



सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSION FOR

SCHEDULED CASTES
AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

(April 1983—March 1984)
SIXTH REPORT

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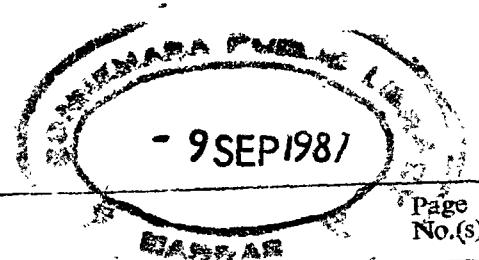
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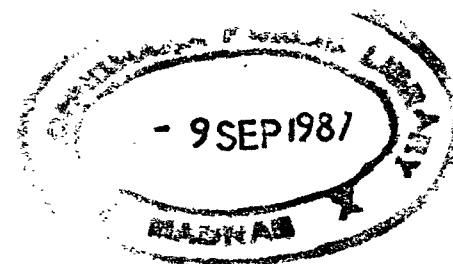
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have the privilege of submitting their Sixth Annual Report (1983-84) within the framework of the following assigned functions :

- (i) To investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. This would, *inter alia*, include a review of the manner in which reservations stipulated in public services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are, in practice, implemented.
- (ii) To study the implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, with particular reference to the objective of removal of untouchability and invidious discrimination arising therefrom within a period of five years.
- (iii) To ascertain the socio-economic and other relevant circumstances accounting for the

commission of offences against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes with a view to ensuring the removal of impediments in the laws in force and to recommend appropriate remedial measures including measures to ensure prompt investigation of the offences.

- (iv) To enquire into individual complaints regarding denial of any safeguards provided to any person claiming to belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

1.2 As already stated in the Annual Reports submitted by the Commission earlier, the Commission comprise a Chairman and not more than four other Members including the Special Officer appointed under Article 338 of the Constitution. Since the setting up of the Commission, the following persons of eminence and status in public life have held the offices of the Chairman/Members of the Commission:

	Date of assuming charge	Date of demitting charge	Remarks
Chairman			
1. Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, M.P.	15-8-78	14-8-81	
2. Shri K. Rajamallu, M.P.	17-8-81	24-3-83*	*(expired)
3. Smt. M. Chandrasekhar, M.P.	5-9-83	12-1-85 @	@ (appointed Minister of State Social and Women's Welfare, Govt. of India)
Members			
1. Shri Shishir Kumar (Commissioner for SC & ST and ex-officio Member)	15-8-78 17-8-81	14-8-81 23-11-81	(First Term) (Second Term)
2. Shri A. Jayaraman, Ex-M.P.	30-8-78	9-6-81£	£(expired)
3. Shri T.S. Negi (MLA Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha) @	1-8-78	11-8-81	@(appointed Speaker on 9-5-79)
4. Shri S K. Mullick, ICS (Rtd.)	7-8-78	11-8-81	
5. Shri Hekishe Sema	24-8-81	15-4-83 %	% (appointed Governor of Himachal Pradesh)
6. Shri R.C. Chiten Jamir	5-9-83	continuing	
7. Ven'ble Lama Lobzang	28-2-84	continuing	
8. Shri Bheekha Bhai, (Ex-Minister, Rajasthan Govt./ex-M.P.)	22-10-85	continuing	

1.3 The Commission is supported in the discharge of the functions by a small secretariat (at New Delhi headed by a Secretary) and 17 field offices located in various parts of the country as per the

details given in the Chapter II of this Report. The following officers have so far served as Secretary/ Joint Secretary of the Commission:

	Date of assumption of charge	Date of relinquishment of charge	Remarks
Secretary			
1. Shri R.P. Khanna, IAS	5-11-78	30-11-81	(Retired)
2. Shri K.M. Mirani, IAS	16-1-82	31-12-82	(Retired)
3. Shri S.R. Das, IAS	8-2-83	20-7-83	(transferred to West Bengal Government)
4. Shri M.N. Chaudhuri, IAS	24-9-83	continuing	
Joint Secretary			
1. Shri A. Padmanabhan IAS	18-1-79	30-4-79	
2. Shri J.M. Lyngdoh, IAS	12-10-79	19-6-80	
3. Shri K. Banarji, IAS	18-7-80	7-3-82	(appointed Chief Commissioner, Chandigarh)
4. Shri Lalkhama, IAS	1-5-82	4-7-84	(appointed Chief Secretary, Mizoram)
5. Shri Hardial Singh, IAS	27-8-84	25-7-85	
6. Smt. Usha Chatrath, IAS	14-1-86	continuing	

1.4 The Commission have already submitted to the President five annual reports as detailed below :

Report	No. of recommendations	Date of submission	Date of laying in Parliament	
			Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
First Annual Report (1978-79)	273	8-2-80	22-12-80	23-12-80
Second Annual Report (1979-80)	626	25-5-81	11-8-82	13-8-82
Third Annual Report (1980-81)	78	29-9-82	10-8-84	10-8-84
Fourth Annual Report (1981-82)	20	25-3-83	23-1-85	24-1-85
Fifth Annual Report (1982-83)	49	2-5-85	Being tabled	
Total	1046			

It would be seen from the above Table that the Annual Reports already submitted by the Commission contain in all 1046 recommendations. With the submission of the present report, which contains 35 recommendations covering various matters relating to development and welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the recommendations will total to 1081. The Commission has voiced their serious concern at the delay in implementation

of the recommendations made by them from time to time in their Fifth Annual Report (1982-83) and had expressed the hope that Central Ministries/State Governments/UT Administrations would go all out to ensure prompt implementation of the Commission's recommendations. The Commission had also noted with satisfaction the setting up of separate Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs, the then nodal Ministry, for dealing *inter-alia* with the Reports

of the Commission. Considering, however, the number of recommendations already made by the Commission and the efforts needed for their timely implementation, the Commission had expressed doubt about the adequacy of the Cell for the purpose. It was expected that the Cell in question would be strengthened so as to be able to prove equal to the task. The Commission have not so far been apprised of the progress made by the said Cell in the matter. It is, therefore, not clear as to what exactly is the fate of the recommendations made by the Commission in their first five Reports. The Commission hope that the present nodal Ministry (Ministry of Welfare) will make every endeavour to ensure early implementation of their recommendations. It would help matters if the Commission are kept informed of the clear cut position regarding implementation of the recommendations so that they can take note of the position while deciding upon future recommendations.

1.5 A perusal of the Annual Reports submitted by the Commission earlier would show that the Commission have been persistent in their anxiety for securing a Constitutional status, the absence of which is detracting from effective functioning within the framework of their assigned functions. Separate references on the subject have also been made to the Prime Minister/Home Minister from time to time. However the Commission's position continues to be what it was at the time of inception. During the course of discussions on the Third and Fourth Annual Reports of this Commission for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 in the Lok Sabha on 26th November, 1985, the Members of Lok Sabha cutting across the party lines where unanimous in their demand for conferment of statutory status on the Commission. The same demand was made by the Members of the Rajya Sabha also during the course of consideration of the first four Annual Reports of the Commission (1978-82) in the first week of December 1985. It is hoped that the Government of India would take note of the views expressed by Members of Parliament and take an early decision on the repeated requests/recommendations of the Commission regarding conferment of statutory status.

1.6 Mention may also be made of the difficulty being experienced by the Commission in the absence of powers to refer to CBI such atrocity cases as in the opinion of the Commission call for reinvestigation in the interests of impartial evaluation of available evidence. In some recent cases of atrocity on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Commission after having made in-depth enquiries through their own officials and on the basis of overwhelming evidence, felt convinced that there was prima facie case against the accused persons. The line of investigation adopted by the Police and the conclusions drawn in such cases, however, ran counter to the Commission's findings. In a few such cases, the Commission communicated their findings to the State Governments concerned requesting them to consider referring the cases to the CBI. All such requests fell through and the Commission found themselves in a helpless position. The Government of India may consider empowering the Commission to refer such cases direct to CBI.

1.7 As indicated in the earlier reports of the Commission, Annual Reports are based on the impressions gained by the Chairman and Members during the course of their tours in various States/UTs for on-the-spot inspection of the working of the various welfare/developmental schemes meant for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, the feed back received by the Commission from their field organisation and the specific data called for from the State Governments/UT Administrations and other agencies for the purpose of drafting the Annual Reports. It has been the sad experience of the Commission that the State Governments/UT Administrations generally do not furnish the requisite information by the prescribed date. This results not only in delay in submission of the Annual Reports but also increases the risk of arriving at inadequate conclusions based on scant data. The Commission expects that the State Governments/UT Administrations/other concerned agencies would extend their full support to the Commission in the matter. The nodal Ministry may also like to take suitable corrective steps in this regard.

CHAPTER II

ACTIVITIES OF THE FIELD OFFICES

2.1 The Commission continued to have 17 field offices headed by Directors (12) and Deputy Directors (5) in the various States/UTs during the year under report. Details regarding location/jurisdiction of these field offices are given in Annexure I.

2.2 As in the previous years, the field officers, besides acting as the eyes and ears of the Commission in all matters relating to welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various States/UTs, continued to perform such duties as were assigned to them by the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to Central Sector Schemes. They also continued to watch the interest of the Central Government by participating in the meetings of the managing committees of Non-Official Organisations receiving Central grants for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (This is not true in the case of all such organisations as the nodal Ministry—now Ministry of Welfare—have reportedly not yet co-opted Commissions field officers to the managing committees of some of these organisations. The position needs to be reviewed by the Ministry for appropriate action). The field officers holding the rank of Director also functioned as ex-officio Deputy Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their respective regions. In this capacity they liaised with States/UTs on behalf of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also.

Tours and Surveys

2.3 The field officers undertook tours in the States/UTs under their jurisdiction for inspection of schemes being implemented under Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan, Backward Classes Welfare Sector and under General Sector and conveyed of their tour impressions to the Commission/Ministry Home Affairs. They also conducted research studies of on the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The details of tours undertaken/research studies conducted during 1983-84 are given in Annexure II & III respectively.

Conference of Field Officers

2.4 A Conference of Directors/Deputy Directors for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held at New Delhi on the 28th July, 1984 (Third Conference) under the chairmanship of the then Chairman of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Shrimati Maragathan Chandrasekhar. Officers of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Development Division and Tribal Development Division) who are in-charge of formulating the plans and programmes for Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes were associated with the said Conference. The agenda items included (i) Atrocities, Untouchability, Bonded Labour and Minimum Wages; (ii) Development Plans; (iii) Services; and (iv) Role of Field Offices vis-a-vis Ministry of Home Affairs (then nodal Ministry) and State Governments. This Conference provided to the Commission an opportunity not only for obtaining the necessary feed-back from the field officers in regard to the problems relating to the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various States but also for explaining the Commission's point of view on various matters, such as field officers' rapport with State Governments, their attitude towards the aggrieved members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the need for their effective functioning in the matter of supervision of the various on-going developmental schemes meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The problems of the field officers vis-a-vis the nodal Ministry were also sorted out in the Conference.

Inspection of Non-Official Organisations

2.5 The Ministry of Home Affairs has been giving grants-in-aid to the voluntary organisations of all India character working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, on year to year basis. Grant-in-aid is generally intended for (a) running of educational institutions like schools, balwadies, hostels (b) providing medical facilities (c) rendering crafts training etc. During the year 1983-84, the undermentioned non-official organisations were given grant-in-aid by the Ministry of Home Affairs:

Grant-in-aid	Name of the Non-Official Organisations
1	2
Rs. 5 lakhs and above	1. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Cherrapunji 2. Nikhil Bharat Banbasi Panchayat, F.Q. Jhargram, District Midnapore.
Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakhs	1. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi. 2. Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong. 3. Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association Kotagiri, Nilgiris. 4. Gharmora Model Satra Hills and Plains Cultural Institute, North Lakhimpur. 5. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sewahsram Sangh (Maharishi Dayanand Bhawan), Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi.

1	2
6.	R.K. Mission School, Along, District Siang.
7.	Servants of India Society, Poona.
8.	Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram, North Lakhimpur.
9.	Harijan Sevak Sangh (Bengal), Howrah
10.	Ramakrishna Mission, Narotham Nagar, Tirap.
11.	R.K. Mission, Silchar, Cachar.
12.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali, Rajasthan.
13.	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, Kalady.

The working of the above mentioned grant-in-aid institutions was inspected by the concerned field officers for the purpose of reporting to the nodal Ministry.

Tribes Advisory Councils

2.6 As already reported in the Fifth Annual Report (para 8.7) of this Commission, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had in response to a communication from the Commission Headquarters, decided to invite the respective field officers of this Commission to the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Councils set up under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. Similar decisions have also since been taken by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. The Governments of Bihar and Tamil Nadu have not yet reacted to the Commission's communication referred to above. However, it is understood from the field offices in these two States that they are not being invited for the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Councils. The Commission hope that these States will also extend necessary invitations to the concerned field officers.

Meetings held to review SCP & TSP in the States/UTs

2.7 The position regarding association of this Commission's field officers by the States/UTs in the meetings held to review SCP and TSP, as reflected in this Commission's Fifth Annual Report is that the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh,

Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Goa, Damam & Diu and Pondicherry had agreed in the matter and that the Governments of Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal were yet to agree. The Government of Rajasthan and Tripura have since agreed to invite this Commission's field officer to all State level meetings connected with socio-economic programme for weaker sections. It is hoped that the Governments of Punjab, Sikkim and West Bengal would expeditiously agree to associate this Commission's field officers in the State level meetings for review of SCP and TSP.

Pre-examination Coaching Centres

2.8 With a view to improving the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various posts and services under the Central/State Governments and public undertakings as also the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons for admission to Medical and Engineering Colleges, the Government of India have established 64 Pre-examination Training Centres till December, 1984 located in various States/UTs. 27 of these Centres are managed by non-Government Agencies like the Universities and the remaining 37 by State Governments themselves. It has come to the notice of the Commission that the Commission's Field Officers are not invariably made Members of the Managing Committees/Sections Committees of all these centres. It is suggested for the consideration of the Ministry of Welfare that the practice of associating the Field Officers of the Commission should be introduced in all the Pre-examination Training Centres.

Monthly Reports

2.9 All the Field Officers continued to provide useful information to this Commission on various matters relating to the welfare and development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the States/UTs through their Monthly Reports. These Reports provided a comprehensive picture of the events concerning Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the various States/UTs. The deficiencies in the working of the various schemes, particularly those covered by the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme, as brought out in these Monthly Reports were taken note of by the Commission for initiating suitable remedial action. The Monthly Reports submitted by Field Offices also enabled this Commission to commend some good decisions taken by particular State(s) to other States/UTs for emulation.

Annexure-I

Sl. No.	Head of the Office	Headquarters	Jurisdiction
1	2	3	4
1.	Director for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
2.	-do-	Bangalore	Karnataka
3.	-do-	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
4.	-do-	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
5.	-do-	Calcutta	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
6.	-do-	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
7.	-do-	Jaipur	Rajasthan
8.	-do-	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
9.	-do-	Madras	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry
10.	-do-	Pune	Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu
11.	-do-	Shillong	Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh
12.	-do-	Patna	Bihar
13.	Deputy Director for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Chandigarh	Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh Administration
14.	-do-	Gauhati	Assam
15.	-do-	Agartala	Tripura
16.	-do-	Simla	Himachal Pradesh & Jammu & Kashmir
17.	-do-	Trivandrum	Kerala, Lakshadweep

ANNEXURE-II

Important tours undertaken by field officers of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1983-84

Month	Sl. No.	Head of field office	Place(s) visited	Purpose	Period
1	2	3	4	5	6
April 1983	1	Director Ahmedabad	(i) Gandhi Nagar	Participation in Special Component Plan discussions	11-4-83 & 20-4-83
			(ii) Delhi	Participation in Special Component Plan discussions in Planning Commission	16-4-83 to 19-4-83
			(iii) Chhotaudepur	Review the working of ITDP	26-4-83 to 29-4-83
	2	Director (Bhubaneswar) temporary additional charge of field office at Calcutta & Agartala	Calcutta	(i) Attended the meeting of the West Bengal Tribes Advisory Board.	2-4-83
				(ii) Called on the Chief Minister, Tripura	2-4-83
				(iii) Held discussions with Tripura Government officials on Welfare scheme for tribals.	7-4-83 to 11-4-83
	3	Director Bhopal	Jabalpur	Inspection of the Welfare schemes meant for SC/ST.	13-4-83 to 15-4-83
	4	Director Jaipur	Banswara District	Study of the working of various developmental programmes	12-4-83 to 16-4-83
	5	Director Madras	Thanjavur District	Evaluation of various schemes implemented by Adidravider & Tribal Welfare Deptt. relating to Special Central Assistance, Special Component Plan as well as programme implemented by THHADCO.	18-4-83 to 20-4-83
	6	Director Patna	Delhi	Participation in the Planning Commission discussions on Tribal Sub-Plan & Special Component Plan for 1983-84.	5-4-83 to 7-4-83
	7	Dy. Director Pune	Bombay	(i) Participation in the meeting of the Board of Directors of Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Corp. Ltd. to discuss administrative matters with officials	6-4-83 to 13-4-83
				(ii) Discussions regarding Special Component Plan & Tribal Sub-Plan with the Heads of Departments implementing them.	23-4-83 to 30-4-83
	8	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Puragamala village	Discussion on various demands of Kanikkara (ST) for their development.	April, 83
May, 1983	1	Director Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar	Discussions with Secretary Social Welfare & Tribal Department	10-5-83 & 27-5-83
	2	Director Bhopal	Hoshangabad Khandwa & Ujjain	Discussion with District Officers relating to welfare schemes.	20-5-83 to 28-5-83
	3	Director Bangalore	Mysore	Accompanied the Secretary Commission for SC/ST, during his visit to Mysore & other places for inspecting the working of welfare schemes.	26-5-83 to 27-5-83
	4	Director Bhubaneswar	Delhi	(i) Attended the Planning Commission discussions on Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan of Tripura of 1983-84.	30-4-83 to 3-5-83
				(ii) Attended the discussion in Planning Commission on Tribal Sub-Plan for West Bengal for 1983-84.	17-5-83 to 20-5-83

1	2	3	4	5	6
	5	Director Jaipur	Jodhpur	Discussions with the Distt. Officers regarding the socio-economic conditions of SCs in the Distt. and the working of the on-going schemes.	3-5-83 to 7-5-83
	6	Director Patna	Ranchi	Discussions with Dy. Commissioner, Ranchi & Tribal Development Commissioner, Ranchi regarding Police-Tribal clash at Murhu Police Station.	6-5-83 to 8-5-83
	7	Dy. Director Pune	Aurangabad	Attended the Study Camp of the Full time workers of the Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, Maharashtra.	30-4-83 to 1-5-83
			Bombay	Discussions with the State Govt. officials regarding the working of scheme for the welfare of SCs/STs.	21-5-83 to 28-5-83 and 30-5-83
	8	Director Shillong	Manipur	Study of the Special Component Plan and inspection of voluntary organisation.	25-5-83 to 6-6-83
	9	Dy. Director Simla	Chandigarh	Attended the meeting of Standing Advisory Committee for IAS (Pre-examination) Coaching Centre, Punjabi University held at Patiala.	19-5-83 to 22-5-83
	10	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Kalady	Inspected the accounts and evaluated the working of the Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama.	7-5-83 to 8-5-83
June, 1983	1	Director Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar	Attended the meeting of evaluation Committee.	27-6-83
			Silvassa	Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group	29-6-83 to 2-7-83
	2	Director Bangalore	Bijapur District	Study of the schemes implemented under the Special Component Plan for the economic development of Scheduled Castes.	4-6-83 to 9-6-83
	3	Director Bhubaneswar	Delhi	Participated in discussions in the Planning Commission on Tribal Sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for Sikkim for 1983-84.	31-5-83 to 6-6-83
			Calcutta	Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group	28-6-83 to 30-6-83
	4	Director Madras	Madurai	Inspected the work done by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madurai.	10-6-83 to 15-6-83
	5	Dy. Director Pune	Bombay	Discussions on the working of the schemes for the welfare of SC/ST with the officers of the State Govt.	3-6-83
				Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group.	25-6-83 to 30-6-83
	6	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Calicut	Attended as a Member of the Interview Board for selecting the trainees for admission to the first batch in PETC, Calicut for 1983-84 sessions.	28-6-83
July, 1983	1	Director Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar	Attended the meeting of the SC Economic Development Corporation.	19-7-83
			Surat	Inspected the welfare programme for Kotwalies—a primitive tribe of South Gujarat.	26-7-83 to 28-7-83
	2	Director Bangalore	Hassang and Chitradurga	Study of the schemes implemented under Special Component Plan.	25-7-83 to 29-7-83

1	2	3	4	5	6
	3	Director Bhubaneswar	Calcutta	Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group to Calcutta & Rourkela.	1-7-83 to 4-7-83
	4	Director Jaipur	Delhi	Discussions with Joint Secretary (MHA) regarding Special Component Plan for Rajasthan.	17-7-83 to 19-7-83
	5	Director Madras	Kotagiri (Nilgiri District)	Inspected the work done by the Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri	11-7-83 to 14-7-83
	6	Director Patna	Ranchi and Chaibasa	Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group	2-7-83 to 6-7-83
	7	Dy. Director Pune	Bombay	Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group Accompanied the Commission for SCs/STs in their tour to Bombay and Pune.	1-7-83 to 3-7-83 13-7-83 to 16-7-83
August, 1983	1	Director Bangalore	Dharwar & North Canara Districts.	Study of the scheme implemented under Special Component Plan.	15-8-83 to 20-8-83
	2	Director Calcutta	Calcutta	Visited Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur Distt. to see the schemes run by the Mission.	29-8-83 to 30-8-83
	3	Director Jaipur	Udaipur	Study of the working of various schemes/programmes being implemented by the State Govt. for the welfare of SCs/STs.	16-8-83 to 21-8-83
	4	Director Lucknow	Delhi	Discussions with the officers of MHA regarding Voluntary agencies working in Uttar Pradesh.	17-8-83 to 19-8-83
	5	Director Madras	Tiruchirapalli	Evaluation the schemes implemented under the Special Component Plan and Special Central Assistance.	23-8-83 to 25-8-83
	6	Dy. Director Pune	Bombay	Discussions on the progress of implementation of the schemes for the welfare of SCs/STs.	11-8-83 to 12-8-83
	7	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Palghat	Study of the margin-money scheme of the Kerala State Development Corp. for SCs/STs.	16-8-83 to 18-8-83
Sept., 1983	1	Dy. Director Agartala	Mizoram	Study of the socio-economic changes in Mizoram	13-9-83 to 25-9-83
	2	Director Bhopal	Sanchi, Khajurao, Sagar & Chatarpur	Accompanied Joint Secretary, MHA to see the welfare schemes.	13-9-83 to 15-9-83
	3	Director Bhubaneswar	Birajpur, PS, Jaipur Cuttak district Calcutta	Conducted an on-the spot enquiry into case of atrocity on a Harijan Youth. Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group.	23-9-83 30-9-83
	4	Director Jaipur	Banasthali Vidyapith, Tonk Distt.	Inspected the working of Tribal Girls Hostel	28-9-83 to 29-9-83
	5	Director Madras	Ootacamund	Attended the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Tribes Advisory Council.	16-9-83 to 17-9-83
			Madras	Accompanied the Chairman, Commission for SCs/STs on her surprise visits to the Govt. M.C. Rajah Hostel, Madras.	21-9-83 to 30-9-83

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Oct., 1983	6	Director Shillong	Arunachal Pradesh	Inspected the Adult Training Centre, Rupa	12-9-83 to 28-9-83
	7	Dy. Director Simla	Srinagar, Chandigarh & Nangal	Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee study group during their visit to Srinagar, Chandigarh & Nangal.	27-9-83 to 30-9-83
	8	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Vidhura village (Trivandrum Distt.)	Study of the economic development schemes for about 400 Kanikkar Tribal families (under ITDP).	Sept., 83
	1	Director Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar	Attended the meeting of the Board of Directors of Sch. Caste Economic Development Corporation.	18-10-83 to 19-10-83
	2	Director Bhubaneswar	Calcutta Kharagpur, Darjeeling & Gangtok.	Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group	3-10-83 to 13-10-83
	3.	Director Lucknow	Budaun Town	Study of the progress of schemes under Special Component Plan for conversion of dry latrines to water-borne latrines and other related schemes for the welfare of SCs in the district.	Oct. 83
	4	Director Madras	Arunthathiyar Nagar, Thakkar Baba Vidyalaya & Pulianthope Colony.	Accompanied the Chairman Commission for SCs/STs, to hear the grievances of the SC persons.	5-10-83 to 9-10-83
	5	Dy. Director Pune	Bombay	Accompanied the Chairman, Commission for SC/ST to discuss the working of Mahatma Phule Backward Classes Development Corporation Ltd., and to meet some of SC/ST beneficiaries.	19-10-83 to 22-10-83
	6	Dy. Director Simla	Srinagar, Chandigarh & Nangal	Accompanied the Parliamentary Com- mittee Study Group during their visit to Srinagar, Chandigarh & Nangal.	1-10-83 to 8-10-83
	7	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Trichur	Discussions with the officer of the Kerala State Development Corp. for SCs/STs regarding various issues involved in the implementation of margin money scheme and other schemes of the Corporation.	Oct., 83
Nov., 1983	1	Director Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar	For liaison and collection of information sought by the Commission.	8-11-83 to 9-11-83
	2	Director Bhopal	Hyderabad Chittur (AP) Indore, Dhar & Alirajpur in MP	Study of some aspects of Habitat scheme. -do-	Nov. 83 -do-
	3	Director Bhubaneswar	Delhi	Attended the discussions on the draft Tribal Sub-Plan & Special Component Plan Orissa for 1984-85 in the Planning Commission.	18-11-83 to 24-11-84
	4	Director Jaipur	Sriganganagar	Conducted an on-the spot study of the working of various developmental progra- mmes for the welfare of SCs.	21-11-83 to 27-11-83
	5	Director Lucknow	Jhansi & Jalaun Districts	Study of the progress of schemes under Special Component Plan, Centrally Spon- sored schemes and other related schemes for the welfare of SCs/STs.	15-11-83 to 19-11-83
	6	Director Madras	Pazhaverkadu village of Ponneri taluk and Madurai Delhi	Accompanied the Chairman, Commission for SCs/STs to Madurai and to assist her in inspection of the schemes imple- mented in the district. Participated in the meetings of the working group for SCP for 1984-85 for Tamil Nadu held in Planning Commission, New Delhi.	1-11-83 to 13-11-83 29-11-83

1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	Dy. Director Pune	Ahmedabad, Aurangabad & Jalgaun	Inspected the working of Vishva Hindu Parishad in the field of removal of untouchability.	25-11-83 to 27-11-83
	8	Dy. Director Simla	Jammu	Studied the working of welfare schemes for SCs at Jammu.	6-11-83 to 4-11-83
	9	Dy. Director Trivandrum	New Delhi	Discussions with the officers of MHA regarding the implementation of Special Component Plan in Kerala.	6-11-83
Dec., 1983	1	Director Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar	Attended the State Govt.'s quarterly review meetings on Special Component Plan & Tribal Sub-Plan	7-12-83 to 8-12-83 & 20-12-83 to 21-12-83
	2	Director Bhopal	Ujjain, Rathlam & Mandsaur district	Conducted a study on 'Bachra' community (concentrated in these districts)	9-12-83 to 19-12-83
			New Delhi	Discussions with the officers of MHA regarding implementation of SCP schemes in Gwalior district.	21-12-83 to 22-12-83
	3	Director Bhubaneswar (additional charge for Calcutta office)	New Delhi	Participated in meetings in the MHA for discussions on the draft Special Component Plan Tribal Sub-Plan of West Bengal.	17-12-83 to 25-12-83
	4	Dy. Director Chandigarh	Delhi	Participated in the discussions in the Planning Commission on the draft Annual Plan & Special Component Plan for 1984-85 of Punjab & Haryana.	6-12-83 to 14-12-83
	5	Director Hyderabad	Delhi	Participated in the Planning Commission discussions on Special Component Plan for 1984-85 for Andhra Pradesh	15-12-83 to 20-12-83
	6	Director Jaipur	Delhi	Attended Annual Plan discussions regarding Special Component Plan & Tribal Sub Plan for Rajasthan in the Planning Commission.	16-12-83 to 20-12-83
	7	Director Madras	Bangalore	Accompanied and assisted the Chairman, Commission for SCs/STs who inaugurated the opening ceremony of the Administrative Block named after Smt. M. Chandrasekhar in Dr. Ambedkar Day & Evening College, Bangalore.	5-12-83
	8	Dy. Director Pune	Delhi	Attended Annual Plan discussions for Maharashtra & Goa, Daman & Diu for 1984-85.	12-12-83 to 15-12-83
	9	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Trichur & Palghat	Accompanied and assisted the Chairman, Commission for SC/ST in her visit to Trichur & Palghat for assessing the working of welfare schemes.	6-12-83 to 10-12-83
Jan., 1984	1	Director Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar Baroda	Verified the caste certificates & review of implementation orders	27-1-84 to 29-1-84
	2	Director Bhopal	Korai, Katni, Jabalpur & Raipur	Studied the working of various institutions run by the State Harijan Sevak Sangh	18-1-84 to 21-1-84 & 26-1-84 to 1-2-84
	3	Director Bhubaneswar (temporary additional charge of Calcutta Office)	Calcutta	Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee study Group during its tour.	14-1-84 to 16-1-84

1	2	3	4	5	6
	4	Director Hyderabad	Madras Chittur & Nellore	Accompanied the Commission for SC/ST during their tour of Andhra Pradesh.	15-1-84 to 18-1-84
	5	Director Madras	Madurai, Ramana-thapuram & Thanjavur districts of Tamil Nadu & Karaikkal region of Pondicherry, Madras	Accompanied and assisted the Commission during their tour to inspect the working of the various developmental schemes.	8-1-84 to 13-1-84
				Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group.	23-1-84
	6	Director Pune	Talasaria (Thane) District	Attended a study camp of the workers from Bombay & Pune of the Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram, Maharashtra.	14-1-84 to 15-1-84
			Akola	Attended the first workshop of the All India Coordinated Project on SC Area Research at the Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapath, Akola.	29-1-84 to 3-2-84
	7	Director Shillong	Gauhati	Attended the meeting on Tribal and SC Cooperatives of North Eastern Region.	28-1-84
	8	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Cochin, Travancore Lakshadweep	Accompanied the Parliamentary Committee Study Group to Cochin Port Trust, Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore and Lakshadweep.	15-1-84 to 22-1-84
Feb., 1984	1	Director Ahmedabad	Bombay	Accompanied and assisted the Chairman, Commission for SC/ST in her tour to Bombay for inspecting the working of welfare schemes.	4-2-84 to 7-2-84
	2	Director Bhopal	Sagar District	Inspected the working of SC Welfare schemes.	10-2-84 to 12-2-84
	3	Director Jaipur	Udaipur	Attended the Fourth Workshop of the All India Coordinated Project on Tribal Research	22-2-84 to 25-2-84
	4	Director Shillong	Calcutta	Participated as a Member of the Interview Board for selection of AAO's in General Insurance Corp.	22-2-84 to 26-2-84
	5	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Ernakulam	Inspected the working of Pre-examination Training Centre, Ernakulam.	Feb, 84
Mar., 1984	1	Director Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar	Accompanied the Commission for SC/ST during their visit to Gandhinagar.	1-3-84 to 2-3-84
	2	Director Bhopal	Bilaspur & Surguja districts.	Discussions with District officers regarding SC/ST welfare schemes.	Mar., 84
	3	Director Hyderabad	Bombay	Participated as a Member of the Interview Board for selection of assistants in General Insurance Corp.	5-3-84 to 6-3-84
			Prakasam District	Enquired into Caste Status of Lingams.	7-3-84 to 11-3-84
	4	Director Jaipur	Bharatpur District	Inspected the working of SC/ST welfare schemes.	20-3-84 to 24-3-84
	5	Director Lucknow (Temporary additional charge of Patna office)	Patna	Attended to his official duty as Director, Patna	7-3-84 to 10-3-84
	6	Director Madras	Madurai	Delivered a lecture on the Orientation Training Course for the employees of the Harijan Sevak Sangh at Gandhi Gram, Rural University at Madurai.	5-3-84 to 7-3-84

