward Classes' respectively were also brought out.

4. *Directorate of Field Publicity*

Removal of untouchability was one of the core themes of programmes by the field publicity organisation. The theme was projected through film shows, song and drama programmes, seminars and discussions. Field publicity Units all over the country arranged special programmes on occasions such as Buddha Jayanti and Ravidas Jayanti, Dr. Ambedkar Jayanti, Community Development Week coinciding with Gandhi Jayanti, Republic Day, Independence Day and Human Rights Day. During the year 1972-73 the year-long celebrations of the 25th Independence Jayanti provided another special occasion for publicity on the theme. Programmes were also arranged for Harijans exclusively. The exhibition on "Mahatma Gandhi-His Life and Message," which most of the 192 Field Publicity Units had been holding from time to time in villages as well as in urban areas for the last four years as part of their publicity programmes, also contained this theme.

Films on the theme widely screened during the programmes. Some of the titles were: *Victims of Tradition*, *Children of God*, *Ancient Curse*, *Raidas*, *Andhere se Ujaleme and Brahman*. Prints of the feature films *Mai Mauli* (Marathi) and Prarathana (Hindi), Brahman, Sujata (Hindi), Bargat Ki Aap Biti and of the short film *Narayana Guru* (Malayalam) were supplied to the units.

Most important among the programmes on the theme held during the year 1972-73 are given below:—

1. A Week-long campaign on the eradication of untouchability and national integration in the Naduwar block by the Tezpur Unit (Assam)

2. An intensive campaign on the eradication of untouchability in the Kasargod area by the Cannanore Unit (Kerala), in cooperation with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi.

3. An intensive campaign on the uplift of Harijans in 25 villages in the Sidhauli block of Sitapur District, by the Lucknow Unit (Uttar Pradesh)

4. A seminar on "Mahatma Gandhi and Uplift of the downtrodden" by the Visakhapatnam Unit (Andhra Pradesh)

5. A seminar on "Social Justice and Human Love" by the Uttarkashi Unit (Uttar Pradesh).

Field Publicity Units cooperated with Social Welfare Organisations such as the Gandhi Foundation, the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Sarvodaya Mandal and the Bharat Sevak Samaj besides local social workers in arranging programmes.

5. *Song and Drama Division*

The eradication of untouchability was one of the more important themes on which publicity programmes of the Song and Drama Division were arranged. Programmes like folk plays, folk recitals, ballads, religious discourses etc., generally deal with more than one theme connected with developmental or social/sociological aspects of national progress. In such programmes the eradication of untouchability appears either as a main theme or as subsidiary theme while dealing with national integration, communal harmony, casteism, democratic ideal education, village uplift etc. In addition to such folk media programmes which form the bulk of the programme activity of the Division, in rural areas dramas and dance dramas had also been presented on this theme. Some poems in *Kavisammelans* and some independent items in composite programmes also dealt with the theme. During 1971-72 and 1972-73 respectively, the Song and Drama Division had presented about 270 and 2,000 such programmes on the theme of untouchability through various agencies in the field.

6. *Films Division*

A film entiled 'Victims of Tradition' dealing with practice of untouchability had been produced during the year 1971-72 . This film depicts the miserable working and living conditions of the scavenger community especially in small towns and the steps taken to improve their lot.

During the year 1972-73, the Films Division had released the documentary film entitled "VICTIMS OF TRADITION". The film was released on the theatrical circuits on the 28th January, 1972 and was under circulation during the year 1972-73.

Apart from this, in the Indian News Review No. 1249 released on 27th October, 1972 the news reel coverage measuring 12.49 metres on 'HARIJAN HOTEL' (KERALA) patronised by customers from all caste and creeds was also included.

During the year 1972-73 the Films Division had produced documentary films "TESTED BERRIES" and "THE HARIJANS" dealing with untouchability.

APPENDIX XXXII

(*Reference Para* 5.8)

Statement containing information about the Constitution of Special Cells in different States to give particular attention to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

S. No.	Name of the State	Particulars about the constitution of Special Cell for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
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 Scheduled Tribes and the weaker sections. The Cell is now functioning as a part of 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 members was set up in April, 1971 to co-ordinate various activities connected with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward Classes.
4.	Gujarat	A Cell was in existence to look into the complaints of Harijans, but, on review, it was felt by the State Government that since District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police have been entrusted with personal responsibility for looking after the welfare of Harijans, no separate Cell was necessary.
5	Haryana	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 a 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.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	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 Government services.
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	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 interests of Scheduled Castes etc.
8.	Karnataka	A Cabinet Sub-Committee under the Charimanship 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.
9.	Kerala	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, (2) to co-relate training and educational facilities with employment particulars, (3) to explore new avenues for absorption of new Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and (4) suggest amendments or issue of new orders regarding reservation etc.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	A Cell under Deputy Inspector General of Police has been appointed with appropriate staff at District and Divisional levels for looking into complaints of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society. This organisation works directly under the Chief Minister.
11	Maharashtra	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. No other Cell has been constituted.
12.	Manipur	The question of setting up a Cell for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc., is under consideration.
13.	Meghalaya	No special Cell has been set up as yet.

1	2	3
14.	Nagaland	No such problem exists in Nagaland.
15.	Orissa	A Cell has been created in the office of the Inspector General of Police to deal with cases of untouchability, harassment, 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.
16.	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.
17.	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.
18.	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.
19.	Tripura	No special Cell has been created in the State as yet.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	The Government of Uttar Pradesh has set up a Task Force at the State Headquarters in charge of Deputy Inspector General of Police to undertake prompt enquiries into all complaints involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes and initiate action according to law.
21.	West Bengal	To ensure employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Government, Public Undertakings, etc., there is a Minister's level committee of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman

APPENDIX XXXIII

(*Reference para* 5.42)

Statement showing details of some typical cases of complaints received by the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and action taken thereon by the Authorities concerned

(i) *Cases of untouchability and harassment*

(1) A shoe maker of Jullundur Cantonment approached this office stating that he was dealing with the making and selling of shoes in the city for the last 30 years. The applicant alleged that the owner of the shop has closed the drain in front of his rented shop and rented out the place to a stationery seller thereby closing a part of his shop affecting his business. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that the allegations were found correct against the owner of the shop (landlord) and a notice had been issued to him to remove the said encroachment. It was further reported that the unauthorised construction would be removed after the expiry of the said notice period. The latest position in this regard is, however, awaited.

(2) A Scheduled Caste Employees Welfare Association in Vishakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh alleged that a caste Hindu allottee of a Post and Telegraphs quarter was harassing the Scheduled Caste children by blocking the passage to the quarters by maintaining a poultry farm therein. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that enquiries into the allegations had been conducted by Police, the R. D. O., Vishakhapatnam and also the concerned Department. It was found that the family members of the applicant and the caste Hindu person had been frequently quarrelling with each other on petty matters of dispute particularly because of their past rivalries. The authorities observed that no harassment was caused to the applicant on that score. The case was also looked into by P. M. G. during his visit of the area on 17-10-72 and under his orders the petitioners was allotted another quarter as per his choice. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Vishakhapatnam further reported that the three officials involved in the case had been transferred from Vishakhapatnam.

(3) In a village in District Rohtak in Haryana State, the Zamindars had engaged Scheduled Caste persons for cultivating their land on payment of Rs. 25/- per acre and 25 Kilograms of grain. When the Zamindars learnt that in the neighbouring villages, the Harijans were being paid Rs. 20/- only for the same work, the village Panchayat decided that the Zamindars should only pay Rs. 20/- and not as decided earlier by the Zamindars. This was not acceptable to the Scheduled Castes and the Zamindars decided that the Scheduled Castes should not be engaged to cultivate the lands. It is understood that some local leaders brought about a compromise between the two parties.

(4) A representation was received in this office from Scheduled Caste residents of village Faridpur, Tehsil Khurja, District Bulandshahar in Uttar Pradesh, in which it was stated that a party of dacoits led by a high caste person belonging to the village entered the houses of Harijans on the night of 14th January, 1972 and committed dacoity. It was also reported that a Scheduled Caste lady was severly beaten by a sharp weapon. As a result of the F. I. R. lodged with the police two dacoits were arrested, but after a couple of days they were released on bail. On a visit by the officials of this Organisation, it was found that the police had not taken cognizance of the injury inflicted on the Scheduled Caste lady. When this important fact was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, prompt action was taken by the district authorities for cancellation of bail of the accused persons. The final outcome of the case is still awaited.

(5) An Association of Scheduled Caste Persons of Hyderabad approached this office with a complaint about beating of a Harijan and burning of his tobacco crop by caste Hindus and partial attitude of the Police in District Ongole in Andhra Pradesh. The matter was referred to State authorities who informed that disciplinary action was initiated against the concerned Sub-Inspector for not taking action on the complaint of the petitioner regarding burning of his tobacco crop. Criminal cases were however, acquitted by the Court.

(6) A complaint from Anyaya Paratikar Samiti, Tiroda, District Bhandara, Maharashtra was received regarding alleged beating and harassment of a Scheduled Caste member of the Gram Panchayat by a Police Sub-Inspector and others. This case was referred to the State Government and it was reported that the Police Sub-Inspector did beat the person concerned and also applied stub of his burning cigarette on his right hand. The Police Sub-Inspector has since been transferred and an offence under Sections 324, 330, 342 and 348 I. P. C. has been registered against the Police Sub-Inspector.

(7) On April 13, 1973, an incident took place in village Akinepalli Malaram, Warangal District in Andhra Pradesh, in which 5 Scheduled Caste labourers were beaten by some persons. One of the Scheduled Caste persons succumbed to the injuries on April 14th, 1973. The accused persons disposed of the dead body to destroy all evidence and forced the remaining 4 Scheduled Caste persons to leave the village. The information about the murder was subsequently conveyed by the Police Patel to the local Police. A case was registered but no progress in the investigation could be made as both the complainants and accused were absconding from the village. The villagers also did not come forward to give any direct evidence. On 7th May, 1973, the Collector, Warangal visited the village along with the Superintendent of Police and enquired into the matter. Thereafter, 17 accused persons were arrested and chargesheets were filed on July 17, 1973. The outcome of the case is still awaited.

(8) A report appeared in the press that a middle aged Scheduled Caste person was shot dead by an unknown assailant in a village in Pratapgarh District of Uttar Pradesh. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that the Scheduled Caste person was shot dead on 14.3.1973 by a caste Hindu in wheat fields as a result of old enemity between the two families. The accused was at large and the search was on. The latest position of the case is awaited.

(9) A Schedule-Caste resident of a village in Delhi alleged that he was beaten up in his house by the village Pradhan for not voting in favour of his uncle for the post of Up-Pradhan. The applicant represented that on his complaint to the police authorities the culprits were arrested and next day released on bail. After release, the culprits again reached the house of the applicant and beat him up with the help of four *goondas*. It has been further alleged that his life was in danger. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that in the elections of Up-Pradhan, three persons had allegedly beaten up some Scheduled Castes on the question of casting votes in favour of a particular candidate. The above persons were immediately arrested and the case is sub-judice. It had been reported by the authorities that a constant watch is being kept on the respondents and action will be taken as and when found necessary.

(10) A Scheduled Caste resident of a village in District Farukhabad in Uttar Pradesh represented to this office on 7th March, 1973 stating that his son was murdered by a caste Hindu in day light. It was alledged that the caste Hindu involved in the murder was an influential and moneyed man of the area and was trying to influence the local police to hush up the case. It was further represented that he was being pressed to withdraw the complaint. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that when the caste Hindu landlord went to his field and enquired from the son of the Scheduled Caste person who had been working on his field as to why the whole field had not been watered, the boy replied that the field was being watered as per the quantity of water available. The reply of the boy infuriated the landlord and he gunned him down. It was further reported that the case was challaned on 14th March, 1973 and the accused was sent to the jail. The case is pending in a court of law and the final outcome is still awaited.

(11) It was reported that a neo-Buddhist in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra was murdered under suspicious circumstances. The concerned authorities with whom the matter had been taken up reported that during the course of investigations into a case of theft of Rs. 500/- in a factory, the deceased was interrogated with three other workers of the factory. It is further reported that people, in the vicinity of the factory, heard the cries of the deceased from inside his house on 4.11.72. Three women along with other male members saw the deceased burning when they entered the house. It was further reported that when the fire was extinguished the deceased explained that he burnt himself as the management had suspected his integrity and he could not tolerate such humiliation. People tried to take him to the hospital but he became unconscious and subsequently died. The allegation of murder was denied and in the opinion of the medical officer, he probably died due to shock as a result of burn.

(12) A Scheduled Caste employee of the branch office of the Indian Airlines, Nagpur represented to this office in February, 1973 that a caste Hindu porter used abusive language towards him. The matter was taken up with the Commercial Manager, Indian Airlines, Bombay, who regretted the incident and also informed that the accused was made to apologize and a compromise was reached between the parties.

(13) A news-item in Marathi newspaper "Pudari" dated 4th March, 1973 was published regarding brutal murder of Harijan youth at Khatav Taluka in Satara District of Maharashtra. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who informed that the deceased came to know about the illicit relations between his land-lady with the other person. The land lady and the person threatened the deceased for dire consequences if he disclosed this secret to any body else, which he did to his brother and hence the brutal murder took place. It was reported that the murder took place due to fear of disclosure of illicit intimacy and money matter. The last report received from the State Government indicated that the case was still pending investigation.

(14) In village Valiyanaur, Tindivanam Taluk in South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu a clash took place between the Scheduled Castes and others in the Harijan colony. A Scheduled Caste person was assaulted who succumbed to his injuries in the Government Hospital on 5.11.1972. The dispute had the origin in enemity between the two groups. The accused were arrested and the outcome of the case is still awaited.

(ii) *Cases of Land and Housing*

(15) Some Scheduled Caste residents of a town in Coorg District in Karnataka represented to this Office that they had been allotted 10 cents of land for residential purposes. Some of the allottees had constructed houses on this land. It was reported that the house constructed by a Scheduled Caste person was illegally occupied by a police constable under threat. The Scheduled Caste persons pleaded for restoration of the houses to the rightful owner and provision of basic amenities in the colony. The matter was referred to the State Government and it was learnt that the unlawful occupation of the building by the police constable has been removed and that the drinking water well was at a distance of 4 furlongs from the locality and therefore it was not possible to sink one more well in the colony. The case is being further taken up with the State Government.

(16) On 8th July, 1972, due to heavy rains a number of breaches were caused in the protective bunds around Gurgaon City in Haryana State and over a dozen villages in the District were affected. The houses of the Scheduled Caste persons in village Bhim Garh Kheri situated near Railway Station, Gurgaon were submerged. Most of the *Kachcha* houses were completely washed away. The District authorities distributed *atta* at the rate of 3 kilograms per head as an interim relief. On recurrence of the rains on 11th August, 1972, *Sirkis* were distributed to 24 families and *ex-gratia* grants were also given ranging from Rs. 80/- to Rs. 200/-'.

It was suggested to the State Government that the affected persons may be given grants and loans for costruction of PUCCA houses and for rehabilitating themselves. The State Government has not intimated the action taken by them on this suggestion so far.

(17) On 6th August, 1973, about 20 persons of village Gondipalli in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh set fire to 47 huts belonging to Scheduled Castes of the village. Some Scheduled Caste persons were also beaten by them. 47 Harijan families were rendered homeless. This incident arose out of a minor dispute relating to the grazing of a groundnut crop owned by a caste Hindu lady by the buffalo-calf belonging to a Scheduled Caste person. The lady concerned wanted the buffalo-calf to be handed over to her which was objected to by the Scheduled Caste person. As a result of this quarrel, the caste Hindus went to the Harijan-wada and drove away the entire Harijan community after beating them and set fire to their huts. The State Government took prompt steps in rendering relief to the affected Scheduled Caste families and registered a case under Sections 148/429/436 IPC against all the accused. The outcome of the case is not known.

(18) Three Scheduled Caste farmers of a village in district Malda of West Bengal represented to this office that they were cultivating a piece of land for the last twelve years which was their only means of livelihood. It was further alleged that a caste Hindu family claimed to have purchased the said land and wanted to evict them.

The authorities with whom the case we taken up reported that the petitioners had been in occupation of land as '*adhiars*' under the owner of the land in whose favour the same had been recorded in the revisional settlement operation. The land in question was purchased by the caste Hindu from the recorded tenants but the complainants refused to part with the due share of paddy in favour of the new purchasers. It was further reported by the authorities that suits were filed against the tenants praying for the due share of paddy from them and also for their ejectment from the land. The cases were reportedly taken up by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department on behalf of the applicants and the court decided that the applicants were not ejectable. Both parties admitted before the court that the share produce under claim had already been settled.

(19) On the morning of 2nd April, 1972, some Muslim residents of village Rahmatnagar, Police Station Khazanchi Hat, District Purnea in Bihar set on fire the houses of Musahars with a view to dispossess them from the disputed land. 19 huts were completely destroyed and 3 huts were partially affected.

Village Rahmatnagar is only three miles from Purnea town and Musahar families had settled down on a part of a 5 bigha plot formerly belonging to Shri Basudeo Prasad. Three Musahar families have been engaged in cultivation of the land of Shri Prasad for the last 20 years as share-croppers. The rest of 16 Musahar families work as landless agricultural labourers. The land on which 22 huts

of the Musahars were constructed was sold by Shri Prasad to Shri Quttubuddin of village Rahmatnagar about 5 years back at a nominal price of Rs. 300 only. The physical possession of this land, however, remained with the Musahars. Shri Quttubuddin wanted the Musahars to vacate this land as he wanted to sell it to somebody else at a price of Rs. 5,000. The Musahars were reluctant to leave the place and the enemity between the Musahars and Shri Quttubuddin and his followers started growing. It was reported that a young Muslim boy had tried to outrage the modesty of a Scheduled Caste girl in 1971. On 28th March, 1972, on a minor dispute involving two Musahars children who had plucked some chillies from a field belonging to some Muslim villager, the children were beaten and when the Musahars intervened, they were also man-handled. On 31st March, 1972, the entire Scheduled Caste population of village numbering 55 went to the Collector, Purnea who advised them to meet the S.D.O. As advised by S.D.O. the Scheduled Caste persons lodged a written complaint with the A.S.I. of khazanchi Hat Police Station. The A.S.I. visited the village on the same day and forewarned the Muslims not to harass the poor Scheduled Castes. It is reported that on the same night the Muslims who felt insulted on the enquiry made by the police in their village, decided to set on fire the Harijans' houses and evict them from the village. After the incident of burning of their houses the Musahars of village Rahmatnagar feel very insecure.

(iii) Cases relating to educational problems.

(20) A Scheduled Caste student of B.Sc. Agri. IIIrd year in a college in Mainpuri District in U.P. and resident of Rajasthan approached this office on 20-2-72 stating that he has been paid post-matric scholarship excluding the tuition fee for the year 1971-72. The matter was taken up with the Government of Rajasthan who reported that the Director of College Education sanctioned full amount of the post-matric scholarship amounting to Rs. 579/- and the applicant was paid up to February, 1972.

(21) A Scheduled Caste student of M.A. (Prev.) studying in a Delhi University College represented to this office on 13-3-72 that she submitted her application form for the grant of Post-Matric scholarship for the year 1971-72 in time but did not receive the scholarship due to which she was put to great hardship. The matter was taken up demi-officially with the Director of Education on 18-3-72. After a prolonged correspondence with the College authorities as well as Directorate of Education, the case was decided favourably and the student was paid full amount of the scholarship on 6-10-1972.

(22) A Scheduled Caste person approached this office on 13-3-72 stating that his daughter, a student of a college in Bellary in Karnataka State had submitted her application for the grant of post-matric scholarship for the year 1971-72, in time, through her college authorities but had not received the payment, on the plea that the student had changed the institution without permission. The matter was taken up with the Government of Karnataka and the scholarship, was sanctioned.

(23) A Scheduled Caste resident of Delhi serving in the Central Water and Power Commission represented to this office that he was posted in Delhi in 1965 after completing field duty, but could not admit his children in a Central School inspite of best efforts. The applicant further stated that he tried for admission of his children in 1972 also but applications were not accepted by the Principal saying that there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in Central Schools. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that they were advising the applicant to contact the Principal of the Central School at Ramakrishnapuram regarding admission of his children. It was further stated by the authorities that cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children are considered sympathetically in accordance with rules and they give high priority to children of Scheduled Caste families provided they qualify in the entrance examination. The final outcome in this case has not been intimated to this office.

(24) A Scheduled Caste student of a college in Chandigarh approached this office on 1-3-72 stating that post-matric scholarship amounting to Rs. 471/- for the year 1971-72 was sanctioned by the Uttar Pradesh Government in October, 1971 but was not paid to him. The matter was taken up with the Uttar Pradesh Government who reported that the scholarship amount of the applicant was sanctioned and sent to the college authorities by bank dtaft on 24-4-72 for payment to the applicant.

(25) A few Scheduled Caste students of a Government College in District Rohtak of Haryana represented to this office on 18th February, 1972 stating that they had appeared in the B.A. 1st year of Punjab University Examination held in April, 1971 and deposited a sum of Rs. 26.00 each as University Examination fee, reimbursable to them. The students further stated that inspite of their best efforts, they could not get the fee reimbursed. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities and the examination fee was reimbursed to the concerned students on 13-3-72.

(26) A student of B.Sc. 1st Year in Dr. Ambedkar College, Nagpur approached this office stating that after passing the High School in 1970, he joined pre-university science evening class but was not granted post-matric scholarship for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. The authorities concerned to whom the matter had been referred reported that the application for 1970-71 for the grant of Government of India scholarship was rejected on the ground that the student belonged to Navbodh by caste. It was further reported by them that the scheme for the grant of Government of India scholarships to Navbodh students was introduced from the year 1971-72 and accordingly the applicant was granted scholarship amounting to Rs. 650/- for the year 1971-72.

(27) A scheduled Caste resident of Delhi represented to this office in April, 1972 that his daughter, a student of B.A. II year in a Delhi College had applied for the grant of post-matric scholarship, in time, but was not granted the same for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72. The applicant further alleged that the Directorate of Education had sanctioned the scholarship for 1970-71, in March, 1971 but the same was not disbursed. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities and an amount of Rs. 1,114/- for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 was sanctioned on 4-5-72 and sent to the college authorities on 11-5-72 for disbursement.

(28) A Scheduled Caste student of Pre-Degree class in a college in District Kolhapur of Maharashtra residing in a hostel approached this office in August , 1971 stating that he had applied for the grant of post-matric scholarship for the year 1970-71 and was given an advance of Rs. 280/- by the college authorities. Later on the applicant was informed by the college authorities that his scholarship was not sanctioned. The applicant stated that in the absence of scholarship amount he would not be able to carry on his studies since he belonged to a very poor Scheduled Caste family. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities and the applicant was awarded Government of India scholarship at hosteller's rate.

(29) A Scheduled Caste student of Delhi studying in a college in Meerut District approached this office on 6th May. 1972 stating that though he had submitted his application for the grant of post-matric scholarship for the year 1971-72 to Delhi Administration, in time through the college authorities the scholarship had not been paid to him. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities in Delhi Administration and the scholarship was sanctioned in July, 1972.

(30) A Scheduled Caste student of M.B.B.S. in a Delhi Medical College represented to this office on 21-4-73 alleging that inspite of his best efforts he could not get Post-Matric scholarship for the year 1972-73 even after the close of the financial year. The Delhi Administration with whom the matter had been taken up reported tha ta cheque of Rs. 1819/- including scholarship of Rs. 842/- for the applicant was sent to the Principal of the College on 13-4-73.

APPENDIX XXXIV

(*Reference para* 6.2)

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing information about outlay proposed and expenditure incurred on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in First Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Group	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Education	N.A.	3.89	N.A.	5.10
2.	Economic Uplift	7.00	0.27	24.85	8.46
3.	Health, Housing and Others		1.81		3.81
	TOTAL	7.00	5.97	24.85	17.37

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement giving information about outlay proposed and expenditure incurred on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Second Five Year Plan

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Group	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
		State Sector		Centrally Sponsored Programme		State Sector		Centrally Sponsored Programme	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outley	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Education	12.09	13.00	0.12	0.61	8.24	6.49	1.55	1.56
2.	Economic Uplift	2.30	1.79	2.76	2.33	7.87	11.59	12.66	11.11
3.	Health, Housing and Others . .	8.45	7.52	2.84	2.63	13.33	4.45	6.78	5.31
	TOTAL	22.84	22.31	5.72	5.57	29.44	22.53	20.99	17.98

STATEMENT No. 3

Statement giving information about allocations made and expenditure incurred on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Centrally Sponsored Programme in the Third Five Year Plan

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Post-matric Scholarships	3.60	7.85	2.00	1.48
2.	Girls Hostels	0.20	0.04	0.10	0.09
3.	Tribal Development Block	..	..	17.03	15.91
4.	Co-operation	..	..	2.98	3.06
5.	Tribal Research and Training	..	..	0.77	0.39
6.	Spill over Scheme	..	0.09	..	0.54
7.	Improvement of Working conditions	1.44	1.05	..	..
8.	Housing/House sites	2.99	2.90	..	..
	TOTAL	8.23	11.93	22.88	21.47

STATEMENT No. 4

Statement showing allocations made and expenditure incurred under State Sector on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during Third Five Year Plan

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Group Scheme	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Education	15.58	16.62	12.62	11.74
2.	Economic Uplift	6.15	4.79	13.77	12.69
3.	Health, Housing and Others	5.30	4.95	6.14	6.12
	TOTAL	27.03	26.36	32.53	30.55

STATEMENT No. 5

Statement showing allocations made and expenditure incurred under the Centrally Sponsored Programme during 1966-67 to 1968-69 on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Scheme	Scheduled Castes						Scheduled Tribes					
		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Post-matric Scholarships	133.65	438.56	210.00	528.78	255.00	629.48	33.44	57.33	44.00	73.30	100.29	100.29
2.	Girls Hostels . .	13.78	4.79	10.00	7.38	8.00	9.00	14.17	4.49	11.25	11.38	12.00	12.00
3.	Career Planning/Pre-Examination Coaching	..	..	1 00	..	5.00	7.00	..	..	5.00	1.25	6.00	6.00
4.	Tribal Development Blocks . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	899.86	868.06	467.02	449.51	530.50	528.02
5.	Co-operation . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	53.00	49.86	21.00	29.16	24.00	24.00
6.	Tribal Research and Training . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.50	10.65	12.33	10.76	13.00	13.00
7.	Improvement of Working and Living conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers. . .	89.71	76.18	10.05	12.50	20.00	24.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL . . .	237.14	519.63	231 05	548.66	288.00	669.48	1025.97	990.39	560.60	575.36	685.79	683.31

STATEMENT No. 6

Statement showing allocations made and expenditure incurred under State Sector during 1966-67 to 1968-69 on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Scheme	Scheduled Castes						Scheduled Tribes					
		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Education . . .	255.85	249.89	303.61	306.08	365.00	353.39	194.71	185.98	229.01	205.75	173.87	260.92
2.	Economic Development	94.81	67.22	88.48	66.89	78.77	76.65	199.56	190.82	110.62	95.40	109.16	73.38
3.	Health, Housing and other Schemes . .	78.52	80.38	100 75	93.91	86.97	98.79	97.95	85.16	49.48	36.74	47.28	43.23
	TOTAL . . .	429.18	397.49	492 84	468.88	530.74	528.83	492.22	461.96	389.11	337.89	330.31	377.53

APPENDIX XXXV

(Reference para 6.4)

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing category-wise/scheme-wise outlay and progress of expenditure for the welfare of Backward Classes in the Fourth Five Year Plan under Centrally Sponsored Programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Category/Programme	Fourth Plan Outlay	Actual Expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1972-73	Outlay 1973-74	Anticipated expenditure 1973-74	Anticipated expenditure in Fourth Plan
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	*SCHEDULED TRIBES*								
1.	Post-matric scholarships	194.40	29.71	34.93	65.36	75.35	42.00	75.35	280.90
2.	Girls' Hostels	113.75	22.35	22.20	12.12	22.50	21.88	23.68	111.85
3.	Coaching and Allied Schemes	25.00	5.00	5.80	4.70	5.75	—	4.50	25 75
4.	Tribal Development Blocks	3270.00	714.78	609.10	609.25	640.25	566.20	736.00	3309.38
5.	Cooperation	251.00	76.26	45.15	45.15	55.00	56.68	56 68	278.24
6.	Research, Training and Pilot Projects	65.00	11.40	12.21	12.85	17.00	39.90	24.90	77.56
	TOTAL (A)	3,919.15	859 50	729.39	757.63	815.85	726.66	921.11	4,081.68
B.—	*SCHEDULED CASTES*								
1.	Post-matric scholarships	870.60	64.11	212.56	319.35	386.95	242.90	387.00	1,369.97
2.	Girls' Hostels	89.70	14.08	17.40	18.80	19.45	16.90	17.85	87.58
3.	Coaching and Allied Schemes	75.00	9.31	8.10	7.54	16.30	19.80	16.10	57.34
4.	Improvement in working and living conditions of those engaged in unclean occupations	300.00	52.85	58.73	61.30	62.80	59.95	61.75	297.43
	TOTAL (B)	1,335.30	140 35	296.79	406.99	485.50	339.55	482.70	1,812.32
C.—	*WELFARE SCHEMES FOR DENOTIFIED, NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES*								
	All Programmes	450.00	75.77	88.39	90.43	95.45	90.95	92.60	442.64
	TOTAL (C)	450.00	75.77	88.39	90.43	95.45	90.95	92.60	442.64
D.—	*AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS*	200.00	32.81	33.00	35.00	40.00	N.A.	59.00	199.81
	TOTAL (D)	200.00	32 81	33.00	35.00	40.00		59.00	199.81
	GRAND TOTAL: (A+B+C+D)	5,904.45	1,108.43	1,147.57	1,290.05	1,436.80		1,555.41	