1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	Deputy Director, Pune	Miraj & Sangli	Discussions on the working of the schemes for the welfare of SCs with the Social Welfare officers.	2-3-84 to 3-3-84
	8	Director Shillong	Mizoram	Accompanied and assisted Shri R.C. Chiten Jamir, Member, Commission for SC/ST during the latter's tour to Mizoram for inspecting the working of welfare schemes.	5-3-84 to 8-3-84
	9	Dy. Director Trivandrum	Calicut	Inspected the working of Pre-examination training centre and Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development studies for SCs/STs, Calicut.	Mar., 84

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing the Research and Evaluation studies completed during 1983-84 by the field offices of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Name of the field Office	Topic of Study	State/UT where conducted
1	2	3	4
	Office of the Director for SC/ST, Ahmedabad	1. Inspection of the Working of the Pre-exam. training centre, Bhavanagar. 2. Inspection of the working of the Ashram School for SC/ST at Godhara, District Panchamahals. 3. Inspection of the working of the Thakkar Bapa Ashram School, Naroda, District Ahmedabad 4. Inspection of the working of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Rajkot. 5. Inspection of the working of the Perit Mazumudar Ashram Shala, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad. 6. Inspection of the working of the Training/Coaching Centre for SCs students in Shorthand/Type writing at Ahmedabad. 7. Study on the working of Pre-exam. training centre, Ahmedabad	Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat Gujarat
	2. Office of the Director for SC/ST, Bangalore	1. Study on the socio-economic status of released Bonded-labourers in Karnataka. 2. Study on the payment of minimum wages in agricultural sector in Karnataka. 3. Study on the impact of SCP schemes on Sch. Castes in Bangalore District.	Karnataka Karnataka Karnataka
	3. Director for SC/ST, Bhubaneswar	1. Study on the working of the Ashram Schools in Orissa. 2. Study on the working of the Pre-exam. Training Centres for SCs & STs in Orissa. 3. This office conducted an on-the-spot enquiry into a case of atrocity on a Harijan Youth in village Birajapur, P.S. Jaipur, District Cuttack. 4. An enquiry in connection with the alleged atrocities on Smt. Haramani Behera and her family of Nachhipur village.	Orissa Orissa Orissa Orissa
	4. Director for SC/ST, Calcutta	1. Inspection report on the working of the various schemes run by the RK Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur. 2. Inspection report on the working of the various schemes run by RK Mission Vidyapith, Purulia. 3. Inspection report on the working of welfare schemes run by Harijan Sevak Sangh (W. Bengal Branch) 4. Inspection report on the working of the adult education centres run by Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikash Parishad (West Bengal Branch).	West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal West Bengal
	5. Deputy Director for SC/ST, Chandigarh	1. Study into the working of service safeguards provided for SC & ST in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Pinjore.	Punjab
	6. Deputy Director for SC/ST, Gauhati	1. Inspection of the working of the students Home run by the Rama Krishna Mission, Sevashram, Silchar. 2. Inspection of the working of the schemes run by Dayanand Sevashram, Bokajan & Diphu. 3. Inspection of the working of the schemes run by Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Gauhati.	Assam Assam Assam

1	2	3	4
7. Director for SC/ST, Hyderabad	1. On the spot enquiry into the attack on Harijans of Moogachin-tala village. 2. On the spot enquiry into the murder of Shri Gidla Somaraju, SC, Fair Price and Kirana shop owner. 3. Enquiry on alleged rape on Sch. Caste girl of Alamur, East Godavari District. 4. On the spot enquiry about land problems of Shri P Kalaiah Gollapalle, Chandragiri taluk, Chittoor district. 5. On the spot enquiry into the atrocities committed against Harijans of Thanelanka, Mummidivaram taluk, East Godavari. 6. On the spot enquiry into attack on the Harijans of Mdupulavemula Chinnagottigallu taluk, Chittoor district. 7. On the spot enquiry atrocity committed on Shri Molathoti Chandraiah, SC, Teacher working in Gadipartivaripalam, Prakasam district. 8. On the spot enquiry into murder of two SCs in Endluru village, Maddipadu taluk, Prakasam distt. 9. On the spot enquiry into murder of Shri Puli Laxmaiah, SC boy of Thujalpur village, Domakoda taluk, Nizamabad district. 10. Inspection of the working of schemes run by Thakkar Bapa Gurukulam (Gudur). 11. Inspection of Tribal Kanya Ashram, Narsampet Warangal distt.	Andhra Pradesh -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-	
8. Director for SC/ST, Jaipur	1. Study on payment of minimum wages on the implementation of Minimum Wages Act with reference to agriculture sector. 2. Inquiry regarding alleged mis-behaviour and corruption against the Project Manager, Bank of Baroda, Saver, Distt. Ajmer. 3. Study on Constitutional safeguard provided to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha & Vidhan Sabha constituency of Rajasthan with special reference to the rotation of SCs constituencies. 4. Inspection of the working of various schemes being implemented by Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh.	Rajasthan -do- -do- -do-	
9. Director for SC/ST, Lucknow.	1. Study on Special Component Plan for SCs. 2. Study on Abolition of service latrines and scavenging in Badaun town, Uttar Pradesh. 3. Study on the working of Pre-matric Scholarships scheme to children of those engaged in unclean occupations in Kanpur District. 4. Study on the working of Book Banks for SC and ST students in Engineering and Medical Colleges. 5. Study on the working of Pre-exam. Training Centres for SCs and STs. 6. Study on the working of Special Coaching Scheme for SC candidates of High School and Intermediate Final Examination. 7. Study on reservation for SCs and STs in services. 8. Study on the working of service safeguards for SCs and STs in the Kanpur units of the Modern Baken's (India) Limited. 9. On the spot enquiry into the incident in which 3 SC persons were killed in village Bhadauna, District Unnao. 10. Inspection of the working of Servants of India Society, Allahabad. 11. Inspection on the working of Bharatiya Adimijati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi. 12. Inspection on the working of the UP Branch Harijan Sevak Sangh. 13. Inspection on the working of the UP Branch Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj.	Uttar Pradesh -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-	

1	2	3	4
10. Director for SC/ST, Madras	1. Evaluation of various schemes of Special Component Plan and Special Central Assistance in Thanjavur District. 2. Inspection of schemes implemented by Harijans Sevak Sangh, Madurai. 3. Inspection of schemes run by the Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri. 4. Study on the working of Pre-Examination Training Centre for All India Services, Madras. 5. Study on the working of Pre-Examination Training Centre, Pondicherry. 6. The evaluation of schemes implemented under Special Component Plan and Special Central Assistance. 7. Study on the working of the service safeguards for SCs and STs in the Indian Bank, Madras. 8. Study on the working of the service safeguards for SCs and STs in Indian Overseas Bank, Madras. 9. Study on the working of the scheme of digging of tubewells by Tamil Nadu Tubewell Corp. in Ramanathapuram District. 10. Study on the working of the Subsidy-cum-Beneficiary Contribution Housing Scheme implemented by the Tamil Nadu Housing and Development Corp. Limited, THHADCO in Salem, Periyar and Dharmapuri Distt. of Tamil Nadu State. 11. The Study on the working of service Safeguards provided for SCs/STs in Services under Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund. 12. Study on the working of service safeguards provided for SCs/STs in services under the National Textile Corporation, Coimbatore. 13. Enquiry into the causes of hunger strike by the Sanitary Workers of the BHEL Complex Labour Contract Cooperative Society. 14. Enquiry into the grievances of Irulers (STs) in Pazhaverkadu and Kollathumedu. 15. Study on the working of service safeguards to SCs/STs in Madras Fertilizers Limited. 16. Study on the alleged false claims of non-SCs/STs in receiving SC/ST Community/Caste Certificates and getting employed in various Government Offices, Public Undertakings.	Tamil Nadu -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-	
11. Director for SC/ST, Pune	1. Inspection of the working of schemes run by Harijan Girijan Samaj Unnati Mandal, Bhiwandi. 2. Inspection of the working of the training and coaching centre run by Akhil Bharat Anusuchit Jati Parishad, Nagpur 3. Inspection of the working of the workers Training Centre, Nagpur run by Bharatiya Adimijati Sevak Sangh. 4. Enquiry into the alleged encroachment on the land belonging to a SC person. 5. Enquiry into the death of 8 Adivasis in a clash at Shelti village Dhule District. 6. Enquiry into alleged rape of minor girl in Ashram Estate, Harshi, Yeotmal District. 7. Enquiry into alleged molestation of Adivasi girls by a teacher of Village Nanza, Yeotmal District.	Maharashtra -do- -do- -do- -do- -do- -do-	
12. Director for SC/ST, Shillong	1. Study into the working of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship Scheme in the Union Territory of Mizoram. 2. Evaluation study in the implementation of Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan in Manipur	Mizoram Manipur	

1	2	3	4
		3. Study into the working of the North Eastern Electrical Power Corporation, Shillong on various service safeguards provided for SCs and STs.	Meghalaya
		4. Study on the working of IRDP in Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
		5. Study on the working developmental activities in Nagaland	Nagaland
		6. Inspection on the working of the scheme run by Ramakrishna Society, Dimapur.	Nagaland
		7. Inspection of the working of the schemes run by Manipur Rural Development Training Ashram, Manipur.	Manipur
		8. Inspection on the working of the scheme run by Rajendra Ashram, Rupa.	Arunachal Pradesh
13. Deputy Director for SC/ST, Simla		1. Study on the prevalence of the practice of untouchability in the Shillai and Paonts Tahsil of Sirmur district of HP.	Himachal Pradesh
14. Deputy Director for SC/ST, Trivandrum		1. Inspection of the working of Shri Ramakrishna Adwait Ashram, Kalady.	Kerala
		2. Inspection of the working of the Pre-examination training centre, Ernakulam.	-do-
		3. Study on the working of economic development scheme among Karikkar tribals in Nedumangad Taluk, Punalur District.	-do-
		4. Study on the working of the ITDP (Nilamber) for development of primitive tribes.	-do-
15. Director for SC/ST, Bhopal		1. Study on Land Alienation	Madhya Pradesh
		2. Study on atrocities committed on SCs/STs in M.P.	-do-
		3. Study on distribution of post-matric scholarships to students of Gandhi Medical College and MACT, Bhopal.	-do-
		4. Inspection of the working of pre-examination training centre, M.P. Bhopal.	-do-
		5. Study on Impact of implementation of schemes under IRDP, SCP in block Sardarpur, Dhar district.	-do-
		6. Study on impact of implementation of schemes under IRDP, SCP and TSP Piperie in Hoshangabad district.	-do-
		7. Study on submerging village in Gholgaon, Tehsil Kukshi, District Dhar.	-do-

CHPATER III

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES

3.1 The Scheduled Castes, whose total population is 10.47 crores according to 1981 Census, constitute 5.175% of the total population of the country. Their major concentration is in the States of Uttar Pradesh (22.39%), West Bengal (11.46%), Bihar (9.68%), Tamil Nadu (8.48%), Andhra Pradesh (7.6%), Madhya Pradesh (7.02%), Rajasthan (5.57%) and Karnataka (5.34%). Put together, in these eight States, they constitute 77.5% of the total Scheduled Caste population of the country. Nearly 84% of the total Scheduled Caste population resides in the rural and only about 16% in the urban, mostly slum, areas. Bulk of the SC population is characterised by lack of economic assets which would generate sufficient income for a living. Consequently, bulk of the SC population before the Sixth Plan was living below the poverty line.

Strategy of the Special Component Plan

3.2 One of the main causes for the slow development of the Scheduled Castes during the earlier Plans has been the lack of economic support programmes. The sixth Plan document records that "although special programmes were formulated in the previous Five Year Plans for their socio-economic development the basic problem of their poor economic base has remained almost untouched so far. The special programmes for their development tended to be formulated in an *ad hoc* manner without any perspective and were more in the nature of welfare schemes. The special programmes were conceived as a supplement to the total development effort under general sectors of development. In practice, however, these special programmes merely substituted the benefits available to the Scheduled Castes. . . . under normal development schemes. This resulted in much lower investment for their development than envisaged." The Special Component Plan, evolved for the Sixth Five Year Plan, gave a new dimension to the approach and strategy for the development of the Scheduled Castes. It envisaged three important instruments for the development of the Scheduled Castes, namely, (1) the Special Component Plans of the States and the Central Ministries (SCPs), (2) the Special Central Assistance (SCA), and (3) the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States (SCDCs). The strategy of the Special Component Plan envisages identification of schemes under general sectors of development in the Plans of the States and of the Central Ministries which would be of benefit to the Scheduled Castes, quantification or channelling of funds from all divisible programmes under each sector, and determination of specific targets in terms of Scheduled Castes families which are to be benefited from these programmes under each sector. Thus, a careful and systematic effort is being made

as part of the Annual Plan exercise to extend adequate benefits to the Scheduled Castes from all possible Plan schemes through composite income-generating programmes. It has been further envisaged that at least 50% of the SC families living below the poverty line are to be assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line and that the family-oriented programmes are to cover all the major occupational groups among the Scheduled Castes such as agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, fishermen, traditional artisans, sweepers and scavengers, and unorganised labourers in urban areas living below the poverty line. In addition, the Special Component Plans also attempt to improve the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes in their *bastis* through provision of drinking water supply, link roads, houses and house-sites and such services as primary schools, health centres, Panchayat Ghars, community halls, and rural electrification both under the minimum needs as well as other programmes, so as to facilitate their access to social, educational and other community services.

Central Ministries

3.3 The Central Ministries were required to quantify and earmark funds for the Special Component Plan under each of the sectoral programmes under Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes. But the Commission regret to note that the majority of them have failed to do so despite requests from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Planning Commission. Work done by some of the ministries for the Scheduled Castes is as follows:

3.4 *Ministry of Agriculture* : For the year 1983-84 the Ministry earmarked an outlay of Rs. 753.77 lakhs under SCP for all Central and Centrally sponsored schemes. The schemes are in the areas of agriculture extension training, crop orientation, horticulture, soil and water conservation, plant protection, dairy development, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) have also initiated an integrated project to upgrade agriculture technology beneficial for the Scheduled Castes. The Council in their effort for human resources development also provide scholarships to the Scheduled Castes for higher education.

3.5 *Ministry of Health & Family Welfare* : The Ministry have requested the State Governments/UT Administrations that substantial benefits should flow to the Scheduled Castes in the matter of establishment of primary health centres/sub-centres, selection of candidates for ANMs and LHVs training filling up of the posts of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives. Instructions have also been issued that in the villages having more than 1500 population, the States may

consider having more than one health guide of which one should be either SC or ST. A planning cell is also functioning in the Ministry to coordinate the planning work in respect of SCP.

3.6 Ministry of Industry : Special Entrepreneurial Development Programmes are being organised by the Small Industries Service Institutes (SISIs) for the Scheduled Castes. Besides, 15% seats are reserved for SCs/STs in various training programmes organised by SISI. The Central Footwear and Training Centres at Agra and Madras also impart training for improving the skills of traditional SC artisans in leather industry. Consultancy services are mostly provided free of cost to SC/ST entrepreneurs by SIDO and whenever consultancy fee is charged 50% concession is admissible to them. The SC/ST entrepreneurs are also allowed 10% concession in charges for testing facilities which are available in the Regional Testing Centres and SISIs for improving the quality of their product. The SIDO has also requested the State and UT Governments to give preference to SC/ST communities in disbursement of loans through District Industrial Centres.

3.7 Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation : The Ministry have advised the State Governments to take effective steps to implement the schemes of minimum wages and rehabilitation of bonded labourers which primarily benefit the Scheduled Castes. The Ministry have further advised the State Governments, to devote attention, in the first instance, to the vulnerable areas or low-wage pockets and particularly the blocks where there is a concentration of 50% or more of SC and ST population.

3.8 Ministry of Rural Development : Special attention is being given to the Scheduled Castes under the IRD Programme, Special Livestock Production Programme (SLPP), National Rural Employment Programme and land reform measures.

3.9 Ministry of Works & Housing : It is seen that 18287 problem villages were covered under the Drinking Water Supply Scheme by the end of 1982 benefiting 1.13 crores of rural population. Of this, 18.46 lakh persons (16.21%) are estimated to belong to

SC communities. The Ministry also provide house-sites-cum-construction assistance to rural landless labourers and there is a programme of environmental improvement of urban slums which ensures provision of basic amenities. In this programme, priority is given to areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste scavengers and other weaker sections. Under the housing programme for economically-weaker sections, Rs. 3000 per unit is given as loan repayable over a period of 22—25 years at a concessional interest rate. In addition to this, HUDCO provides loan assistance to the State Governments for various housing schemes. It has been estimated that 87% of the houses constructed with the HUDCO assistance are meant for economically-weaker sections and low-income group categories.

3.10 It would be seen that some Ministries have already taken steps in the right directions. However, non-quantification of funds for sectoral programmes meant for Scheduled Castes by a number of Ministries is a matter of concern. The Commission suggest that from the Seventh Plan there should be an inter-Ministry Working Group headed by a Secretary to the Government of India to ensure that proper quantification is made by all the concerned Central Ministries.

Special Component Plan Outlays of the States and Union Territories

3.11 During the year 1983-84, 20 States and four Union Territories with a sizeable Scheduled Caste population formulated their Special Component Plans. It has been observed that in the first two years of the Sixth Plan (i.e. 1980-81 and 1981-82) many States proposed outlays under certain sectors of the Special Component Plan without giving much thought as to how in reality the schemes would benefit the Scheduled Castes. In subsequent years, however, both quantitative and qualitative improvements have been made and the outlays are more realistic in relation to the field situation. The following table shows the SCP outlays as compared to the total Plan outlays of the States and Union Territories for the Annual Plans 1982-83 and 1983-84 :

TABLE I

Sl. No.	State/UT	% age of SC population to total population	(Rs. in crores)					
			1982-83			1983-84		
			Total plan outlay	SCP outlay	Percentage	Total plan outlay	SCP outlay	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.87	605.00	63.67	10.52	826.23	139.51	16.89
2.	Assam	..	238.00	4.31	1.81	291.00	5.68	1.95
3.	Bihar	14.51	670.00	58.77	8.77	681.00	34.58	6.40
4.	Gujarat	7.15	760.00	17.58	2.31	900.00	19.08	2.12
5.	Haryana	19.07	320.00	24.68	7.71	405.59	28.14	6.92
6.	Himachal Pradesh	24.62	120.00	10.16	8.46	138.58	15.40	11.11
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.31	168.00	0.86	0.51	185.00	6.14	3.32
8.	Karnataka	15.07	475.00	63.39	13.35	575.00	53.14	9.24
9.	Kerala	10.02	275.00	15.59	5.65	320.00	20.75	6.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14.10	725.00	46.71	6.44	855.00	46.98	5.49
11.	Maharashtra	7.14	1322.00	31.01	2.34	1500.00	30.81	2.05
12.	Manipur	1.25	48.00	0.90	1.87	52.80	0.78	1.48
13.	Orissa	14.66	300.00	11.57	3.86	345.00	27.25	7.90
14.	Punjab	26.87	385.00	20.50	5.32	440.00	23.47	5.33
15.	Rajasthan	17.04	340.00	30.73	9.03	401.00	40.31	10.05
16.	Sikkim	5.78	25.41	0.41	1.61	30.50	0.44	1.43
17.	Tamil Nadu	18.35	711.00	103.41	14.54	845.00	76.00	8.99
18.	Tripura	15.12	50.00	4.61	9.22	58.00	5.78	9.97
19.	Uttar Pradesh	21.16	1132.00	121.00	10.69	1375.00	117.60	8.55
20.	West Bengal	21.99	490.00	29.17	5.95	540.00	36.44	6.75
21.	Chandigarh	14.09	23.77	0.99	4.16	28.00	1.52	5.42
22.	Delhi	18.03	200.00	11.92	5.96	250.00	12.87	5.15
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2.16	44.12	0.30	0.67	56.60	0.26	0.47
24.	Pondicherry	15.99	18.19	2.60	14.29	20.50	2.93	14.31
Total		15.75	9445.49	675.76	7.15	11120.80	754.86	6.79

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs.

3.12 State-wise analysis of the above table indicates that in absolute financial terms there was an increase in the SCP outlays of 1983-84 over the previous year in respect of all the States and Union Territories except Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Goa, Daman & Diu. In terms of percentage of SCP outlay to the total Plan size, it was, however, found that in respect of 10 States and two Union Territories (Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Goa, Daman & Diu) the percentage had actually declined.

3.13 It would also be seen that, in the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa,

Punjab, Tripura, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and Pondicherry, the percentage of outlays under the Special Component Plan during 1982-83 and 1983-84 is much smaller than the percentage of Scheduled Castes population of these States/Union Territories. Earmarking of SCP outlays for the divisible sectors only accounts for the disparity between the two percentages. The nodal Ministry at the Centre may consider constituting a committee representing the concerned Central Ministries/State Governments/UT administrations to go into the question of identifying schemes in the indivisible sectors for the purpose of SCP.

3.14 The following table shows the outlays and expenditure of Special Component Plan during 1982-83 and 1983-84:

TABLE—II (PROVISIONAL)
(Position as on 31-8-1985)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1982-83			1983-84		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7260.00	5400.00	74.38	12192.00	10132.00	83.10
2.	Assam	436.22	422.85	96.94	567.50	551.41	97.16
3.	Bihar	6120.98	3058.19	49.96	6499.36	3507.73	53.97
4.	Gujarat	2652.00	2066.00	77.90	2731.00	2272.00	83.19
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1353.50	1334.40	98.59	1540.00	1387.22	90.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	85.55	N.A.	..	977.17	N.A.	..
7.	Haryana	2468.44	2123.89	86.04	2813.79	2733.31	97.14
8.	Karnataka	6875.00	5874.96	85.45	6504.20	4469.15	68.71
9.	Kerala	2075.07	1554.68	74.92	2300.00	2255.36	98.06
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4776.06	4655.43	97.47	4698.14	4301.68	91.56
11.	Maharashtra	3230.00	3230.00	100.00	3081.00	2856.00	92.70
12.	Manipur	90.34	45.69	50.58	77.91	59.72	76.65
13.	Orissa	2328.99	2099.06	90.13	3473.35	3473.35	100.00
14.	Punjab	2049.60	1783.98	87.04	2346.59	2283.75	97.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Rajasthan	3188.46	2743.47	86.04	4467.98	4408.07	98.66
16	Sikkim	41.07	13.17	32.07	43.70	1.76	4.02
17	Tamil Nadu	10341.00	8823.00	85.32	9331.61	6496.62	69.62
18	Tripura	473.54	365.56	77.20	651.25	584.87	89.81
19	Uttar Pradesh	12099.80	6177.81	51.06	12251.12	12251.12	100.00
20	West Bengal	2917.20	928.76	31.84	3643.65	3489.32	95.76
21	Delhi	2875.24	2875.24	100.00	1325.43	1325.43	100.00
22	Chandigarh	99.37	84.87	85.41	151.82	124.11	81.75
23	Pondicherry	262.14	250.02	95.38	345.34	291.60	84.44
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	41.59	17.24	41.45	44.17	34.41	77.90
Total		74141.16	55928.27	77.43	82058.08	69289.99	84.44

Source : SCP documents & Summary Records of Planning Commission.

Note :—The outlay figures in Table No. I and II do not tally because of subsequent revisions made.

3.15 It would be seen from the above table (Table II) that the expenditure under SCP has increased in absolute terms during 1983-84 when compared to the expenditure of the previous financial year. The position regarding the outlay-expenditure percentages has also improved. While during 1982-83 the expenditure constituted 77.43% of the total SCP outlay, it was 84.44% during 1983-84. State-wise figures also indicate that in most cases the percentage of expenditure to total outlay registered an increase in 1983-84 compared to 1982-83. However, in the case of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh and Pondicherry, the expenditure in terms of percentage showed a decline in the year 1983-84. Noticeable among such States and Union Territories are Karnataka from 85.45% to 68.71%, Sikkim from 32.07% to 4.02%, Tamil Nadu from 85.32% to 69.62% and Pondicherry from 95.38% in 1982-83 to 84.44% in 1983-84. These States/Union Territories may investigate the cause for under-utilisation of funds and take suitable remedial action.

SC families raised above the poverty line

3.16 The main thrust of the SCP programmes is on the SC families living below the poverty line. The State and UT Governments are required to give greater attention to their development in the context of Point 7—"Accelerate Programmes for the Development of SCs and STs"—of the 20-Point Programme of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

3.17 The progress achieved in this regard was reviewed by him in the Conference of Chief Ministers held in New Delhi on the 4th April, 1983. Subsequently the then Home Minister Shri P.C. Sethi wrote to the Chief Ministers to take stock of the situation and ensure that 50% of SC families below poverty line were enabled to cross the poverty line before the close of the Sixth Plan.

3.18 A statement giving the Statewise number of SC families economically assisted for enabling them to cross the poverty line during 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 may be seen at annexure I. It would be seen therefore that during the year

1983-84 27.27 lakh SC families have been economically assisted. This shows an improvement over the performance of the previous three years i.e. 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1983-83 in which 9.39 lakh, 17.54 lakh and 22.09 lakh SC families respectively were assisted for the purpose of crossing the poverty line.

3.19 IRDP is one of the major programmes for raising the SC families above the poverty line. Under this programme, 10.39 lakh SC families in 1982-83 and 9.42 lakhs in 1983-84 were covered.

3.20 It has been observed that while the States and Union Territories have been reporting to the Home Ministry and Planning Commission the progress of SC families assisted economically during a month or a quarter, there is no indication as to how many assisted families have actually been able to cross and how many are likely to cross the poverty line over a period of time. In fact once a scheme has been grounded, there is practically no follow-up, no regular contact with the beneficiary. In the process many beneficiaries are known to lose their assets, e.g. a buffalo may dry up and become unremunerative or may even die. Poultry birds supplied often die or are consumed or sold away.

3.21 Several instances of multiple counting of beneficiaries have come to notice on scrutiny of the above-mentioned monthly and quarterly progress reports. The Ministry of Home Affairs (Monitoring Cell) have already taken remedial action and as a result thereof, multiple counting of the beneficiaries has considerably come down. However, this lacuna in reporting can and only if the implementing agencies are clear about the agency which should appropriately count a beneficiary for reporting when he has been assisted by more than one agency.

3.22 The Commission, therefore, recommend that effective steps should be taken by the States and Union Territories under the guidance of the Government of India to check double or multiple counting. Senior officers who visit the field may make sample checks on the reported figures. It is also necessary to conduct surveys of the beneficiary families every year to find out as to how many of the

SC families assisted two or more years ago have been able to cross the poverty line. This alone can provide an insight into the impact of the programmes on the beneficiaries.

Special Central Assistance

3.23 The Government of India, in order to enable the State Government/UT Administrations plan and implement the development schemes for the Scheduled Caste population more effectively, have been helping them financially by giving Special Central Assistance (SCA) since March 1980. For the Sixth Plan period (1980—85) a provision of Rs 600 crores has been made in this regard of which Rs. 130 crores were provided during 1983-84 (Annexure II). This is by no means a small amount, considering that the SCP outlays of all the States/Union Territories taken together were of the order of Rs. 755 crores during 1983-84.

3.24 The main objective of providing SCA is to attract more funds from different departments to have larger allocations for taking up schemes which the individual departments might find difficult to undertake solely from their own resources. The Special Central Assistance funds are required to be spent by States/Union Territories for income generating economic development schemes keeping in view the following two principles: (i) utilisation of SCA in conjunction with other resources available and (ii) optimal and cost effective utilisation of SCA so that maximum number of Scheduled Caste families are enabled to cross the poverty line.

3.25 The criteria for release of SCA funds to the States/Union Territories are: 40% on the basis of population; 10% on the basis of relative backwardness and 50% on the basis of efforts in the direction of (i) coverage of Scheduled Caste families by composite economic development programme; (ii) Annual Plan percentage of the Special Component Plan compared to the Scheduled Caste population percentage; (iii) scheme/programmes for specially vulnerable groups of sweepers and scavengers and bonded labourers; and (iv) performance in the implementation of the Special Component Plan.

3.26 The manner in which the SCA is utilised by the State Governments/UT Administrations is of vital importance. From the information available it is found that the SCA funds have been mostly used towards raising the level of subsidy to 50% or over for bankable schemes under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) or certain other programmes. In the IRDP Programme, which is basically family-oriented, utilisation of SCA to raise the subsidy rate does not really contribute positively to the purpose for which the special assistance is given. The funds should be utilised, on the other hand, for filling up the crucial gaps that may be foreseen before grounding the schemes to make them more effective. The best course, the Commission feel, is to utilise the fund in clusters and for a specific number of Scheduled Caste families in identified occupational groups. In the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, utilisation of SCA in the clusters

and irrigation programme has brought about a definite and positive impact. Similarly, in the State of Orissa, SCA has been effectively utilised in the hand-bore-well scheme and in the agriculture input scheme. A revolving fund for the purchase of hides has also been created through SCA.

3.27 It is observed that most of the States/Union Territories are yet to plan properly in regard to utilisation of SCA as a result of which the impact of the schemes does not appear to be substantial and visible. Ours is a labour-surplus agricultural economy where there is an urgent need to bring about occupational diversification. Proper utilisation of SCA can greatly facilitate such an occupational mobility. If the SCP schemes are properly planned in coordination with the SCA utilisation which will fill up the critical gaps, significant results could be achieved.