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the welfare of Backward Classes in various States/Union Territories during Fourth Five Year Plan in the State Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Fourth Plan Outlay 1969-74	Actual Expenditure			Approved Outlay 1972-73	Anticipated expenditure 1972-73	Outlay approved 1973-74	Total Cols. 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	26.00	147.00	206.00	195.00	207.00	220.00	806.00
2.	Assam	500.00	78.00	95.00	111.00	107.00	107.00	120.00	511.00
3.	Bihar	590.00	67.00	70.00	96.00	141.00	162.00	214.00	609.00
4.	Gujarat	400.00	40.00	65.00	145.00	200.00	220.00	225.00	696.00
5.	Haryana	200.00	23.00	30.00	29.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	162.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	80.00	8.00	6.00	16.00	29.00	29.00	32.00	91.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	60.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	59.00
8.	Karnataka	500.00	59.00	67.00	92.00	140.00	157.00	200.00	575.00
9.	Kerala	150.00	15.00	21.00	28.00	46.00	46 00	54.00	164.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1,200.00	128.00	191.00	376.00	418.00	379.00	512.00	1,486.00
11.	Maharashtra	598.00	50.00	66.00	66.00	322.00	266.00	200.00	648.00
12.	Manipur	130.00	10.00	10.00	44.00	36.00	40.00	28.00	122.00
13.	Orissa	385.00	33.00	67.00	77.00	121.00	121.00	130.00	430.00
14.	Punjab	200.00	24.00	31.00	38.00	38.00	50 00	50.00	193.00
15.	Rajasthan	365.00	113.00	63.00	57.00	70.00	64.00	59.00	358.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	850.00	159.00	249.00	388.00	447.00	496.00	300.00	1,592.00
17.	Tripura	170.00	19.00	25.00	30.00	45.00	45.00	67.00	186.00
18.	Uttar Pradesh	720.00	64.00	68.00	120.00	205.00	204.00	300.00	756.00
19.	West Bengal	300.00	72.00	61.00	57.00	40.00	44.00	45.00	279.00
	TOTAL	7,998.00	996.00	1,342.00	1,879.00	2,667.00	2,691.00	2,811.00	9,723.00
Union Territories									
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	6.09	0.66	0.84	1.20	1.48	1.48	4.54	8.72
2.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Delhi	90.00	24.40	24.75	14.60	29.00	29.20	50.60	143.95
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	12.00	2.78	4.99	3.22	7.08	5.40	7.82	25.21
5.	Lakshadweep	1.25	0.13	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.95
6.	Pondicherry	27.00	1.71	3.32	4.17	8.34	6.39	7.18	22.77
	TOTAL	136.34	29.68	34.09	23.37	46.08	43.67	70.79	201.60
	GRAND TOTAL	8,134.34	1,025.68	1,376.09	1,902.37	2,713.08	2,734.67	2,881.79	9,924.60

APPENDIX XXXVI

(Reference para 6.8)

Statement showing grants given to States for construction/extension of hostels for Scheduled Caste/Tribe Girls during 1971-72 to 1973-74

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
		Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.40	1.70	1.50	1.70	1.60	1.40
2.	Assam	0.83	0.40	1.00	0.25	1.68	0.45
3.	Bihar	0.80	0.25	0.80	0.25	0.80	0.25
4.	Gujarat	1.40	0.25	1.00	0.30	1.60	0.30
5.	Haryana	..	0.25	..	0.30	..	0.30
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	0.80	0.70	0.80	0.70	0.80
8.	Karnataka	0.40	0.65	0.26	0.75	0.20	0.75
9.	Kerala	0.50	2.00	0.50	2.00	0.20	2.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.80	1.75	2.00	1.67	2.00	1.75
11.	Maharashtra	1.50	0.80	..	0.40	2.25	1.00
12.	Manipur	0.40	..	0.40	..	0.40	..
13.	Meghalaya	0.42	..	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25
14.	Nagaland	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Orissa	3.75	0.40	4.00	0.50	4.25	0.20
16.	Punjab	—	0.55	..	0.60	..	0.50
17.	Rajasthan	1.30	1.65	1.30	1.75	1.30	1.45
18.	Tamil Nadu	0.40	2.00	0.50	2.00	0.45	2.00
19.	Tripura	0.20	..	0.30	..	0.45	..
20.	Uttar Pradesh	2.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
21.	West Bengal	1.20	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50
	TOTAL	19.30	17.95	18.16	18.02	21.88	16.90

APPENDIX XXXVII

(*Reference para* 6.28)

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the schemes of Legal Aid for Scheduled Castes from 1969-70 to 1972-73 and allocation made for 1973-74

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Fourth Plan Outlay	Expenditure incurred during			Allocation made during 1972-73	Expenditure during 1972-73	Allocation made during 1973-74
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Gujarat	0.30	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.14	0.14
2.	Haryana	0.39	0.06	0.03	..	0.15	0.10	0.10
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	0.05
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.78	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.05
5.	Karnataka	0.30	..	..	N.A.	0.05	0.05	0.05
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.50	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.07	0.10
7.	Orissa	1.50	0.10	0.13	0.24	0.40	0.40	0.47
8.	Punjab	1.00	0.025	0.042	0.025	0.10	0.10	1.00
9.	Rajasthan	0.50	0.10	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.10
10.	Tripura	0.085	..	..	..	0.023	0.023	0.062
11.	Pondicherry	0.10	..	..	..	0.05	0.001	0.001

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the scheme of Legal Aid for Scheduled Tribes from 1969-70 to 1972-73 and allocation made for 1973-74

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Fourth Plan Outlay	Expenditure incurred during			Allocation for 1972-73	Expenditure during 1972-73	Allocation for 1973-74
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bihar	6.20	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.00	1.00	1.00
2.	Gujarat	0.60	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.24	0.20	0.20
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.02	0.02	0.05
4.	Karnataka	0.05	0.002	..	N.A.	0.01	0.01	0.01
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.61	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.10
6.	Orissa	1.17	0.10	0.15	0.29	0.50	0.50	0.50
7.	Rajasthan	0.50	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.10
8.	Tripura	0.125	—	..	..	0.40	0.40	0.40

APPENDIX XXXVIII

(Reference para 7.6)

Level of ceilings and priorities accorded for distribution of surplus land in various States

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Level of Ceiling	Priority accorded for distribution of surplus lands to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ranging from 4.05 to 21.85 hectares depending upon the quality of land.	50% of the house-sites are to be given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and of the remaining 2/3rds are to be allotted to notified Backward Classes.
2.	Assam	50 bighas plus actual area of the orchard subject to a maximum of 15 bighas.	
3.	Bihar	15 to 45 acres	For distribution of surplus land, landless persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given top priority followed by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the village owning about 1 acre of Class III land or equivalent area.
4.	Haryana	7.25 hectares to 21.8 hectares	Members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes have been given top priority.
5.	Himachal Pradesh	10 acres to 70 acres.	
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.1 acres to 19.2 acres.	
7.	Kerala	5 acres to 15 acres	87-1/2% to be assigned to landless agricultural labourers and half of it to be set aside for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the balance of surplus land to be distributed to small holders and landlords not entitled to resume any land.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10 acres to 18 acres.	
9.	Maharashtra	18 acres to 54 acres	Top priority has been given to tenants rendered landless consequent on resumption of land of landlords and where the surplus land is in compact block the claims of the landlords who have leased out their holding but have not exercised the right on assumption are to be given land. Remaining 50% of the surplus land is to be set apart for distribution to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.
10.	Karnataka	10 to 54 acres for different classes of land	
11.	Punjab	7 hectares to 20.5 hectares	Tenants, members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and landless agricultural workers have been accorded second priority.
12.	Rajasthan	18 acres to 175 acres	The surplus land is to be allotted on priority basis among landless labourers particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
13.	Tamil Nadu	15 acres to 30 acres.	
14.	Tripura	10 to 30 acres of land.	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	7.30 hectares to 18.25 hectares	The State Government has laid down 9 orders of priority and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have been placed at S. No. 6.
16.	West Bengal	5 hectares to 7 hectares	

APPENDIX XXXIX

(Reference para 7.6)

Tentative estimates of area likely to be available from the implementation of revised ceiling laws

(In 1000 acres)

State	Estimated surplus area
1. Andhra Pradesh	1000
2. Assam	395
3. Bihar	500
4. Gujarat	50
5. Haryana	150
6. Karnataka	400
7. Kerala	100
8. Madhya Pradesh	50
9. Maharashtra	371
10. Manipur	4
11. Orissa	100
12. Punjab	87
13. Tripura	2
14. Uttar Pradesh	300
15. West Bengal	200
TOTAL	3709

APPENDIX XL

(Reference para 7.10)

Legislative and Executive measures to control alienation of tribal lands

Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 prohibits sale of land in Scheduled Areas from tribals to non-tribals. It also provided for ejectment of non-tribals from lands involved in illegal transfers. By virtue of the Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1970, transfer of immovable properties in Scheduled Areas to persons other than tribals whether it be from a tribal or non-tribal except in cases of partition or devolution by succession was also prohibited. Further, the regulation provides that if a person is unable to sell his immovable property to a tribal on reasonable terms, Government may acquire such land on payment of compensation determined under section 10 of the Andhra Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holding Act, 1961.

By the amending Regulation of 1971, it is facilitated to mortgage without possession land in tribal areas by any person whether or not such person is a member of Scheduled Tribe subject to provisions of clause II, any immovable property situated in the agency tracts to any cooperative society including a Land Mortgage Bank or any Commercial Bank or other Financial Institution, approved by the State Government with the express condition that in the event of default, the property should be sold only to tribals or cooperative society consisting solely of members belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Assam

The Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1964 provides protection to Scheduled Tribes of Assam against alienation in areas constituted into Tribal Belts and Blocks formed under the above Act.

Andaman & Nocobar Islands

The Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956 provides protection to the tribes regarding alienation of land. There is no problem of alienation of tribal land to non-tribals. No land of any member of the Scheduled Tribes has been transferred to the non-tribals so far in the Territory. Non-tribals can not acquire land in the tribal areas without the prior sanction of the Administration.

Bihar

Under the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act and Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulations, as amended from time to time, comprehensive provisions exist for prohibition of land transfers from tribals and competent authorities have been vested with the powers to restore such transferred land back to the tribals. Amendment has also been made to the law of Limitation so as to enable scrutiny of alienating upto 30 years. Necessary exemption has also been provided to enable tribals to obtain loans from financing institutions, cooperatives, etc., by simple mortgage of their lands.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

No new legislative and executive measures were undertaken for the protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the alienation of their lands. However, the Organisacao Agraria which is in force in that Territory provides sufficient protection to Adivasis against alienation of their land.

Gujarat

By the end of 1970-71, 118 cases of tribal lands alienated to non-tribals were pending and during 1971-72 , 63 new cases were also detected. All these cases involved about 685.38 acres of land. During 1971-72, 145 cases were disposed of and thus 287.39 acres of land was restored to tribals. Only 36 cases involving 397.39 acres of land remained pending during 1971-72.

Kerala

The Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964, provide protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against alienation of their lands granted on registration. The members of the Scheduled Castes can transfer their lands to both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whereas one belonging to the Scheduled Tribe can transfer only to Scheduled Tribes. Even these transfers have been subjected to the prior permission of the authorities concerned.

Lakshadweep

All the inhabitants of the Territory are tribals and are well protected against transfer of their lands to non-tribals under the provisions of the Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (Protection of Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1964 and their lands are also not liable for attachment in execution of any decree.

Madhya Pradesh

Section 165 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959 provides protection to Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh against alienation. Besides, in the Scheduled Areas of Madhya Bharat Region of Madhya Pradesh, the Madhya Bharat Land Distribution Regulation, 1954 is still in force, through which protection is provided to the Scheduled Tribe persons against alienation of their lands. There is no restriction to prevent alienation of land owned by the Scheduled Castes.

Maharashtra

In Maharashtra, Section 36 of the Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966 enforced on 15th August, 1967, protects the interests of Scheduled Tribes against the alienation of their land. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha Region) Act, 1958 and the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950 prohibit transfer of agricultural land by sale, gift, mortgage, etc., in favour of a person who is not an agriculturist, irrespective of the fact whether he belongs to Scheduled Caste/Tribe or any other community. There is no specific restriction on the transfer of land held by the Scheduled Castes.

Karnataka

It is understood that instructions were issued by the Revenue Secretary in Karnataka to all the Deputy Commisstioners to prevent alienation or sale of lands granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Orissa

The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (By Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956, provides protection in the matter of land transfer to the Scheduled Tribes inhabiting Scheduled Areas in Orissa. This regulation has been further amended in 1965 with a view to enabling Scheduled Tribe persons living in the Scheduled Areas to transfer their land in favour of Cooperative Societies, without obtaining the prior permission of the competent authority. The Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960 provides protection in land transfer to the Scheduled Castes.

Punjab

The Government of Punjab have issued orders banning the transfer of land belonging to the Scheduled Castes.

Rajasthan

Section 42 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, 1955 provides that any person belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe can transfer his agricultural land to the persons of these categories. This provision was made to protect the interests of the weaker and Backward Sections of the society, but the Savarnas, taking undue advantage of the poverty and backwardness of these people, purchase their land and the persons belonging to the Backward Communities become landless. According to the said provision the time limit for filing the case against such Savarana people was fixed three years. Often such cases cannot be dispossessed within 3 years. Hence, under Section 183 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act the time limit has been enhanced upto 12 years in place of three years.

Under Section 42 of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act, any transfer of land by the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whether by sale, mortagage, gifts, etc. has been restricted. Provision has also been made that if such transfer has taken place outside their own community, it would be considered invalid upto 12 years.

Tripura

Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960 provides that all transfers of tribal lands to non-tribals in Tripura would be considered invalid unless prior permission of the District Magistrate/Collector is obtained. A High Power Committee, namely, the Tribal Advisory Committee examines all the applications received from tribals for transfer of land to non-tribals. Permission for sale of land by tribals to non-tribals is given by the Collector only on recommendation of this Committee.

Uttar Pradesh :

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have recently enacted the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Vinash and Bhumi Viyavastha (Sanshodhan) Adhiyadesh, 1969, in order to add Section 157 (क) in the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Vinash and Bhumi Viyavastha Adhinium, 1956, according to which land belonging to Scheduled Tribe persons cannot be alienated to non-Scheduled Tribe persons without the prior permission of the Collector concerned.

West Bengal

Under chapter II 'A' of the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955, as amended in 1971, provisions have been made to safeguard the interest of Scheduled Tribes in their holdings. No such provision has been made for the Scheduled Castes of this State.

Section 14c of the Chapter II 'A' as amended in the West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1971, has imposed certain restrictions on alienation of land by Scheduled Tribes. The act provides that a raiyat belonging to a Scheduled Tribe may transfer his holding or part thereof by sale or exchange to a person not belonging to any Scheduled Tribe provided that any such raiyat obtains previous permission in writing of the Revenue Officer.

APPENDIX XLI

(*Reference Para* 7.14)

Statement showing area of cultivable waste Land in various States during 1970-1971

S. No.	State/Union Territory	(in thousand hectares)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1116
2.	Assam	184
3.	Bihar	513
4.	Gujarat	552
5.	Haryana	41
6.	Himachal Pradesh	161
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	165
8.	Kerala	80
9.	Karnataka	615
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2108
11.	Maharashtra	709
12.	Orissa	771
13.	Punjab	83
14.	Rajasthan	6112
15.	Tamil Nadu	507
16.	Tripura	2
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1345
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4
19.	Delhi	3
20.	Goa, Daman & Diu	93
21.	Pondicherry	1
	Total :	15165

APPENDIX XLII

(*Reference Para* 7.15)

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing acreage of land distributed among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons out of reclamation of waste lands during 1970-71 to 1971-72

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total No. of landless families benefited		Acreage of land distributed amongst landless families		Number of Scheduled Caste families benefited		Number of Scheduled Tribe families benefited		Acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Caste families		Acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Tribe families	
		1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bihar	..	221053	..	282529.84.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Gujarat	5813	5863	31404.71	27447	4350	3659	1552	647	26712.90	14978	4197.56	4304
3.	Himachal Pradesh	..	643	..	4175.19	..	796	..	..	..	3895.19	..	..
4.	Kerala	249	..	74.4865*	..	227	..	3	..	73.5435	..	0.6995*	..
5.	Madhya Pradesh	87	13	432.27	71.31	15	..	55	4	128.28	..	242.36	32.61
6.	Maharashtra	1525	1102	1730.09	3580.08	95	259	932	324	1891.69	2429.07	9391.17	263.06
7.	Manipur	9114	..	14226.45	..	..	..	7663	..	..	..	12239.18	..
8.	Karnataka	7349	..	11940.19	..	831	..	33	..	1800.00	..	71.11	..
9.	Rajasthan	83000@	..	312855.00@	..	52392@	..	30608@	..	216354@	..	96501@	..
10.	Tamil Nadu	48716	..	87191.98	..	13082	..	2258	..	22891.47	..	9772.67	..
11.	West Bengal	..	..	..	4599.27	..	..	..	..	..	1712.23	..	324.96
12.	Delhi	1170	..	1241£	..	620	..	..	..	660.00	..	..	..
13.	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	301175 A & 72 C		..	..

* Figures in hectares.

@For the period from 1-9-1969 to 14-5-1971.

£ Given on lease for 5 years.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of surplus land released through imposition of ceiling on land holdings during 1970-71 & 1971-1972

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total No. of landless families benefited		Acreage of land distributed amongst landless families		Number of Scheduled Caste families benefited		Number of Scheduled Tribe families benefited		Acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Caste families		Acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Tribe families	
		1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Gujarat	2980	952	6847.74.50	2453	537	207	2396	714	2185.41	753.00	1995.75.50	1445
2.	Himachal Pradesh	..	1476	..	959.11	..	622	..	..	..	947.2	..	..
3.	Kerala	87	..	76.58	..	87	..	..	..	76.58	..	..	..
4.	Maharashtra	893	114	7433.33	515.20	196	69	66	14	1899.70	300	353.28	93.02
5.	Manipur	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..
6.	Tamil Nadu	..	..	1835.57	..	52	..	..	..	160.81	..	..	..
7.	West Bengal	..	141699	..	99680.84	.	49686	..	37632	..	34357.33	..	29154.68

STATEMENT NO. 3

Statement showing acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Bhoodan and Gramdan during 1970-71 & 1971-72

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total No. of landless families benefited		Acreage of land distributed amongst landless families		No. of Scheduled Caste familes benefited		No. of Scheduled Tribe families benefited		Acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Caste families		Acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Tribe families	
		1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72-71	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Gujarat . . .	795	20	157.22	62.00	60	..	735	20	..	..	6.00	62.00
2.	Kerala . . .	217	..	216.5	..	216	..	..	..	216	..	..	..
3.	Maharashtra . .	47	58	367.27	290.00	32	55	5	3	138.36	275.00	59.15	15.00
4.	Karnataka . . .	238	..	527.11	..	30	..	10	..	32.02	..	6.02	..
5.	Tamil Nadu . .	503	..	460.80	..	503	..	..	..	460.80	..	..	..
6.	West Bengal . .	..	..	..	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	..	2.00

STATEMENT NO. 4

Statement showing acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under other schemes during 1970-71 & 1971-72.

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total No. of landless families benefit		Acreage of land distributed amongst landless families		No. of Scheduled Caste families benefited		No. of Scheduled Tribe families benefited		Acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Caste families		Acreage of land distributed amongst Scheduled Tribe families	
		1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72	1970-71	1971-72
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Assam												
2.	Gujarat	7747	8372	129037.75	23755	3366	2645	2592	1219	109858.73	10858	4,92,300* bighas 4072.34	2013
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4489	3509	2542 acres & 2461 bighas	6083 acres & 1676 30 bighas	1214	1609	463	216	678 acres & 2461 bighas	2480.2 acres & 1400 40 bighas	209 acres & 2461 bighas	2714 acres & 183.147 bighas
4.	Kerala	27362	..	11049.3838@	..	7172	..	195	..	1974.6098@	..	60.1284@	..
5.	Madhya Pradesh	50	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Maharashtra	14157	643	35642.54	6952.02	440	643	13223	..	1695.00	6952.02	32122.12	..
7.	Tamil Nadu	162	..	69.73	..	156	..	6	..	58.42	..	11.31	..
8.	Goa, Daman & Diu	334	576	363.19@	731.9062@	3	52	..	..	4.5@	95.6562%	..	..

* Land distributed to 72,000 families of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes upto October, 1971.

@ Figures in hectares

APPENDIX XLIII

(*Reference Para* 7.32.)

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement of Scheduled Tribe families displaced by construction of Industrial Projects and the extent of Land allotted as compensation in the State of Maharashtra during 1971-72

S. No.	Name of the Project	Total Scheduled Tribe families displaced	Total Scheduled Tribe families rehabilitated	Extent of land from which displaced (in terms of acres)	Extent of land allotted to the displaced families (in acres)
1.	***Dhulia***				
	(i) Thanepade Project	23	23	113.27	174.00
	(ii) Panzora Project	174	86	761.25	100.00
	(iii) Malangaon Project	67	67	—	—
	(iv) Aner Project	19	—	—	—
	(v) Ukai Project	87	—	1069.00	—
2.	**Thana**				
	(i) Depchari Milk Project	886	350	431.6.612	1264.4.12
	(ii) Barvi Water Supply Project	163	—	441.24.0	
3.	**Nasik**				
	(i) Chankapur Project	461	163	812.00	—
	(ii) Mangud Dam Project	50	58	212.00	—
	(iii) Vaitaran Hydro Electric Project	827	120	3876.03	—
	(iv) Karanjwan Project	263	—	2150.10	—
	(v) Palkhed Project	71	—	639.00	
	(vi) Bhojapur Project	55	—	245.52	
	(vii) Haranbari Project	142	—	633.24	—
4.	**Ratnagiri**				
	(i) Koyna Hydro Electric Project 3rd Stage	4	—	102.00	—
5.	**Poona**				
	(i) Pawana	24	24	—	0.21
	(ii) Panshet Project	2	—	0.18	—
	(iii) Vir Project	245	62	692.21	291.10
6.	**Aurangabad**				
	(i) Godavari Tagukwadi	1	1	—	—
7.	**Nagpur**				
	(i) Pench Project	113	106	942.33	—
	(ii) Koradi Project	1	1	8.74	—
	(iii) Kanholi Baru Project	6	6	18.88	—
8.	**Bhandara**				
	(i) Itiadoh Project	370	332	2380.48	1177.16
	(ii) Bagh Project	423	236	1309.02	548.34

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement of Scheduled Tribe families displaced by Construction of Industrial Projects and the extent of land allotted as compensation, in the State of Maharashtra during 1972-73

S. No.	Name of the Project	Total Scheduled Tribe families displaced	Total Scheduled Tribe families rehabilitated	Extent of land from which displaced (in terms of acres)	Extent of land allotted to the displaced families (in acres)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Dhulia					
(i)	Panzora Project	174	94	793.07	131.21*
(ii)	Malangaon Project	97	97	—	—
(iii)	Ukai Project	123	—	1076.20	—
(iv)	Aner Project	19	—	—	—
(v)	Thanepade Project	23	23	113.27	174.00
2. Nasik					
(i)	Karanjwan Project	268	—	2150.00	—
(ii)	Palkhed Project	71	—	639.00	—
(iii)	Bhojapur Project	55	—	245.32	—
(iv)	Haranbarai Project	142	—	633.24	—
(v)	Manyad Dam	50	48	212.00	65
(vi)	Chankapur Project	461	163	812.00	—
(vii)	Vaitarna Hydro Electric Project	827	156	3876.03	—

APPENDIX XLIV

(*Reference Para* 7.32)

Statement showing details of the uprooted families in the industrial complexes of Tribal Bihar

Name of the Industrial complex	No. of villages acquired	Area of the total land acquired in acres	No. of families displaced	Total persons displaced	Rate of compensation per acre	Occupational structure before displacement	After displacement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hatia . .	25	9200	2198	12990	Rs. 3250 Tanr land Rs. 4360 Don land (Revised 1962)	72% Agriculture, 9 % Agricultural labourers, 4% Blacksmith, 4% Priesthood, Basketry, etc.	70 5% Industrial labourers, 6% Blacksmiths.
Jamshedpur .	18	16,810.24	635(?) (household)	—			
Patratu . .	19	4450	202	—	Rs. 1333 to Rs. 2666 Rs. 116 to Rs. 2166 Tanr land.	89% Agriculture	50.76% Agriculture
Bokaro . .	45	32990	(to be displaced 6066) displaced 1139 upto July 1961)	37185	Rs. 704 to Rs. 3200 for the Ist to 3rd Class Don land, Rs. 400 for the Tanr land.	94% Agriculture, 1.5% Muchi (leather work), Business, 2.3% Agricultural labour, 1.75 % Rest.	About 90% Industrial workers.
Rourkela .	30	20488	2500	15200	Rs. 200 to Rs. 900 for different types of land.	79% Agriculture, 5% Agricultural labour, 6% non-agricultural labour.	77% Industrial worker, 2% Agriculture, 4% Constructional work.

APPENDIX XLV

(*Reference Para* 7.39)

List of Small Farmers Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies Products Started in the Country upto March, 1973

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	District selected for	
		Small Farmers Development Agencies	Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourer Development Agencies
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Cuddapah 2. Nalgonda 3. Srikakulam	1. Nalgonda 2. Visakhapatnam
2.	Assam	4. Goalpara 5. Nowgong	3. Mikir Hills 4. Kamrup
3.	Bihar	6. Champaran 7. Purnea 8. Patna	5. Ranchi 6. Shahabad
4.	Gujarat	9. Junagadh 10. Surat 11. Sabarkantha	7. Bulsar 8. Baroda
5.	Haryana	12. Ambala 13. Gurgaon	9. Ambala 10. Bhiwani
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14. Sirmur	11. Solon
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	15. Anantnag 16. Jammu-Kathua	12. Baramula 13. Poonch-Rajouri
8.	Karnataka	17. Bidar 18. Mysore 19. North Kanara	14. Tumkur 15. Bijapur
9.	Kerala	20. Cannanore 21. Quilon	16. Quilon 17. Cannanore
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22. Bilaspur 23. Chhindwara 24. Ratlam-Ujjain	18. Durg 19. Raisen-Sehore
11.	Maharashtra	25. Bhandara 26. Thana-Nasik 27. Ratnagiri-Satara	20. Ratnagiri-Satara 21. Parbhani
12.	Manipur	—	22. Manipur
13.	Nagaland	28. Nagaland	23. Nagaland
14.	Orissa	29. Bolangir 30. Dhenkanal 31. Ganjam	24. Cuttack 25. Keonjhar
15.	Punjab	32. Amritsar-Ferozepur 33. Sangrur-Patiala	26. Hoshiarpur 27. Ropar 28. Jullundur

16. Rajasthan	34. Alwar 35. Bharatpur 36. Udaipur	29. Bhilwara 30. Ajmer
17. Tamil Nadu	37. Madurai 38. South Arcot 39. Tirunelveli	31. Salem 32. North Arcot
18. Tripura	—	33. Tripura
19. Uttar Pradesh	40. Badaun 41. Fatehpur 42. Pratapgarh 43. Rae-Bareli	34. Mathura 35. Ballia
20. West Bengal	44. Darjeeling 45. Hooghly 46. West-Dinajpur	36. Purulia 37. Bankura
21. Goa-Daman & Diu	—	38. Goa
22. Meghalaya	—	39. K & J Hills 40. Garo Hills
23. Pondicherry	—	41. Pondicherry
24. Delhi	—	42. Delhi

APPENDIX XLVI

(*Reference para* 8.1)

STATEMENT NO. 1

Statement showing State-wise and Plan-wise establishment of Tribal Development Blocks

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of T.D. Blocks started during				
		Second Plan	Third Plan	1966—69	Fourth Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	20	..	..	24
2.	Assam	7	40	2	..	49
3.	Bihar	8	51	4	..	63
4.	Gujarat	3	50	..	..	53
5.	Kerala	..	1	..	..	1
6.	Madhya Pradesh	10	107	9	..	126
7.	Maharashtra	4	40	..	..	44
8.	Nagaland	..	9	2	4	15
9.	Orissa	4	62	9	...	75
10.	Rajasthan	1	13	4	..	18
11.	Tamil Nadu	..	2	..	..	2
	TOTAL	41	395	30	4	470
	Union Territories					
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	2	..	..	2
3.	Himachal Pradesh	..	7	..	..	7
4.	Manipur	1	7	..	*	20 Sub-blocks
5.	Tripura	1	4	..	..	5
	TOTAL	2	20	..	..	14
	Grand Total	43	415	30	4	484+20 Sub-block

*8Blocks converted 20 Sub-blocks.

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement Showing the Scheduled Tribe population covered by Tribal Development Blocks

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total Tribal population	Number of Tribal Development Blocks	Total Tribal population in Tribal Development Blocks	Percentage to total population in Tribal Development Blocks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,24,368	24	5,30,808	40.08
2.	Assam	20,68,364	49	11,76,221	56.86
3.	Bihar	42,04,770	63	19,27,659	45.84
4.	Gujarat	27,54,446	53	16,91,282	61.40
5.	Kerala	2,07,996	1	12,337	5.93
6.	Madhya Pradesh	66,78,410	126	24,02,201	35.67
7.	Tamil Nadu	2,52,646	2	34,249	13.56
8.	Maharashtra	23,97,159	44	12,07,068	50.35
9.	Nagaland	3,43,697	15	2,36,246	68.74
10.	Orissa	42,23,757	75	17,32,461	58.98
11.	Rajasthan	23,09,447	18	5,29,532	22.93
12.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51,261	2	51,261	100.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1,08,194	7	74,245	68.62
14.	Tripura	3,60,070	5	89,111	24.75
15.	Manipur	2,49,049	20*	2,40,014	100.00
	TOTAL	2,75,33,634	484+20*	1,19,34,695	43.35

*Sub-blocks

APPENDIX XLVII

(*Reference para* 8.1)

Statement showing number of T.D. Blocks/Sub-blocks/Special Area Projects in each State/Union Territory and expenditure incurred thereon during the last four years alongwith outlay proposed for 1973-74

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of T.D. Blocks/sub-blocks/Special Area Projects	Fourth Plan Outlay	Actual expenditure			Anticipated expenditure 1972-73	Outlay proposed 1973-74
				1969-70	1970-71	1971-72		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	138.00	35.00	27.00	30.00	30.00	N.A.
2.	Assam	16	127.00	..	31.00	29.00	30.00	N.A.
3.	Bihar	63	406.00	68.455	73.834	70.31	81.00	75.00
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	10.00	4.48	1.99	1.145	2.00	2.00
5.	Gujarat	53	325.00	76.31	55.15	57.71	80.94	61.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7	49.00	8.93	7.26	10.52	10.00	13.00
7.	Karnataka	4	20.00	3.509	2.996	4.00	4 00	4.00
8.	Kerala	1	7.00	0.79	0.70	0.76	2.00	2.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	126	786.00	139.59	120.35	130.29	150.00	176.00
10.	Maharashtra	44	248.00	58.94	47.00	50.00	51.00	75.07
11.	Manipur	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Meghalaya	24	160.00	37.24	27.50	30.00	32.00	36.00
13.	Mizoram	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Nagaland	15	114.00	13.02	25.00	19.00	19.00	23.00
15.	Orissa.	75	472.00	103.83	82.83	84.34	91.00	109.64
16.	Rajasthan	18	114.00	23.90	22.00	19.00	22.00	25.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	2	39.00	6.68	12.86	16.46	15.91	17.49
18.	Tripura	5	34.00	4.801	4.653	5.267	7.00	12.279
19.	Uttar Pradesh	4	26.00	0.45	1.61	4.313	4.25	8.00
20.	West Bengal	..	50.00	9.36	9.20	9.60	10.00	10.00
	TOTAL	512	3125.00	595.285	552.933	571.715	642.10	649.479

APPENDIX XLVIII

(Reference para 8.6)

Important Findings regarding the working of Tribal Development Blocks in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

1. Andhra Pradesh

Araku and Chintapalli Tribal Development Blocks

Commissioner's office undertook a study of Araku and Chintapalli Tribal Development Blocks in Visakhapatnam district, ANDHRA PRADESH in the year 1972. Some of the salient findings are given below :

(*i*) The Block Development Officers and other officers were frequently transferred. For example, in Araku Tribal Development Block within a period of 12 years 9 Block Development Officers were posted and in the Chintapalli Block within a period of 12 years 7 Block Development Officers were posted.