3.28 The Commission suggest that the nodal Ministry at the Centre may issue guidelines emphasising that 50% of the Special Central Assistance is utilised on schemes meant for agricultural labourers, 10% on cultivators, 10% on artisans, 20% on vulnerable groups and 10% on other categories of the Scheduled Castes. Special Central Assistance has been a major incentive to the States/Union Territories for implementation of SCP. Though the basic idea is that SCA is only an additive to SCP the State Governments/UT Administrations do not seem to have kept in view this aspect while sanctioning schemes. This too needs to be stressed while issuing the guidelines suggested above.

Scheduled Castes Development Corporations

3.29 The Scheduled Castes Development Corporations in the States and Union Territories were conceived to interface between the poor SCs and the financial institutions in respect of bankable schemes of economic development. The Corporation focussed their attention mainly on family and individual oriented schemes. They are expected to fill critical gaps and to act as a catalyst. Seventeen States and two Union Territories have established such Corporations. A list of these Corporations and the contribution made by the State Governments and UT Administrations towards their share capital and the Central grants-in-aid released by the Ministry of Home Affairs during the first four years of the Sixth Five Year Plan may be seen in the Annexure III. The contribution made by the States and UT Administrations and the grants-in-aid provided by the Government of India are in the ratio of 51 : 49. The Corporations generally implement the programme of margin money loan which is to be coupled with the bank loan for specific family-oriented viable schemes. Thus, the Corporations as well as the banks both become partners in the implementation of family-oriented schemes for the SCs. The Government of India also give some matching grant for promotional activities and for staff for monitoring as well as for technical and recovery wings. The task of monitoring and evaluation of the on-going schemes for the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations at the Central level has

been entrusted by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Agricultural Finance Corporation which set up a special cell in Delhi in June 1982 for the purpose.

3.30 A review/made by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the working of these Corporations, which is relevant for the year 1983-84, has brought out the fact that the achievements made by them have been less than expected. These Corporations provided assistance to about 24 lakh beneficiaries by contributing Rs. 79.50 crores as margin money, thereby mobilising Rs 351.75 crores of bank loans and Rs 133.40 crores of subsidy. The assistance per family works out to Rs. 2,352. It was also found that as against the share capital of Rs. 111.24 crores as on March 31, 1984 for all these Corporations taken together, only 71% of the share capital was utilised for the Margin Money Schemes.

3.31 One of the major constraints in the functioning of the Corporations is that while the margin money is made available, the banks are often not coming forward to extend the credit to the SC beneficiaries. There are difficulties of supervision and follow-up and of making recoveries of loans and interest. The viability of schemes and security for the loans advanced are also factors which the lending banks look into. It is observed that in many cases while the Corporations send the loan applications to the bank, they are not considered for a length of time by the bank perhaps due to lack of adequate staff for such work. In any event, it is only the SC beneficiary who suffers paying several visits to the concerned branch of the bank. The SCDCs have their own difficulties. They do not have adequate field staff and even when they have, there is lack of coordination between the Corporation's staff and that of the concerned bank and other departments at the field level. It is observed that the Managing Directors, too, are kept in the Corporations for brief periods and this often leads to lack of initiative and drive in them. The work of the Managing Director ought to be entrusted as a challenge to a relatively senior officer with full responsibility and power necessary to achieve visible results, especially

in the SC clusters and in villages in which there is large concentration of SC population. The Reserve Bank of India, on the other hand may consider issuing necessary instructions to the banks to ensure that in viable schemes sponsored by the Corporations, the credit is extended to the beneficiaries under the priority sector. It has been found that as against 10% of the total advances of the banks and 25% of the priority-sector advances, which should go to the weaker sections, only 5.24% of the total priority-sector credit has gone to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1982. If the Corporations are to play a major role in the development of the SCs, the margin money loan programme will have to be stepped up and the banks will have to come forward to extend credit to the SC beneficiaries. It is, therefore, essential that the working of the Corporations should be reviewed to make them play their role as an effective instrument of Scheduled Castes development.

Monitoring and Evaluation

3.32 With the implementation of Special Component Plan, suitable monitoring set-up has been evolved at the various levels in the State Governments and Government of India. A reference to this has already been made in the previous annual reports of this Commission. It has been observed by the Commission during their tours that a number of State Governments have not yet introduced family development cards (Vikas Patrikas) with a view to checking multiple counting of beneficiaries and facilitating monitoring of the various family beneficiary programmes. Instances have also come to notice where Vikas Patrikas are not being up-dated. The Commission recommended that the monitoring mechanism should lay greater stress on the quality and durability of the benefits provided to Scheduled Castes rather than the number of families assisted. The Commission reiterate their earlier recommendation that evaluation of the Special Component Plan schemes should be done by independent agencies rather than the Government departments.

ANNEXURE-I

*Scheduled Caste families economically assisted to enable them to cross the poverty line during the years
1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	VI Five Year Plan targets (1980-85)	Achievements			
			1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	7,50,000	55,287	1,05,150	2,41,875	2,73,676
2	Assam	1,14,000	10,123	13,474	22,023	24,526
3	Bihar	10,48,000	1,60,000	1,51,000	1,48,314	1,72,806
4	Gujarat	2,36,000	45,724	66,023	87,522	82,267
5	Haryana	1,60,000	18,846	56,774	47,575	58,938
6	Himachal Pradesh	86,000	12,711	25,802	94,737	31,935
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	2,349	4,636
8	Karnataka	5,30,000	17,119	85,737	93,917	1,40,034
9	Kerala	2,38,000	29,150	33,836	37,804	55,778
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,00,000	65,181	80,181	1,10,555	2,31,537
11	Maharashtra	8,54,000	57,561	1,53,881	1,92,441	3,26,305
12	Manipur	2,686	865	235	415	948
13	Orissa	4,00,000	50,998	80,265	1,01,624	1,10,793
14	Punjab	4,19,000	58,064	81,956	84,452	91,608
15	Rajasthan	5,00,000	52,844	93,238	1,37,023	1,25,704
16	Sikkim	3,400	..	340	948	776
17	Tamil Nadu	9,17,000	77,828	2,11,000	1,56,846	2,23,655
18	Tripura	25,526	4,861	5,025	6,042	10,941
19	Uttar Pradesh	15,00,000	1,56,769	3,60,585	3,75,238	5,34,803
20	West Bengal	11,12,000	6,403	1,41,722	2,54,765	2,12,800 (P)
21	Chandigarh	151	..	..	923	862
22	Delhi	40,000	3,739	6,228	9,473	7,621
23	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	803	2,520
24	Pondicherry	9,000	308	445	1,675	1,949
		96,44,763	9,39,381 (9.74%)	17,53,898 (18.18%)	22,09,540 (22.91%)	27,27,578 (P) (28.28%)

(P) Provisional.

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs.

ANNEXURE—II

Statewise Special Central Assistance released during 1982-83 and 1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	State/UT	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	967.85	1132.60
2	Assam	97.41	132.52
3	Bihar	1104.59	1104.21
4	Gujarat	268.71	256.84
5	Haryana	244.56	284.58
6	Himachal Pradesh	129.62	137.74
7	Jammu & Kashmir	34.12	44.01
8	Karnataka	802.13	723.76
9	Kerala	277.97	273.97
10	Madhya Pradesh	760.24	775.30
11	Maharashtra	608.81	922.14
12	Manipur	2.39	2.29
13	Orissa	480.21	544.54
14	Punjab	436.62	527.49
15	Rajasthan	634.98	744.21
16	Sikkim	1.61	1.19
17	Tamil Nadu	985.32	1050.42
18	Tripura	29.63	32.78
19	Uttar Pradesh	2956.63	3042.80
20	West Bengal	1093.31	1170.80
21	Delhi	67.42	76.83
22	Chandigarh	2.28	2.87
23	Pondicherry	11.72	12.40
24	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.87	1.71
Total		12000.00	13000.00

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs.

ANNEXURE—III

Statement showing the State's share capital investment and the Central grant-in-aid by the Government to the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations during the Sixth Five Year Plan

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Contribution made by State		Central Grant-in-aid released	
		1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	408.00	816.00	392.00	462.81
		20.00		20.00	
2	Assam	19.00	20.00	18.25	19.22
3	Bihar	30.00	25.00	8.27	24.50
4	Gujarat	96.00	196.00	92.23	107.80
5	Haryana	55.00	43.00	56.86	40.35
6	Himachal Pradesh	70.00	70.00	67.25	67.25
7	Karnataka	51.00	1.50	50.50	50.50
8	Kerala	55.00	80.00	52.84	76.86
9	Maharashtra	51.00	56.76	52.88	54.80
10	Madhya Pradesh	..	10.00	..	9.60
11	Punjab	102.00	102.00	111.72	98.00
12	Orissa	10.00	35.00	13.61	33.82
13	Rajasthan	30.00	20.00	28.82	19.21
14	Tripura	7.00	7.00	8.64	6.72
15	Tamil Nadu	102.00	112.76	106.23	108.76
16	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	..	9.15	..
17	West Bengal	277.40	200.00	260.75	200.00
18	Delhi	..	20.00	..	19.80
	Grand Total	1364.40	1866.02	1350.00	1400.00

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs.

CHAPTER IV

TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

On the basis of the experience gained till the Fourth Five Year Plan, the programme for the integrated development of the Scheduled Tribes through the Tribal Sub-Plan approach was launched with effect from the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Fifth Plan took note of the fact that the developmental approach adopted hitherto was supplemental in nature, and was governed more by adhocism than by any long-term policy perspectives of incisive nature. The concept of tribal sub-plan aims at tribal area development with particular focus and emphasis on the development of tribal population. The broad objective of the tribal sub-plan is to narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribals and other areas and to improve the quality of life of the tribals. The concern of the Government of India for the development of STs has been expressed in a d.o. letter dated 3-9-83 from the Union Home Minister addressed to the Chief Ministers. It has been, *inter alia*, stated in that letter "... the scheduled tribes normally become victims of atrocities and crime by members belonging to other communities because of their age-old economic and social backwardness. Undoubtedly, the incidents of such atrocities will go down considerably with the rapid pace of development in the tribal areas through the instrument of tribal sub-plan and Government's sincere efforts to remove shackles of poverty."

4.2 The Tribal sub-plan approach, at present consists of three components, viz., (a) Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) for tribal areas with 50% or more scheduled tribes population; (b) Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) for pockets having a total population of 10,000 and a ST component of 50% or more; and (c) Projects for primitive tribal groups (micro projects).

4.3. The 17 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and two Union Territories viz., Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu are implementing the tribal sub-plan. Through the approach of ITDP, 65% tribal population was covered till the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. A new approach of MADA, introduced in Sixth Plan, and micro projects for Primitive Tribes have helped in bringing the coverage of tribal population to about 75%.

4.4 Tribal majority States/UTs like Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli do not implement the tribal sub-plan as all development plans in

these States/UTs take care of the needs of the tribal population.

4.5 The tribal sub-plan is being implemented through the resources drawn from (a) State Plan, (b) Special Central Assistance from Ministry of Home Affairs, (c) Flow from Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes, and (d) Institutional finance.

4.6 With a view to ascertaining the progress made under the TSP scheme during 1983-84, this Commission addressed a circular letter to all the States/UTs implementing the schemes on 23-3-85. The Commission note with regret that the response of the States/UTs to this letter has been extremely poor. While some States/UTs, viz., Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu have furnished partial/incomplete information, the other Tribal Sub-Plan States have not responded at all. The analysis that has been done in this chapter is, therefore, based on the information collected by the Commission from various other sources.

Quantification for TSP

4.7 The State-wise plan outlays and funds earmarked for TSP by the States/UTs for the Sixth Plan period for the years 1980-83 and 1983-84 as well as the expenditure figures for the first three years of Sixth Plan and for 1983-84 are given at Annexure I. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan, the flow from State Plans to tribal sub-plans has been as follows :

Table I

(Rs. in crores)			
Year	Plan outlay of TSP States/UTs	Flow to TSP out of State Plan outlay	%age of Col. 3 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4
1980-81	6500.00	497.32	7.65
1981-82	7402.19	589.46	7.96
1982-83	8495.54	680.53	8.01
1983-84	9764.05	786.48	8.05
Total	32161.78	2553.79	7.94

It will be seen from the above table that the quantum as well as percentage of flows from the States' plan to the TSP shows a steady upward trend. As against their population percentage of 7.75% (1981

Census), the percentage of flow of TSP outlay to the plan outlay for TSP States/UTs for the first four years of the Sixth Plan has been 7.94. This has been so because of concerted efforts made by the States/UTs in identifying more divisible schemes. However, the Commission are of the view that these TSP outlays do not wholly indicate the benefits accruing to the tribals because a major chunk of these outlays goes to the infrastructural sector which are indivisible. Since the benefits accruing to the tribals under these sectors cannot be quantified, it would be better not to treat these sectors as a part of TSP. The Commission are of the view that the tribal areas being under-developed and having secured very little benefits from the earlier plans deserve extra weightage. Therefore, the TSP outlays should not only be in conformity with tribal population percentage in respective States but should be more than their population.

Statewise review of TSP performance-outlay-expenditure pattern during 1980-83 and 1983-84

4.8 Information regarding outlays and expenditure pattern during 1980-83 and 1983-84 is given in Annexure I. It would be seen therefrom that the overall utilisation of funds under TSP in respect of 17 States/2 UTs was Rs. 77,544.10 lakhs against the outlay of Rs. 78,647.92 lakhs during 1983-84. The utilisation in terms of percentage comes to 98.66 which is quite satisfactory. It would also be seen therefrom that while in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu, the utilisation of the funds was 100% or more, it was not so in the case of the remaining States viz., Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, where the utilisation percentage ranged between 86% to 99.95%.

Special Central Assistance

4.9 The Ministry of Home Affairs, being the nodal Ministry for tribal development continued to operate during 1983-84 the financial support—Special Central Assistance (SCA). In areas where State Plan provisions are not forthcoming due to inadequacy of provision in a particular plan sector for any other reason, the assistance is provided as gap filler. The Sixth Plan provision for SCA to tribal areas is Rs. 485.50 crores as against Rs. 190 crores during the Fifth Plan. The State-wise allocation of SCA during the Sixth Plan and its respective years upto 1983-84 is given in Cols.15—17 of Annexure I.

4.10 Special Central Assistance has been used in some cases by State Governments on the schemes of infrastructure development not having any bearing on the family oriented scheme and poverty amelioration. While infrastructure development in tribal areas is extremely important, the Commission suggest that Special Central Assistance be used mainly for family oriented programmes and incidental infrastructure.

Quantification by Central Ministries for Tribal Areas

4.11 Article 46 of the Constitution enjoins upon the State (Central Government and State Governments) to promote with special care the social and economic interests of weaker sections of the people and in particular of scheduled tribes and scheduled castes. Further, Article 275 also provides for release of grant-in-aid to the States for development schemes undertaken by them for promoting the welfare of scheduled tribes and raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas to the rest of the areas. The aforesaid Constitutional provisions place special responsibility on Central Government to make earnest efforts for the development of STs and the areas inhabited by them. For the first time in the year 1977-78, the Planning Commission requested the concerned Ministries to separately identify the programmes for the tribal areas. Fifteen Ministries/Departments of Government of India identified specific schemes relevant to tribal areas. Details of allocation of funds for tribal areas by the Central Ministries are given at Annexure II.

4.12 An analysis of funds allocation to tribal areas by the various Ministries/Departments of Government of India for the Sixth Plan period shows that the percentage of funds earmarked for tribal development vis-a-vis the total plan outlay of the respective Central Ministries/Departments ranges between 4.8% and 12%. The proportion of investment in tribal areas out of the total plans of the Central Ministries/Departments during 1983-84 did not match the proportion of their (tribal) population in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation (6.12%) Ministry of Labour (Women education) (4.8%) and Ministry of Communications (5.45%). For the remaining 12 Ministries/Departments, it was higher than the percentage of tribal population in the country. The Commission suggest that in the Ministries/Departments where the investment is less than 7.5 per cent of total Plan outlay, there is a case for having a fresh look at the disaggregation of outlays for development of tribal areas.

4.13 It will be observed from the Annexure II that only 15 Central Ministries/Departments have quantified funds for tribal areas so far. The nodal Central Ministry may take up the question of quantification of funds for the TSP with the remaining Ministries/Departments. If necessary, the nodal Ministry may review the schemes of those Ministries/Departments to find out whether it is possible to adapt the existing schemes to the tribal areas with suitable modifications. While it may not be possible to imagine a situation where all the schemes are family based, efforts may be made to see that the tribal families get a fair deal from the schemes of these Central Ministries/Departments.

List of schemes implemented out of Special Central Assistance

4.14 In the absence of the list of schemes implemented by the various States out of Special Central Assistance, it is not possible to comment upon the nature and usefulness of the schemes. However,

only the Government of Rajasthan has supplied a list of 40 schemes (Annexure III) being implemented out of SCA funds. While the Commission fully endorse most of the schemes financed out of SCA, it is felt that SCA should not be applied to schemes of general nature like, play centres (Scheme No. 23), Organisation of Scout and Guide Camps (Scheme No. 26) and Additional incentives to tribal women for sterilisation (Scheme No. 30). These should be implemented through the relevant substantive budget.

Number of ST families brought above the poverty line

4.15 Annexure IV shows that as against the physical target of 7,63,464 tribal families to be brought above the poverty line by various economic assistance programmes during 1983-84, 9,72,117 families (127.33%) were actually assisted during the year. Similarly the achievement during 1980-84 is 119.43% of the target fixed for the same period. The over-achievement during 1980-84 could be attributed to the fact that some beneficiaries received only the first dose/installment of assistance during these years. The possibility of multiplicity of counting of beneficiaries is also there. The Commission are happy to note that the State Governments are taking suitable corrective steps in this regard.

Primitive Tribal Groups

4.16 The tribal situation in the country presents a varied picture. There about 340 scheduled tribes which have been enlisted as per 1976 Order. They are at different levels of development. However, the general feature of the scheduled tribe population of the country is their exclusive geographical habitation. But there are certain communities among them who live in more or less total isolation in a life style which shows scant change from that of previous centuries. These tribals communities are still at pre-agricultural level of technology having low literacy percentages with stagnant population and some of them are even facing the danger of slow extinction. During the Fifth Plan period, 52 tribal groups were identified as primitive for being accorded special treatment for their development. During the first four years of the Sixth Plan, 1980-84 an additional 19 groups were added to the list bringing the total number of primitive tribal groups identified to 71 with an estimated population of 14 lakhs.

4.17 At the time of review of tribal development programmes on the eve of the Fifth Plan, it was recognised that special programmes for extremely backward tribal groups (Primitive groups) should be taken up. It was also envisaged that programmes would be financed cent percent through Central funds.

Accordingly the programme has been financed* entirely by the Central Government out of Special Central Assistance. The amounts released to States from year to year have been;

year	Rs. in lakhs
1975-76	31.00
1976-77	65.00
1977-78	77.00
1978-79	153.00
1979-80	157.00
1980-81	200.00
1981-82	306.53
1982-83	376.00
1983-84	500.80

4.18 During the year under report the Ministry of Home Affairs released an amount of Rs. 500.80 lakhs to 14 States and one UT for the welfare of Primitive Tribes of which only Rs. 261.03 lakhs (51.92%) was utilised by the States/UT. Statewise picture of allocation and utilisation of assistance during 1983-84 may be seen in the table given below:

Table II

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of primitive tribes	Amount released by MHA	Expenditure	%age of Col. 5 to 4
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	52.52	48.60	92.88
2.	Bihar	9	55.04	NA	—
3.	Gujarat	4	2.15	9.15	100.00
4.	Karnataka	2	3.31	5.03	132.29
5.	Kerala	4	7.12	7.12	100.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	6	114.08	NA	—
7.	Maharashtra	3	53.94	45.61	84.55
8.	Manipur	1	3.85	3.85	100.00
9.	Orissa	12	52.04	52.04	100.00
10.	Rajasthan	1	7.01	20.00	285.30
11.	Tamil Nadu	6	11.19	11.19	100.00
12.	Tripura	1	14.80	14.80	100.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2	8.57	4.00	46.67
14.	West Bengal	3	24.85	24.85	100.00
15.	A & N Islands	5	83.00	13.74	16.55
Total		71	500.80	250.00	51.92

It would be seen from the above table that out of 14 States and one UT implementing the scheme utilisation figures are not available in respect of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. The percentage of utilisation of the funds is 100 or more in the States of Rajasthan (285.30%), Karnataka (132.29%), Gujarat (100%), Manipur (100%), Orissa (100%), Tamil Nadu (100%), Tripura (100%) and West Bengal (100%), while it is more than 80% in the States of Andhra Pradesh (92.88%) and Maharashtra (84.55%). In Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands the percentage of utilisation is 46.67% and 16.55% respectively during the year under report.

The Commission is distressed to note the tardy implementation of the Central Sector Scheme in Uttar Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and would be looking forward to the full utilisation of available funds.

4.19 In spite of clear guidelines for identification of primitive tribal groups and preparation of project report, sufficient progress has not been made in this regard. The information available at the end of the 1983 indicates that out of 71 tribal communities identified, project reports have been prepared only in respect of 39 groups.

4.20 This Commission's field office at Jaipur (Rajasthan) undertook an evaluation study of the Saharia Micro Project in the Shahabad and Kishanganj blocks of Kota district of the State in the month of March 1984. Saharias constitute 33% of the total population of the aforesaid blocks as per 1981 Census. The sample consisted of 127 beneficiary households in 21 out of total 435 villages falling in two blocks referred to above. As against the release of SCA of Rs. 126.50 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 122.44 lakhs was incurred till March, 1984. This constitutes 96.79%.

4.21 Important observations/suggestions emerging from the study are as follows:

- (i) Majority of the Saharias are cultivators. Therefore, agricultural development should be given priority in terms of allocation of funds. For supplementing their income, subsidiary occupations like animal husbandry, farm forestry, etc. need to be encouraged.
- (ii) High rate of drop-outs at primary level among Saharia students is mainly responsible for low rate of literacy. The drop-out can be minimised by providing incentives like free supply of uniforms, stationery & text books, mid-day meals, attendance scholarship, etc. A close watch on the attendance of students and motivation of parents by the teachers will also help in improving literacy among the Saharias.
- (iii) Saharia Girls Hostel at Shahabad, which was closed some time back due to administrative reasons, should be reopened and as construction of six hostels already sanctioned by the Government may be taken up on priority basis.
- (iv) 12% of the sample households lacked potable water and they were forced to use water from tanks and rivers for drinking purposes, which acts as a health hazard. Problem villages may be provided with atleast one safe drinking water source on a priority basis.
- (v) Anganwadi centres being run under the Integrated Child Development Programme are benefiting only non-tribals in big villages. These centres should be opened in Saharia hamlets also.

(vi) So far, no bench mark survey of Saharia families has been carried out to ascertain their felt needs.

(vii) There is need for concurrent monitoring and periodic evaluation of the on-going schemes with a view to ascertaining the impact of poverty alleviation programmes and other protective safeguards provided for the social and economic uplift of the Saharias.

Progress of formulation and approval of ITDP, MADA and Primitive Tribes Project Reports

4.22 None of the 14 ITDP, 41 MADA and 8 Primitive Tribes Project reports of Bihar have so far been prepared and got approved by the Government of India. Similarly, excepting all the 6 Primitive Tribe Projects, none of the 38 major, 8 medium and 16 micro projects under implementation in the TSP area of Madhya Pradesh has so far been approved by the Government of India. The Commission are unhappy to note that the reports have not yet been prepared/sent for approval of Government of India. The Government of Bihar and the other State Governments which have not yet prepared/sent the reports to the Government of India for approval may do so without any further delay. The Primitive Tribe Project of Rajasthan on which a project report has been sent to the Government of India has not yet been approved. The Government of Assam have not yet prepared project reports on 4 out of 19 ITDPs for want of Project Directors. The Government of India have not yet approved the project report on Primitive Tribes of Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, which is pending with them, while the project report of the ITDP Nicobar is still under preparation.

4.23 The commission recommend that the Ministry of Welfare may ensure that the project reports on ITDPs, MADA and Primitive Tribes are prepared by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations with utmost expedition and sent to Ministry for further necessary action.

Personnel Policy

4.24 No State Government/UT Administration except Madhya Pradesh has furnished information regarding the Personnel Policy in the scheduled area.

4.25 Monetary/non-monetary incentives in the form of grant of additional casual leave, increased house rent allowance, special allowance for the officers/employees, residential and stipend facilities to the wards of the employees, LTC to the employees on relaxed basis over the normal pattern etc. are given by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for posting in the Tribal Sub-Plan area.

4.26 The Commission are happy to note that the Madhya Pradesh Government have provided monetary incentives for the employees who are posted in tribal areas. The other State Governments may do likewise. The Ministry of Welfare may furnish the latest State-wise position to the Commission periodically.

Tribes Advisory Councils

4.27 Table showing composition and meetings of the TAC in the States during 1981—83 is given below:

TABLE III

Sl. No.	State	Chairman	Particulars of Members of TAC			Frequency of meetings in years as prescribed in rules	No. of meetings held during 1981-83
			No. of tribal MLAs	No. of other tribal representatives	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Minister I/c of Social Welfare	15	1	4	2	4
2.	Bihar	Chief Minister	15	..	5	2	1
3.	Gujarat	Minister I/c of Tribal Welfare	16	2	2	Not specified	2
4.	Himachal Pradesh	Chief Minister	3	13	4	2	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-do-	16	2	2	Not specified	3
6.	Maharashtra	Chief Minister	15	2	3	2	2
7.	Orissa	Chief Minister	15	3	2	2	1
8.	Rajasthan	Minister Tribal Area Development.	11	1	8	4	2
9.	Tamil Nadu	Minister I/c Adi Dravidar Welfare.	3	13	4	Not specified	6
10.	West Bengal	Minister I/c SC/ST Welfare	15	..	5	2	4

4.28 Para 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution enjoins upon States having Scheduled Areas to establish a Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of scheduled tribes in the State, as may be referred to them by the Governor. States not having Scheduled Areas but having scheduled tribe population may also have a council, if the President so directs. Tribes Advisory Councils have been in existence in, 8 States having Scheduled Areas i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. Two States viz Tamil Nadu and West Bengal not having Scheduled Areas have Tribes Advisory Councils. State Tribal Advisory Boards have also been constituted in Kerala, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

4.29 Sub Clause 1 of Para 4 part B of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution dealing with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes envisages that "....., a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three fourth shall be the representatives of the scheduled tribes in Legislative Assembly of the State" may be established. Further it is stated "Provided that if the number of representatives of the STs in the Legislative Assembly of the State is less than the number of seats in Tribes Advisory Council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes". In other words, at least 15 members of the TAC should be from scheduled tribes of the State. A perusal of the Table III reveals that this has not been the case in respect of Rajasthan where only 12 members from the scheduled tribes (11 MLAs and one non MLA) were taken in the

council as against the statutory requirement of 15. The Rajasthan Government should reconstitute its TAC so as to fulfil the Constitutional requirement of 15 members from scheduled tribes of the State.

4.30 The rules framed for the working of the TACs in various states stipulate that the Council would meet twice a year in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal and four times a year in Rajasthan. The number of times that council may meet in a year has not been specified in the rules relating to the States of Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat. Thus, there is no uniformity regarding the number of meetings to be held by the TAC. A perusal of Cols. 7 & 8 of Table III shows during a period of three years i.e. 1981—83 the Council met 6 times in case of Tamil Nadu, 4 times in case of Andhra Pradesh & West Bengal, 3 times in case of Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, twice in case of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and once in case of Bihar and Orissa. Thus none of the TACs met as per the rules framed in this regard. The frequency of the meetings of the Councils leaves much to be desired. The first Commission on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes-Dhebar Commission had also pointed out this practice of erratic meetings of TACs as early as in 1961 but nothing tangible appears to have been done in this regard.

4.31 The Tribes Advisory Council is an important forum to take an overview of the efficiency of the administration in tribal areas of the country and it can substantially contribute to the toning of administration by way of constructive criticism. In view of the fact that participation of tribal representatives at the

highest level in the States is an important pre-requisite to ensure success of tribal development programme including enforcement of Constitutional safeguards, the Commission recommend that the Council should meet at least once in each half year.

4.32 One of the functions of the Tribes Advisory Council is that it should be consulted by the State Government with regard to Regulations/Acts/Constitutional safeguards, implementation of plans and programmes for the development of scheduled tribes. But a perusal of the minutes of the meeting of TACs in the States of Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan reveal that such functions are not being performed by the Council. In Madhya Pradesh also before 1977, the subjects discussed were of routine nature but later the Council started discussing important policy matters like land alienation, prohibition, forest policy etc. The situation warrants that the TAC being the apex body of tribal representatives should invariably be consulted on matters concerning the administration and control of scheduled areas.

4.33 The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Council in the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, while the Minister In Charge heads the council in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The Commission feel that the Chief Ministers may preside over the meetings of the councils and the decisions taken in the meetings should be analogous to cabinet decisions, as has been done in Himachal Pradesh.

Monitoring Machinery

4.34 On account of very substantial coverage and massive investment in tribal areas, monitoring has assumed great importance. The monitoring mechanism has to be strong and effective if the investment for tribal development have to produce commensurate results. The feed back from the field through regular monitoring is intended to provide the necessary material for suitably re-orienting policy approaches and decisions. Realising the need of monitoring, the Ministry of Home Affairs on the advice of the Planning Commission constituted a Working-Group on the subject in July 1978. The Group submitted its report in July 1979. The report was accepted by the Ministry of Home Affairs and circulated to the State Governments and Central Ministries for implementation of the recommendations at various levels as indicated below :

- (a) *Central level:* The Ministry of Home Affairs, the Central Nodal Ministry has set up a Monitoring & Evaluation Wing. A whole time Director is In-charge of this wing. Seven other Ministries/Departments viz. Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Education & Culture, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and Ministry of Irrigation have established special cells to monitor the quantification of funds and implementation of their

programme in tribal areas. The Commission feel that there is need for strengthening of monitoring machinery at the Government of India level as the allocation under SCA has been increasing steadily in the successive plans over the previous plan and there is need for assessing the correct utilisation of funds.

- (b) *State level :* There are wide variations in the monitoring mechanism in the States/UTs implementing Tribal Sub Plan. While in some States the monitoring and review is done at the Chief Minister's level, in some others the Minister in Charge of tribal development/Chief Secretary takes the review meeting. There are yet a few States where the monitoring/review ends up at the level of District Collector/Project Administrator. The Commission feel that it would improve matter if review meetings in all TSP States are taken by the Chief Ministers. The Commission also felt that the monitoring and review meetings at the district level should be invariably taken by the District Collectors concerned with the Project Administrators as the convenors.

4.35 It has been observed by the Commission during their tour of the various States that the periodicity of monitoring/review meetings even within the existing framework is not adequate. This seriously detracts from the purpose of such meetings. The Commission recommend that the meetings to review the progress of implementation of TSP schemes at the levels suggested in the previous para should be held regularly at suitable intervals so that the loopholes in the implementation of schemes can be plugged in time.