(*ii*) The number of village level workers were few in comparison with the area of their operation. For example, one Village Level Worker was to cover on an average 34 villages within a radius of about 22-23 sq. miles.

(*iii*) The average land holding was 7 to 8 acres out of which on an average 3 acres were cultivable and the rest were un-cultivable. Out of the total families interviewed about 20 per cent families were landless.

(*iv*) Majority of the interviewed families were dependent on both agriculture and other subsidiary occupations and about 20 per cent families were depending exclusively on agricultural activities.

(*v*) Some change in occupation pattern was noticed which may be attributed as an impact of the welfare programmes since though 80 per cent of the tribal population were dependent on agricultural activities, major amount of their income was from labour and other employment sources and a considerable amount of money was earned from cultivation and sale of vegetable products.

(*vi*) The residents of the villages near and around the Block Headquarters were main beneficiaries. Less than 50 per cent of the families interviewed were reported to have received Block assistance in both the Tribal Development Blocks, and majority of them belonged to the villages adjacent to the Block Headquarters. Moreover, in both the Blocks maximum benefits were derived by the influential members of the Panchayats and well to do villagers.

(*vii*) In both the Tribal Development Blocks, out of total families interviewed less than 50 per cent were associated with Cooperative Societies. Those who took loans from private agencies either for productive or non-productive purposes had to pay interest at the rate of 80-120 per cent.

(*viii*) The reasons for having loans from private sources were : (a) landless persons were not entitled to take loan from Cooperative Societies; (b) mostly they needed the money for non-productive purposes; (c) the process of taking loan was complicated with the Cooperative Societies; and (d) delay in obtaining loans from Cooperative Societies. About 15 per cent of the adults were literates and out of those literates about 14 per cent were females. The position of literacy among the school going children was better since in both the Tribal Development Blocks 32-40 per cent children were attending schools.

(*ix*) The number of schools Primary, Middle and Secondary in both the Blocks were quite satisfactory and in most of the villages there were Primary schools.

(*x*) In the Araku Block there were 49 schools and were being run by different organizations and most of the schools were situated in isolated villages Residential accommodation for the teachers in such villages was not available and the teachers were staying in distant places and were reported to be absent for 10 to 15 days in a month. The Hostels and Ashram Schools situated in the Blocks were not properly equipped with furniture and other amenities.

(*xi*) One Hostel situated in Chintapalli Block was not running properly and it was reported that the boarders on roll were having only their food in the hostel but were staying with their relations.

(*xii*) The Dispensaries and Hospitals situated in the 2 Blocks were not fully equipped and most of them were not functioning effectively for want of sufficient allotment of funds for purchase of medicines.

(*xiii*) The Mobile Medical Units were helpful for the cause of the tribals and a number of tribals were benefited from the visit of staff attached with Mobile Medical Units. The doctors attached with the Hospitals and Dispensaries were not being given proper incentives and were facing difficulties for accommodation and most of them were waiting for their transfer order and were not happy about their postings in such isolated difficult areas.

(*xiv*) Some Hospitals were running in routine manner and were found not useful for the tribals. For example, one Hospital located at the Block Headquarters at Chintapnalli had a provision for 12 indoor patients but for the last several years no indoor patient was admitted and other equipments were found badly damaged and were not fit for use.

2. Bihar

Khijari Tribal Development Block

The Office of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Patna, conducted a study of the Khijari Tribal Development Block in Ranchi district, BIHAR. Some of the important findings are given below :

(i) The transfer of Block Development Officers have been too frequent and some of the Block Development Officers stayed in the Block for even less than a year.

(ii) The peoples contribution fixed in some cases was more than what the tribal beneficiaries could afford to.

(iii) Out of 702 schemes taken up for execution only 324 could be completed and 378 schemes (63 per cent) remained pending for one reason or the other.

(iv) There were 10 Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies which were financing loans to the tribals for agricultural purposes and for the absence of such agencies which could provide loans for meeting all social and other obligations, the tribals were to approach the traditional money-lenders.

3. Gujarat

The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha), examined the functioning of the Tribal Development Blocks in GUJARAT State. Some of their observations and findings are as follows :

(*i*) There should be no cut in Centre's contribution to the Tribal Development Blocks and more funds should be provided.

(*ii*) 55 Tribal Development Blocks have covered only 60 per cent of the tribal population and 40 per cent remained uncovered.

(*iii*) From the year 1961-62 to 1969-70, there has been an expenditure of Rs. 464 90 lakhs and Rs. 217.51 lakhs from the funds of Social Welfare Department and Community Development respectively. The expenditure on economic development accounted to 41.80 per cent in respect of social Welfare Department funds and 39.22 per cent in respect of Community Development funds.

(*iv*) The personnel belonging to Scheduled Tribes were slightly better represented in Class IV and Class I services, however, there was no representation of Scheduled Tribes in Class II services.

(*v*) Large scale transfer of land have taken place from tribals to non-tribals, even with the existing legislation prohibiting alienation of tribal land.

(*vi*) Drinking water facilities in Tribal Development Block areas were inadequate.

4. Kerala

Attapady Tribal Development Block

The Office of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Madras, conducted a study of the Attapady Tribal Development Block in district Palghat, KERALA in the year 1970. Some of the main findings are as follows :

(*i*) The average holding of land owned by a cultivated family was between 1 acre and 2 acres.

(*ii*) There was no legislation to ban the transfer of land by a tribal to a non-tribal.

(*iii*) The Block authorities did not undertake the programme of land improvement and soil conservation.

(*iv*) There were 13 Primary Schools since the inception of the block and after 8 years only 3 more schools were added and in the entire block there was only 1 High School.

5. Madhya Pradesh

The Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha), studied the functioning of the Tribal Development Blocks in MADHYA PRADESH. Some of their observations and findings are as follows :

(*i*) In MADHYA PRADESH in addition to the existing 126 Blocks, if areas having 50 per cent tribal concentration are to be brought under the Tribal Development Programme another 65 Tribal Development Blocks will have to be opened to cover 72 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population of the State.

(*ii*) The basic problems of the tribals like agriculture, land alienation, soil conservation, indebtedness, setting up of industries could not be solved adequately. The Government of MADHYA PRADESH have appointed a High Power Commission for Adivasi Niti Nirdharan Ayog which have prepared a perspective plan of tribal development and have submitted its report to the Government and the report is under consideration.

(*iii*) Due to financial constraints the allocations for Stage I and Stage II of the Tribal Development Blocks in the State were reduced, which should not have been done considering the importance for the economic development of the tribal areas and the tribal people.

(*iv*) There has been a continuous shortfall in expenditure in the Tribal Development Blocks as against the allocations made from the year 1968-69 onwards, and the State Government have not undertaken any review of the financial and physical progress achieved against the targets set for various schemes of the Tribal Development Programme.

(*v*) The steps taken by the MADHYA PRADESH Government by formulating a draft regulation providing for non-acquisition of land in Scheduled Areas of the State by a non-tribal was a right step.

(*vi*) In Bastar district, from 1963-64 to 1968-69 there has been a decrease in the net area irrigated and in Balaghat and Seoni districts there has only been marginal increase in the area irrigated.

(*vii*) By the end of 1971-72, out of 2,08,775 cases registered for debt relief about 63,000 cases were pending (According to the survey conducted by the Tribal Research Institute, Bhopal, 59.9 to 82.9 per cent, 52.5 to 56 per cent; 32.3 to 50 per cent and 16.4 to 40 per cent of the surveyed tribal families in western, eastern, central and southern tribal zones respectively were found to be indebted. 47 per cent of the loans taken by the tribal families were for non-productive purposes and the traders-cum moneylenders accounted for about 64 per cent of the loans taken by the tribals).

(*viii*) 32 to 35 per cent of tribal children in the age group of 6 to 12 years were attending primary schools. There has been a steep fall in the number of Scheduled Tribe students as they advanced from Class I to Class IV. Paucity of middle schools in tribal areas has been the biggest bottle-necks in spreading higher education amongst the Scheduled Tribes of the State. There has been sharp decline in the enrolment of the Scheduled Tribe students in the middle and higher secondary stages.

(*ix*) During 1970-71, out of the total sanctioned strength of 1,158 students in the Industrial Training Institute established exclusively for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students there were only 618 students under training i.e., more than 45 per cent capacity remained un-utilised.

6. Maharashtra

I. Etapalli Tribal Development Block

The office of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Ahmedabad, conducted a study of the Etapalli Tribal Development Block in Chanda district MAHARASHTRA in the year 1970. Some of the main findings are as follows :

(*i*) 85 per cent of the total population of the Block consisted of tribals. A large part of the lands in the Block were under forest and very little land was available for cultivation, as a result there was a great pressure on land because 75 per cent of the total population of the area were dependent on agriculture.

(*ii*) The Striking features of the tribal economy in the Block was of the absence of the problem of indebtedness. The tribals were taking loans from money lenders and some of them took loan from Government agencies for productive purposes.

(*iii*) On account of the multifarious responsibility, the Block Development Officer who was the Taluka Development-cum Project Officer, was required to look after the work of Tehsil as a whole, in addition to his duties in the Block, hence, he was always occupied with the work of giving explanations, supplying information for different schemes etc., and he could give little attention for implementation of various developmental programmes.

(*iv*) The Block started in 1963 and after a considerable gap of about 7 years it was observed that the socio-economic conditions of the tribals in the area improved very little.

(*v*) Communication was badly neglected in the area and the result was that some of the important programmes like irrigation, cooperation and animal husbandry, etc., suffered a lot. Main expenditure incurred by the Block was on Project Headquarters.

(*vi*) Rate of literacy in the area was as low as 5 per cent and there was no High School or College in the Block. The attendance of students in the Primary Schools was poor and there was a lot of wastage and stagnation at various levels. The tribal children were feeling handicapped for not being taught through their mother tongue.

(*vii*) There was a shortage of drinking water in the area and many people were suffering from leprosy.

II. Dharni Tribal Development Block

The Tribal Research Institute, Poona, conducted a study of the Dharni Tribal Development Block in Amravati district, MAHARASHTRA, in the year 1969. Some of the main findings are given below :

(*i*) The rise in primary students enrolment of tribals was 61 per cent, in Middle Schools it was 45 per cent and in High Schools 12 per cent only.

(*ii*) There was a great demand for distribution of cultivable land.

(*iii*) For 3 Cooperative Societies the membership of the tribals was about 80 per cent.

(*iv*) The economic conditions of the tribals did not change appreciably.

(*v*) There were about 33 forest villages in the Block and the tribals of those forest villages were neglected and did not derive any benefit from the Block activities since those villages were not covered under Gram Panchayat.

7. Rajasthan

Kotra Tribal Development Block

The Tribal Research Institute, Ahmedabad, conducted a study of the Kotra Tribal Development Block in Udaipur district, RAJASTHAN, in the year 1971. The main findings are as follows :

(*i*) The total sanctioned strength of Gram Sevikas was 15, but only 10 were working.

(*ii*) The Block since its inception received a total amount of Rs. 8.50 lakhs from the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India out of which an expenditue of Rs. 6 60 lakhs was incurred upto March, 1971 and the main short-falls were under the heads "Communication" and "Social Services".

(*iii*) Out of the 14 villages surveyed only 5 were provided with improved seeds.

(*iv*) Soil Conservation was gradually coming up and construction of irrigation wells increased in number. Prior to the Tribal Development Block i.e. 1966-67 the area had 30 *pacca* and 49 *kaccha* wells, while during the period 1969-70, total number of irrigation wells went upto 370 (119 *pacca* and 251 *kaccha* wells). In addition to that a canal was constructed, 14 old tanks were repaired and 13 new tanks were constructed.

(*v*) Communication remained neglected. Out of 167 villages of the Block more than 127 remained isolated during the monsoon season.

(*vi*) In the Block there were 28 Seva Sahakari Mandalies with 2,320 members and there were 539 members in the Forest Labour Cooperative Society. Out of 4 villages surveyed only 4 had Cooperative Societies and out of the 18 families surveyed only 7 had membership of the Cooperative Societies.

(*vii*) The literacy in the Block was only 2 per cent prior to the inception of the block and there were only 24 Primary Schools which rose to 40 during 1971. Wastage and stagnation was more acute from Stage I to II and II to III. Out of the 14 village studied 5 had no Primary School and 4 had no school building.

(*viii*) Out of the 14 villages only 7 were having facilities of drinking water well.

(*ix*) There was little improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the tribal people in the area.

(*x*) Incidence of indebtedness were more and the Sagri system (bonded labour) was still prevalent in the area.

8. West Bengal

In WEST BENGAL the basis of allocation of Sub-Blocks in various districts is not known. The allocation has been made only on *ad-hoc* basis. Darjeeling district with less than 1.00 lakh tribal population has been allotted 10 Sub-Blocks while the Birbhum district with Scheduled Tribe population of little over 1.00 lakh has been allotted 3 Sub-Blocks. Thus it is apparent that due to lack of well defined criteria for opening and working of sub-block scheme there is no uniformity. According to the guidelines the sub-block programme is to provide 5 basic amenities but since there were no restrictions or instructions regarding allocation of funds for the educational, economic uplift, health, housing and other schemes, varying emphasis was given to different programmes in various Sub-Blocks.

Tarabari—Anchal and Radhanagar—Saphare Anchal Sub-Blocks

The Office of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Patna, conducted studies of the Sub-Blocks Tarabari-Anchal in Purulia district and Radhanagar-Saphare Anchal, in Midnapur district of WEST BENGAL in the year 1971. Some of the main findings are as follows :

(*i*) In the 2 Sub-Blocks about 57 per cent of the total allocation was spent on the construction of primary school building at a cost of Rs. 80,000 each.

(*ii*) Minor irrigation project programme did not succeed in giving benefits commensurating with the cost of these projects.

(*iii*) Funds for economic development were mostly spent on establishment of Cooperative Graingolas for giving advance of grains, cash credits and consumer goods.

(*iv*) The drinking water well scheme was mostly successful in the Sub-Blocks. In Radhanagar Sub-Block about 145 Lodha families were to be rehabilitated. The land allotted to the Lodhas was not reclaimed land and hence the lands remained mostly un-utilised.

(*v*) Adequate staff was not provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Office to look after the programmes.

(*vi*) The scheme for construction of drinking water wells, irrigation wells, schools etc. were carried out and after the completion of the said works no follow up action appeared to have been taken by the authority.

(*vii*) No provision was made for providing medical facilities to the tribals in the rehabilitation colonies.

The Tribal Research Institute, Calcutta, conducted some studies about the functioning of the Sub-Blocks in the districts of Burdwan. Bankura and Darjeeling during the years 1970-72. Some of the main findings are as follows :

(*i*) The various schemes introduced in the 4 Sub-Blocks of Bankura district could not make much impact on the tribals.

(*ii*) 5 Sub-Blocks, functioning in the district maximum importance was given on the schemes of construction of school buildings, dwelling houses, drinking water wells and minor irrigation and the tribals were able to derive some benefits from the various schemes but, major amount was invested for construction of school building which could have been obtained from education and other welfare funds and the money saved could have been utilised in providing amenities and other concessions for the students who were having school education.