Tribal Research Institute & Training

4.36 While formulating programmes for tribal development in the First Plan, the need for orientation and training of personnel engaged in tribal development was realised. The Committee on Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Development Blocks and the Commissioner for SCs & STs had emphasised the need for sufficient material/data base and orientation and training of personnel. The Committee on Special Multi Purpose Tribal Development Blocks (Elwin Committee) set up in 1958 stressed the need for setting up Tribal Research Institutes in States. The Committee inter-alia suggested that these institutes should collaborate with the State Governments in an advisory capacity in all matters relating to tribal development. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (1961) also stressed the importance of Tribal Research Institutes. The report of said Commission observed that among the various causes for the inadequate progress of the tribal welfare schemes the shortage of trained personnel is probably the most significant factor.

4.37 Before the commencement of the Third Five Year Plan, there were Tribal Research Institutes only at Bhubaneswar (1953), Bhopal (1954), Calcutta (1955), and Patna (1959). Subsequently, institutes were set up at Pune (1962), Ahmedabad (1962), Shillong

(1962), Hyderabad (1963), Udaipur (1964), Calicut (1971), Lucknow (1971), Guwahati (1977) and Uthgamandalam (1983).

4.38 As per 1981 Census, there are 18,25,203 STs constituting 4.91 % of the total population of Karnataka, but there is no Tribal Research Institute in the State. The State Government of Karnataka may urgently consider setting up of such an institute under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. The institute may be located in the heart of the tribal area.

4.39 Since the adoption of the Tribal Sub-Plan strategy during the Fifth Five Year Plan period, the Tribal Research Institutes have assumed an important role in articulating the development efforts and methodologies.

4.40 The Research institutions are presently engaged in ;

- (a) *Planning* : The institutes are actively associated with the preparation of tribal sub-plan i.e. delineation of Tribal Sub-Plan and pockets of tribal concentration (MADA) and identification of tribal groups.
- (b) *Training* : The Tribal Research Institutes have a training wing with them which imparts regular training to the concerned State officials from various departments in order to equip them with proper orientation and un-

derstanding of the way of life of the tribals and problems of development of tribal areas. List of training courses conducted by the various TRIs during 1980—84 may be seen at Annexure V.

- (c) *Seminar & Workshops* : Tribal Research Institutes have also organised Seminars and Workshops a list of which may be seen at Annexure VI.
- (d) *Research Studies* : The TRIs also conducted a number of studies relating to socio-cultural and economic problems of tribals. The various institutes conducted 1983 studies during 1980—84. Their break up shows that 168 studies relate to STs while the remaining 15 cover the problems of SCs.
- (e) *Evaluation Studies* : Evaluation of ITDP/ITDA has been conducted by a number of Tribal Research Institutes. Some of the other subjects which are normally to be found in the list of evaluative studies by the institutes are cooperative societies, LAMPS, Minor Irrigation Schemes, Ashram Schools, Post-Matric Scholarship, etc. Institutes of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra have taken up evaluation studies relating to dairy development programmes also.

STATE PLAN OUTLAYS TO TSP AND SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE,

Sl. No.	State/UT	%age of ST population as per 1971	1980-85 (Sixth Plan)		%age of Col. 5 to 4	1980-83	
			State Plan	Flow to TSP		State Plan	Flow to TSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.81	310000.00	13946.00	4.50	163731.00	5846.46
2.	Assam	10.99	111500.00	12015.00	10.78	64600.00	6787.50
3.	Bihar	8.75	322500.00	62525.80	19.38	170661.00	32483.86
4.	Gujarat	13.99	368000.00	48440.00	13.16	189450.00	20477.14
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4.09	56000.00	4491.00	8.02	31000.00	2628.71
6.	Karnataka	0.79	226500.00	2380.00	1.05	127855.00	1064.25
7.	Kerala	1.26	155000.00	1935.00	1.25	82300.00	984.74
8.	Madhya Pradesh	20.14	380000.00	62903.67	16.55	190643.00	30506.08
9.	Maharashtra	5.86	617500.00	29885.46	4.84	328500.00	15767.07
10.	Manipur	31.18	24000.00	7637.18	31.82	13265.00	5269.66
11.	Orissa	23.11	150000.00	53318.85	35.54	82516.00	28500.42
12.	Rajasthan	12.13	202500.00	20266.48	10.01	101386.00	12889.96
13.	Sikkim	24.53	12200.00	1505.70	12.34	6956.00	777.33
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.76	315000.00	1698.00	0.54	170924.43	943.61
15.	Tripura	28.95	24500.00	6523.00	26.62	13481.00	3809.65
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0.22	585000.00	349.27	0.06	315884.00	238.52
17.	West Bengal	5.72	350000.00	18033.25	5.15	170310.00	6554.11
18.	A & N Islands	15.72	9660.00	1548.05	16.03	5323.23	1135.44
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.89	19200.00	122.65	0.63	10987.03	76.35
TOTAL		6.82	4239060.00	349524.36	8.25	2239772.69	176740.86

'Tribal Development—A Statistical Profile'.

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs.

Figures in brackets given in Col. 12 represents %ages of flow to TSP (Col. 12) to State Plan (Col. 11) of each State/UT.

*Unutilised.

1980-85, 1980-83 AND 1983-84

ANNEXURE I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Expenditure	%age of Col. 9 to 8	1983-84		Expenditure	%age of Col. 13 to 12	SCA allocation		
		State Plan	Flow to TSP			1980-85	1980-83	1983-84
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
4829.21	82.60	82600.00	3056.27 (3.70)	3056.87	100.00	2243.55	1148.63	511.52
5829.91	85.89	23800.00	3132.00 (13.16)	3104.54	99.12	2107.92	1097.01	477.33
26475.20	81.50	68100.00	13074.80 (19.20)	11599.00	88.71	6925.90	3535.54	1566.89
20777.14	101.47	90000.00	11073.87 (12.30)	10173.87	91.87	4072.14	2085.16	908.26
2761.89	105.07	14000.00	1422.00 (10.16)	1245.40	87.58	700.00	343.36	158.27
895.03	80.71	57500.00	482.54 (0.84)	482.54	100.00	345.26	146.17	77.93
1168.68	118.68	32000.00	434.20 (1.36)	722.65	166.43	286.02	161.00	62.51
44789.34	146.82	85500.00	13846.29 (16.19)	16542.44	119.47	13743.64	7014.17	3104.95
18008.09	114.21	150000.00	7168.35 (4.78)	7130.77	99.47	3319.91	1768.83	753.75
4663.59	88.50	5280.00	1877.30 (35.55)	1862.38	99.20	865.08	433.05	197.09
28259.11	99.15	34500.00	13017.80 (37.73)	11255.32	86.46	6631.63	3397.29	1495.89
12453.10	96.61	40100.00	4767.69 (12.38)	4965.29	99.95	3299.47	1744.07	722.11
414.79	53.36	3050.00	359.37 (11.78)	359.37	100.00	122.35	57.00	29.18
1016.26	107.70	84500.00	494.58 (0.59)	600.58	121.43	535.66	280.87	121.88
3664.03	96.18	5800.00	1786.14 (30.79)	1959.10	109.68	808.84	431.58	181.92
107.67	45.14	137500.00	146.36 (0.11)	146.37	100.00	101.58	51.69	24.39
4536.84	69.22	54000.00	1921.37 (3.51)	2049.26	106.65	2173.26	1161.58	500.08
884.70	77.92	2515.33	364.24 (14.48)	317.69	87.21	182.28	70.53	95.00
53.77	70.43	5660.00	22.75 (0.41)	20.75	91.20	34.81	21.81	6.00
181588.35	102.74	976405.33	78647.92	77544.10	98.66	48499.34 +50.66*	24949.34 +50.36*	11000.00
						48550.00	24999.70	

ANNEXURE II

CENTRAL MINISTRIES QUANTIFICATION FOR TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREAS DURING SIXTH PLAN,
1980-83 AND 1983-84

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Ministry/ Department	Sixth Plan (1980-85)		1980-83		1983-84		Programmes/Schemes covered
	Total Outlay	Quantifi- cation for TSP	Total Outlay	Quantifi- cation for TSP	Total Outlay	Quantifi- cation for TSP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ministry of Agriculture & Co- operation	83095.10	8069.10 (9.07)	53247.31	2164.03 (4.06)	21069.35	1289.55 (6.12)	Crop oriented programmes, soil and water conservation, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, forestry, cooperatives.
Ministry of Health & Family Planning	36695.21	3745.48 (10.20)	31302.71	3027.14 (9.67)	9993.58	977.71 (9.78)	Malaria, leprosy, blindness & TB control schemes; Medical Research for Tribals; CCR in Ayurvedic, Siddha and in Unani Medicine.
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	24033.00	2028.69 (8.44)	..	354.27	5000.00	482.00 (9.64)	All India Radio, Doordarshan, Field Publicity, Drama.
Ministry of Shipping, Road & Transport	78850.00	12303.00 (9.50)	36440.00	3994.00 (10.96)	15539.00	2041.00 (13.13)	Construction of Roads in Tribal Areas.
Ministry of Education & Culture	55872.00	3662.26 (6.55)	18796.50	1694.98 (9.02)	9155.00	1222.75 (13.35)	School education, University & Higher education, technical education, adult education Art, and Culture.
Ministry of Labour (Women education)	200.00	9.45 (4.8)	95.50	4.33 (4.53)	50.00	2.40 (4.8)	Workers Education.
Ministry of Commerce	..	..	..	164.58	..	..	Cardamom nurseries in tribal areas, supply seedlings, plant protection, equipments and extension of coffee cultivation in backward hilly tracts.
Ministry of Industrial Development	11600.00	930.00 (8.00)	NA	936.00	2394.00	193.50 (8.00)	District industries centres testing centres & field testing centres, product and process development centres, EDP Management & Training
Ministry of Communications	281000.00	16000.00 (5.70)	138653.55	8607.17 (6.20)	76000.00	4140.00 (5.45)	Opening of new post offices, construction of post offices buildings and Quarters in Tribal Areas.
Ministry of Irrigation	..	..	NA	105.70	..	..	Exploitation for ground water.
Ministry of Rural Development	176000.00	33800.00* (19.28)	115492.00	20807.00* (18.01)	41550.00	8613.20* (20.72)	Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Special Livestock Production Programme (SLPP).
Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies (Deptt. of Civil Supplies)	3500.00	500.00 (5.71)	1085.00	112.45 (10.36)	715.00	123.00 (17.20)	Development of Oilseeds & Oils of Tree & Forest origin, Margin Money to Cooperative Societies for distribution of consumer articles in rural/tribal areas.
Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies (Deptt. of Food)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Quantification for TSP has been agreed to from 1984-85.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Department of Rehabilitation	..	..	..	3.73	..	5.00	Assistance for the settlement of tribal families.
Ministry of Social Welfare							
(i) ICDS (for predominantly tribal areas)	..	9885.00	..	2421.00	..	2750.00	Schemes/Projects in Predominantly Tribal Areas.
FLAW	..	237.00	..	997.00	..	535.00	
Total	750845.31	91169.98 (12.10)	395112.57	44914.16 (11.36)	181457.93	22474.91 (12.38)	

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs .

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of TSP quantification to total outlay.

@Not strictly for TSP areas but also includes Tribal Majority areas of NE States.

*Includes composite figures of SCs and STs.

List of schemes implemented out of SCA in the Tribal Sub-Plan area of Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme
1	2
1.	Up-dating of land records
2.	Legal Aid to the poor
3.	Agriculture Demonstration
4.	Horticulture Development
5.	Animal Husbandry training school.
6.	Anicut
7.	Plantation of Ratan Jot
8.	Ground Water exploitation
9.	Soil Conservation works
10.	Fisheries development
11.	Sericulture
12.	Social security through forest plantation
13.	Farm forestry
14.	Mixed plantation on village waste land.
15.	Forest nursery
16.	Managerial subsidy to LAMPS
17.	Grant in aid for purchase of boats & nets to the tribal fishermen
18.	Distribution of consumer articles in rural areas
19.	Reimbursement of royalty & collection expenses of minor forest produce.
20.	Distribution of consumption loan & risk fund.
21.	Distribution of free books, stationery & uniforms
22.	Various scholarships such as attendance, talent search, Science & Maths
23.	Play centres
24.	Ashram school building and running of the institutions
25.	Hostel building for ST girls
26.	Organisation of Scout & Guide camps
27.	Running of mini health centres
28.	Running of General nursing training centre
29.	Running of mobile dispensaries
30.	Additional incentives to tribal women for sterilisation
31.	Organisation of Ayurvedic camps in Tribal areas
32.	Mobile dispensaries of Ayurvedic Deptt.
33.	Running of Ayurvedic college
34.	Rural drinking water supply
35.	Conduct of special courses in I.T.I.'s of TSP area and construction of their buildings
36.	Supply of tools & kits after passing the ITI to scheduled tribe students
37.	Vocational guidance and self employment
38.	Maintenances of IIIrd category hostels
39.	TAD Administration
40.	Core-budget

ANNEXURE IV

Number of ST Families Economically Assisted during First Four Years of Sixth Plan Item-7(b) of New 20-Point Programme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Targetted No. of S.T. families during Sixth Plan	Targetted No. of ST families during 1983-84	Achievement during 1983-84	%age of Col. 5 to 4	Achievement during first four year of Sixth Plan	%age of Col. 7 to 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	118000	36100	52166	144.50	114513	97.04
2.	Assam	200429	71793	71857	100.09	191600	95.59
3.	Bihar	200000	47000	123370	262.49	232927	116.46
4.	Gujarat	350000	70000	85779	122.54	326191	93.20
5.	Himachal Pradesh	43749	2315	5372	232.05	30578	69.89
6.	Karnataka	15500	3785	3299	87.16	15684	101.19
7.	Kerala	16000	3000	7091	236.37	17150	107.19
8.	Madhya Pradesh	618000	190000	254563	129.88	589825	95.44
9.	Maharashtra	497332	70000	79601	113.72	915005	183.98
10.	Manipur	N.A.	5666	13584	239.75	20727	—
11.	Orissa	514794	140350	118066	84.12	356724	69.29
12.	Rajasthan	50000	27800	6081	219.24	138331	276.66
13.	Sikkim	N.A.	1600	2400	150.00	6021	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	19000	4200	5978	142.33	17649	92.89
15.	Tripura	N.A.	10000	10738	107.38	102089	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3000	1450	2598	179.17	8212	204.90
17.	West Bengal	108275	70980	72867	102.66	202236	186.78
18.	A & N Islands	3700	465	810	174.19	6897	186.40
19.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1500	900	897	99.67	2250	150.00
TOTAL		27,59,379	763464	972117	127.33	3295009	119.43

Source : Ministry of Home Affairs.

Selected Training Courses Conducted by Tribal Research Institutes during 1980-84

Sl. No.	State/UT	Year	Name of the selected training courses
1	2	3	4
I. 1980-83			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1981-82	(i) For development functionaries, Project Officers, District Officers and Extension Officers. (ii) For Special Deputy Collectors. (iii) For Standing Committee members of Panchayat Samithis and Zilla Parishads. (iv) Appraisal courses for officers on MADA and primitive tribes. (v) Appraisal courses on issues of caste and community certificates for Tahsildars of Agency and non-agency areas of Hyderabad.
		1982-83	(i) Peripatetic training programme for tribal leaders, Mandasa, Srikakulam District. (ii) Management of Tribal Development Programmes for officials at Hyderabad. (iii) Standing Committee members training course at Paderu Panchayat Samithi, Visakhapatnam.
2.	Assam	1981-82	For Project Officers.
		1982-83	For the Officials working in the tribal areas.
3.	Gujarat	1982-83	(i) For Class I & II, Officers working for Tribal Sub-Plan Programme. (ii) For officials of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation. (iii) For officer trainees of Forest Ranger's College, Rajpipla. (iv) For Class I & II officers of Forest Department. (v) Peripatetic training programme (camp) organised at Vallabhapur in Rapar taluka of Kutch district—tribal group covered Koli & Bhil. (vi) Peripatetic training programme (camp) organised at Mundra in Kutch district—tribal group covered Koli, Bhil and Pardhi. (vii) Peripatetic training programme (camp) organised at Varvat in Dharampur Taluka of Valsad district—tribal group covered Kokna and Dhodia. (viii) Peripatetic training programme (camp) organised at Vandsa taluk in Valsad district—tribal group covered Kokna and Dhodia.
4.	Kerala	1980-81 & 1982-83	Training programmes as usual for service personnel such as village officers, voluntary workers, educational institution staff.
		1982-83	(i) Leadership training for tribals (ii) For Harijan leaders. (iii) For village officers. (iv) For Tahsildars (v) For Headmasters of Primary schools (vi) For the Taluk Welfare officers (vii) Language orientation training to officials working in tribal areas.
5.	Orissa	1980-81	(i) Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation sponsored by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms MHA, New Delhi. (ii) Tribal Development Administration sponsored by the Department of Personnel, MHA, New Delhi

1	2	3	4
5. Orissa (Contd.)		1981-82	(i) Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. (ii) Tribal development and culture for Police, Excise and Forest Staff.
		1982-83	(i) Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. (ii) Research Methodology in Tribal Development Administration (National level). (iii) Tribal Culture and Development for Police Staff. (iv) Organisation of training course on Tribal Development Administration at Kohima.
6. Rajasthan		1982-83	(i) Training and orientation courses for the tribal youth. (ii) Training and orientation of people's representatives at the grass root levels.
7. West Bengal		1982-83	Organising Santhal Language training classes in different centres of West Bengal.
<i>II. 1983-84</i>			
8. Assam		1983-84	(i) For officers working in the tribal areas.
9. Maharashtra		1983-84	(i) Tribal youth leadership training programmes. (ii) Foresters and Forest guards. (iii) Pre-service training to tribal graduates and under-graduates and those passed 12th Standard. (iv) Training to Ashram School Head Masters/Teachers. (v) Training of organising cultural programmes, games and other extra-curricular activities in Ashram schools.
10. Orissa		1983-84	(i) Tribal Development Administration. (ii) Research Methodology in Tribal Development Administration. (iii) Project implementation, monitoring and evaluation (SC development programmes) (iv) Orientation course on Tribal Culture and Development, Police, Excise and Forest Staff. (v) A general course on special legislation for field officers of H & T W Department. (vi) Organisation of course on tribal development administration of officers of Manipur.
11. West Bengal		1983-84	Organising Santhal Language training classes in different centres of West Bengal.

ANNEXURE VI

SEMINARS & WORKSHOPS ORGANISED BY THE TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES DURING 1980-84

Sl. No.	TRI	Year	Subjects
1	2	3	4
1.	TRI, Orissa	1981-82	National level seminar in development aspects of tribal areas.
2.	TRI, Kerala	1983-84	Seminar on 'Anthropological approach to tribal development administration'.
3.	TRI, Gujarat	1983-84	Seminar on 'Prohibition and Tribals'.
4.	TRI, Maharashtra	1983-84	Workshops on Tribal Welfare officers, Tribal Welfare Inspectors and Research Assistants in ITDP.
5.	TRI, Orissa	1982-83 1983-84	Workshop on tribal development administration. (i) Workshop on Scheduled Caste Development administration. (ii) Workshop on preparation of project report for Project Administrators.
6.	TRI, Rajasthan	1983-84	Workshop on problems of applied nature and having direct relevance to the tribal development programme.
7.	TRI, West Bengal	1982-83	Essay and debate competition on untouchability. Besides this institute had made an attempt in production of 16mm documentary films on handicrafts of SCs and STs.

CHAPTER V

LAND AND FORESTS

A sizeable section of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various parts of the country continues to depend upon agriculture and allied sectors for livelihood. The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes dependent on agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers was 76.39 % and 87.10 % respectively as per 1981 Census.

Land Reforms

5.2 As a result of the land reforms measures, many poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons became owners of land and were able to improve their economic status. Tenancy reforms and occupancy rights have already been discussed at length in the earlier reports of this Commission. A statement showing state-wise land ceilings was also included in the Fourth Annual Report (1981-82) of the Commission. There is no change in the position.

5.3 The Commission regret to note that the response of the State Governments/UT Administrations to their request for furnishing information in regard to allotment of ceiling surplus land to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes has been rather poor. While some of the States/UTs (Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands) have furnished inadequate information; other State Governments/UT Administrations have not responded at all. The Commission were, therefore, constrained to rely on information collected from other sources i.e. concerned Central Ministries etc. The available state-wise statistics relating to area estimated to be surplus, area declared surplus, area taken possession of and area distributed are given in the following table:

TABLE I

State/UT	Area estimated to be surplus	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession	Area distributed
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	10,14,050	10,14,050	4,56,021	3,31,976
Assam	5,86,566	5,86,566	4,90,306	3,78,423
Bihar	3,04,866	3,04,866	2,05,301	1,91,237
Gujarat	1,83,281	1,83,345	88,129	51,773
Haryana	31,049	31,049	22,950	22,878
Himachal Pradesh	3,31,833	2,83,994	2,81,403	3,335
Jammu & Kashmir	40,000	6,000	..	..
Karnataka	4,00,000	2,98,028	1,51,767	1,14,606
Kerala	1,50,000	1,21,385	87,189	58,443
Madhya Pradesh	2,27,377	2,27,377	1,39,957	93,400
Maharashtra	4,00,500	3,90,040	3,04,884	3,04,894
Manipur	1,819	1,029	424	424
Orissa	2,00,000	1,64,462	1,44,369	1,31,203
Punjab	49,264	25,985	14,386	13,978
Rajasthan	7,94,000	2,39,671	2,32,497	1,48,798
Tamil Nadu	2,04,395	94,782	88,966	78,635
Tripura	5,094	2,011	1,911	1,502
Uttar Pradesh	3,03,877	3,03,877	2,77,746	2,47,819
West Bengal	1,84,049	1,84,049	1,27,145	83,070
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9,390	8,958	6,776	4,005
Delhi	1,500	768	726	74
Pondicherry	3,210	2,560	1,161	942
Total	54,26,120	44,74,852	31,24,014	22,61,415

It will be observed from the above Table that out of 54,26,120 acres of land estimated to be surplus, 44,74,852 acres i.e. 82.24% was declared surplus. Out of 44,74,852 acres of land declared surplus only 31,24,014 acres i.e. 69.81% was taken possession of

and 22,61,415 acres out of the same (72.39%) was actually distributed.

Allotment of surplus land to SCs/STs

5.4 Information regarding acreage of land distributed to SCs/STs is given below:

TABLE II

State/UT	Area distributed to			Total
	SCs	STs	Others	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1,51,599	61,589	1,18,788	3,31,976
Assam	28,080	33,090	3,17,253	3,78,423
Bihar	1,05,879	23,815	61,543	1,91,237
Gujarat	23,912	4,645	23,216	51,773
Haryana	10,664	..	12,214	22,878
Himachal Pradesh	2,301	140	894	3,335
Karnataka	60,226	2,642	51,738	1,14,606
Kerala	21,906	4,725	31,812	58,443
Madhya Pradesh	23,038	42,678	27,684	93,400
Maharashtra	97,115	57,120	1,50,659	3,04,894
Manipur	5	25	394	424
Orissa	41,791	55,025	34,387	1,31,203
Punjab	6,877	..	7,101	13,978
Rajasthan	49,291	18,049	81,458	1,48,798
Tamil Nadu	26,709	105	52,451	78,635
Tripura	264	393	845	1,502
Uttar Pradesh	1,42,565	1,746	1,03,508	2,47,819
West Bengal	32,256	16,128	34,686	83,070
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	30	3,972	3	4,005
Delhi	45	..	29	74
Pondicherry	628	..	314	942
Total	8,24,551	3,25,887	11,10,977	22,61,415

It would be seen from the Table II that out of 22,61,415 acres of distributed land, 8,24,551 acres (36.46%) was allotted to scheduled castes, 3,25,887 acres (14.41%) to scheduled tribes and 11,10,977 acres (49.13%) to others.

5.5 Information regarding beneficiaries belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and others is given below:

TABLE III

State/UT	Number of beneficiaries			
	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1,22,592	42,902	85,769	2,51,263
Assam	26,177	21,521	2,73,467	3,21,165
Bihar	1,22,529	23,503	67,071	2,13,103
Gujarat	4,182	963	2,447	7,592
Haryana	3,163	..	3,462	6,625
Himachal Pradesh	2,929	263	1,201	4,393
Karnataka	15,354	705	10,187	26,246
Kerala	45,439	6,284	56,515	1,08,238
Madhya Pradesh	10,980	14,447	11,038	36,465
Maharashtra	25,806	16,693	40,522	83,021
Manipur	3	15	308	326

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	36,833	39,895	29,943	1,06,671
Punjab	1,573	..	1,797	3,370
Rajasthan	12,613	4,781	15,332	32,726
Tamil Nadu	25,158	64	29,372	54,594
Tripura	283	282	702	1,272
Uttar Pradesh	1,49,745	1,405	56,740	2,07,890
West Bengal	97,484	47,540	90,089	2,35,113
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	1,792	1	1,806
Delhi	68	..	46	114
Pondicherry	761	..	299	1,060
Total	7,03,690	2,23,055	7,76,308	17,03,053

It would be seen from Table III that out of 17,03,053 beneficiaries, 7,03,690 (41.32%) belonged to scheduled castes; 2,23,055 (13.10%) to scheduled tribes and 7,76,308 (45.58%) to other categories. The per capita allotment of ceiling surplus land works out to 1.17, 1.46 and 1.43 acres for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and others respectively.

5.6 The Commission feel that there is need for accelerating the pace of acquisition of all the estimated surplus land and distribution of the same to the landless, particularly to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. A sizeable portion of surplus land is still locked in litigation in spite of the Constitutional protection given to the various ceiling laws. Expedient disposal of cases pending disposal in revenue and other courts is called for. It is also necessary to

review the application of ceiling laws to the newly irrigated areas. Benami transfers of land require to be suitably investigated. It is necessary to review the extent of land holdings of the religious trusts and other institutions with a view to taking over land in excess of their legitimate requirements and distributing the same amongst the landless.

Assistance to new assignees of ceiling surplus land

5.7 The rate of financial assistance to the assignees of ceiling surplus lands, had been revised upwards from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 2,500/- per hectare w.e.f. 19th May, 1984. State-wise information about utilisation of funds since the inception of the scheme is given below:

TABLE IV

State/UT	1983-84 grant releases	Total grants released since inception	Total utilisation of grants since inception
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	..	1,89,66,168	1,43,60,245
Assam	..	1,38,71,900	62,64,316
Bihar	41,70,000	1,83,34,932	1,63,34,932
Gujarat	..	2,16,537	9,592
Haryana	..	19,01,950	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	2,84,510	98,661
Karnataka	..	15,60,510	3,01,749
Kerala	13,40,948	62,72,205	42,72,207
Madhya Pradesh	..	17,84,714	4,53,144
Maharashtra	66,53,106	3,70,13,196	3,01,74,215
Orissa	15,00,000	1,11,53,415	90,74,436
Punjab	..	7,38,883	2,98,362
Rajasthan	..	1,74,55,360	55,81,270
Tamil Nadu	..	50,45,032	28,24,849
Tripura	23,946	86,095	61,095
Uttar Pradesh	57,00,000	2,52,87,886	1,47,75,876
West Bengal	..	1,02,55,838	25,81,404
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	80,000	80,000	..
Pondicherry	..	20,000	10,000
Manipur	32,000	32,000	..
Total	1,97,00,000	17,03,61,131	10,74,78,353

Considering the total expenditure of Rs. 10,74,78,353 (Col. 4 of Table IV) and the total number of beneficiaries, i.e., 17,03,053 (Col. 5 of Table III), the per capita Central assistance works out to Rs. 62 only.

Studies on allotment of ceiling surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5.8 The Commission asked its field offices to conduct sample studies to assess the impact of allotment of surplus land and of assistance extended to the allottees by the State Governments. The studies were conducted in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal.

5.9 These studies indicate that by-and-large the size of the allotted surplus land was inadequate, except in the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh where the average allotted land was more than one acre. In Andhra Pradesh the allotment ranged from 0.2 to 0.5 cents and in West Bengal majority of allottees were given less than 0.33 acre. In Uttar Pradesh also, 52 out of the 65 allottees were given less than 4 Bighas of land. The studies have further revealed that there are many instances where actual possession of the allotted land had not been given to the beneficiaries. In Amreli District of Gujarat, only 8 out of 52 Scheduled Caste allottees were found in actual possession of land. In Madhya Pradesh also, only 59.6 per cent of allottees in Gwalior District were in effective possession of allotted land. In other States also several cases of this nature came to light. Further, most of the allottees were given unirrigated land of inferior quality. However, in Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, some of the allottees were provided irrigated land and in such cases the studies have revealed that the beneficiaries improved their economic status. In Gujarat, some of the allottees in Valsad District have undertaken with financial assistance, soil conservation measures and brought their land under irrigation. However, it is found from these studies that after allotment of land the majority of beneficiaries had not received adequate financial assistance or technical guidance.

5.10 In many States, the erstwhile owners of the land, have obstructed the process of peaceful takeover of land by the allottees. In Karnataka the Forest Department has refused permission for felling of trees from the allotted lands before cultivation could be undertaken by the allottees. In many cases, the exlandlords obtained stay orders and made the allottees to defend such cases, at times without any legal aid. The Commission are of the opinion that it is the responsibility of the State authorities to ensure that the allottees are allowed to take possession of the allotted land without obstruction. The State Government should also ensure that the allottees of surplus land facing court cases are provided free legal aid.

5.11 The studies have also revealed that in a large number of cases Pattas could not be obtained by the beneficiaries due to their failure to pay even the first instalment of 'salami' or price money payable by them to the Government. It is a problem that needs to be looked into by the concerned authorities.

5.12 The State Governments may consider adjusting the 'salami' money against the financial assistance to be given to the allottees.

5.13 Cases have also been reported where financial assistance was misutilised, allotted land was sold/given on lease, etc. In short, the extent of economic benefits through implementation of land allotment scheme has not been commensurate with the efforts involved in identification of ceiling surplus land, taking up of its possession, arrangements for its distribution etc.

5.14 The studies further reveal that there is lack of proper coordination between the revenue authorities which are responsible for distribution of land and sanction of financial assistance, and the developmental authorities which are responsible for providing necessary technical guidance to the allottees. The Commission recommend that the revenue authorities and the other developmental agencies should render assistance to the allottees of surplus ceiling land in an integrated manner. The village level workers should be assigned a certain number of such beneficiaries for supervision and directed to visit them at regular intervals to advise them on agricultural operations, arrange demonstrations of newer techniques and keep a detailed account of the crops grown and submit periodical reports to enable the supervisory staff to assess the impact of this scheme.

Land alienation and its restoration

5.15 Article 46 of the Constitution *inter alia* enjoins on the State to protect the Scheduled Tribes from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Measures to be adopted are enumerated in Schedule V of the Constitution for the Scheduled Areas.