(*iii*) In the Bankura district of WEST BENGAL 4 Sub-Blocks were functioning. Most of the schemes introduced in Sub-Blocks were meant for economic development of the tribals and the tribals benefited considerably from the various schemes.

(*iv*) The schemes undertaken in the Sub-Blocks of Darjeeling district were to provide drinking water supply, development of communication, improvement of agriculture etc., and the schemes were running successfully.

APPENDIX XLIX

(*Reference para* 8.10)

Progress of Expenditure in Tribal Development Area Project upto February, 1973

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Agency	Date of Registration	Funds released		Expenditure reported so far
			1971-72	1972-73	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	The Girijan Development Agency, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh.	18-1-1972	5.00	53.00	15.20 (Upto December, 1972)
2.	The Tribal Development Agency, Singhbhum District, Chakradharpur, Bihar.	25-1-1972	5.00	38.00	11.62 (Upto February, 1973)
3.	The Tribal Development Agency, Dantewada, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh.	14-2-1972	5.00	10.00	2.40 (Upto February, 1973)
4.	The Tribal Development Agency, Konta, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh.	14-2-1972	5.00	20.00	2.95
5.	The Tribal Development Agency, Parlakhemundi, Ganjam District, Orissa.	13-3-1972	5.00	54 00	53.08
6.	The Tribal Development Agency, Gunupur, Koraput District, Orissa.	13-3-1972	5 00	55.00	38.11 (Upto February, 1973)
	Total :		30.00	230 00	123.45

APPENDIX L

(*Reference para* 8.10)

Physical Targets achieved in the various Tribal Development Agencies upto 30-9-1973

I. Tribal Development Agency, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh.

1. *Agriculture*			
(a) Area brought under improved agriculture		20,413	acres
Beneficiaries		14,245	
(b) Distributed plough bullocks		769	pairs
Beneficiaries		769	
2. *Horticulture*			
Coconut saplings distributed		10,000	
Beneficiaries		5,000	
3. *Animal Husbandry*			
(*a*) Milch cattle distributed		136	
Beneficiaries		113	
(*b*) Opened breeding bull Centres with 8 bulls		8	
(*c*) Two tanks charged with 36,000 fish fingerlings.			
4. *Minor Irrigation*			
(*a*) Wells under construction		154	
Beneficiaries		192	
(*b*) Minor Irrigation tanks completed		16	
(*c*) Lift Irrigation Scheme		1	completed
		3	in progress.
5. *Land Development*			
(*a*) Land reclaimed		1,366	acres
Beneficiary-landless tribals		638	
(*b*) Reclamation taken up		34	acres
6. *Communications*			
Construction taken up-link road		6 Nos.	—44 Kms.
arterial road		3 Nos.	—80 Kms.

II. Tribal Development Agency, Singhbhum District, Bihar.

1. *Agriculture*			
(*a*) Area brought under improved agriculture		2,862	acres
(*b*) Demonstrations arranged		314	Numbers
(*c*) Area covered		47	acres.
2. *Horticulture*			
(*a*) Grafts distributed	—Guava	8,000	
	—Mango	18,800	
	—Orange	425	
	—K. lime	243	
(*b*) Banana suckers		2,981	
(*c*) Papaya seedlings		19,600	
3. *Animal Husbandry*			
(*a*) Improved bulls distributed		21	
(*b*) Poultry—birds distributed		3,060	
Poulty Farms		47	
(*c*) Goats distributed		303	

4. *Minor Irrigation*

(*a*) Construction of wells	218	taken up of which 16 have been completed and 19 nearing completion
(*b*) Irrigation tank		taken up of which 1 has been completed

5. *Soil Conservation*

Total number of schemes taken up is 39 of which 19 are in progress and 3 have been completed.

6. *Training*

Tribals trained in agriculture	225	

7. Total number of tribal beneficiaries identified 11,380

III. Tribal Development Agency, Dantewada, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh.

1. *Agriculture*

(*a*) Improved seeds—Area covered	1,200	acres
Beneficiaries	1,500	
(*b*) Urea spraying—Area covered	7,774	acres
Beneficiaries	2,499	
(*c*) Chemical fertiliser—Area covered	2,230	acres
Beneficiaries	1,550	
(*d*) Mechanisation—Area covered	1,848	acres
Beneficiaries	1,336	
(*e*) Demonstration arranged (Kharif)	1,510	Numbers
Beneficiaries	1,500	

2. *Horticulture*

Fruit Plant graft distributed	1,540	
Beneficiaries	300	

3. *Animal Husbandry*

(*a*) Birds distributed	210	
Beneficiaries	150	
(*b*) 3 Tanks charged with 16,000 fish fingerlings.		

4. *Minor Irrigation*

(*a*) Wells constructed	15	
Beneficiaries	15	
(*b*) Pump set installed	10	
Beneficiaries	10	

5. *Communications*

Construction taken up link road	6 Nos.	74.4 Kms
arterial road	2 Nos	
and bridges	7 Nos.	

IV. Tribal Development Agency, Konta, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh

1. *Agriculture*

(*a*) Improved seeds—Area covered	1,377	acres
Beneficiaries	1,016	
(*b*) Urea spraying—Area covered	14,529	acres
Beneficiaries	1,177	
(*c*) Chemical fertiliser—Area covered	111	acres
Beneficiaries	89	
(*d*) Mechanisation—Area covered	4,490	acres
Beneficiaries	1,177	
(*e*) Demonstration arranged (Kharif)	135	acres
Beneficiaries	1,236	

2. *Horticulture*

Graft—Mango	1,219	
Ber	50	
Beneficiaries	254	

3. *Animal Husbandry*

(*a*) Birds distributed	195	
Beneficiaries	102	
(*b*) 11 tanks have been charged with 28,000 fish fingerlings		

4. *Minor Irrigation*

(*a*) Pumpset installed	4	
(*b*) Irrigation tanks under construction	2	
(*c*) Diversion scheme under construction	2	

5. *Communications*

Construction taken up—link road	12 Nos.	143 Kms.
arterial road	2 Nos.	50 Kms.

V. Tribal Development Agency, Ganjam District, Orissa

1. *Agriculture*

(*a*) Improved Agriculture—Area covered	13,944	acres
Beneficiaries	14,439	
(*b*) Demonstration—Number arranged	868	
Beneficiaries	704	

2. *Horticulture*

(*a*) Grafts distributed	12,490	
(*b*) Pineapple suckers	60,000	
Beneficiaries	4,812	
(*c*) Commercial Spices	2,358	acres
(*d*) Coffee plantation	119	acres

3. *Animal Husbandry*

(*a*) Birds distributed	625	
Beneficiaries	625	
(*b*) Goat Unit started (100 bucks ordered)	66	
Beneficiaries	201	

4. *Minor Irrigation*

(*a*) Dug wells completed	215	
(*b*) Dug wells construction in progress	14	
(*c*) M.I. Projects work taken up	11	

5. *Land Development*

(*a*) Government Waste land reclaimed	775	acres
Allotted/being allotted	437	acres
Beneficiaries	222	
(*b*) Development of tribal land	11	acres
Beneficiaries	9	

6. *Communications*

Construction taken up

(*a*) Link Road	12 Nos.	97 Kms.
(*b*) Arterial road	7 Nos.	93 Kms.

7. *Training*

Tribals trained in Agriculture	851

VI. Tribal Development Agency, Koraput District, Orissa

1. *Agriculture*

(*a*) Improved Agriculture—Area covered	5,298	acres
Beneficiaries	6,981	
(*b*) Plough bullocks distributed	300	pairs
Beneficiaries	300	
(*c*) Demonstration in High yielding wheat	20	acres
Beneficiaries	20	

2. *Horticulture*

Grafts distributed, Orange, Mango and Lemon	30,691	
Pineapple Suckers	102,000	
Coconut Saplings	1,120	
Beneficiaries	5,813	
Cashew plantation	25	acres
Beneficiaries	50	

3. *Animal Husbandry*

(*a*) Dairy Unit	10	
Beneficiaries	6	
(*b*) Birds distributed	117	
Beneficiaries	117	
(*c*) Bull Centres	4	
Beneficiaries	4	
(*d*) Piggery, Upgrading Centres	4	
Beneficiaries	4	

4. *Irrigation*

(*a*) Construction of dug-wells taken up	201	
Beneficiaries	201	

(*b*) 4 projects of flow irrigation and 5 projects of water harvesting structure taken up.

5. *Land Development*

(a) Government waste land reclaimed	612	acres
Distributed to landless tribal beneficiaries	306	
(*b*) Work in progress	1,150	acres (Tribal land)
Beneficiaries	1,150	

6. *Communications*

Construction taken up—

(*a*) Link road—56 Nos.
Work started for 5. (42 Kms)

(*b*) Arterial road— 2 Kms
(work started)

7. *Training*

Tribals trained in Animal husbandry	300

APPENDIX LI

(*Reference para* **12 1**)

Statement showing the various names designated to the practice of Bonded Labour and the Castes/Tribes affected by this practice in different States and Union Territories.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Local name of the system/practice of bonded labour	Name of the Communities affected.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	*Gothi, Vetti*	——
2.	Bihar	*Sonkiya*	Chero, Parhaiya, Korwa, Bhuiya, etc.
3.	Gujarat	*Hali*	Halpati
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	*Jana, Manjhi or Ijhari*	Other Backward Classes
5.	Karnataka	*Jeetha*	Adi-Karnataka, Adi-Dravida
6.	Kerala	*Vallurkavu Panam, Nilpu Panam*	Paniya, Adiyan
7.	Madhya Pradesh	*Harvahi, Mahidari, Hali, Kamla*	Sehria, Gond, Kol.
8.	Maharashtra	*Vet, Begar*	Dhor, Koli, Katkari, Vorli, Bhil.
9.	Orissa	*Gothi*	Konth, Paroja
10.	Rajasthan	*Sagri*	Bhil, Bhil-Meena.
11.	Tamil Nadu		Paniyan, Kattunayakan, Sholaga, Arunthathiyear, Pulayar.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	*Khundit-Mudit, Mat, Sanjavat*	Koltas
13.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	*Vavla*	Dubla
14.	Lakshadweep	Nadappu	——

APPENDIX LII

(Reference para **13.8**)

Copy of the letter dated the 22nd December, 1972 from Shri Arvind Netam, and six other Members of Parliament to the Prime Minister regarding abolition of liquor vending through contractors in Tribal areas

We are grateful to you for showing great concern for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and for the assurance that new deal will be given to the cause of their development in the Fifth Five Year Plan. We however wish to invite your attention to the fact that the first step in the new strategy of developments has to be the elimination of exploitation. Exploitation is found in its worst form in the administration of excise policy in various States. Drinking is almost universal amongst the tribal communities in the country but the tribals prepare their own beverages by formulation of Mahuwa flowers or rice and millets. They have been used to these beverages from time immemorable. In some of the tribal areas a system of licensing manufacture of distilled liquor was introduced before independence. This became a source of revenue to the State. It had disastrous effects. Before the contractor was introduced in this area drinking was a social event. A traditional village servant used to brew wherever desired by the community for which he was paid in kind. The situation, however, changed with the contract as he became interested in increase of the sale. The State also acquiesced and the effect was disastours. Even Shri W. Grick son, the noted administrator of Bastar observed the adverse effect of this policy in Bastar as early as 1935. However, the policy continued. Similar was the situation in other areas where this new system was introduced.

After independence this question has been examined by various committees and commissions notably by the Dhebar Commission in 1960. The Commission were surprised at the fact that the contract system in some of the areas was started even after independence. They did not see any merit in this new system. In fact they observed that on the whole if the tribal is to come out of his age old life, it is incumbent that he should be weaned away from distilled liquor. It cannot be said that by depriving the tribals of distilled liquors Government will be taking away the little cheer in their life. They strongly recommended that the sale and use of distilled liquor should be discontinued forthwith in the tribal areas. They also noted with surprise that in relation to MADHYA PRADESH and one or two other States the States permit distilled liquors and prohibit the tribals indigenous drink. They strongly urged that this policy should be reviewed.

We are extremely pained to submit that not only the recommendations of Dhebar Commission on this important question remained dead letter but the situation continues to worsen. The latest report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (1969-70) describes liquor contractors as agent of exploitation of the tribals. We are sorry to note that in thier anxiety to increase the revenue from excise the local administration in most of the States ignore many of the atrocities being committed by the liquor contractors in the local areas. In most of the regions liquor is freely sold near the weekly markets. In many cases the tribal squanders whatever he gets in exchange for minor forest produce or other commodities which he may bring for sale in these markets.

It is reported that in some States income from excise in tribal areas comes to as much as Rs. 6/- per tribal or Rs. 30/- per tribal family in a year. It is well-known that the total incidence in terms of expenditure is 4 times this figure. Thus a tribal family on an average has to spend about Rs. 120/- per year. This he has to spend simply because of the present policy of excise administration. If he were allowed to brew his own beverage not only he will be saved of this financial burden but he will be saved from distilled liquor which is definitely injurious to health and will instead have the benefit of some food value in his own traditional drink.

It may be submitted that even the total developmental effort of Government in Tribal Development Block areas on a per capita basis comes to only about Rs. 6/- per head. The actual benefit to the tribal must be considerably smaller. Thus the total developmental effort is not only not able to counterbalance,but is insignificant compared to the total adverse effect of one single policy of the State. Unless this equation is corrected there cannot be much hope for development in the tribal areas. The income from excise in these areas has been rising phenominally over the last 5 to 10 years. The State Governments in their keenness to increase their total reveneue become unmindful of its effect on the welfare of the people. The local administration usually favours the vested and strong group. The liquor shops become an easy channel for the introduction of antisocial elements in these areas from advance regions. Those who go to vend liquor in course of time amass wealth, acquire property and become the new landlords in these regions. The total harassment to the people and the effect on their economy of the excise policy is so great that he would prefer a shorter allotment on developmental expenditure if a cut must be effected to make good the revenues of the State Governments. We are definitely of the opinion that the first step in any programme of development in these areas must be eliminated of exploitation which should start with a reform in the excise administration. As strongly recommended by the Dhebar Commission more than 10 years ago, the sale and use of distilled liquor should be discontinued forthwith and the system of liquor contractors must be abolished. In our opinion, the tribal should be allowed to prepare indigenous beverage. If necessary, educational programmes may be launched in these areas to wean them away from this habit. We will therefore strongly urge that suitable programmes in the Fifth Five Year Plan should be made and hope that an urgent review of excise administration in the States will be taken up.

APPENDIX LIII

(*Reference para* 14.3)

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the scheme of Cooperation under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Scheduled Tribes.

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Fourth Plan Allocation	Expenditure incurred during			Allocation made for 1972–73	Expenditure incurred during 1972–73	Allocation made for 1973–74
			1969–70	1970–71	1971–72			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.00	8.30	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	..
2.	Bihar	24.50	4.37	4.58*	5.00*	5.00*	5.00*	20.00
3.	Gujarat	14.00	2.35	1.41	0.88	1.87	3.50	2.87
4.	Kerala	2.75	0.25	..	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75
5.	Madhya Pradesh	40.00	12.00	..	7.00	8.00	8.00	37.00
6.	Maharashtra	34.00	2.51	1.80	5.42	10.11	17.97	4.98
7.	Karnataka	2.75	0.750	..	..	0.500	0.500	0.500
8.	Orissa	45.00	13.09	7.55	3.50	10.00	10.00	9.00
9.	Rajasthan	13.00	3.60	0.59	0.97	2.50	2.50	3.00
10.	Tamilnadu	15.50	0.53	0.67	0.65	..	2.05	3.00
11.	Tripura	1.00	..	..	0.198	0.350	0.350	0.452
12.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	0.37	2.39	3.37	3.75	3.75	3.70
13.	West Bengal	15.00	2.82	2.39	2.27	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Total	247.50	50.94	25.88	34.258	50.33	61.87	88.252

*Includes Rs. 2.50 lakhs loan.

APPENDIX LIV

(*Reference para* 14.41)

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the programme of Cooperation for Scheduled Caste persons under State Sector Schemes

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan Allocation	Expenditure incurred during			Allocation made for 1972–73	Expenditure incurred during 1972–73	Allocation made for 1973–74
				1969–70	1970–71	1971–72			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Assam . . .	Grants to different types of cooperatives.	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00
2.	Bihar . . .	Organisation of cooperative societies for Municipal and Conservatory staff.	3.20	0.26	0.14	0.223	0.60	0.60	0.60
3.	Kerala . . .	(i) Financial cooperation for assistance to Scheduled Castes	6.750	0.25	..	0.045	..	..	..
		(ii) Cooperative Societies.	..	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh .	Organisation of Industrial Cooperatives.	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
5.	Maharashtra . .	(i) Financial assistance to industrial cooperatives.	1.32	0.28	0.35	0.36	0.16	0.16	0.16
		(ii) Share capital contribution to mixed cooperative societies of Scheduled Castes.	1.91	0.37	0.67	0.47	0.20	0.20	0.20
		(iii) Financial assistance to Cooperative Housing Societies.	76.63	16.37	17.73	10.93	9.35	9.35	10.00
6.	Karnataka . .	Assistance to craft cooperative societies, Cottage & Small Scale Industry trade cooperative societies.	10.00	1.00	0.761	..	2.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Tamilnadu . .	Milk supply cooperative societies.	25.00	3.79	5.44	8.02	11.27	11.27	8.00
8.	Tripura . . .	(i) Grants to individual Scheduled Castes cooperative societies for purchase of equipment for leather works.	0.425	..	..	..	0.100	0.100	0.325
		(ii) Grants to industrial fishermen cooperatives for purchase of thread etc.	0.640	..	0.100	..	..	..	..
		Total .	136.875	22.320	25.191	20.048	26.58	24.68	25.285

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing expenditure incurred on the programme of Cooperation for Scheduled Tribe persons under State Sector Schemes

(Rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of the scheme	Fourth Plan Allocation	Expenditure incurred during			Allocation made for 1972-73	Expenditure incurred during 1972-73	Allocation made for 1973-74
				1969-70	1970-71	1971-72			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Girijan Cooperative Corporation.	24.75	3.00	2.00	5.75	..	..	..
		(ii) Cooperation.	3.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Assam	Grant to different types of Cooperatives.	..	..	..	..	0.50	..	0.50
3.	Bihar	Opening and maintenance of Grain Golas.	19.00	1.125	1.90	6.227	5.00	5.00	5.00
4.	Gujarat	Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance & Development Corporation.	..	..	..	..	3.00	5.00	5.00
5.	Kerala	Cooperative Societies	0.25	0.01	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Loan to Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation.	..	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	..
7.	Maharashtra	(i) Financial assistance to Industrial Cooperatives.	0.25	0.05	0.14	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
		(ii) Share capital contribution to mixed Cooperative Societies of Scheduled Tribes.	0.78	0.28	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.15
		(iii) Financial assistance to Cooperative Housing Society.	16.05	1.92	2.13	2.49	2.00	2.00	5.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	Cooperatives.	..	0.04	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64.83	6.425	6.26	14.597	11.67	14.17	15.67

APPENDIX LV

(*Reference para* 14.50)

Statement showing the progress of training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the methods of Cooperation during 1971-72 and 1972-73

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total expenditure incurred during 1971–72	Total No. of persons trained during the year 1971–72	No. of Scheduled Caste persons trained during 1971–72	No. of Scheduled Tribe persons trained during 1971–72	Total expenditure incurred during 1972–73	Total No. of persons trained during 1972–73	No. of Scheduled Caste persons trained during 1972–73	No of Scheduled Tribe persons trained during 1972–73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,556.95	296	5	3	..	..	..	..
2.	Assam	Information not Available for 1971–72				..	14	12	2
3.	Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Gujarat	3,20,964.62	276	13	5	..	..	..	..
5.	Kerala	16,506	967	23	Nil	3,29,148.51	1381	27	Nil
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1,06,300	65 Managers, Office bearers.	2 Managers	5 Managers 196 Office bearers	..	..	..	..
7.	Maharashtra	9,37,993.42	5041	626	363	..	..	..	..
8.	Manipur	10,710.00	34	Nil	5	10,960.00	43	Nil	7
9.	Meghalaya	11,408.59	3	Nil	3	..	..	..	..
10.	Karnataka	5,07,666.79	434	21	4	..	..	..	..
11.	Nagaland	25,960.00	14	Nil	10	..	..	..	..
12.	Orissa	3,94,049.00	301	18	Nil	..	..	..	..
13.	Punjab	5,037.70	167	9	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Rajasthan	17,200.00	12	1	5	..	..	..	..
15.	Tamilnadu	2,11,858.50	624	483	11	..	..	..	..
16.	Tripura	Expenditure borne by the Training College	1	..	..	Nil	..	..	..
17.	West Bengal	3,73,781.99	238	16	10	4,04,688.65	278	28	12
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,654.00	134	3	90	..	..	..	..
19.	Delhi	The expenditure is borne by the Training centres.	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Lakshadweep	4,423.00	7	Nil	7	..	6	Nil	5

APPENDIX LVI

(*Reference para* 15.3)

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing the Medical Facilities provided for Scheduled Castes under State Sector programme during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Name of the Scheme	Fourth Plan provision	Expenditure during 1971–72	Allocation for 1972–73	Expenditure during 1972–73	Expenditure during 4 years of Fourth Plan	Physical Targets		
								Achieved during 1971–72	Proposed for 1972–73	Achieved during 1972–73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam . .	Grants to T.B. Patients	N.A.	N.A.	1.00	1.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Bihar . .	Medical aid	3.35	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.95	455 persons	Not fixed	N.A.
3.	Gujarat . .	Medical aid	1.00	0.34	0.45	0.40	1.16	866 persons	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Tamil Nadu .	Remuneration to Medical Officers of Government hospitals & Public Health Centres.	Nil	Nil	0.96	0.96	0.96	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Tripura . .	Financial assistance to Scheduled Caste patients suffering from serious diseases like T.B., Cancer, Leprosy etc.	0.40	0.011	0.12	0.12	0.21	9 patients benefited.	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Health and other schemes.	1.13	0.18	0.26	0.22	0.76	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		Total .	5.88	1.031	3.29	3.20	5.04			

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing the Medical Facilities provided to Scheduled Tribes under State Sector Programme during the Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Name of the Scheme	Financial Targets					Physical Targets		
			Fourth Plan provision	Expenditure during 1971-72	Allocation for 1972-73	Expenditure during 1972-73	Expenditure during 4 years of Fourth Plan	Achieved during 1971-72	Proposed for 1972-73	Achieved during 1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Opening of one 10 bedded hospital and construction of building	16.20	2.60	0.50	0.50	3.10	one hospital	one hospital	N.A.
		(ii) Mobile Medical Units	6.25	1.10	0.60	3.36	4.46	6 Units	6 Units	N.A.
		(iii) Crash Nutrition Programme	11.75	3.50	3.25	3.23	6.73	Nil	Nil	N.A.
		(iv) Medical (Coastal Andhra)	Nil	5.83	5.83	3.49	17.61	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2.	Assam	(i) Grants to patients suffering from T.B. etc.	N.A.	N.A.	1.00	1.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(ii) Grants to non-official Organisation for antileprosy works	N.A.	N.A.	0.25	0.25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(iii) Stipends for nursing courses	N.A.	N.A.	0.20	0.20	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
		(iv) Leprosy Control Units	N.A.	N.A.	0.25	0.25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	Medical aid	2.50	0.41	0.50	0.50	1.61	2 Medical centres continued	To maintain 2 centres and to open 2 new centres	N.A.
4.	Gujarat	Medical aid	2.00	0.44	0.65	0.70	1.83	846 persons	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Karnataka	(i) Mobile Health Units	0.91	N.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		(ii) Maternity Health Assistance	0.05	N.A.	0.20	0.20	0.22	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Kerala	(i) Ayurvedic Dispensary	1.90	0.29	0.38	0.38	0.97	3 old dispensaries	N.A.	N.A.
		(ii) Mid-wifery Training Centre	1.50	0.29	0.36	0.36	0.94	2 centres	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Orissa	(i) Anti-Yaws Compaign	2.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.08	Nil	Nil	Nil
		(ii) Establishment of Homeopathic Dispensary	0.75	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.53	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Tamil Nadu	Medical Units]	3.08	0.28	0.91	0.91	1.87	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Tripura	(i) Training of Tribal girls as Dais	1.00	0.020	0.057	0.057	0.150	14 girls trained	N.A.	N.A.
		(ii) Financial assistance for carrying tribal patients to nearest hospital	0.50	0.021	0.175	0.175	0.254	12 patients benefited	N.A.	N.A.
		(iii) Financial assistance to T.B. and other patients	0.50	0.048	0.140	0.140	0.381	51 patients benefited	N.A.	N.A.
		TOTAL	50.93	15:059	15.452	15.902	42.735			

APPENDIX LVII

(*Reference para* 15.13)

Statement showing Drinking Water Supply schemes undertaken by the State/Union Territories under State Sector for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
		Allocation		Expenditure		Allocation		Expenditure	
		1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	2.85	2.85	3.10 4.92
2.	Assam	N.A.	2.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2.00	N.A.	2.00
3.	Bihar	N.A.	3.00	0.243	3.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Gujarat	N.A.	0.40	0.41	0.40	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Haryana	N.A.	Nil	7.00	4.65	No Scheduled Tribes			
6.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	0.82	0.47	0.82	N.A.	Nil	0.10	Nil
7.	Karnataka	N.A.	1.60	N.A.	1.60	N.A.	0.30	N.A.	0.30
8.	Kerala	N.A.	1.00	0.504	1.00	N.A.	1.00	0.322	1.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	N.A.	1.25	0.48	1.25	N.A.	0.50	0.39	0.50
10.	Orissa	N.A.	1.50	1.50	1.50	N.A.	1.50	1.60	1.50
11.	Punjab	N.A.	5.40	3.735	5.40	No Scheduled Tribes			
12.	Rajasthan	N.A.	Nil	1.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13.	Tamil Nadu	N.A.	17.83	17.83	17.83	N.A.	2.68	2.37	2.68
14.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	N.A.	3.00	2.366	3.00
15.	Uttar Pradesh	N.A.	20.00	0.018	19.73	N.A.	3.00	2.597	3.00
16.	West Bengal	N.A.	1.50	0.03	1.50	N.A.	1.00	Nil	1.00
17.	Pondicherry	N.A.	0.75	0.23	0.25	No Scheduled Tribes			
	TOTAL :	N.A.	57.05	41.950	58.93	N.A.	17.83	12.595	23.00

APPENDIX LVIII

(Reference para 18.1)

Allocation of seats in the House of the People as on 31-3-1972 & 31-3-1973

Name of State/Union Territory	Number of seats		
	Total	Reserved for Scheduled Castes	Reserved for Scheduled Tribes
(A) STATES	**506**	**76**	**37**
1. Andhra Pradesh	41	6	2
2. Assam	14	1	2
3. Bihar	53	7	5
4. Gujarat	24	2	3
5. Haryana	9	2	.
6. Jammu and Kashmir	6	..	..
7. Kerala	19	2	..
8. Madhya Pradesh	37	5	8
9. Tamil Nadu	39	7	..
10. Maharashtra	45	3	3
11. Karnataka	27	4	..
12. Nagaland	1	..	..
13. Orissa	20	3	5
14. Punjab	13	3	..
15. Rajasthan	23	4	3
16. Uttar Pradesh	85	18	..
17. West Bengal	40	8	2
18. Himachal Pradesh	4	1	..
19. Manipur	2	..	1
20. Meghalaya	2	..	2
21. Tripura	2	..	1
(B) UNION TERRITORIES	**16**	**1**	**3**
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	..	..
2. Chandigarh	1	..	..
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		..	1
4. Goa, Daman and Diu	2	..	..
5. Lakshadweep	1	..	1
6. Delhi	7	1	..
7. Pondicherry	1	..	..
8. Mizoram	1	..	1
9. Arunachal Pradesh	1	..	..
TOTAL	522	77	40

APPENDIX LIX

(Reference para 18.5)

Total Number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies as on 31-3-1972 & 31-3-1973

Name of State/Union Territory	Number of Seats		
	Total	Reserved for Scheduled Castes	Reserved for Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
I. STATES	3625	504	321
1. Andhra Pradesh	287	40	11
2. Assam	114	8	14*
3. Bihar	318	45	29
4. Gujarat	168	11	22
5. Haryana	81	15	..
6. Jammu and Kashmir	75**	6	..
7. Kerala	133	11	2
8. Madhya Pradesh	296	39	61
9. Tamil Nadu	234	42	2
10. Maharashtra	270	15	16
11. Karnataka	216	29	2
12. Nagaland	52	..	..
13. Orissa	140	22	34
14. Punjab	104	23	..
15. Rajasthan	184	31	21
16. Uttar Pradesh	425	89	..
17. West Bengal	280	55	16
18. Himachal Pradesh	68	16	3
19. Manipur	60	1	19
20. Meghalaya	60	..	50
21. Tripura	60	6	19
II. UNION TERRITORIES	**146**	**12**	..
22. Goa, Daman & Diu	30	..	..
23. Pondicherry	30	5	..
24. Mizoram	30	..	..
25. Delhi	56@	7	..
TOTAL	3771	516	321

*4 seats reserved for two autonomous districts (North Cachar and Mikir Hills districts).

**Excluding 25 seats in the territory held by Pakistan, Section 48 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

@Metropolitan Council only.

APPENDIX LX

(*Reference para* 20.3)

Important Recommendations made by the Central Research Advisory Council for Tribal Research Institutes.

1. The Council felt that keeping in view the role of the Tribal Research Institutes and its relationship with the State Departments certain amount of self-imposed discipline will be necessary for them to be effective in moulding the policies of the State Governments. The Director of the Tribal Research Institute should be a technical person of sufficient high status. As far as possible the Director should be of the status equivalent to a Professor in a University since for this important work, a research worker of a lower status may not be able to carry his weight. In matter of research all possible opportunities should be provided to all the members of the team for giving fullest expressions to their views and also to their responsibilities as a research worker.

2. Research programme of an all India character or a regional character in which more than one Tribal Research Institute or more than one organizations are associated will also go a long way in creating the right atmosphere and attitudes towards the area of its work. It will also be extremely useful if members of the staff in Research Institutes are encouraged to publish their work in recognised journals because it will instil a sense of academic responsibility among the research workers and will also bring in desired objectivity in their approach.

3. A small Research Advisory Committee for each Tribal Research Institute with an expert as Chairman will further help in giving right directions to the research efforts of these Institutes. The Governing body of the Tribal Research Institute should have administrative functions and should leave the guidance of research activities of the Tribal Research Institutes to the Research Advisory Committees and the Central Council for Tribal Research Institutes. As between the functioning of the Central Council and the local Research Advisory Committees it was felt that the Central Council will try to evolve a broad national profile of research in tribal problems within which each Tribal Research Institute will form its own plan of action. The local Research Advisory Committees will help the Institute in formulating its detailed programme and also suggest certain programmes which it may consider necessary for that particuiar Institute. The Central Advisory Council will treat the suggestions of the local Research Advisory Committees as the basic data on which the national profile and the guidelines will be developed. The Central Council will be the most competent to evolve the national priorities while the local Committees will be responsible generally for the specific problems of the regions. Thus the functions of these bodies will be mutually complementary rather than being hierarchical in nature.