5.16 In spite of the available Constitutional provisions and various enactments passed by the State Governments, alienation of tribal lands continues. With a view to assessing the magnitude of the problem of land alienation the Commission have been seeking relevant information from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from time to time. The Commission regret to record that replies have been received only from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations of Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu. It is reported that there is no problem of alienation of tribal land in Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu. Information furnished by the Government of Gujarat reveals that 260 applications were received from persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes seeking permission for sale of their land and permission was granted to 92 of them for transfer of 275 acres of land. Besides applications were received from 14,716 Scheduled Tribe persons for restoration of 41,482 acres of land. The State Government informed that land was restored in 12,564 cases; however information regarding acreage of land restored was not made available.

5.17 In the case of Kerala State, information received reveals that the State Government have

not framed rules to implement the Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of land and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act, 1975 for about a decade. The Commission had, therefore, taken up the matter with the State Government at the highest level with a view to early enforcement of the aforesaid Act. The State Government ".....have now decided to enforce the said Act in respect of the land alienation cases arising from January 1, 1982 onwards". They have expressed their inability to take up earlier cases on the ground that restoration of alienated land in those cases would not be feasible at this belated stage. The Commission urge the State Government to reconsider their decision and enforce the Act w.e.f. 1975.

5.18 The Commission recommend that all the State Governments should undertake extensive surveys in the tribal areas to assess the exact magnitude of the problem and review the legislative and executive measures to locate shortcomings and take rectificatory action so as to facilitate the task of restoration of alienated tribal lands. Considering the low level of education among persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and their inability to protect and establish their rights, the period of limitation for filing applications for restoration of land should be increased to 30 years. Some of the State Governments have already done so.

Displacement of Tribals from land due to setting up of Projects

5.19 Displacement of tribals from their land due to its acquisition by the Government for projects of national interest is another form of alienation of tribal land. This type of alienation has been going on in the country from the beginning of the First Five Year Plan when large number of projects were undertaken in the country. A very large number of such projects were located in the tribal belts of the country.

5.20 While complete information on displacement of tribal families on account of execution of development projects is not available, the enormity and the extent of displacement of tribals from their lands may be judged from Annexure XIV of the "Report of the Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during Seventh Five Year Plan". This Annexure gives a list of 17 projects located in various States from which 43,338 tribal families were displaced. This list does not contain many projects like Heavy Engineering Corporation Ranchi, Steel Plants at Bokaro and Durgapur and innumerable cases of acquisition of lands for building of schools, hospitals etc., in the tribal areas. Out of the 17 projects as referred to above, there were 6 projects where all the displaced persons belonged to Scheduled Tribes. The Commission had requested the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to furnish information with regard to the extent of displacement of tribals from lands due to setting up of projects in their States and the measures adopted for working out compensation and steps taken to rehabilitate them.

5.21 The Commission regret to say that replies have been received only in respect of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu. The Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman & Diu have stated that no tribal land has been acquired for the purpose. Other State Governments have not furnished any statistical details on the subject.

5.22 The Commission are aware that the Ministry of Home Affairs have issued guidelines on the rehabilitation of the displaced persons on the recommendations of the Conference of Chief Ministers held in 1982. The Commission are also aware of the broad guidelines issued by the Ministry of Irrigation for rehabilitation of displaced tribals. Most of the States with sizeable tribal population, have adopted these policy guidelines for rehabilitation of persons displaced by the projects and decided to give special treatment to them by way of cash compensation, employment, etc. However, it is noted that the project authorities are indifferent to the task of rehabilitation with the result that over a period of time this has given rise to serious complications and discontentment among the tribal communities, specially in the industrial belts of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and to some extent in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. This situation has not only adversely affected the progress of important projects but has also made the tribals apathetic towards location of projects in their areas.

5.23 The concerned Ministries/Bureau of Public Enterprises may ensure that the task of rehabilitation of the tribals likely to be displaced as a result of construction of Projects is given the attention it deserves. In order to avoid large scale displacement of tribals, emphasis may be laid on smaller Projects as far as possible. Big Projects may be taken up when inevitable in the national interest. The rehabilitation of the tribals affected by both the types of Projects should invariably precede the commencement of the Projects keeping in view the following principles:—

- (i) Land for land—i.e., affected tribals are given land for land for habitation/cultivation.
- (ii) Village for villages—i.e., the entire tribal population in the affected village should be rehabilitated enbloc in a village on the periphery of the Project.
- (iii) The benefits flowing from the Projects should go as far as possible to the displaced tribals.

5.24 It has come to the notice of the Commission that a large number of tribals who had received substantial amounts by way of compensation for acquisition of their land for Project purposes were exploited by unscrupulous elements in the area so much so that some of them took to rickshaw pulling for their living. This happened despite the fact that the compensation amounts were paid to them through Banks/Post Offices. It, therefore, needs to be ensured by the concerned State Governments/Project Authorities that protection is afforded, to the extent possible, to the

tribals so that they are not cheated out of the compensation monies by unscrupulous elements.

5.25 The Commission note that at present there is no Central agency to monitor the implementation of the rehabilitation of the tribals displaced on account of construction of projects. We recommend that the Ministry of Welfare as the nodal Ministry may take up this work.

Forests

5.26 It has been estimated that about 15% of the country's population comprising tribals and other poor depend totally on the use of forests and waste-lands for their livelihood. The tribals have symbiotic relationship with forests. Some of the primitive tribes living in forest areas and facing danger of extinction are comparatively in greater need of minor forest produce for their sustenance. The National Forest Policy, 1952 did not visualise any clearcut approach towards the members of this category. However, it is being realised that the Government policy on regeneration of forests and development should take into consideration the rights and privileges of the tribals in forests and forest lands. With the introduction of the concept of tribal sub-plan and emphasis on family oriented programmes, schemes have been devised in the forestry sector for the benefit of tribals. The programmes for NREP & RLEGP also relate to this sector.

5.27 This Commission had requested the State Governments to furnish information on items such as meeting the needs of tribals for fuel wood, timber, minor forest produce etc.; area under forest, forest villages, coverage of forestry operations under the Minimum Wages Act and recruitment of tribals at the level of protection staff etc. Replies were received only from the State Governments/UT Administrations of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa, Daman & Diu.

5.28 Brief position thereof is given below :

BIHAR

Bulk of the forests are in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas comprising 23.150 sq. kms. Economic dependence of tribals on forests ranges from 50% to 60% of the total earnings. Introduction of state trading in forestry extraction operations of timber, tendu leaves, oil seeds of tree origin has led to payment of fair collection charges and wages to the tribals.

GUJARAT

A number of steps like formation of forest labourers cooperative societies, supply of bamboo to kotwalias, supply of timber at concessional rates, raising of mallki plantations in marginal lands of tribals, privilege of collection of minor forest produce and grazing of cattle and schemes for the development of forest settlement etc. have been taken up.

KARNATAKA

No restrictions are placed on the tribals for collecting firewood and other minor forest produce required for their bonafide use. Fruit plantations are being raised for the benefit of tribals. Grazing is allowed except in regeneration areas.

KERALA

Government has accorded sanction for the supply of anjily wood and any other locally available species of timber for the construction of houses by the hill tribals. 50% of the lands available are assigned to Scheduled Tribes. Sole right of collection and removal of minor forest produce has been assigned to Girijan Service Cooperative Societies. Grazing facilities are allowed for the cattle of tribals.

MADHYA PRADESH

Tribals are allowed to collect fuel and other minor forest produce free of cost for their own use. Forest Department has given 15 years patta (lease) to the cultivators living in forest areas. The Madhya Pradesh Minor Forest Produce Trading and Development Corporation has started collection of tendu leaves etc. through LAMPS. A high power tribal wing has been created within Forest Department for development of forest villages and shifting cultivators.

MEGHALAYA

In respect of forest and forest produce 7½% concession is given to Scheduled Tribes at the time of settlement of tenders for forest coupes and other mahals like sand, broomsticks, agarwood etc.

RAJASTHAN

Scheduled Tribes are entitled to obtain timber, fuel wood, fencing and fodder material and other minor forest produce and free grazing facilities.

TAMIL NADU

Tribals are allowed materials like bamboo, cane and small timber for their cottage industries at concessional rates. They are also permitted to collect small timber, fuel etc. for domestic and agricultural purposes free of cost in return for their services in maintaining fire line in sandal bearing trees. Their cattle are allowed free grazing. Fruit plants are being distributed free of cost. MFP units are leased out to tribal cooperatives at 10% concessional rates.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

The tribals enjoy full rights in their reserves and collect fuel wood and building materials from jungles. Their cattle also graze in the forest without any cess.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Scheduled Tribes constitute the bulk of population and enjoy benefits from the forests in matters such as collection of fuel wood, timber and minor forest produce free of royalty.

Area under forests and forest villages

5.29 The information supplied by only 12 States/ UTs regarding the area under forest cover and number of forest villages is given below:

State/UT	Area under forests	Number of forest villages
Assam	18,000 sq. kms.	524 forest villages
Bihar	23,150 sq. kms. (Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas)	24 forest villages in Singhbhum and Palamau Districts.
Gujarat	18,931 sq. kms.	194 forest villages
Haryana	1,69,245 hectares	No forest villages
Karnataka	38,44,000 hectares	No forest villages
Kerala	11,222.49 sq. kms.	552 Hillmen Settlements
Madhya Pradesh	1/3rd of the entire state is under forest	1,547 forest villages
Meghalaya	8,514 sq. kms.	Very few forest villages and only in Garo Hills District
Rajasthan	31,130 sq. kms.	No forest villages
Tamil Nadu	21,98,111 hectares	Forest villages system abolished
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7,144 sq. kms.	No forest villages
Arunachal Pradesh	51,540 sq. kms.	No forest villages

5.30 The Government of Bihar informed that the forest villages are being notified as civil villages and all facilities from the development blocks are being extended there. The Government of Gujarat has no proposal to convert forest villages into revenue villages. The State Government, however, have under consideration a proposal for leasing lands for a longer period. In Kerala there are approved hill settlements within reserve and vested forests where the land is under the possession of tribals and they enjoy the right of dwelling and cultivation. They, however, have no rights over the forest trees. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has given patta (lease) for 15 years in forest villages. In Meghalaya, inside the reserved forests, lands are allotted to the forest villagers for cultivation. In Tamil Nadu, tribals cultivate the lands on lease basis.

5.31 Nearly 2 lakh tribal families are known to be living in 5,000 forest villages and majority of them do not have any rights on the lands they cultivate. The Commission are happy to know that in a recent communication dated the 23rd March, 1984 the Ministry of Agriculture has advised the State Governments to confer long term heritable but inalienable rights for 15 to 20 years in respect of lands presently cultivated by tribals living in these villages. It would be desirable that all forest villages are declared as revenue villages and villagers enabled to receive benefits being extended by the developmental administration.

5.32 On the basis of available information, it is found that forestry operations are covered under the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural workers in the States of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Meghalaya. The Government of Gujarat has informed that in forestry operations, wages are actually paid at higher rates. In Haryana, forestry opera-

tions are not covered under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural workers. In Karnataka, labourers employed in forestry operations are paid wages at PWD rates which compare favourably with the minimum wages fixed for agricultural workers. In Tamil Nadu, Minimum Wages Act is yet to be implemented in forestry operations. The Commission recommend that the States may consider fixing separate minimum wages for forestry operations urgently.

Minor Forest Produce

5.33 The Government of Gujarat have established Forest Development Corporation for the systematic and scientific collection of MFP like timbru leaves, mahua flowers and doli, gums and other forest produce to save the tribals from exploitation. In Bihar also Forest Development Corporation has since been established. In Karnataka, LAMPS have been formed and entrusted with the collection and disposal of MFP from the forests. In Kerala, the right of collection and marketing forest produce has been granted exclusively to girijan cooperative societies. 1500 LAMPS have been organised in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh to eliminate middlemen in the procurement and disposal of minor forest produce. In Meghalaya collection of minor forest produce in the non-reserved forest areas, which constitute the major forest area in the State, is done under the administrative control of the District Councils. In Rajasthan procurement and sale of MFP collected in tribal areas is done through LAMPS and PACS. Minor Forest Produce units are leased out in Tamil Nadu to tribal cooperative societies at 10% concessional rates of the fair price fixed by the Government. The State Government has also issued orders recently to the effect that minor forest produce leases of forest department should be allotted to LAMPS and if they are not agreeable for the

fair price fixed by the Government, only then MFP are to be put up for sale in open auction. In Arunachal Pradesh, permits are issued to local people for extraction of minor forest produce.

5.34 It may be seen from the foregoing that a beginning has been made in the matter of checking the exploitation of tribals by assuring them a fair return for the MFP collected by them. However, several State Governments are yet to nationalise/departmentalise the trade in MFP. Majority of States have not even formed forest labour cooperatives. Even where such cooperatives have been established, work is entrusted to them by the forest department alone. It is desirable that other departments such as soil conservation, irrigation, power etc. may also do likewise.

5.35 It has come to the notice of the Commission during their tour of several States that LAMPS and the corporate bodies have, not for various reasons, been able to adequately fulfil the role assigned to them and it is the middlemen again who are taking benefits from the organisation of these institutions. Majority of these institutions are in dire financial difficulties. Effective management of these institutions is therefore imperative.

5.36 Collection of minor forest produce and its proper processing, sale, has a great potential and is a major activity for improving the economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes. Some of the State Governments have taken up forest plantation programme through Central assistance but this sector is not big enough to meet the needs of the growing requirements of this programme. It is suggested that the State Governments may take up minor forest plantations in tribal areas on a large scale out of their Forestry Plan provisions.

Social Forestry

5.37 Very little information is available about the implementation of social forestry programmes. In Bihar wasteland is being identified for afforestation and a social forestry scheme of Rs. 54 crores in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas area is on the anvil. Good work is reported to have been done under social forestry in Gujarat where the World Bank is assisting the social forestry projects. 65% of the available land has already been planted in Haryana. Realising the importance of social forestry, a separate department of Horticulture and Social Forestry has been created in Maharashtra. The programme of social forestry can considerably help in soil conservation and meeting the fuel and other requirements of the people. For better implementation of the programme, uncultivable waste lands available with Government, Panchayats, etc. and by the sides of railway tracks, roads, canal embankments etc. should be identified and planted with species of trees relevant to tribal needs like food, fruit, fodder, fibre, timber etc. The forest department may provide technical guidance but the choice of species may be left to the panchayats and individuals. The extent to which the tribals can use the trees and share the produce should be clearly defined.

Shifting cultivation

5.38 The Task Force on shifting cultivation set up by the Ministry of Agriculture estimated that approximately 9.95 million hectares of land in the tribal and hilly areas of the country is under shifting cultivation and about 223 development blocks in 62 districts of 16 States are affected by this practice. Shifting cultivation is primarily practised by 12% of the tribal population in the country.

5.39 The information received from the State Governments regarding the steps taken by them to wean away the tribals from shifting cultivation is inadequate for making an overall assessment of the results achieved. However, the position emerging from the replies of some of the States is as follows:

(i) *Madhya Pradesh* : Shifting cultivation has been banned. However, no extensive survey has been undertaken so far to find out the areas on which shifting cultivation is practised in various parts of the state. It is estimated that approximately 7,000 families belonging to primitive tribes are engaged in shifting cultivation. The state government has already drawn up a plan to rehabilitate all the shifting cultivators.

(ii) *Meghalaya* : Shifting cultivation is practised only outside the reserved forests in the private and community owned forest areas. About 51,270 tribal families are engaged in shifting cultivation. However, no information about the steps taken to wean them away for this type of cultivation is available.

(iii) *Arunachal Pradesh* : 2486 Sq. kms area is under shifting cultivation and estimated area jhummed annually is 700 sq. kms. The UT forest department has taken up schemes such as raising of cash crops like tea, coffee, cardamom etc. in the abandoned jhum lands by involving local people as beneficiaries. The Pilot Projects for control of shifting cultivation which were sanctioned under the Centrally Sponsored Programme have been completed and the upgraded lands distributed to tribal families.

5.40 In the Fifth and Sixth Plan suggestions had been made for constitution of committees with representatives of forest, agriculture, soil conservation, revenue, planning and tribal development departments for preparation of integrated plans for rehabilitation of shifting cultivators. It is learnt that hardly any State has constituted such committees. The Commission would like to emphasise the need for early setting up of such committees.

Forestry Programmes for Alleviation of Poverty

5.41 The Ministry of Agriculture had constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Inspector General of Forests to suggest introduction of family beneficiary schemes to enable scheduled tribe families to cross the poverty line. The committee submitted its report in 1984 and recommended an allocation of Rs. 7500 crores to be provided during 1985-90 for raising 15 million hectares of plantations to generate employment, for settlement of shifting cultivators and for intensive development of forest

villages. It also recommended the creation of the department of forestry at the centre and posting of a senior officer to monitor implementation of beneficiary oriented schemes and setting up of an Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education at par with ICAR. It is hoped that the useful suggestions made by the committee would be kept in view while formulating future forestry programmes.

Recruitment of Tribals

5.42 The Commission feel that the tribals should be shown special consideration in the matter of

recruitment to the Forest Protection Cadres. In fact, some of the States/UTs (Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh) have already taken some steps in this direction. For example, the Governments of Gujarat and Bihar have provided reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to cadres upto District level in proportion to their population subject to an upper limit of 50% reservation. The remaining TSP States should also follow suit.



CHAPTER VI

SELECTED ASPECTS OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 In the earlier reports of the Commission, detailed review of the various aspects of educational development and the schemes formulated by the Government of India in this regard has been undertaken and large number of recommendations made for the consideration of the Government of India. The Government of India have decided to formulate a new education policy considering the country's population and resources. The task of those responsible for planning and implementing policies for the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes therefore assumes greater importance as it is for them to ensure that these communities are not left behind while India marches into the 21st century. A detailed questionnaire was forwarded to all the State Governments to obtain information on various schemes taken up in the educational field of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Commission are constrained to record that the response from the State Governments has been disappointing. Information was received only from the States of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, Assam, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6.2 Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various stages of education has continued to rise. An analysis of such figures from 1978-79 to 1982-83 indicates that the percentage of Scheduled Castes at the primary level has increased from 13.45 to 15.64 and for Scheduled Tribes from 6.25 to 6.92. Similarly in the middle school classes (VI to VIII) the enrolment of Scheduled Castes has increased from 10.79% to 11.91% and that of Scheduled Tribes from 3.56% to 4.17%. In high schools including ten+two, the enrolment of Scheduled Castes has increased from 10.53% to 12.01% and for Scheduled Tribes this percentage has increased from 3.35 to 3.49.

6.3 A detailed review of selected educational statistics of 1982-83 as prepared by the Ministry of Education indicates that the total enrolment of Scheduled Castes was 120.51 lakhs, 26.46 lakhs and 14.21 lakhs respectively in classes I-V, VI-VIII and IX-XI/XII. The corresponding figures for the Scheduled Tribes were 35.31, 9.26 and 4.12 lakhs in 1982-83. Table below gives the enrolment ratios for General Population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1982-83 :-

TABLE

Classes	Enrolment Ratio								
	General Population			Sch. Castes			Sch. Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I-V	104.0	69.4	87.2	114.5	66.0	91.0	102.5	54.9	79.4
VI-VIII	56.3	30.6	43.9	48.7	20.1	34.3	33.4	14.1	24.1

It would be seen from the above Table that the Scheduled Castes are lagging behind the general population in the matter of education and the Scheduled Tribes are still behind. It would further be seen that the spread of education among girls including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is comparatively lower.

6.4 In the Fifth Report of the Commission, a detailed State-wise analysis was given showing the progress of enrolment for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the primary and middle

level of education on the basis of 1981-82 statistics. It is, therefore, not proposed to attempt a detailed review of state-wise enrolment ratios based on the figures of enrolment in these classes for the year 1982-83. However in Table I are given enrolment ratios for 1982-83 for Scheduled Castes in the various States and Union Territories. The enrolment ratio indicates the percentage of enrolment of boys/girls against the projected population of Scheduled Castes in age group of 6-11 years for primary classes and 11-14 years for classes VI-VIII.

TABLE I

Enrolment ratios of students belonging to scheduled Castes

State/UTs	Classes I—V (6—11 years)			Classes VI—VIII (11-14 years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	151.2	112.2	132.3	36.4	18.3	27.6
Assam	114.9	87.3	101.6	79.3	53.4	66.7
Bihar	88.3	27.5	58.8	24.9	4.5	15.0
Gujarat	169.9	117.1	114.3	81.5	38.5	60.5
Haryana	105.5	58.9	82.9	51.2	11.5	32.3
Himachal Pradesh	139.9	91.2	114.2	86.0	35.8	59.8
Jammu & Kashmir	99.8	48.3	73.1	54.0	19.2	36.3
Karnataka	89.8	66.0	78.3	39.3	22.7	31.3
Kerala	118.3	117.5	117.9	101.6	101.4	101.5
Madhya Pradesh	105.3	43.9	75.7	46.2	11.1	29.3
Maharashtra	*	*	*	132.3	63.4	98.7
Manipur	152.1	104.5	127.7	49.1	30.9	40.0
Meghalaya	*	*	*	101.1	68.0	83.7
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	101.2	58.9	80.7	31.3	10.7	21.3
Punjab	131.2	101.7	116.9	62.7	34.7	49.4
Rajasthan	94.3	20.1	58.4	40.5	3.4	22.5
Sikkim	*	*	*	60.0	43.3	51.6
Tamil Nadu	148.4	119.7	134.5	69.0	40.5	55.3
Tripura	*	*	*	62.7	30.0	45.1
Uttar Pradesh	92.1	34.4	64.1	38.6	6.8	23.2
West Bengal	89.9	53.5	72.3	26.9	11.7	19.4
A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chandigarh	86.9	88.4	87.6	46.4	32.2	39.5
D. & Nagar Haveli	*	*	*	165.0	107.1	133.8
Delhi	*	*	*	101.8	54.1	78.1
Goa, Daman & Diu	156.7	125.5	141.1	106.6	56.7	80.2
Lakshadweep	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mizoram	@	@	@	@	@	@
Pondicherry	129.5	103.3	116.3	90.3	43.8	67.1
INDIA	114.5	66.0	91.0	48.7	20.1	34.3

@Included in Assam.

*Figures are not available

Source—Selected Educational Statistics Ministry of Education

It may be seen from the above Table that there are States with very high enrolment ratios. This is not a healthy sign because higher than 100 enrolment ratio indicates that there are large number of Scheduled Castes studying in primary and middle classes who are over-age or under-age to be in those classes. Despite the downward trend of enrolment of under-age and over-age pupils in primary classes, they still constitute about 25% of the total enrolment in the country. In some cases the enrolment ratios are so high such as in Gujarat, Goa, Daman & Diu and Tamil Nadu that they need further checking. Take the case of Gujarat against every 100 Scheduled Caste boys of 6—11 years there are 169.9 students belonging to this community who are enrolled in Classes I—V. The chances of under-age Scheduled

Caste boys enrolment in these classes is not very high and it can be safely assumed that atleast 50 of the 170 students are over 11 years of age. But it may further be seen from the above table that 81 out of 100 Scheduled Caste boys in the age group of 11—14 years are enrolled in the middle classes. These figures indicate that in Gujarat the majority of enrolment in middle classes is of over-age boys. The possibility of reporting of excess enrolment figures cannot therefore be ruled out. Where the enrolment ratios are unduly high, it is desirable that the whole question of enrolment, reporting, etc. is gone into by the States concerned; otherwise the true picture of enrolment, of drop outs and the remedial measures required would not emerge.

6.5 In table II below the enrolment of Students belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the various States and Union Territories in the country is given :

TABLE—II
Enrolment ratios of students belonging to Scheduled Tribes

State/UTs	Classes I—V (6—11 years)			Classes VI—VIII (11—14 years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	123.7	71.5	98.4	28.6	10.1	19.6
Assam	88.1	64.3	76.6	51.4	32.9	42.4
Bihar	100.2	48.1	75.0	30.5	10.8	20.9
Gujarat	127.1	82.8	105.7	37.1	17.4	27.0
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	147.8	71.2	107.3	87.5	27.2	56.0
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	161.3	123.9	143.2	*	*	*
Kerala	113.5	107.7	110.7	61.1	55.8	58.6
Madhya Pradesh	75.5	31.1	54.1	21.6	5.3	13.7
Maharashtra	127.8	80.4	104.8	34.9	14.3	24.9
Manipur	142.5	112.5	127.3	73.1	33.4	52.4
Meghalaya	128.3	116.7	122.5	42.7	32.3	37.3
Nagaland	141.4	112.5	127.2	62.3	46.9	54.7
Orissa	92.3	44.2	69.1	22.9	7.6	15.5
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	93.8	18.5	57.4	36.1	2.1	19.5
Sikkim	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tamil Nadu	87.5	66.6	77.4	33.4	15.9	24.9
Tripura	116.4	68.3	92.2	29.1	11.6	19.7
Uttar Pradesh	132.1	66.9	100.4	62.4	25.2	44.3
West Bengal	69.7	38.6	54.7	10.0	5.9	8.0
A. & N. Islands	103.7	77.2	90.1	63.8	37.6	50.0
Arunachal Pradesh	111.1	57.5	84.7	41.3	14.9	28.1
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. & N. Haveli	148.8	83.4	115.2	38.0	12.3	24.3
Delhi	*	*	*	*	*	*
Goa, Daman & Diu	181.8	128.7	155.2	65.0	23.5	44.3
Lakshadweep	796.0	152.8	173.8	132.7	74.7	102.5
Mizoram	@	@	@	@	@	@
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDIA	102.5	54.9	79.4	33.4	141.1	24.1

*Figures are not available.

@Included in Assam.

Source—Selected Educational Statistics—1982-83 Ministry of Education.

It would be seen from the above table that in this in many States/Union Territories there are excessive enrolment ratios. These States/UTs are Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman Diu and Lakshadweep. The Commission are of the view that there is need for greater check in reporting and publishing educational statistics.

6.6 Enrolment is just the first step for fulfilling Constitutional requirement for providing elementary education to children upto the age of 14 years. In

the earlier Report of the Commission reference has been made to the problem of drop outs and retention as estimated by the Third and Fourth All India Educational Survey conducted by the NCERT. According to the policy perspective paper issued by the Ministry of Education in August, 1985, of 100 enrolled students in Class I only 23 students reach Class VIII and—"The gap in retention rate between Scheduled Caste students and general population is gradually improving. For 1968 batch it was 27.8 and 35.3 for Scheduled Castes and general popula-

tion respectively; it was reduced to 35.6 and 40.5 for the 1974 batch. However, the relationship between retention rates of tribal students and other communities has remained the same. Statewise analysis of retention rates of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students indicates that at the primary level the rates are low, while at the middle level they are better. States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have particularly low retention rates at the primary school level, while Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana have quite high retention rates. The trend is similar at the middle stage of education except for the State of Karnataka which shows some improvement².

6.7 The Commission have in the earlier Reports made a number of suggestions for improvement of retention rates/reduction of drop outs among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it is hoped that the question would receive the attention of the Ministry of Welfare in this direction.

Post Matric Scholarships

6.8 The scheme for the award of post matric scholarships was introduced in the year 1945 before the independence of the country and has continued to be a major scheme for the educational development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

6.9 In the Fifth Report of the Commission, the financial and physical targets achieved under the scheme for the year 1982-83 were given. It is a matter of regret that due to delay in the supply of information by the State Governments, the Ministry of Welfare has not been able to even consolidate the number of awards given after 1982-83. The scheme requires periodical monitoring not only with regard to the number of awards and the expenditure incurred but also regarding the category-wise and course-wise awards sanctioned. This information would be helpful to the Ministry in making changes if required for granting greater incentives for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to join courses which would make them employable and improve their prospects.

6.10 The Regulations governing the award of these scholarships have been dealt with in the last report and no further changes have been affected in this regard. A reference was made in the Fifth Report of the Commission regarding the evaluation on the working of the post matric scholarships scheme entrusted to the National Institute of Planning and Administration by the Government of India. It is understood that the report in four parts has since been submitted to the Ministry of Welfare, Government of India and is under consideration. The Commission would be looking forward to the findings of the reports and the decisions of the Government of India on the same.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

6.11 The UGC have an important role in promoting the higher education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Their Annual Report now include a section specifically dealing with the facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

During 1983-84, the UGC, on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had drawn up a Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and provided an outlay of Rs. 814.24 lakhs for the Scheduled Tribes and Rs. 1524.50 lakhs for the Scheduled Castes in their Annual Plan for the year 1983-84. Some of the important schemes drawn up by them are as under:

6.12 *Special Cells for Universities*—During the year 1983-84, the UGC has accepted proposals of 59 Universities for setting up of Special Cells to monitor the position of actual admissions and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Universities and Colleges.

6.13 During the year under report, the UGC has addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities forwarding the guidelines for introduction of remedial courses in institutions/colleges to make up the deficiency of earlier school education of weaker sections of the society like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under this scheme, arrangements are proposed for preparatory training, remedial teaching and special coaching to improve their performance in languages, mathematics, science subjects and in any other identified area.

6.14 The UGC has also constituted a committee to evolve mechanism for the introduction of Bursary schemes for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has decided to award year 150 scholarships beginning with 1983-84 to meritorious students at the end of their twelve stage examination and place them in identified prestigious institutions/colleges. The Commission hope that the scope of this scheme would be gradually enlarged.

6.15 The UGC has also constituted a committee for preparing suitable teaching material for teachers under a teacher's training and orientation training for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and has continued their programme for reservation and award of fellowship to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

6.16 Another notable contribution of the UGC is in selection of college teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the award of 50 teachers fellowships for doing M.Phil. and Ph.D in Science and Humanities including social science for the year 1984-85. These fellowships would be available only to those college teachers who are permanent and who are below the age of 45 years (50 years in the case of lady lecturers) with at least second class master's degree. This is a good beginning. The Commission would like to record its appreciation for the UGC and hope that their efforts to improve performance of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and teachers would lead to desirable results.

6.17 Monitoring of the progress of education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also done by the UGC. They have constituted a SCT Cell and are also providing financial assistance for setting up of similar Cells in the Universities. In January 1985, the UGC has brought out a publication

on Facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Universities and Colleges which also contains analysis on the position of actual admissions and employments of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Universities and Colleges during 1978-79. The Commission are happy to note that atleast a beginning has been made for proper and thorough review in this regard and hope that in the coming years such reviews/analysis would be available without much gap between the period of review and the year of its publication. These reviews and analysis would be of great help to the Government in formulating suitable programmes and providing desired incentives so that they are able to avail opportunities in different sectors of the national life.

6.18 In para 6.7 of the Report a reference has been made to the collection of information regarding categorywise and classwise scholarship schemes. Such information has not been forthcoming. It is suggested that detailed information in this regard may also be collected by the SCT Cell of the UGC and included in their publication.

Reservation in admissions in Medical Colleges

6.19 There is no change in the position regarding reservation in admission to medical colleges in the country. Reservation of 15% seats for Scheduled Castes and 7½% for Scheduled Tribes has been provided in all medical colleges under the Central Universities/All India Institutions except in Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College, Aligarh in the under-graduate courses. The position regarding reservation at post graduate level has been given in the last Report and there has been no change. As regards reservation of seats in Medical Colleges in the States, it is found that the same has been provided in proportion to the population of these communities in the various states.

6.20 In accordance with the Supreme Court judgement in the writ petition Nos. 6091, 8882-83, 9219 and 9820 of 1983 the Supreme Court has prescribed that atleast 30% of the open seats shall be available for admission of students on All India basis irrespective of the State/University from which they come and such admissions shall be granted purely on merit on the basis of either all India entrance examination or entrance examination to be held by the States. The reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not affected by this judgement both for under-graduate and post graduate courses.

6.21 In the last Report of the Commission a reference has been made to the communication from the Indian Medical Council to all medical colleges in which it was suggested that if the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in any State cannot be filled for want of requisite number of candidates satisfying the prescribed standards, then such vacant seats may be filled up by candidates of these communities on all India basis provided they secure not less than the minimum prescribed pass percentage.

6.22 The Commission have noted from various representations made by Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes students that the domiciliary and institutionwise reservation at times creates difficulties for the wards of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes parents who are employed in transferable jobs outside their States.

6.23 Just as 30% of the open seats are now to be filled on all India basis purely on merit, it is suggested that similar procedure may be followed in respect of the reserved seats as well. This will remove the present difficulties faced by the wards of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe transferable employees of the Government of India/Public Sector Undertakings and other State Government employees and also create an element of competition and bring about better results.

6.24 The Commission had sought information on the actual reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States/Union Territories but regret to point out that information was received only in respect of four medical colleges out of about 110 colleges in the country.

6.25 The Commission have noted that the Ministry of Health has asked to all State Governments to supply the information regarding intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against reserved seats in the medical colleges of the States. It is hoped that it would be possible for the Ministry to monitor admissions against reserved seats for members of these communities and provide the same information to the Commission whenever required.

Reservation in admissions in IITs, Engineering Colleges etc.

6.26 A review of the position of reservations and the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students was undertaken in the last report of the Commission. No further information available in this regard.

6.27 In the case of the admission to the medical colleges, discussed in this Chapter earlier, it has been suggested that 30% of the reserved seats in each State may be filled on all India basis purely on merit. This procedure may also be adopted in the case of admissions to engineering colleges in the States.

Ashram Schools

6.28 Even before Independence, voluntary agencies engaged in the welfare of the tribals had started ashram type of schools where free boarding and lodging was provided alongwith facilities of education for children of these communities. Establishment of ashram schools was speeded up after Independence and now there are large number of such institutions in the tribal areas of the country as well as for Scheduled Castes in the areas where their population is substantial. These are run by Government as well as by voluntary agencies with grant-in-aid from the State Governments. Information was sought from the State Governments on the number of an enrolment in such institutions and the same has been provided only by the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Gujarat and the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh. State Government of Kerala

and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have indicated that there are no such institutions in their State/UT.

6.29 It would be seen from Annexure-I that the ashram schools are exclusively run by the State/UT Governments in Orissa and Arunachal Pradesh. In Maharashtra, out of 452 ashram schools, as many as 325 are administered by the State Government and only 127 are run by the voluntary organisations through grants-in-aid from the State Government. In Rajasthan there are only 8 ashram schools-7 for the Scheduled Tribes and 1 for the Scheduled Castes. 4 of the 7 ashram schools for Scheduled Tribes are directly run by the State Government and the other as well as the solitary ashram school for Scheduled Castes is run by the voluntary organisations. Gujarat is the only State where all the ashram schools are run by voluntary agencies with grants-in-aid from the State Government. There are 492 such institutions in the State for Scheduled Tribes and 253 for Scheduled Castes.

6.30 Ashram schools by and large have done well in providing education to weaker sections and the Commission would strongly recommend that within the overall budgetary constraints, efforts should be made to enlarge this infrastructure. Efforts should also be made to motivate the inmates of these institutions to take up study of mathematics, science and such other subjects as are necessary for professional and vocational courses. The necessary facilities for the purpose may be provided. The Commission further recommend that an in-depth study and review of ashram schools run by voluntary organisations be undertaken by the Government of India to find out the difference between the rate of drop-outs, results, facilities, etc. available for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students in such schools.

Education and Employment

6.31 Education is not an end in itself. It is a means to gainful employment, especially for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that they can take

full advantage of the policy of reservation in services. There are areas where suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available. At the same time, a large number of them with general education degrees specially are found unemployed or working as landless labourers in the rural areas.

6.32 In its Paper 'Challenge of Education—a policy perspective', the Ministry of Education has described the present scenario in regard to employment opportunities. Some of the points made therein are :

- (1) Employment in professional or technical categories is growing at a very fast pace particularly in the service sector;
- (2) unemployment amongst graduates in general subjects has been growing at a faster rate than the unemployment amongst high school and secondary levels or technical and professional graduates;
- (3) contrary to the popular belief, acquisition of higher degrees does not necessarily lead to better employment.

6.33 An in-depth study and review of Ashram schools run by voluntary organisations may be undertaken by the Government of India to find out the rate of drop-outs, results, etc. of SC/ST students in such schools as compared to institutions run by the State Governments.

State Sector Schemes

6.34 A detailed review of the important State sector schemes was made in the last report of the Commission and in absence of any fresh information on the subject, it is not proposed to review the same except to reiterate the need for an overall review of the current schemes so as to secure for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes quality education in institutions of repute for pre-matric stage of education on the pattern of the U.G.C. scheme post matric stage referred to in the earlier part of this chapter.

ANNEXURE I

Statement position of Ashram Schools during 1983-84

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ashram Schools for				No. of inmates as on 31-3-1984		
		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Others
		No.	Sanctioned strength	No.	Sanctioned strength			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. ARUNACHAL PRADESH								
	(a) Government run Ashram Schools	..	..	315	13,955	..	..	..
	(b) Ashram Schools run by voluntary organisations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. MAHARASHTRA								
	(a) Government run Ashram Schools	..	..	325	79,235	..	71,311	7,924
	(b) Ashram Schools run by voluntary organisations	..	..	127	23,215	..	5,823	..
3. RAJASTHAN								
	(a) Government run Ashram Schools	..	..	4	200	..	200	..
	(b) Ashram Schools run by voluntary organisations	1	40	3	75	40	75	..
4. ORISSA								
	(a) Government run Ashram Schools	6	240*	152	240*	6,428	18,456	5,172
	(b) Ashram Schools run by voluntary organisations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. GUJARAT								
	(a) Government run Ashram Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Ashram Schools run by voluntary organisations	253	11,663	292	23,413	11,663	23,413	..

*Perhaps per school.

CHAPTER VII

RESERVATION IN SERVICES

According to the provisions made under Articles 16 and 335 of the Constitution, reservation is provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services. Instructions are issued by the Government of India and the State Govts/UT Administrations from time to time in providing special concessions to the members of SC/ST in their recruitment and promotion and for ensuring effective implementation of the service safeguards provided for them under the Constitution. During 1983-84 and upto August, 1985 a number of instructions/guidelines have been issued by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (now called Department of Personnel and Training in the Ministry of Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension) on the service safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

7.2 The quota of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services was revised by the then Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms vide their O.M. dated 12-3-73 and 15-5-74 on the basis of 1971 census. In their Third Annual Report, a recommendation was made by the Commission for providing adequate reservation for STs in services corresponding to their population percentage in States/UTs. The Commission are happy to note that the Department of Personnel and Training, vide O.M. No. 36013/4/85-Estt(SCT), dated 24-5-85 have revised the quota of reservation for SC/ST in the recruitment made on local or regional basis on the basis of 1981 Census. The model 100 point roster has also been suitably revised for all States except Assam for which 1981 census figures are not available. The reservation prescribed in the new roster corresponds to the actual proportion of ST population in the States/UTs and not a minimum reservation of 5% irrespective of their population percentage in the State/UT as hitherto done. The revised rosters came into effect from 1-6-85.

7.3 In accordance with the recommendation made by the Commission in their Second Annual Report (Recommendation No.423), the Department of Personnel and Training vide O.M. No. 36013/3/84-Estt (SCT) dated 1-7-85 have decided that the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will not be required to pay any fees for admission to any recruitment/examination/selection. The orders take effect from 1-7-85.

7.4 The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons who migrated from one State to another for the purpose of employment, education and other reasons experience great difficulty in obtaining caste/tribe certificate from the State from which they migrated.

In order to overcome this difficulty, the Ministry of Home Affairs vide letter No.B.C 16014/1/82-SC&BCDI dated 22-5-85, addressed to the Chief Secretaries of all the State Govts./UT Adms., have stated that the prescribed authority of a State Govt./UT Admn. may issue the Scheduled Caste/Tribe certificate to a person who has migrated from another State, on production of the genuine certificate issued to his father by the prescribed authority of the State of father's origin except where the prescribed authority feels that detailed enquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. The certificate will be issued irrespective of whether the caste/tribe in question is scheduled or not in relation to the State/Union Territory to which the person has migrated.

7.5 The Ministry of Home Affairs, vide letter No. BC 11018/16/84-SC&BCD—I dated 20-2-85 have also waived the restriction of limiting the benefits of coaching under the Coaching and Allied Schemes to two members of each SC/ST family. As per the said order, any member of a SC/ST family can now seek admission for coaching if otherwise eligible. It has also been decided that SC/ST candidates who received coaching once in a particular course under the scheme and failed to compete at the examination, would now be allowed the benefit of coaching for the same course for the second time.

7.6 The objectives of the government are not only to ensure adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts, but also to uplift these people socially so that they merge in the mainstream of the society. The Department of Personnel and Training, vide O.M. No.36026/3/85-Estt (SCT) dated 24-6-85, have directed that the government servants should desist from any act of discrimination against members of SC/ST, and the senior officers including the Liaison Officers of the Ministry/Department should keep a close watch to ensure that such incidents do not occur and action is taken against the erring officials.

7.7 The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes observed in his 26th Annual Report that there were some cases where provision of reservation made in posts filled by promotion through executive orders without making relevant amendments in the Statutory Recruitment Rules were struck down by High Courts. It was, therefore, recommended that the Ministries/Departments be requested to include the 'Saving Clause' regarding the reservation provided for SC/ST in services in the respective recruitment rules. The Ministry of Home Affairs, vide O.M. No. 36013/4/82-Estt. (SCT) dated 29-8-84 stressed that such action should be taken by

all the Ministries/Departments immediately so that the Government do not face any embarrassment in any Court of Law for want of such a provision in the statutory rules.

7.8 In their Fourth Annual Report, this Commission stressed (Recommendations No. 18 and No.19) the need for arranging training programmes/appreciation courses by the various organisations in the Central Govt./State Govt./UT Administration/Public Undertakings/Banks to educate the officers about the matters relating to service safeguards provided for SC/ST. It was also recommended that adequate steps be taken by the said organisations in providing in-service training to SC/ST employees for increasing their efficiency in work. The above recommendations have been accepted and the Ministry of Finance, vide letter F. No. 5/5/85-SCT(B) dated 18-4-85 directed all the banking organisations to take appropriate action in this regard. The Department of Personnel and Training, vide O.M. No. 36013/3/85-Estt(SCT) dated 2-8-85 have also duly considered the Recommendation No.17 of the Fourth Annual Report of the Commission and directed that the details of work done regarding inspection of rosters by the Liaison Officer, appreciation/orientation courses conducted for various levels of officers and in-service training provided to the SC/ST employees be highlighted in the Annual Reports of the organisations.

7.9 In Recommendation No. 57 contained in their Third Annual Report, the Commission urged that the complaints/representations received from the SC/ST

employees be dealt urgently for timely redressal. The Commission are happy to note that the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance have issued necessary directives to the State Governments/UT Administrations and financial institutions to comply with the above recommendation of the Commission.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services in Ministries and Departments under the Government of India.

7.10 The work relating to service safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministries/Departments under the Government of India is attended to by the Department of Personnel and Training in the Ministry of Personnel and Training Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension. The Department issues guidelines on the procedures to be followed in recruitment and promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and oversees the implementation of reservation rules in the Ministries/Departments. The information on actual representation of SC/ST in services in the Ministries/Departments in Government of India was collected from the Department of Personnel and Training.

7.11 The actual intake of SC/ST in different groups of posts in the Ministries/Departments under the Government of India as on 1-1-83 and the percentage of increase in their representation as compared to the position on 1-1-65 is indicated in the following statement :

TABLE I

Group of posts	% of representation as on 1st January 1965		% of representation as on 1st January 1983*		% of increase in representation		% of shortfall as on 1-1-1983	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	1.64	0.27	6.71	1.41	309.15	422.22	55.27	81.20
B	2.82	0.34	10.16	1.46	260.28	329.41	26.93	80.53
C	8.88	1.14	14.61	4.14	64.53	263.16	2.60	44.80
D	17.75	3.39	19.58	5.51	10.31	62.54	..	26.67
(Excluding Sweepers)								

*Information excluding President's Secretariat.

7.12 A comparative analysis of the actual representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services over the last 18 years indicates an upward trend in their intake in all groups of posts. In spite of heavy shortfall, the increase is more pronounced in case of Scheduled Tribes. For Scheduled Castes, it is 10.31 % in Group D posts, 64.53 % in Group C posts and 260.28 % and 309.15 % in Groups B and A posts respectively. For Scheduled Tribes, the corresponding increase in their representation in services is 422.22 %, 329.41 %, 263.16 % and 62.54 % in Groups A, B, C and D posts, respectively. In spite of the progress, the prescribed quota of reservation i.e. 15 % for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 % for Scheduled Tribes, has not been fully achieved both in case of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes. The percentage of shortfall, in case of Scheduled Castes is very high (55.27 %) in Group A posts, whereas the same is only 26.93 % in Group B posts. In Group C posts, it is marginal (2.60 %) as the actual representation is 14.61 % against the prescribed quota of 15 %. The situation, however, is alarming in case of Scheduled Tribes, who have not been adequately represented even in Group D posts. The shortfall in respect of Scheduled Tribes works out to be 81.20 %, 80.53 %, 44.80 % and 26.67 % in Group A, B, C and D posts respectively.

7.13 The details of actual representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 50 Minis-

tries/Departments as on 1-1-1983 are given in Annexures I, II and III.

Scheduled Castes

7.14 From Annexure II, it may be seen that full quota in representation of Scheduled Castes in Group A posts could be achieved only in case of eight departments [Departments of Commerce, Finance (Defence), Legal Affairs, Agricultural Research and Education, Legislative and Company Affairs, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and Planning Commission], while 10 Ministries/Departments recorded 10.17% to 13.64% of representation showing a shortfall of less than 33.33%. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing) and Cabinet Secretariat were the worst defaulters having nil representation of Scheduled Castes, while six Ministries/Departments reported 0.29% to 4.72% representation. In 23 Ministries/Departments, the representation of Scheduled Castes ranged between 5.00% and 9.48%.

7.15 The Department of Agricultural Research and Education did not have a single SC in Group B posts and the representation of Scheduled Castes was less than 5% in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing), Department of Space, Department of Atomic Energy and Planning Commission. Only three organisations, i.e. Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Social and Women Welfare and Department of Civil Supplies could achieve the prescribed quota of reservation by reporting 15% of actual representation or more. Eighteen Ministries/Departments tried to achieve the target by reporting representation of 10% to 15% each while the representation of Scheduled Castes in 24 Ministries/Departments was 5% to 10%.

7.16 The position was better in Group C posts as the desired quota of reservation could be achieved in 18 Ministries/Departments and the shortfall in intake of Scheduled Castes was marginal in respect of 28 Ministries/Departments which reported more than 10% representation of Scheduled Castes. The Legislative Department had 1.73% and the Department of Space, Ministry of Irrigation and Department of Petroleum reported representation of Scheduled Castes between 5% to 10%.

7.17 In Group D posts, however, the representation of Scheduled Castes exceeded the prescribed quota in 44 Ministries/Departments and was between 11.43% to 13.46% in case of four departments. The representation of Scheduled Castes in the Bureau of Public Enterprises was only 3.36% while there was not a single Scheduled Caste in Group D posts in the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

Scheduled Tribes

7.18 The position of intake of Scheduled Tribes is far from satisfactory. As may be observed from Annexure III, there was not a single Scheduled Tribe in Group A posts in 16 Ministries/Departments and the prescribed quota of 7.5% reservation could not be achieved by any Ministry/Department. The

Department of Finance (Defence), Department of Commerce and Department of Legal Affairs tried to reach the target by reporting 7.22%, 5.26% and 5.93% of representation of Scheduled Tribes in Group A posts. In 31 Ministries/Departments, the representation of Scheduled Tribes was between 0.06% (Department of Atomic Energy) to 4.83% (Department of Economic Affairs).

7.19 In Group B posts, there were no Scheduled Tribes in six Ministries/Departments, i.e., the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Social and Women Welfare, Department of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Communication, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Department of Expenditure, and only the Department of Food had 6.36% of representation of Scheduled Tribes. In the remaining 43 Ministries/Departments the representation of Scheduled Tribes ranged from 0.07% (Department of Atomic Energy) to 4.03% (Department of Civil Aviation).

7.20 In Group C posts, also, eight Departments i.e., the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing), Department of Heavy Industry, Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Bureau of Public Enterprises, Department of Steel, Department of Petroleum and Department of Expenditure recorded nil representation of Scheduled Tribes. The desired quota of representation was achieved only by the Department of Electronics (12.51%), the Ministry of Works & Housing (22.48%) and the Ministry of Home Affairs (8.61%). The position was satisfactory in Department of Parliamentary Affairs (6.38%), Department of Economic Affairs (5.45%), Department of Coal (5.91%) and Department of Science & Technology (5.10%). In the remaining 35 Ministries/Departments, the representation of Scheduled Tribes ranged between 0.75% (Department of Power) and 4.74% (Ministry of Communication).

7.21 The representation of Scheduled Tribes in Group D posts exceeded the prescribed quota in seven Ministries/Departments, while 23 Ministries/Departments reported more than 5% but less than 7.5% of representation. Eighteen Ministries/Departments had less than 5% of Scheduled Tribes each while there was not a single Scheduled Tribes Group D employee in the Department of Agricultural Research and Education.

Public Enterprises

7.22 The Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) oversees the working of the rules provided for safeguarding the service interests of SC/ST in Public Enterprises and keeps a watch on the progress in recruitment and promotion of SC/ST in services. The present quota of reservation provided in the Public Undertakings for recruitment made on all India basis is 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes. In case of Groups C and D posts, for which recruitment is made on regional basis, the quota of reservation prescribed corresponds to the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

population in the region. The actual representation (consolidated) of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes in different posts and services in 195 undertakings as on 1-1-1984 is given below :

TABLE II

Group of posts	Total number of employees as on 1-1-84	% of rep. as on 1-1-1974		Representation of SC/ST as on 1-1-1984			
				SC		ST	
		SC	ST	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	1,40,700	1.19	0.26	5,534	3.93	1,254	0.89
B	1,40,922	2.96	0.41	7,582	5.38	2,258	1.60
C	13,62,412	13.18	6.30	2,48,312	18.23	1,17,840	8.65
D	3,85,896	26.70	11.69	1,05,615	27.37	58,372	15.13
(Excluding Sweepers)							
Total	20,29,930	16.89	7.64	3,67,043	18.08	1,79,724	8.85

Source : Public Enterprises Survey, 1983-84 Volume, I.

7.23 It is evident from the above that although the prescribed quota of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Groups C and D posts has been fully achieved as on 1-1-1984, the shortfall in their intake continues to persist in Groups A and B posts. In Group A posts, the shortfall in representation of Scheduled Castes is to the extent of 73.8% while for Scheduled Tribes it is 88.13%. In Group B posts, the shortfall in intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes works out to be 64.13% and 78.67% respectively. The intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public undertakings has no doubt improved during the course of the decade. There has been steady increase in their representation from 1.19% to 3.93% in Group A, from 2.96% to 5.38% in Group B, 13.18% to 18.23% in Group C and 26.70% to 27.37% in Group D posts from 1-1-74 to 1-1-84 in case of Scheduled Castes. Likewise, the representation of Scheduled Tribes in Group A, B, C and D posts rose from 0.26%, 0.41%, 6.30% and 11.69% to 0.89%, 1.60%, 8.65% and 15.13%, respectively over 10 years. The shortfall, however, continues to be striking in Group A and Group B posts for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and is more pronounced in case of Scheduled Tribes. The details of actual representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of 150 Public Undertakings as on 1-1-84 may be seen in Annexure IV. The figures for the remaining 45 Undertakings could not be reconciled and hence have not been incorporated in the Annexure.

Nationalised Banks and other Financial Institutions

7.24 The details of actual representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Nationalised Banks, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and other financial institutions as on 1-1-84 were furnished by the Ministry of Finance. The same may be seen in Annexure V. A comparative statement indicating the percentage of actual representation of SC/ST in these banks as on 1-1-83 and 1-1-84 may be seen in Annexures VI and VII.

7.25 It is observed from Annexure VI that the representation of Scheduled Castes in Officers' posts in the 20 Nationalised Banks, the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiaries and five other Financial Institutions like Reserve Bank of India, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NBARD) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI), and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) as on 1-1-84 was 5.05% as against the prescribed quota of 15%. Only the Bank of India could achieve 10.21% and the Indian Bank, Bank of Maharashtra and Indian Overseas Bank had 9% to 10% of representation. The SC/ST break-up in respect of the six filled in reserved vacancies (out of 100) in the EXIM Bank was not available. The overall representation of Scheduled Castes in officers' grade in these banks was 5.05% as on 1-1-84 as against 4.64% on 1-1-83. Although the intake of Scheduled Castes increased in case of all the banks in course of the one year period, the overall shortfall in their representation was to the extent of 66.33% in officers' grade. In Clerks Grade, the overall representation of Scheduled Castes as on 1-1-84 was 13.48% as compared to 12.96% on 1-1-83. Indian Overseas Bank had the highest representation of 20.91% followed by the State Bank of Patiala (17.88%), State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (17.16%), Punjab National Bank (16.39%), Union Bank of India (15.96%), Indian Bank (15.72%), Industrial Development Bank of India (15.20%), United Bank of India (15.20%) and State Bank of Indore (15.11%). In all these institutions the actual representation of the Scheduled Castes exceeded the prescribed quota of reservation. Seventeen banks had more than 10% of representation of Scheduled Castes in Clerks Grade, while the achievement of the remaining banks was poor. In Sub-staff grade, in 26 out of the 32 banks/other financial institutions the representation of Scheduled Castes exceeded the prescribed quota. The worst defaulters were Oriental Bank of Commerce (4.67%), Punjab and Sind Bank (6.00%) and Vijaya Bank (9.49%).

7.26 The position with regard to Scheduled Tribes was far from satisfactory. Although there was marginal increase in intake of Scheduled Tribes in officers grade and clerks grade from 1-1-83 to 1-1-84, in Sub-staff group, the representation of Scheduled Tribes declined from 4.33% as on 1-1-83 to 3.96% as on 1-1-84. The overall representation of Scheduled Tribes in the grades of Officers, Clerks and Sub-staff was 1.34%, 2.95% and 3.96% respectively indicating the shortfall in their representation to the extent of 82.13%, 63.33% and 47.20%. Specific measures like special recruitment drive, pre-employment coaching and in-service training need be urgently taken to boost the intake of Scheduled Tribes in the banks in all the grades.

State Governments/UT Administrations

7.27 Complete information regarding the actual representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under the State Governments/UT Administrations was received only from six States, i.e., Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territories of Delhi and Arunachal Pradesh. The information in respect of Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh and Delhi pertains to the position as on 1-1-84, while for Himachal Pradesh it is for 1-1-83. West Bengal and Gujarat have furnished the information as on 1-4-81 and 31-12-81, respectively. The details of the representation of SC/ST in these States/UTs have been given in Annexure VIII.

7.28 The overall position regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services in the eight States and UTs is discouraging. In case of Scheduled Castes, their representation in Class I and II posts is far below the prescribed quota in the respective States/UTs. In Class III posts also, the desired quota for Scheduled Castes has not been achieved in any of the States/UTs except Gujarat. In Kerala, the posts are not classified as Class I, II, III and IV posts for reservation purpose, but as gazetted and non-gazetted. In gazetted posts, there was shortfall in intake of Scheduled Castes while their actual representation exceeded the prescribed quota in non-gazetted posts (8.59% against 8%). In case of Scheduled Tribes, their representation in both gazetted and non-gazetted posts was far below the prescribed quota. The Government of Kerala, however, have contended that with the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against the 448 gazetted and 4378 non-gazetted posts reserved for special recruitment of SC/ST as on 1-1-84, the percentage of their actual representation would go up. The Commission, however, regret to note that no reservation is provided for SC/ST in promotion posts.

7.29 The shortfall in representation of Scheduled Tribes is more acute. None of the States/UTs could achieved the desired quota in Class I, II and III posts. Even in Class IV posts, the intake of Scheduled Tribes was below their prescribed quota.

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7.30 The details of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services in Gujarat are available separately for technical and non-technical posts. It is heartening to note that in non-technical posts, the prescribed 7% quota of reservation for Scheduled Castes has been fully achieved in all the Classes of posts, although in technical posts the shortfall continues to persist in Classes I and II. The shortfall in representation of Scheduled Tribes, however, is marked in all classes of technical and non-technical posts.

7.31 The Commission regret to note that inspite of their repeated correspondence with the highest administrative authorities, detailed information regarding the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services has not been furnished by most of the States/UT Adms. In order to enable this Commission to assess the overall situation regarding implementation of service safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is necessary that such information should be made available to this Commission every year.

7.32 The Commission note with satisfaction that some of the State Governments have taken special steps for wiping out the backlog in representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. The Government of Kerala have directed that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees who were in service as on 2-8-84 on temporary basis would be allowed to continue even if their term of 180 days expired. The State Government have also evolved a scheme of special recruitment to set right the backlog in representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to the scheme, the position of representation will be reviewed by the government on the first of January every year and in case of shortfall in representation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, posts would be reserved for their special recruitment. In each department where the total number of Gazetted posts is less than 100, one post will be reserved and if it exceeds 100, 1% of the total number of posts will be reserved for special recruitment. With regard to non-gazetted posts, 5% of the total number of posts in each department which are earmarked for direct recruitment will be reserved for special recruitment. According to the State Government, as on 1-1-84 sufficient number of posts were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to make 10.67% representation in the non-gazetted cadre and 9.55% in the Gazetted Cadre in the State services as a whole. Special recruitment scheme will be continued till 10% representation is achieved in the gazetted and non-gazetted cadres in all the Departments of Government. For special recruitment, 448 gazetted posts and 4378 non-gazetted posts have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 1-1-84.

7.33 With a view to increasing the intake of Scheduled Castes in service, the Government of Rajasthan, vide their Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Order No. F. 15(33)/DOP/A-5/80 dated 22-8-81 announced a 20-Point Programme for employment of Scheduled Castes in Ministerial and Class IV services. District-wise

targets were fixed for appointing 2000 Scheduled Castes during 1981-82. As against the target of 2000 appointments fixed in 26 districts, 2437 appointments were reportedly made. Like wise a target of 3500 was fixed for appointment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1982-83. As against this target 4108 appointments were made as a result of special recruitment drives. The step taken by the Government of Rajasthan is commendable and the Commission recommends that other State Governments/UT Administrations may take similar steps for increasing the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services.

7.34 Vide G.O. No. PWD 100 PWC 83, dated 13-1-84, the Government of Karnataka have ordered for regularisation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers in the Public Works Department and Irrigation Departments. A monthly rated establishment consisting of 10,660 posts of Gangmen shall be created and all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Gangmen and Gang coolies working as NMR workers, would be absorbed against these posts. The non-Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers would be regularised against the remaining vacancies in order of seniority.

7.35 In order to wipe out the shortfall in representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Group A and Group B posts, the Government of Karnataka have been considering to provide direct employment to meritorious Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The Karnataka Civil Services (Direct Recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to certain Group A and Group B posts) Rules, 1984 notified vide No. DPAR 4 SBC 83, dated 13-3-84 specified 12 types of Group 'A' and 18 Group 'B' posts for which the appointment would be made. The available vacancies would be advertised once every year and only such Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates passing any of the eight degree courses specified for the purpose from any of the Universities in Karnataka in the first attempt, securing first, second or third rank from among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes examinees, and studying in Karnataka for a minimum period of five years upto pre-university class level, would be eligible to apply for the posts. These rules shall remain in force in respect of each of the cadres of Group A and Group B posts specified in the rules until the representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in such cadres reaches 15% and 3% respectively. The State Government have, however, intimated this Commission that no recruitment had been made as some amendments were contemplated to the rules.

Study of Public Sector Undertakings

7.36 With a view to assessing the working of service safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the field offices of the Commission have been conducting periodical evaluation studies. During 1983-84, study reports on six industrial undertakings, namely, the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd., Shillong, Modern Bakeries India Ltd., Kanpur, Madras Fertilizers Ltd., Madras,

Hindustan Salts Ltd., Jaipur, National Textile Corporation, Coimbatore and Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd., Ottacamund and two nationalised banks, i.e. the Indian Overseas Bank, Madras, and the Indian Bank, Madras were received in the Commission from the respective field offices.

7.37 The common observations of the evaluation studies revealed that due care was not taken in maintaining proper roster prescribed by the Government of India and separate rosters were not maintained for providing reservation in confirmation. The rosters were also not regularly inspected and signed by the liaison officers. In some undertakings, there was no Special Cell to look after the grievances of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees. The Liaison Officer being a very junior officer, in most of the cases, failed to give an objective assessment of the lapses made by the management and get the situation remedied. While advertising the reserved vacancies, due care was not taken by some undertakings clearly specifying the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, concessions/relaxations admissible to them in qualification, experience, age etc. and other concessions. The Annual Report of the Public Undertakings did not mention about the specific complaints/problems of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees and the action taken to remedy these. The most significant finding was the poor intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services. The shortfall was quite high in groups A and B posts for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the intake of Scheduled Tribes was also poor in Group C posts. No special steps were apparently taken to wipe out the backlog by taking up special recruitment drives and implementing special schemes for providing pre-recruitment and in-service training to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for increasing their intake in services and for increasing their efficiency in making them eligible for getting promotion to higher posts.

7.38 The Commission took up the matter with the concerned authorities for taking remedial measures and received replies of the suggestions of the Commission with regard to improving the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in service, and for ensuring proper implementation of the service safeguards have been noted for compliance. In fact, the Indian Overseas Bank, Madras and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd., Shillong have reportedly taken up special recruitment drives for the purpose and provided pre-recruitment training to eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates so as to enable them to do well in written test.