4. Each Tribal Research Institute should take up : (i) some studies of All India nature; (ii) some studies of Social Anthropology with academic contents; and (iii) some studies of applied nature comprising surveys, evaluation, investigations etc., the various programmes of All India character will be centrally sponsored.

5. Each Tribal Research Institute should immediately prepare a Five Year Plan for its entire research activities budgeting its time. This Five Year Plan may be sent by them to the Central Council so that a comprehensive view of the entire Tribal Research in the country can be taken up and the programmes finalised.

6. Priorities should be given to the following studies:

(i) crash programme of purposive reconnaissance survey of the entire tribal areas should be taken up immediately so that atleast a minimum basic data in respect of each region is available on uniform basis for the entire country;

(ii) identification of the weakest group in the tribal communities and their socio-economic studies should be taken up ;

(iii) various areas of modernisation and the conflicts arising therefrom should be studied on priority basis. The problem of land alienation may be studied in depth urgently throughout the country so that the effectiveness of various land legislations can be assessed and urgent remedial measures may be suggested to the Government for future action;

(iv) suitable problems of Scheduled Castes may also be taken up for study ; and

(v) case studies in administration of tribal areas and various facets of economic development and social changes may be commissioned.

The Department of Social Welfare (now Ministry of Home Affairs) may get in touch with various institutions which may be interested in this project and prepare a plan for case studies. Suitable grants may be given to these institutions which may undertake these studies. Evaluation of the impact of various programmes in tribal areas should be made once in five years. A common methodology of evaluation should be evolved.

7. Each Tribal Research Institute must develop a Data Bank on all aspects of tribal life in that region. Adequate assistance for grant of Data Bank in each Tribal Research Institute should be given by the Centre.

8. The museums attached with the Tribal Research Institutes should be properly developed. The exhibits should be properly documented. The museums of various Tribal Research Institutes may have an exchange programme.

9. Training and re-orientation in tribal life and culture in various States needs to be properly organised and re-enforced. The training should be an integral part of each Tribal Research Institute. There should be a Senior Officer in charge of training both in the institute and in other field organisations, if any, imparting training and orientation and conducting orientation courses for working in tribal areas.

10. The bulletin which are being brought out by various Research Institutes are irregular and have an uneven standard. There should be a regular news bulletin issued on behalf of the Council by the Department of Social Welfare which may briefly report various activities in tribal development, publish full length paper or self-contained summaries of papers prepared by Researchers in Tribal Research Institutes. An annual publication of a high academic standard should be brought out on behalf of the Council which would contain important research articles of workers in Tribal Research Institutes and other organisations. Each Tribal Research Institute must clear all the unpublished work on priority basis.

11. Conferances/Seminars should be organised in the subjects : (i) land alienation in tribal areas; (ii) shifting cultivation; (iii) tribal unrest; (iv) working of financial institutions in tribal areas; (v) administrative structure for development in tribal areas; and (vi) nomadic tribes etc.

APPENDIX LXI

(Reference Para 20.7)

Statement of Research Projects undertaken by the Tribal Research Institutes in the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala and Gujarat.

I—Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi:

(1) *Studies completed during* 1971-72 :—

1. A study of the problem of displaced tribal people by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.
2. A study of the working of Divyayan (Training Centre run by Ramakrishna Mission, Ranchi).
3. A study of 'Gaw' community of Singhbhum.
4. A study of the position of Kharwar Scheduled Tribe in the district of Saran.
5. Documentation on the Scheduled Tribes of BIHAR.
6. A monograph on "The Parhaiya : A study in culture change".
7. A monograph on "The Chero: A study in acculturation".
8. A study of the Santals of Santhal Parganas.
9. A monograph on "The tribes of Chotanagpur Plateau (BIHAR) : An Ethno-Nutritional and Pharmacological Cross Section".
10. Utility of medicinal herbs in relation to Reproductive Life of Asur and Oraon women.
11. A scheme for the development of Asur.
12. Mundari-Hindi Dictionary.
13. Diamond prospecting in Chotanagpur.
14. Report on the provisions of Agricultural credit to the members of the Scheduled Tribes, through the Bihar State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Ranchi, with special reference to the mortgage clauses.
15. Administrative organisation for Socialistic programmes in a parliamentary democracy in Tribal Areas of Bihar.
16. A note on the frame work of the Seminar on the problem of Agricultural development in tribal areas.
17. Bibliography on Pilot Research Project to be conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, in the district of Singhbhum.
18. Bibliography on National Hero Scheme.
19. Uplifting the weaker section of the country.
20. Report on Tribal Indebtedness Survey Volume II.
21. Statistical Hand Book Part II.
22. A study of the utility of Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to tribal students.
23. Educational and vocational Guidance Report of the tribal students of Simdega (Ranchi).
24. Role of Guidance in the education of tribals : A Psychological Approach.

(2) *Problems under current investigation :*

1. A study of occupational mobility among the tribals in Ranchi city.
2. A study of Rehabilitation programmes among the tribals in and around Maraphari (Bokaro Steel city).
3. Socio-economic study among the Tharus of Champaran.
4. Socio-economic study of the Tanti community of Singhbhum in comparison to Swansi, Chik-Baraik, Patras, Mahli.
5. Re-study of Gaw community of Singhbhum for scheduling them in the list of Scheduled Tribes.
6. A study of the problems of Dom Community of Choutarwa Colony (Champaran).
7. Evaluation of Graingola scheme.
8. A scheme for the development of Korwa tribe.
9. The tribes and their Welfare : some glimpses.
10. Study of the benefits derived by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the different plans under general sector.
11. Welfare schemes for the economic development of Hill Kharias.
12. Welfare schemes for the economic development of Birhor.
13. Marriage and family transformation among the BIHAR tribes.
14. Santhali-Hindi dictionary.
15. History of the Cheros of Palamau.
16. Sidhu & Kanhu-Heroes of Santal Hul of 1854-55.
17. Protective legislations and the tribals of Ranchi district.
18. A study of the position of "Parganaits" in Santhal Parganas.
19. History of the sacrifices made by Tana-Bhagats in BIHAR
20. Welfare schemes for the economic development of Pahariyas of Santal-Parganas.
21. A study of the problem of 'drop-outs' by the tribal students in colleges.
22. Vocational guidance among the tribal students.

II—The Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta :

(1) *Studies completed during* 1972-73 :

1. Survey on alienation of tribal land.
2. A report on the surveyed villages of Jalpaiguri district in relation to the inter-community differences.
3. Evaluation of the working of Tribal Development Sub-Blocks Schemes in the district of (a) Bankura, (b) Darjeeling, (c) Hooghly (d) Burdwan and (e) Birbhum.
4. Investigations relating to the ex-trainees of the Training-*cum*-production Centres.
5. A study on the concentration of cultivable land among different communities of WEST BENGAL.
6. Ethnic identity of 10 employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, Government of India.

(2) *Problems under current investigation :*

1. Assessment of the progress of Secondary Education among the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes in comparison with non-Scheduled communities of the State with reference to the year of 1970.
2. Nature and extent of stagnation (failures) among the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students in different classes of Secondary Education for the year 1970.
3. Writing up a summary report on the evaluation of Tribal Sub-Blocks in the State.
4. Assessment of the progress of Post-Matric education among the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of WEST BENGAL during 1971-72.
5. Survey on alienation of tribal land; compilation and writing up report for the district of Purulia is continuing.
6. Village Survey Project; analysis of the data is continuing for the district of Burdwan.
7. Preparation of a list of contiguous tribal concentrated villages in different districts of WEST BENGAL.

III—Tribal Research and Training Centres Calicut :

(1) *Studies completed during* 1972-73 :

1. A monograph on Nayadis.
2. A monograph on Ulladans.
3. A Scheme for the amelioration of the Tribes at Anakkal beyond Malampuzha Dam in Palghat District.
4. A Scheme for the amelioration of the Allars found in Malappuram and Palghat District.

IV—Tribal Research and Training Institute, Ahmedabad :

(1) *Studies completed upto December*, 1972 :

1. Impact of Tribal Development Blocks programme on Tribals of Dangs district.
2. A Study of Tribal Art and Craft in South GUJARAT.
3. A Study of Tribal Art and Craft in South GUJARAT (Crocodile Gods) (Memorial Stories).
4. Ethnographic Studies of Bhils, Konkna, Choudhary, Dhodia and Warli tribes.
5. An Evaluation of Impact of Tribal Development Blocks Programme on Tribals of Pardi Taluka.
6. A Study of Health Practices in Danta Tribal Development Block.
7. A Study of Change in Agricultural Practices in Danta Tribal Development Block.
8. A Study of Changes in Agricultural Practices in Umbergaon Taluka.
9. Wastage and Stagnation in Primary Education in all the eight tribal districts of GUJARAT.
10. Weekly Markets and Tribal Economy in South GUJARAT.

(2) *Problems under current Investigation* (1972-73) :

1. Impact of Industrialization on tribals living in and around Atul Industry in Bulsar District.
2. Problem of Land Alienation among Tribals of Danta Taluka in Banaskantha District.
3. A Comparative Study of Traditional Panch and Statutory Panchayat in Pardi and Dharampur Talukas of Bulsar District.

APPENDIX LXII

(*Reference Para* 20.10)

List of Studies undertaken and completed by the Anthropological Survey of India, during the Years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

1971-72 :

1. Study of a number of ethnic group in the Himalayan border area.
2. Study of seven tribes in Sarguja District, MADHYA PRADESH as a part of Areas Study : Chhatishgarh.
3. Study of tribal solidarity movement in Chotanagpur and Mizo Hills.
4. Effects of Industrialization on the tribes working in a Cement Factory in Singhbhum District and in the Coal Fields in Jharia and Raniganj.
5. Study of the effect of culture contact and personality change among Munda of BIHAR, Bhil of MADHYA PRADESH and Gadaba of ORISSA.
6. Study of tribal linguistics among the Maler, Thadokuki, Chenchu, Desiya and Kurmali.

1972-73 :

1. Socio-economic changes among the weaker sections of the Indian population since Independence.
2. Impact of urbanisation on the Khasis of Shillong.
3. Study on the nomadic Kille Kyathas of Bijapur District, MYSORE.
4. Study on the Desiya dialect of Koraput District, ORISSA.
5. Study on the Car Nicobarese language.
6. Quantitative assessment of standard of food and its nutritional sufficiency among the Koyas and Khouds of ORISSA and Kharwars of Palamau district of BIHAR.

APPENDIX LXIII

(Reference para 21.14)

List of Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha) presented to Parliament During 1968-70

1.	First Report	Re-organisation of the Offices of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Director General, Backward Classes Welfare.
2.	Second Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Undertakings.
3.	Third Report	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students for Studies in India.
4.	Fourth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Services.
5.	Fifth Report	Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services.
6.	Sixth Report	Action taken on First Report.
7.	Seventh Report	Action taken on Second Report.
8.	Eighth Report	Action taken on Third Report.
9.	Ninth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Air India.
10.	Tenth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Airlines.
11.	Eleventh Report	Action taken on Fifth Report.
12.	Twelfth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gauhati Oil Refinery.
13.	Thirteenth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi.
14.	Fourteenth Report	Admission facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions.
15.	Fifteenth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Railways.
16.	Sixteenth Report	Housing facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
17.	Seventeenth Report	Hostel facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
18.	Eighteenth Report	Action taken on Fourth Report.
19.	Nineteenth Report	Complaints and Representations received by the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDIX LXIV

(*Reference para* 21.15)

List of Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fifth Lok Sabha) Presented to Parliament During 1971–73

1. First Report	Action taken on Ninth Report (4th Lok Sabha).
2. Second Report	Action taken on Tenth Report (4th Lok Sabha).
3. Third Report	Action taken on Seventeenth Report (4th Lok Sabha).
4. Fourth Report	Action taken on Sixteenth Report (4th Lok Sabha).
5. Fifth Report	Action taken on Fourteenth Report (4th Lok Sabha).
6. Sixth Report	Action taken on Twelfth Report (4th Lok Sabha).
7. Seventh Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings.
8. Eighth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.
9. Ninth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Bank of India and its Subsidiaries.
10. Tenth Report	Further Replies of Government to Observations contained in the Eighteenth Report (4th Lok Sabha).
11. Eleventh Report	Tribal Development Blocks in Gujarat.
12. Twelfth Report	Action taken on Thirteenth Report (4th Lok Sabha).
13. Thirteenth Report	Action taken on Fifteenth Report (4th Lok Sabha).
14. Fourteenth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Steel Plants.
15. Fifteenth Report	Reservations/Concessions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in L.I.C.
16. Sixteenth Report	Action taken on Seventh Report.
17. Seventeenth Report	Action taken on Eighth Report.
18. Eighteenth Report	Action taken on Ninth Report.
19. Nineteenth Report	Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in selected Major Ports.
20. Twentieth Report	Plan Allocations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
21. Twenty-First Report	Admission facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in I.I.Ts. and I.I.S., Bangalore.
22. Twenty-Second Report	Tribal Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh
23. Twenty-Third Report	Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
24. Twenty-Fourth Report	Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

APPENDIX LXV

(*Reference para* 21.15)

Statement showing the amendments made to the Rules of Procedure and conduct of business in Lok Sabha (Fifth Schedule)

New Rules 331A and 331B

After rule 331, the following rules shall be inserted, namely :–

"(m) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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 reports 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 Government to secure due 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.

Constitution of Committee

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 a member of the Committee, and that if a member, after his election to the Committee, is 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 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 August, 1973, shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of that Committee."

APPENDIX LXVI

(*Reference para* 23.6)

Fourth Plan outlay and expenditure incurred on denotified communities (including Nomadic and semi-Nomadic communities) under the centrally sponsored programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Fourth Plan outlay	Expenditure				Total (columns 4 to 7)	Tentative outlay for 1973-74
			1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972 73 (estimated)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30 00	4.87	5.02	5.60	6.00	21.49	6.00
2.	Bihar	10.00	0.23	1.77	2.15	2.10	6.25	2.10
3.	Gujarat	70.00	9.91	10.54	12.02	15.00	47.47	15.00
4.	Haryana	1.75	0.50	0.30	..	0.30	1.10	0.30
5.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	..	0.29	0.50	1.00	1.79	1.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	22.00	3.77	4.36	3.44	4.75	16.32	4.75
7.	Karnataka	20 00	2.93	3.42	3.78	4.20	14.33	4.20
8.	Madhya Pradesh	35 00	6.00	4.77	5.30	7.20	23.27	7.20
9.	Maharashtra	45.00	4.83	11.43	9.60	9.50	35.36	9.50
10.	Orissa	15.00	1.75	2.76	2.70	3.00	10.21	3.00
11.	Punjab	2.00	0.46	0.40	0.26	0.40	1.52	0.40
12.	Rajasthan	4.75	3.28	0.40	0.32	3.35	7.35	0.50
13.	Tamil Nadu	90.00	16.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	71.50	18.50
14.	Uttar Pradesh	75.00	9.00	12.86	15.57	15.75	53.18	15.75
15.	West Bengal	13.50	..	1.30	2.40	2.75	6.45	2.75
	TOTAL	439.00	63.53	78.12	82.14	93.80	317.59	90.95

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