The need for enhancement of reservation quota on the basis of 1981 census

7.39 The quota of reservation provided for SC/ST in services is prescribed according to their population percentage in the States/Union Territories and on All India level on the basis of 1971 census. The 1981 census has indicated marked increase in per-

centage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled-tribe population in some of the State/UTs thus necessitating revision of their reservation quota in services proportionate to their actual population percentage in the State/UT. The details of decennial

increase in population percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in the States/UTs and existing quota of reservation provided for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in services for them are given below :

TABLE III

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Population percentage				Increase in population of		Quota of reservation prescribed	
		SC		ST		SC	ST	SC	ST
		1971	1981	1971	1981				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.6	15.75	3.8	5.93	1.5%	2.1%	14% for SC and 4% for ST.	
2.	Himachal Pradesh	22.2	24.62	..	..	2.4%	..	15% in direct recruitment for SC in Group I and II posts, and 22% for Group III and IV posts and 15% in promotion for all group of posts.	
3.	Karnataka	13.1	15.07	0.8	4.91	1.9%	4.1%	The Govt. of Karnataka have increased the reservation quoa in services from 15% to 20% in case of SCs and from 3% to 5% for STs.	
4.	Kerala	8.3	10.82	..	..	2.5%	..	8% in direct recruitment	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	13.1	14.10	20.0	22.97	1.0%	2.9%	Adequate reservation is provided for SCs which is 15% for Group I & II posts and 16% for Group III & IV posts. For STs, 18% reservation provided in Class I & II posts and 28% in Class III & IV posts.	
6.	Punjab	1	24.7	26.87	..	..	2.1%	..	25% reservation provided in direct recruitment and 20% in promotion.
7.	Rajasthan	15.8	17.04	..	..	1.2%	..	16% reservation provided for SCs in direct recruitment and promotion.	
8.	Tripura	12.4	15.12	—	..	2.7%	..	Reservation quota increasing from 13% to 15% in direct recruitment and promotian.	
9.	West Bengal	19.9	21.99	—	—	2.0%	—	Only 15% reservation is provided for SCs in direct recruitment & promotion.	
10.	Chandigarh	11.3	14.09	—	—	2.7%	—	—	
11.	Delhi	15.6	18.03	—	—	2.4%	—	15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs in direct recruitment and promotion.	

7.40 The above statement makes it clear that the quota of reservation provided by some of the States/UTs was not proportionate to the population percentage of SC/ST even prior to 1981 census, and the quota was not uniform in direct recruitment and promotion for all groups of posts. The Department of Personnel and Training have already revised the reservation quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment made on local or regional basis and the Ministry of Finance addressed to the financial institutions to ensure that the revised roster prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Training becomes operative with effect from 1-6-85. It is hoped that the Bureau of Public Enterprises would also issue necessary instructions to the Public (Industrial) Undertakings in this regard.

7.41 According to the information available with this Commission, the Government of Tripura have increased the 13% reservation quota of Scheduled Castes to 15% both in direct recruitment and promotion and the 100 point roster revised accordingly providing additional two points of 29 and 97 as reserved for Scheduled Castes. Similar steps have also been taken by the Government of Karnataka in enhancing the quota of reservation from 15% to 20% for Scheduled Castes and 3% to 5% for Scheduled Tribes, but the revised quota of reservation would be applicable to the departments in which the actual representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is less than 15% and 3% respectively. The enhanced reservation would be effective till the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective cadres reaches 15% and 3% respectively. The revised roster prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India is commendable and the Commission urge that the State Governments other than Tripura and Karnataka may take prompt action in revising the quota of reservation prescribed for SC/ST in services on the basis of the above stated roster. The reservation should be for all groups of posts and in case of direct recruitment and promotion.

Provision of district-wise reservation for Scheduled Tribes

7.42 The representation of Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under the Government of India, State Governments/UT Administrations/Public Undertakings is particularly poor. Even the deficiency in their intake continues to be in Group C and D posts, for which recruitment is done on regional or local basis. With a view to increasing the intake of Scheduled Tribes in districts having high concentration of Scheduled Tribes population, some of the State Governments like Maharashtra and Bihar provided higher quota of reservation to Scheduled Tribes in districts having sizeable Scheduled Tribe population for recruitment in Group C and D posts. This method is considered to be in the interest of the tribal people, who are hesitant to leave their home district in search of employment and the Commission had recommended in their Second Annual Report (Recommendation No. 342) that all the State Governments should consider providing reservation in re-

cruitment of Scheduled Tribes in Group C and D posts on the basis of their district-wise population. This recommendation is reiterated.

7.43 In the consultative Committee meeting of the Ministry of Communication held on 11-4-84 the Deputy Director General (M.S.), P&T Board stated that sufficient number of suitable Scheduled Tribe candidates were not available from the Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh which does not have much tribal population, while the 7.5% of prescribed reservation quota for Scheduled Tribes was not adequate for Khammam, Adilabad and Srikakulam districts having tribal concentration. The Commission recommend that the Ministry of Personnel and Training, Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances and Pension may review the matter and issue necessary guidelines in providing district-wise reservation for recruitment of Scheduled Tribes in Group C and D posts under the Central Government and Public Undertakings.

Priority for recruitment of most backward sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

7.44 There is a general feeling that the benefits of reservation in services are hardly reaching the most backward sections of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their representation in post and services is negligible. The Government of Nagaland have, therefore, provided special reservation for the members of eight Scheduled Tribes communities identified to be the most backward in Nagaland. The prescribed quota of reservation for Scheduled Tribes being 80% in Nagaland, 33% of the total number of non-technical and non-gazetted posts reserved for the Scheduled Tribes under the State Government would be exclusively reserved for the persons of these listed backward Scheduled Tribes communities. Detailed instructions were also issued by the State Government which, inter-alia, provide relaxation in educational qualifications for the members of the backward tribal communities. The benefits of special reservation have also been made applicable to some areas like the whole of Tuensang, Mon and Phek districts and Parem and Kiphire sub-divisions which are considered to be backward areas. All the class III posts in the establishments of the above districts/sub-divisions are to be filled in by the Scheduled Tribe members inhabiting these areas. Like-wise, in other districts also, vacancies for direct recruitment are to be filled in by candidates from the tribals of the respective districts.

7.45 The steps taken by the Government of Nagaland are considered to be in the right direction and the Commission recommend that other State Governments may also identify backward groups from among the Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe communities and provide special reservation for them to ensure their socio-economic development.

Anti reservation stir in Gujarat

7.46 On 11-1-85, the Government of Gujarat announced their decision to raise the existing reser-

vation quota of % for the socially and educationally backward classes (SEBC) in services and posts and for admission to educational institutions to 28 % in pursuance of the recommendations contained in the report submitted by the Rane Commission. This led to a widespread agitation by the Akhil Gujarat Navrachna Samiti (All Gujarat Educational Reform Agitation Committee). The agitation started initially with the demand for withdrawal of the enhanced reservation quota provided for the SEBC and particularly against the reservation of more seats in technical courses. Failure to tackle the agitation in time not only resulted in the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes becoming an added issue but also led to violence, loss of human life, property, etc.

7.47 The prolongation of the agitation in question caused serious concern to the Commission particularly because the agitators demanded, inter-alia, the total abolition of the roster system which provides reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotion. The matter was considered by the Commission in their meeting held on 26-6-85 and they resolved as under :

“The Commission place on record their sense of grave anxiety and deep agony at the continued and senseless loss of human life and property in the State of Gujarat in the context of agitation on reservation. The national stands committed constitutionally and otherwise to ensure equal opportunities to all and for rapid economic development of its weaker sections. The Commission feel that economic equality is an important consideration, but not enough unless the weaker sections are at par socially as well, and are free from all manner of social exploitation. Such a stage had not been reached by any standard whatsoever. The Commission would, how-

ever, urge the Government to take effective steps to end false representation as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and such cases could be numerous-leading to large scale misuse of benefits and bringing disrepute to the policy of reservation. Also, the Commission would suggest to Government to devise measures to give priority in reservations to the weakest among the weaker sections of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and simultaneously call upon the economically and socially better off among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to voluntarily abstain from claiming benefits. The Commission are confident that such measures would once again restore full confidence of the nation in the policy of reservation and such a policy would be continued till the appropriate time”.

A copy of the above resolution was duly forwarded to the Government for appropriate action.

Relief provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe representationists in service matter.

7.48 The representations received from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees and the Welfare Associations on matters relating to violation of service safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other service grievances are taken up with the appropriate authorities for redressal of their grievances. During 1983-84, relief could be provided to 186 SC/ST representationists through the efforts of the Commission in the matter of recruitment, regularisation in service, promotion, revocation of suspension order and reinstatement, expunction of adverse remarks in the annual Confidential Reports, transfer, payment of pension, allotment of Government accommodation and other service grievances.

ACTUAL REPRESENTATION OF SC/ST IN POSTS AND SERVICES UNDER THE

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Actual representation in % Scheduled Castes					Actual representation in % Scheduled Tribes				
		A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Department of Food	9.79	12.27	17.13	22.85	17.26	3.61	6.36	2.57	6.04	4.35
2.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	..	21.05	23.40	16.00	19.65	..	2.63	6.38	12.00	5.98
3.	Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing)	..	4.55	11.36	13.46	8.38	..	2.27	..	8.57	2.39
4.	Department of Electronics	2.91	9.38	18.79	30.00	15.98	..	1.88	12.59	5.00	3.36
5.	Ministry of Home Affairs	3.61	7.39	11.81	20.46	12.29	2.27	2.93	8.61	7.51	8.35
6.	Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation	10.70	11.25	18.14	24.48	19.47	3.49	2.71	3.89	3.18	3.49
7.	Department of Power	7.23	7.37	31.89	47.22	19.26	1.08	0.49	0.75	3.70	0.74
8.	Department of Commerce	15.37	10.88	12.18	24.81	17.74	5.26	2.09	3.47	7.00	4.14
9.	Department of Heavy Industry	7.14	7.69	17.17	11.43	12.08	..	1.28	..	8.57	1.66
10.	Cabinet Secretariat	..	8.33	12.68	26.15	14.34	..	2.78	..	6.15	2.69
11.	Department of Statistics	7.22	9.54	13.41	20.03	13.53	..	1.15	3.40	5.45	3.25
12.	Department of Mines	4.60	5.60	13.97	19.83	13.40	1.08	1.37	4.21	5.79	3.94
13.	Department of Revenue	9.46	13.07	14.07	19.83	15.07	3.17	1.85	3.36	5.04	3.60
14.	Department of Space	0.29	1.55	8.39	19.95	6.98	..	0.19	1.88	6.23	1.73
15.	Ministry of External Affairs	10.58	7.95	12.05	24.02	11.85	4.48	0.91	3.68	1.31	2.50
16.	Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	5.27	11.18	14.98	26.02	16.24	1.38	2.57	4.81	8.64	5.10
17.	Department of Atomic Energy	0.53	1.52	11.37	23.77	10.54	0.06	0.07	1.22	2.74	1.47
18.	Ministry of Irrigation	5.86	5.83	9.34	15.18	10.49	0.81	1.11	2.09	4.94	2.30
19.	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	4.72	7.62	11.13	29.57	2.30	1.18	1.11	2.09	4.94	2.66
20.	Finance (Defence)	16.49	10.69	15.53	20.84	15.69	7.22	0.49	3.14	4.80	3.17
21.	Ministry of Defence	5.00	9.71	21.67	23.43	13.00	0.55	0.76	2.75	4.75	3.79
22.	Department of Industrial Development	10.66	7.87	13.01	22.72	14.26	1.80	1.05	2.37	5.71	2.89
23.	Department of Legal Affairs	21.48	9.73	12.59	22.22	15.61	5.93	1.08	4.20	4.90	4.09
24.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	16.67	..	100.00	..	2.22	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Legislative Department	17.24	7.41	1.73	24.74	13.36	3.45	1.85	2.30	7.22	3.24
26.	Bureau of Public Enterprises	5.88	9.86	13.16	3.36	14.57	1.96	1.41	..	5.36	1.97
27.	Ministry of Works & Housing	9.73	11.05	15.43	22.76	17.03	1.35	1.01	22.48	4.13	2.67
28.	Ministry of Social & Women Welfare	7.55	15.87	10.23	30.39	17.26	1.89	..	2.33	1.96	1.79
29.	Department of Economic Affairs	8.97	7.92	17.88	22.35	17.40	4.83	1.20	5.45	7.22	5.38
30.	Prime Minister's Office	5.26	9.89	14.14	17.72	13.19	..	1.10	1.01	8.86	3.13
31.	Department of Rehabilitation	12.53	5.26	16.24	17.19	15.79	..	..	1.65	8.95	3.48
32.	Department of Supply	9.22	12.16	16.37	23.66	16.67	0.58	0.94	3.47	6.50	3.48
33.	Department of Company Affairs	19.66	7.46	11.43	22.94	12.88	3.38	0.50	3.02	3.98	2.95
34.	Ministry of Communication	10.88	11.31	17.51	31.21	19.27	..	..	4.74	6.61	4.32
35.	Department of Steel	6.67	6.94	14.02	39.06	17.22	..	1.39	..	17.19	4.40
36.	Department of Labour	10.03	12.80	15.17	26.26	17.42	1.69	1.98	4.51	7.20	4.71
37.	Department of Coal	13.64	12.24	13.27	12.80	13.04	..	2.04	5.91	6.11	5.84
38.	DG P&T	18.94	14.33	15.54	18.12	15.98	1.27	0.76	4.61	5.37	4.70
39.	Department of Petroleum	6.06	10.59	5.61	39.66	14.13	..	1.18	..	5.47	1.41
40.	Department of Expenditure	8.16	6.92	13.04	23.08	12.43	1.53	..	..	4.95	1.02
41.	Department of Rural Development	8.33	10.12	11.23	25.83	14.56	1.39	2.14	2.40	7.08	3.49
42.	Planning Commission	15.86	2.89	11.83	25.60	14.08	2.07	0.33	1.61	2.71	1.64
43.	Department of Civil Aviation	13.04	13.99	12.39	37.34	21.35	1.04	4.03	3.10	5.81	3.95
44.	Department of Civil Supplies	12.70	15.48	16.46	20.83	16.70	3.17	1.94	2.47	5.00	2.93
45.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	9.62	10.10	14.40	32.84	16.03	..	..	0.80	1.49	0.58
46.	Ministry of Shipping & Transport	8.14	8.75	13.00	20.58	14.04	1.02	1.25	3.31	6.27	3.73
47.	Department of Science & Technology	7.17	13.54	15.99	22.98	18.94	0.34	4.24	5.10	2.68	3.88
48.	Ministry of Railways	10.17	13.70	12.95	18.12	15.60	2.06	3.24	3.13	5.79	4.50
49.	Department of Education & Culture	9.48	9.29	14.21	17.59	14.80	2.51	0.85	1.92	3.88	2.84
50.	Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (Personnel Wing)	5.88	6.52	11.84	12.31	10.86	..	0.91	2.18	2.23	1.88

ANNEXURE I

MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS ON 1-1 83

% of shortfall in intake of Scheduled Castes					% of shortfall in intake of Scheduled Tribes				
A	B	C	D	Total	A	B	C	D	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
34.73	18.20	..	..	..	51.87	15.20	65.73	19.47	42.00
100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00	64.93	14.93	..	20.27
100.00	69.67	24.27	10.27	44.13	100.00	69.73	100.00	..	68.13
80.60	37.47	..	..	..	100.00	74.93	..	33.33	55.20
75.93	50.73	21.27	..	18.07	69.73	60.93	..	..	..
28.67	25.00	..	..	..	53.47	63.87	48.13	57.60	53.47
51.80	50.87	..	..	..	85.60	93.47	90.00	50.67	90.13
..	27.47	18.80	..	..	29.87	72.13	53.73	6.67	44.80
52.40	48.73	..	23.80	19.47	100.00	82.93	100.00	..	77.87
100.00	44.47	15.47	..	4.40	100.00	62.93	100.00	18.00	64.13
51.87	36.40	10.60	..	9.80	100.00	84.67	54.67	27.33	56.67
69.33	62.67	6.87	..	10.67	85.60	81.73	43.87	22.80	47.47
36.93	12.87	6.20	..	..	57.73	75.33	55.20	32.80	52.00
98.07	89.67	44.07	..	53.47	100.00	97.47	74.93	16.93	76.93
29.47	47.00	19.67	..	..	40.27	87.87	50.93	82.53	66.67
64.87	25.47	0.13	..	..	81.60	65.73	35.87	..	32.00
96.47	89.87	24.20	..	29.73	99.20	99.07	83.73	63.47	80.40
60.93	61.13	37.73	..	30.07	89.20	85.20	72.13	34.13	69.33
68.53	49.20	25.80	..	84.67	84.27	85.20	72.13	34.13	64.53
..	28.73	..	..	..	03.73	93.47	58.13	36.00	57.73
66.67	35.27	..	..	12.00	92.67	89.87	63.33	36.67	49.47
28.93	47.53	13.27	..	4.93	76.00	86.00	68.40	23.87	61.47
..	35.13	16.07	..	..	20.93	85.60	44.00	34.67	45.47
..	100.00	..	100.00	85.20	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
..	50.60	88.47	..	10.93	54.00	75.33	69.33	3.73	56.80
60.00	34.27	12.27	77.60	2.87	73.87	81.20	100.00	28.53	73.73
35.13	26.33	..	..	..	82.00	86.53	..	44.93	64.40
49.67	..	31.80	..	..	74.80	100.00	68.93	73.87	76.13
40.20	47.20	..	..	..	35.60	84.00	27.33	3.73	28.27
64.93	34.07	5.73	..	12.07	100.00	85.33	86.53	..	58.27
16.47	64.93	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	78.00	..	53.60
38.53	18.93	..	..	..	92.27	87.47	53.73	13.33	53.60
..	50.27	23.80	..	14.13	54.93	93.33	59.73	46.93	60.67
27.47	24.60	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	36.80	11.87	42.40
55.53	53.73	6.53	..	..	100.00	81.47	100.00	..	41.33
33.13	14.67	..	..	..	77.47	73.60	39.87	4.00	37.20
9.07	18.40	11.53	14.67	13.07	100.00	72.80	21.20	18.53	22.15
..	4.47	..	..	..	83.07	89.87	38.53	28.40	37.33
59.60	29.40	62.60	..	5.80	100.00	84.27	100.00	27.07	81.20
45.60	53.87	13.07	..	17.13	79.60	100.00	100.00	34.00	86.40
44.47	32.53	25.13	..	2.93	81.47	71.47	68.00	5.60	53.47
..	80.73	21.13	..	6.13	72.40	95.60	78.53	63.87	78.13
13.07	6.73	17.40	..	..	86.13	46.27	58.67	22.53	47.33
15.33	..	..	..	..	57.73	74.13	67.07	33.33	60.93
35.87	32.67	4.00	..	..	100.00	100.00	89.33	80.13	92.27
45.73	41.67	13.33	..	6.40	86.40	83.33	55.87	16.40	50.27
52.20	9.73	..	..	..	95.47	43.47	32.00	64.27	48.27
32.20	8.67	13.67	..	..	72.53	56.80	58.27	22.80	40.00
36.80	38.07	5.27	..	1.33	66.53	88.67	74.40	48.27	62.13
60.80	56.53	21.07	17.93	27.60	100.00	87.87	70.93	70.27	74.93

ANNEXURE II

Percentage of representation of Scheduled Castes in services under the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as on 1-1-83

Category of post	Extent of representation	Name of Ministries/Departments	Percentage of actual representation
1	2	3	4
Group A	Nil representation	1. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	—
		2. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing)	—
		3. Cabinet Secretariat	—
	Less than 5%	1. Department of Electronics	2.91
		2. Ministry of Home Affairs	3.61
		3. Department of Mines	4.60
		4. Department of Space	0.29
		5. Department of Atomic Energy	0.53
		6. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	4.72
	5% and above but less than 10%	1. Department of Food	9.79
		2. Department of Power	7.23
		3. Department of Heavy Industry	7.14
		4. Department of Statistics	7.22
		5. Department of Revenue	9.46
		6. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	5.27
		7. Ministry of Irrigation	5.86
		8. Ministry of Defence	5.00
		9. Bureau of Public Enterprises	5.88
		10. Ministry of Works & Housing	9.73
		11. Ministry of Social and Women Welfare	7.55
		12. Department of Economic Affairs	8.97
		13. Prime Minister's Office	5.26
		14. Department of Supply	9.22
		15. Department of Steel	6.67
		16. Department of Petroleum	6.06
		17. Department of Expenditure	8.16
		18. Department of Rural Development	8.33
		19. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	9.62
		20. Ministry of Shipping & Transport	8.14
		21. Department of Science & Technology	7.17
		22. Department of Education & Culture	9.48
		23. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel Wing)	5.88
	10% and above but less than 15%	1. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation	10.70
		2. Ministry of External Affairs	10.58
		3. Department of Industrial Development	10.66
		4. Department of Rehabilitation	12.53
		5. Ministry of Communication	10.88
		6. Department of Labour	10.03
		7. Department of Coal	13.64
		8. Department of Civil Aviation	13.04
		9. Department of Civil Supplies	12.70
		10. Ministry of Railways	10.17
	15% and above	1. Department of Commerce	15.37
		2. Finance (Defence)	16.49

1	2	3	4
		3. Department of Legal Affairs	21.48
		4. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	16.67
		5. Legislative Department	17.24
		6. Department of Company Affairs	19.66
		7. Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs	18.94
		8. Planning Commission	15.86
Group B	Nil representation	1. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	—
	Less than 5%	1. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (A. R. Wing)	4.55
		2. Department of Space	1.55
		3. Department of Atomic Energy	1.52
		4. Planning Commission	2.89
	5% and above but less than 10%	1. Department of Electronics	9.38
		2. Ministry of Home Affairs	7.39
		3. Department of Power	7.37
		4. Department of Heavy Industry	7.69
		5. Cabinet Secretariat	8.33
		6. Department of Statistics	9.54
		7. Department of Mines	5.60
		8. Ministry of External Affairs	7.95
		9. Ministry of Irrigation	5.83
		10. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	7.62
		11. Ministry of Defence	9.71
		12. Department of Industrial Development	7.87
		13. Department of Legal Affairs	9.73
		14. Department of Legislative	7.41
		15. Bureau of Public Enterprises	9.86
		16. Department of Economic Affairs	7.92
		17. Prime Minister's Office	9.89
		18. Department of Rehabilitation	5.26
		19. Department of Company Affairs	7.46
		20. Department of Steel	6.94
		21. Department of Expenditure	6.92
		22. Ministry of Shipping and Transport	8.75
		23. Department of Education and Culture	9.29
		24. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (Personnel Wing)	6.52
	10% and above but less than 15%	1. Department of Food	12.27
		2. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation	11.25
		3. Department of Commerce	10.88
		4. Department of Revenue	13.07
		5. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	11.18
		6. Finance (Defence)	10.69
		7. Ministry of Works & Housing	11.05
		8. Department of Supply	12.16
		9. Ministry of Communication	11.31
		10. Department of Labour	12.80
		11. Department of Coal	12.24
		12. Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs	14.33
		13. Department of Petroleum	10.59
		14. Department of Rural Development	10.12
		15. Department of Civil Aviation	13.99
		16. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	10.10
		17. Department of Science and Technology	13.54
		18. Ministry of Railways	13.70
	15% and above	1. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	21.05
		2. Ministry of Social and Women Welfare	15.87
		3. Department of Civil Supplies	15.48

1	2	3	4
Group C	Nil representation	Nil	—
	Less than 5%	1. Legislative Department	1.73
	5% and above but less than 10%	1. Department of Space 2. Ministry of Irrigation 3. Department of Petroleum	8.39 9.34 5.61
	10% and above but less than 15%	1. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing) 2. Ministry of Home Affairs 3. Department of Commerce 4. Cabinet Secretariat 5. Department of Statistics 6. Department of Mines 7. Department of Revenue 8. Ministry of External Affairs 9. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting 10. Department of Atomic Energy 11. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare 12. Department of Industrial Development 13. Department of Legal Affairs 14. Bureau of Public Enterprises 15. Ministry of Social & Women Welfare 16. Prime Minister's Office 17. Department of Company Affairs 18. Department of Steel 19. Department of Coal 20. Department of Expenditure 21. Department of Rural Development 22. Planning Commission 23. Department of Civil Aviation 24. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers 25. Ministry of Shipping and Transport 26. Ministry of Railways 27. Department of Education and Culture 28. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (Personnel Wing)	11.36 11.81 12.18 12.68 13.41 13.97 14.07 12.05 14.98 11.37 11.13 13.01 12.59 13.16 10.23 14.14 11.43 14.02 13.27 13.04 11.23 11.83 12.39 14.40 13.00 12.95 14.21 11.84
	15% and above	1. Department of Food 2. Department of Parliamentary Affairs 3. Department of Electronics 4. Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation 5. Department of Power 6. Department of Heavy Industry 7. Finance (Defence) 8. Ministry of Defence 9. Ministry of Works & Housing 10. Department of Economic Affairs 11. Department of Rehabilitation 12. Department of Supply 13. Ministry of Communication 14. Department of Labour 15. Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs 16. Department of Civil Supplies 17. Department of Science and Technology 18. Department of Agricultural Research & Education	17.13 23.40 18.79 18.14 31.89 17.17 15.53 21.67 15.43 17.88 16.24 16.37 17.51 15.17 15.54 16.46 15.99 100.00
Group D	Nil representation	1. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	—
	Less than 5%	1. Bureau of Public Enterprises	3.36
	5% and above but less than 10%	Nil	—

1	2	3	4
10% and above but less than 15%	1. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing)		13.46
	2. Department of Heavy Industry		11.43
	3. Department of Coal		12.80
	4. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (Personnel Wing)		12.31
15% and above	1. Department of Food		22.85
	2. Department of Parliamentary Affairs		16.00
	3. Department of Electronics		30.00
	4. Ministry of Home Affairs		20.46
	5. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation		24.48
	6. Department of Power		47.22
	7. Department of Commerce		24.81
	8. Cabinet Secretariat		26.15
	9. Department of Statistics		20.03
	10. Department of Mines		19.83
	11. Department of Revenue		19.83
	12. Department of Space		19.95
	13. Ministry of External Affairs		24.02
	14. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		26.02
	15. Department of Atomic Energy		23.77
	16. Ministry of Irrigation		15.18
	17. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare		29.57
	18. Finance (Defence)		20.84
	19. Ministry of Defence		23.43
	20. Department of Industrial Development		22.72
	21. Department of Legal Affairs		22.22
	22. Legislative Department		24.74
	23. Ministry of Works & Housing		22.76
	24. Ministry of Social & Women Welfare		30.39
	25. Department of Economic Affairs		22.35
	26. Prime Minister's Office		17.72
	27. Department of Rehabilitation		17.19
	28. Department of Supply		23.66
	29. Department of Company Affairs		22.94
	30. Ministry of Communication		31.21
	31. Department of Steel		39.06
	32. Department of Labour		26.26
	33. Directorate General of Posts & Telegraphs		18.12
	34. Department of Petroleum		39.66
	35. Department of Expenditure		23.08
	36. Department of Rural Development		25.83
	37. Planning Commission		25.60
	38. Department of Civil Aviation		37.34
	39. Department of Civil Supplies		20.83
	40. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers		32.84
	41. Ministry of Shipping and Transport		20.58
	42. Department of Science and Technology		22.98
	43. Ministry of Railways		18.12
	44. Department of Education and Culture		17.59

ANNEXURE III

Percentage of representation of Schedule Tribes in services under the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India as on 1-1-83

Category of post	Extent of representation	Name of Ministries/Departments	Percentage of actual representation
1	2	3	4
Group A	Nil representation	1. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	—
		2. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing)	—
		3. Department of Electronics	—
		4. Department of Heavy Industry	—
		5. Cabinet Secretariat	—
		6. Department of Statistics	—
		7. Department of Space	—
		8. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	—
		9. Prime Minister's Office	—
		10. Department of Rehabilitation	—
		11. Ministry of Communication	—
		12. Department of Steel	—
		13. Department of Coal	—
		14. Department of Petroleum	—
		15. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	—
		16. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (Personnel Wing)	—
	Less than 5%	1. Department of Food	2.57
		2. Ministry of Home Affairs	2.27
		3. Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation	3.49
		4. Department of Power	1.08
		5. Department of Mines	1.08
		6. Department of Revenue	3.17
		7. Ministry of External Affairs	3.68
		8. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1.38
		9. Department of Atomic Energy	0.06
		10. Ministry of Irrigation	0.81
		11. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	1.18
		12. Ministry of Defence	0.55
		13. Department of Industrial Development	1.80
		14. Legislative Department	3.45
		15. Bureau of Public Enterprises	1.96
		16. Ministry of Works & Housing	1.35
		17. Ministry of Social & Women Welfare	1.39
		18. Department of Economic Affairs	4.83
		19. Department of Supply	0.58
		20. Department of Company Affairs	3.38
		21. Department of Labour	1.69
		22. Director General of Posts & Telegraphs	1.27
		23. Department of Expenditure	1.53
		24. Department of Rural Development	1.39
		25. Planning Commission	2.07
		26. Department of Civil Aviation	1.04
		27. Department of Civil Supplies	3.17
		28. Ministry of Shipping & Transport	1.02
		29. Department of Science & Technology	0.34
		30. Ministry of Railways	2.06
		31. Department of Education & Culture	2.51

1	2	3	4
	5% and above but less than 7.5%	1. Department of Commerce 2. Finance (Defence) 3. Department of Legal Affairs	5.26 7.22 5.93
	7.5% and more	Nil	—
Group B	Nil representation	1. Department of Agricultural Research and Education 2. Ministry of Social & Women Welfare 3. Department of Rehabilitation 4. Ministry of Communication 5. Department of Expenditure 6. Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	— — — — — —
	Less than 5%	1. Department of Parliamentary Affairs 2. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (A. R. Wing) 3. Department of Electronics 4. Ministry of Home Affairs 5. Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation 6. Department of Power 7. Department of Commerce 8. Department of Heavy Industry 9. Cabinet Secretariat 10. Department of Statistics 11. Department of Mines 12. Department of Revenue 13. Department of Space 14. Ministry of External Affairs 15. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting 16. Department of Atomic Energy 17. Ministry of Irrigation 18. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare 19. Finance (Defence) 20. Ministry of Defence 21. Department of Industrial Development 22. Department of Legal Affairs 23. Legislative Department 24. Bureau of Public Enterprises 25. Ministry of Works & Housing 26. Department of Economic Affairs 27. Prime Minister's Office 28. Department of Supply 29. Department of Company Affairs 30. Department of Steel 31. Department of Labour 32. Department of Coal 33. Directorate General of Posts & Telegraphs 34. Department of Petroleum 35. Department of Rural Development 36. Planning Commission 37. Department of Civil Aviation 38. Department of Civil Supplies 39. Ministry of Shipping & Transport 40. Department of Science & Technology 41. Ministry of Railways 42. Department of Education & Culture 43. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (Personnel Wing)	2.63 2.27 1.88 2.93 2.71 0.49 2.09 1.28 2.78 1.15 1.37 1.85 0.19 0.91 2.57 0.07 1.11 1.11 0.49 0.76 1.05 1.08 1.85 1.41 1.01 1.20 1.10 0.94 0.50 1.39 1.98 2.04 0.76 1.18 2.14 0.33 4.03 1.94 1.25 4.24 3.24 0.85 0.91
	5% and above but less than 7.5%	1. Department of Food	6.36
	7.5% and above	Nil	—

1	2	3	4
Group C	Nil representation	1. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing)	—
		2. Department of Heavy Industry	—
		3. Cabinet Secretariat	—
		4. Department of Agricultural Research & Education	—
		5. Bureau of Public Enterprises	—
		6. Department of Steel	—
		7. Department of Petroleum	—
		8. Department of Expenditure	—
	Less than 5%	1. Department of Food	2.37
		2. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation	3.89
		3. Department of Commerce	3.47
		4. Department of Statistics	3.40
		5. Department of Mines	4.21
		6. Department of Revenue	3.36
		7. Ministry of External Affairs	3.86
		8. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	4.81
		9. Department of Atomic Energy	1.22
		10. Ministry of Irrigation	2.09
		11. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	2.09
		12. Finance (Defence)	3.14
		13. Ministry of Defence	2.75
		14. Department of Industrial Development	2.37
		15. Department of Legal Affairs	4.20
		16. Legislative Department	2.30
		17. Ministry of Social & Women Welfare	2.33
		18. Prime Minister's Office	1.01
		19. Department of Rehabilitation	1.65
		20. Department of Supply	3.47
		21. Department of Company Affairs	3.02
		22. Ministry of Communication	4.74
		23. Department of Labour	4.51
		24. Director General of Posts & Telegraphs	4.61
		25. Department of Rural Development	2.40
		26. Planning Commission	1.61
		27. Department of Civil Aviation	3.10
		28. Department of Civil Supplies	2.47
		29. Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	0.80
		30. Ministry of Shipping & Transport	3.31
		31. Ministry of Railways	3.13
		32. Department of Education & Culture	1.92
		33. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (Personnel Wing)	2.18
		34. Department of Power	0.75
		35. Department of Space	1.88
	5% and above but less than 7.5%	1. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	6.38
		2. Department of Economic Affairs	5.45
		3. Department of Coal	5.91
		4. Department of Science & Technology	5.10
	7.5% and above but less than 15%	1. Ministry of Home Affairs	8.61
		2. Department of Electronics	12.59
	15% and above	1. Ministry of Works & Housing	22.48
Group D	Nil representation	1. Department of Agricultural Research & Education	—
	Less than 5%	1. Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperation	3.18
		2. Department of Power	3.70
		3. Ministry of External Affairs	1.31
		4. Department of Atomic Energy	2.74
		5. Ministry of Irrigation	4.94
		6. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	4.94

1	2	3	4
		7. Finance (Defence)	4.80
		8. Ministry of Defence	4.75
		9. Department of Legal Affairs	4.90
		10. Ministry of Works & Housing	4.13
		11. Ministry of Social & Women Welfare	1.96
		12. Department of Company Affairs	3.98
		13. Department of Expenditure	4.95
		14. Planning Commission	2.71
		15. Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	1.49
		16. Department of Science & Technology	2.68
		17. Department of Education & Culture	3.88
		18. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (Personnel Wing)	2.23
5% and above but less than 7.5%		1. Department of Food	6.04
		2. Department of Electronics	5.00
		3. Department of Commerce	7.00
		4. Cabinet Secretariat	6.15
		5. Department of Statistics	5.45
		6. Department of Mines	5.79
		7. Department of Revenue	5.04
		8. Department of Space	6.23
		9. Department of Industrial Development	5.71
		10. Legislative Department	7.22
		11. Bureau of Public Enterprises	5.36
		12. Department of Economic Affairs	7.22
		13. Department of Supply	6.50
		14. Ministry of Communication	6.61
		15. Department of Labour	7.20
		16. Department of Coal	6.11
		17. Directorate General of Posts & Telegraphs	5.37
		18. Department of Petroleum	5.47
		19. Department of Rural Development	7.08
		20. Department of Civil Aviation	5.81
		21. Department of Civil Supplies	5.00
		22. Ministry of Shipping & Transport	6.27
		23. Ministry of Railways	5.79
7.5% and above but less than 15%		1. Department of Parliamentary Affairs	12.00
		2. Department of Rehabilitation	8.95
		3. Prime Minister's Office	8.86
		4. Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms (A.R. Wing)	8.57
		5. Department of Heavy Industry	8.57
		6. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	8.64
		7. Ministry of Home Affairs	7.51
15% and above		1. Department of Steel	17.19

**ACTUAL REPRESENTATION OF SCs/STs IN POSTS AND SERVICES UNDER THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS IN
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AS ON 1-1-1984.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertakings	Actual representation in % Scheduled Castes				Actual representation in % Scheduled Tribes				Percentage of Shortfall Scheduled Castes				Percentage of Shortfall Scheduled Tribes			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ministry of Agriculture Deptt. of Agriculture & Co-operation.																	
1.	National Seeds Corporation Limited	8.66	6.12	13.66	21.00	2.36	0.25	0.64	1.00	42.27	59.20	8.93	..	68.53	96.67	91.47	86.67
2.	State Farms Corporation Ltd.	10.00	5.41	11.19	18.15	..	1.35	1.69	3.50	33.33	63.93	25.40	..	100.00	82.00	77.47	53.33
Department of Food																	
3.	Modern Food Industries Ltd.	10.71	2.82	11.96	22.45	..	2.82	2.63	2.88	28.60	81.20	20.27	..	100.00	62.40	64.93	61.60
4.	Central Warehousing Corporation	8.67	7.85	12.67	22.65	1.53	1.50	1.24	1.45	42.20	47.67	15.53	..	79.60	80.00	83.47	80.67
5.	Food Corporation of India	10.59	8.37	16.33	23.32	2.40	0.26	2.23	3.89	29.40	44.20	..	..	68.00	96.53	70.27	48.13
Ministry of Irrigation																	
6.	Water and Power Consultancy Service Ltd.	..	..	10.09	35.71	..	..	2.75	14.29	100.00	100.00	32.73	..	100.00	100.00	63.33	..
Ministry of Commerce																	
7.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India	..	36.17	11.60	35.07	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	22.67	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
8.	Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Ltd.	4.44	9.84	10.67	18.18	..	0.82	1.12	..	70.40	34.40	28.87	..	100.00	89.07	85.07	100.00
9.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	9.68	7.55	5.84	26.32	..	..	0.27	3.95	35.47	49.67	61.07	..	100.00	100.00	96.40	47.33
10.	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	3.51	9.68	15.90	12.64	0.88	0.65	0.70	1.15	76.60	35.47	..	15.73	88.27	91.33	90.67	84.67
11.	Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	2.44	1.37	11.97	17.65	..	..	2.11	10.59	83.73	90.87	20.20	..	100.00	100.00	71.87	..
12.	Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation	2.90	6.06	8.04	14.10	0.83	0.94	2.42	3.73	80.67	59.60	46.40	6.00	88.93	87.47	67.73	50.27

13. North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Corporation	..	14.29	12.72	14.29	..	7.14	9.09	21.43	100.00	4.73	15.20	4.73	100.00	4.80	..	..
14. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	2.13	7.14	14.07	30.47	4.26	..	..	..	85.80	52.40	6.20	..	43.20	100.00	100.00	100.00
15. National Textile Corporation (including all subsidiaries)	1.46	1.88	12.93	23.03	0.28	0.46	2.39	2.01	90.27	87.47	13.80	..	96.27	93.87	68.13	73.20
16. Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.	2.50	11.11	6.97	42.31	..	..	0.30	..	83.33	25.93	53.53	..	100.00	100.00	96.00	100.00
<i>Ministry of Communication</i>																
17. Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.	7.41	7.00	13.80	33.13	1.85	1.00	1.08	2.45	50.60	53.33	8.00	..	75.33	86.67	85.60	67.33
18. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	5.78	6.13	18.22	34.27	0.28	0.57	0.58	0.69	61.47	59.13	..	..	96.27	92.40	92.27	90.80
<i>Ministry of Petroleum Chemical and Fertilizers (Deptt. of Chemical and Fertilizers)</i>																
19. National Fertilisers Ltd.	7.44	17.70	19.32	24.49	1.20	1.55	3.46	6.29	50.40	..	..	..	84.00	79.33	53.87	16.13
20. Pyrites & Phosphates and Chemical Ltd.	2.63	1.47	11.66	15.21	..	1.47	0.87	1.55	82.47	90.20	22.27	..	100.00	80.40	88.40	79.33
21. Fertilisers & Chemical India Ltd.	1.38	3.71	9.34	20.96	..	0.23	1.01	3.80	90.80	75.27	37.73	..	100.00	96.93	86.53	49.33
22. Fertilisers Corporation of India Ltd.	4.34	7.21	11.26	15.11	0.50	1.24	6.36	9.11	71.07	51.93	24.93	..	93.33	83.47	15.20	..
23. Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	4.35	2.36	11.21	18.96	..	..	2.47	7.89	71.00	84.27	25.27	..	100.00	100.00	67.07	..
24. Hindustan Organic and Chemical Ltd.	9.90	2.33	13.54	19.05	3.19	0.78	2.47	20.24	34.00	84.47	9.73	..	57.47	89.60	67.07	..
25. Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	0.95	8.86	18.34	80.98	0.15	0.51	0.80	1.84	93.67	40.93	..	..	98.00	93.20	89.33	75.47
26. Smith Stanistrest Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	4.90	1.04	13.44	..	..	0.17	1.57	100.00	67.33	93.07	10.40	100.00	100.00	97.73	79.07
27. Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation Ltd.	5.73	7.44	13.74	19.21	0.58	1.47	8.36	16.11	61.80	50.40	8.40	..	92.27	80.40	..	..
28. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.	3.97	5.74	13.15	10.49	1.47	0.87	1.98	5.62	73.53	61.73	12.33	30.07	80.40	88.40	73.60	25.07
29. Projects & Development India Ltd.	0.99	3.89	8.93	19.30	..	1.09	6.23	7.02	93.40	74.07	40.47	..	100.00	85.47	16.93	6.40
30. Maharashtra Antibiotics and Pharmaceutical Ltd.	14.29	5.56	14.40	..	9.52	..	3.20	16.67	4.73	62.93	4.00	100.00	..	100.00	57.33	..
31. Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
32. Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceutical Ltd.	5.26	..	8.00	33.33	5.26	..	..	..	64.93	100.00	46.67	..	27.87	100.00	100.00	100.00
33. Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	66	..	..	12.50	..	..	..	6.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	16.67
34. U.P. Drugs & Pharmaceutical Ltd.	..	..	..	11.43	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	23.80	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
35. Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ltd.	..	..	9.77	11.63	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	34.87	22.47	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Department of Petroleum</i>																	
36.	Bongaigaon Refinery & Petroleum Chemical Ltd.	7.63	3.70	7.86	8.33	2.00	11.11	14.56	44.44	49.13	75.33	47.60	44.47	73.33	..	..	..
37.	Cochin Refinery Ltd.	4.15	12.64	13.80	10.00	..	3.45	6.34	10.00	72.33	15.73	8.00	33.33	100.00	54.00	15.47	..
38.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	6.82	8.80	17.25	20.89	2.59	2.77	2.46	9.00	54.53	41.33	..	..	65.47	63.07	67.20	..
39.	Indian Oil Corporation (Assam Branch)	0.57	3.52	7.14	13.21	0.86	2.90	3.79	13.21	96.20	76.53	52.40	11.93	88.53	61.33	49.47	..
40.	Indian Oil Corp. Ltd. (Refinery & Pipe line)	6.02	6.03	11.81	17.65	1.24	0.71	4.39	7.26	59.87	59.80	21.27	..	83.47	90.53	41.47	3.20
41.	Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Ltd.	1.68	6.90	9.93	17.42	0.56	0.77	15.36	2.09	88.80	54.00	33.80	..	92.53	89.73	..	72.13
42.	Lubrizol India Ltd.	..	6.25	16.01	31.58	..	6.25	4.68	..	100.00	58.33	..	..	100.00	16.67	37.60	100.00
43.	Madras Refineries Ltd.	4.57	1.94	26.72	33.33	..	..	0.27	..	69.53	87.07	..	..	100.00	100.00	96.40	100.00
44.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission	7.58	3.59	9.24	14.51	1.44	0.72	3.57	6.53	49.47	76.07	38.40	3.27	80.80	90.40	52.40	12.93
45.	Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Ltd.	8.13	7.69	13.63	14.63	1.64	0.58	4.13	7.41	45.80	48.73	9.13	2.47	78.13	92.27	44.93	1.20
46.	Bridge & Roof Company Ltd.	2.23	11.76	2.50	7.74	..	0.84	..	0.33	83.13	21.60	83.33	48.40	100.00	88.80	100.00	95.60
47.	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	1.68	3.75	7.06	9.98	..	1.87	1.48	1.85	88.80	75.00	52.93	33.47	100.00	75.07	80.27	75.33
48.	Biecco Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	..	4.08	13.01	10.76	..	..	..	..	100.00	72.80	13.27	28.27	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
49.	Engineer India Ltd.	4.08	6.43	14.10	22.81	0.32	0.31	0.97	5.20	72.80	57.13	6.00	..	95.73	95.87	87.07	30.67
<i>Ministry of Defence (Deptt. of Defence Production)</i>																	
50.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	8.59	11.76	13.55	27.24	2.18	..	1.24	11.30	42.73	21.60	9.67	..	70.93	100.00	83.47	..
51.	Bharat Dynamic Ltd.	14.55	11.11	15.44	35.58	..	..	1.78	6.73	3.00	25.93	..	..	100.00	100.00	76.27	10.27
52.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	4.38	6.30	14.90	16.03	0.47	0.45	0.21	0.55	70.80	58.00	0.67	..	93.73	94.00	97.20	92.67
53.	Praga Tools Ltd.	1.70	12.00	15.18	29.70	1.70	..	0.71	0.38	88.67	20.00	..	..	77.33	100.00	90.53	94.93
54.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	7.85	3.75	18.27	25.98	1.97	0.94	1.73	8.76	47.67	75.00	..	..	73.73	87.47	76.93	..
55.	Garden Reach Ship Builders Engineers Ltd.	2.78	4.20	12.93	1.62	0.53	0.84	4.55	..	81.47	72.00	13.80	89.20	92.93	88.80	39.33	100.00
56.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	6.24	6.48	12.62	26.82	1.08	1.39	2.36	8.16	58.40	56.80	15.87	..	85.60	81.47	68.53	..
57.	Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	4.17	1.16	6.42	8.62	0.94	3.49	0.95	2.85	72.20	92.27	57.20	42.53	87.47	53.47	87.33	62.03
<i>Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal)</i>																	
58.	Bharat Cooking Coal Ltd.	1.24	5.21	30.89	30.52	0.37	4.89	11.24	9.98	91.73	65.27	..	..	95.07	34.80	..	..
59.	Central Coal fields Ltd.	1.27	6.37	20.28	28.77	0.95	4.66	14.48	21.18	91.53	57.53	..	..	87.33	37.87	..	..
60.	Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	1.20	1.53	6.61	14.75	0.72	3.05	5.98	13.51	92.00	89.80	55.93	1.67	90.40	59.33	20.27	..
61.	Neyveli Lignite Corp. Ltd.	1.98	2.53	10.03	25.01	..	0.06	0.17	0.61	86.80	83.13	33.13	..	100.00	99.20	97.73	91.87
62.	Western Coalfields Ltd.	1.17	5.53	22.94	24.99	0.60	6.31	16.86	19.02	92.20	63.13	..	..	92.00	15.87	..	..

Department of Power

63. National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	5.41	4.05	7.24	14.07	0.55	0.81	3.21	5.76	63.93	73.00	51.73	6.20	92.67	89.20	57.20	23.20
64. North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd.	0.62	9.52	4.07	6.06	4.40	11.90	10.99	30.56	95.87	36.33	72.87	59.60	41.33	..	..	..
65. National Project Construction Corporation Ltd.	1.16	4.27	2.85	9.52	0.38	0.85	..	3.57	92.27	71.53	81.00	36.53	94.93	88.67	160.00	52.40
66. Rural Electrification Corp'n. Ltd.	3.05	9.85	44.18	18.71	..	3.03	1.62	6.43	79.67	34.33	5.47	..	100.00	59.60	78.40	14.27
67. National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	4.77	7.51	12.30	15.73	0.44	0.70	3.97	11.83	68.20	49.93	18.00	..	94.13	90.67	47.07	..

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

68. Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.	—	15.79	13.06	26.05	6.25	..	0.20	6.13	100.00	..	12.93	..	16.67	100.00	97.33	18.27
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Ministry of Industries

(Deptt. of Heavy Industry)

69. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	5.76	4.62	11.79	27.29	0.72	0.88	1.63	2.48	61.60	69.20	21.40	..	90.40	88.27	78.27	66.93
70. Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	6.06	9.94	15.38	14.42	0.43	1.14	3.58	1.90	59.60	33.73	..	3.87	94.27	84.80	52.27	74.67
71. Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	..	1.06	4.89	14.18	..	..	..	..	100.00	92.93	67.40	5.47	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
72. Burn Standard Company Ltd.	1.04	1.86	4.53	25.70	..	0.62	0.17	4.83	93.07	87.60	69.80	..	100.00	91.73	97.73	35.60
73. Heavy Engineering Corp'n. Ltd.	1.05	0.18	3.42	6.14	1.96	1.33	16.54	47.32	93.00	98.80	77.20	59.07	73.87	82.27	..	..
74. Jessop & Company Ltd.	9.67	3.01	13.64	29.41	..	..	1.52	2.94	35.53	79.93	9.07	..	100.00	100.00	79.73	60.80
75. Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.	2.90	0.30	3.86	32.16	0.10	..	0.66	3.10	80.67	98.00	74.27	..	98.67	100.00	91.20	58.67
76. Triveni Structurals Ltd.	0.85	..	8.78	60.34	..	0.52	..	..	94.33	100.00	41.47	..	100.00	100.00	179.73	100.80

77. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.

78. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	1.33	5.29	16.42	14.23	..	..	0.20	..	91.13	64.73	..	5.13	100.00	100.00	97.33	100.00
79. Hindustan Machines Tools Ltd.	7.14	..	2.34	7.91	..	..	..	1.20	63.40	165.00	84.40	47.27	100.00	100.00	100.00	70.93
80. Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.	5.46	5.21	13.66	22.92	1.04	0.72	3.22	3.29	63.60	65.27	8.93	..	86.13	90.40	57.07	56.13
81. Scooters India Ltd.	..	2.27	1.85	23.73	1.38	..	0.62	0.16	100.00	84.87	87.67	..	81.60	100.00	91.73	97.87
82. HMT (International) Ltd.	1.86	6.80	5.68	16.91	0.93	..	0.11	0.05	87.60	54.67	62.13	..	87.60	100.00	98.53	99.33
83. Engineering Project (I) Ltd.	5.19	3.03	11.48	66.67	..	..	1.64	..	65.40	79.80	23.47	..	100.00	100.00	78.13	100.00
84. Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd.	11.01	12.36	19.82	25.00	1.24	1.69	3.08	..	26.60	17.60	..	..	83.47	77.47	58.93	100.00

85. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.

86. HMT Bearing Ltd.	1.72	8.77	14.34	15.29	..	..	..	..	88.53	41.53	4.40	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
87. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	..	..	11.85	10.13	..	..	0.17	6.33	100.00	100.00	21.00	32.47	100.00	100.00	97.73	15.00
88. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	..	5.26	9.05	26.00	..	..	0.24	..	100.00	64.93	39.67	..	100.00	100.00	96.80	100.00

Department of Industrial Development.

87. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	1.91	2.50	5.38	13.24	4.60	5.28	10.16	10.32	87.33	83.33	64.13	11.73	38.67	29.60	..	..
88. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	1.05	..	0.97	3.00	24.61	38.89	40.32	55.00	93.00	100.00	93.53	80.00	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
89.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	3.77	5.88	13.95	30.68	0.40	0.63	6.21	10.55	74.87	60.80	7.00	..	94.67	91.60	17.20	..
90.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	..	8.83	9.63	8.55	..	4.17	2.22	7.69	100.00	41.13	35.80	43.00	100.00	44.40	70.40	..
91.	Instrumentation Ltd.	5.47	1.71	11.87	18.93	0.88	..	2.70	11.88	63.53	88.60	20.87	..	88.27	100.00	64.00	..
92.	National Instruments Ltd.	7.14	11.43	15.97	21.62	..	..	2.13	5.41	52.40	23.80	..	..	100.00	100.00	71.60	27.87
93.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	..	6.45	9.32	10.58	..	..	1.26	..	100.00	57.00	37.87	29.47	100.00	100.00	83.20	100.00
94.	Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	6.74	7.97	15.72	18.18	1.38	0.80	2.03	5.94	55.07	46.87	..	..	78.93	89.33	72.93	20.80
95.	Mandya National Paper Mills Ltd.	..	2.00	7.37	17.40	..	..	0.36	0.19	100.00	86.67	50.87	..	100.00	100.00	95.20	97.47
96.	National News print & Paper Mills Ltd.	0.39	1.71	6.79	20.08	..	..	1.26	5.60	97.40	88.60	54.73	..	100.00	100.00	83.20	5.33
97.	Tannery & Footwear Corporation of India Ltd.	3.44	5.13	37.83	54.20	..	..	..	..	77.07	65.80	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
98.	Bharat Leather Corp. Ltd.	18.92	16.67	13.40	27.78	..	..	1.03	..	..	..	10.67	..	100.00	100.00	86.27	100.00
99.	National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	9.58	5.95	23.17	20.83	1.80	..	2.44	4.17	36.13	60.33	..	..	76.00	100.00	67.47	44.40
100.	National Small Industries Corp. Ltd.	3.65	9.50	12.70	19.62	..	1.00	1.50	1.49	75.67	36.67	15.33	..	100.00	86.67	80.00	80.13
101.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	0.56	4.63	2.54	11.84	..	2.85	13.11	27.27	96.27	69.13	83.07	21.07	100.00	62.00	..	..
102.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	..	1.59	1.48	7.83	..	..	0.05	..	100.00	89.40	90.13	47.80	100.00	100.00	99.33	100.00
103.	National Bicycle Corporation Ltd.	..	..	8.64	8.74	..	..	0.61	0.71	100.00	100.00	42.40	41.73	100.00	100.00	91.87	90.53
<i>Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.</i>																	
104.	National Film Division Corp. Ltd.	5.00	4.55	8.64	7.86	..	..	1.23	..	66.67	69.67	42.40	34.93	100.00	100.00	83.60	100.00
<i>Ministry of Railways</i>																	
105.	Indian Railways Construction Co.	2.50	3.45	5.42	14.35	..	..	1.58	0.90	83.33	77.70	63.87	4.33	100.00	100.00	78.93	88.00
106.	Rail India Technical & Economic Service	1.31	1.60	1.92	10.98	..	..	..	..	91.27	89.33	87.20	26.80	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
<i>Ministry of Shipping & Transport</i>																	
107.	Central Inland water transport corporation Ltd.	4.76	2.61	11.42	15.09	0.68	..	0.30	1.28	68.27	82.60	23.87	..	90.93	100.00	96.00	82.93
108.	Cochin Shipyard Ltd.	3.24	6.36	10.21	13.92	0.54	0.91	1.10	2.81	76.40	57.60	31.93	7.20	92.80	87.87	85.33	62.53
109.	Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	3.38	9.15	11.87	14.18	..	2.08	1.32	0.81	77.47	39.00	20.87	5.47	100.00	72.77	82.40	89.20
110.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.	9.83	11.67	8.56	46.37	1.01	3.61	12.59	9.15	34.47	22.20	42.93	..	86.53	51.87	..	..

111. Mogul Line Ltd.	3.61	2.77	11.37	11.11	0.27	..	2.37	5.56	75.93	81.53	24.20	25.93	96.40	100.00	68.40	25.87
112. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	3.54	7.08	9.73	20.26	0.49	1.11	1.61	2.56	76.40	52.80	35.13	..	93.47	85a20	78.53	65.87
113. Indian Road Construction Corporation Ltd.	4.54	9.52	9.64	29.41	2.27	9.52	..	..	69.73	36.53	35.73	..	69.73	..	100.00	100.00
114. Delhi Transport Corpn.	1.81	4.79	14.96	25.70	..	..	0.35	0.11	87.93	68.07	0.27	..	100.00	100.00	95.33	98.53

*Ministry of Industry, Steel & Mines
(Department of Mines)*

115. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	2.67	3.45	12.62	23.86	0.35	2.86	13.55	24.96	82.20	77.00	15.87	..	95.33	61.87	..	..
116. Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	10.86	14.81	35.46	56.32	0.72	0.41	0.19	0.30	27.60	1.27	..	..	90.40	94.53	97.47	96.00
117. Hindustan Copper Ltd.	3.82	8.75	11.53	8.61	1.30	1.90	8.65	62.57	74.53	41.67	23.13	42.60	82.67	74.67	..	..
118. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	5.82	1.10	10.92	22.08	0.78	1.10	18.10	22.51	61.20	92.67	27.20	..	89.60	85.33	..	..
119. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	8.24	18.18	11.33	16.71	2.31	..	6.01	8.50	45.07	..	24.47	..	69.20	100.00	19.87	..
120. National Aluminium Co Ltd.	2.85	1.82	10.14	16.19	0.40	1.82	6.29	4.05	81.00	87.87	32.40	..	94.67	75.73	16.13	46.00

Department of Steel

121. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.	3.81	2.99	9.15	21.82	0.54	..	0.94	14.55	74.60	80.07	39.00	..	92.80	100.00	87.47	..
122. Bharat Refractories Ltd.	0.64	1.82	10.38	10.13	..	..	9.97	23.52	95.73	87.87	30.80	32.47	100.00	100.00	..	..
123. Mangnese Ore (I) Ltd.	2.40	1.09	15.72	17.34	1.80	2.35	15.59	36.62	84.00	92.73	..	..	76.00	68.67	..	..
124. National Mineral Development Corp. Ltd.	3.65	5.99	12.46	17.77	0.38	0.63	11.87	31.01	75.67	60.07	16.93	..	94.93	91.33	..	..
125. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Corp. Ltd.	2.43	6.00	9.87	26.51	0.64	0.31	5.06	40.08	83.80	60.00	34.20	..	91.47	95.87	32.53	..
126. Metallurgical Enge. Consultants (I) Ltd.	1.77	1.58	10.35	12.32	1.13	5.18	22.94	43.00	88.20	89.47	31.00	17.87	84.93	30.93	..	..
127. Sponge Iron India Ltd.	5.35	5.00	7.21	24.79	..	..	3.85	15.38	64.33	66.67	51.93	..	100.00	100.00	48.67	..
128. Visakhapatnam Steel Projects	4.37	7.69	10.05	17.46	0.38	..	1.19	1.32	70.87	48.73	33.00	..	94.93	100.00	84.13	82.4

*Ministry of Tourism & Civil
Aviation*

129. Air India	8.09	15.59	18.32	32.68	2.09	4.98	6.86	4.49	46.07	..	..	..	72.13	33.60	8.53	40.13
130. Indian Airlines	4.86	10.16	10.84	19.47	0.47	2.32	2.98	4.14	67.60	32.27	27.73	..	93.73	69.07	60.27	44.80
131. International Airport Authority of India	13.10	12.50	19.63	29.19	2.91	2.21	2.83	4.67	12.67	16.67	..	..	61.20	70.53	62.27	37.73
132. India Tourism Development Corp. Ltd.	8.88	9.21	16.15	28.63	1.80	0.66	1.00	2.33	40.80	38.60	..	..	76.00	91.20	86.67	68.93
133. Vayudoot Ltd.	..	..	..	33.33	..	33.33	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00	100.00
134. Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.	10.90	11.03	19.95	41.83	..	3.68	2.61	4.37	27.33	26.47	..	..	100.00	50.93	65.20	41.73

Ministry of Works & Housing

135. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.	..	..	24.38	39.23	..	..	0.13	0.24	100.00	100.00	..	..	100.00	100.00	98.27	96.80
136. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.	9.57	10.82	15.59	8.56	1.12	1.03	2.16	0.53	36.20	27.87	..	42.93	85.07	86.27	71.20	92.93
137. Housing & Urban Development Corp. Ltd.	8.16	14.81	14.56	21.74	..	..	3.88	..	45.60	1.27	2.93	..	100.00	100.00	48.27	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6	17	18
<i>Dept. of Supply & Rehabilitation</i>																	
138. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.	5.00	3.45	6.23	8.09	..	..	..	0.09	0.06	66.67	77.00	58.47	46.07	100.00	100.00	98.80	99.20
<i>Department of Atomic Energy</i>																	
139. Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	3.79	7.87	10.79	13.52	2.10	2.25	2.42	3.07	74.73	47.53	28.07	9.87	72.00	70.00	67.73	59.07	
140. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd.	2.53	..	2.95	6.43	3.80	..	16.14	52.60	83.13	100.00	80.33	57.13	49.33	100.00	..	..	
141. Electronics Corpn. of India Ltd.	1.60	2.79	11.37	24.87	0.16	0.23	1.43	1.46	19.33	11.40	24.20	..	97.87	96.93	80.93	80.53	
<i>Department of Electronics</i>																	
142. Electronics Trade & Tech. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	2.13	4.76	5.79	37.50	2.13	..	..	..	85.80	68.27	61.40	..	71.60	100.00	100.00	100.00	
<i>Dept. of Science & Technology</i>																	
143. Central Electronics Ltd.	..	4.13	19.04	21.95	..	..	0.20	..	100.00	72.47	..	..	00.00	100.00	97.33	100.00	
144. National Research & Development Corpn. of India	..	5.41	12.07	23.53	..	..	..	..	100.00	63.93	19.53	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
<i>Ministry of Social Welfare</i>																	
145. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India	..	..	15.58	21.72	..	..	..	0.32	0.82	100.00	100.00	..	..	100.00	100.00	95.73	89.07
<i>Ministry of Finance</i>																	
146. Life Insurance Corporation of India	1.20	2.38	6.78	16.18	0.52	0.48	1.84	3.84	92.00	84.13	54.80	..	93.07	93.60	75.47	48.80	
147. National Insurance Co. Ltd. . .	2.60	1.06	5.12	20.38	0.99	0.12	0.46	2.78	82.67	92.93	65.87	..	86.80	98.40	93.87	62.93	
148. New India Assurance Co. Ltd. .	1.70	0.87	0.15	6.25	0.59	0.30	0.05	0.72	88.67	94.20	99.00	58.33	92.13	96.00	99.33	90.40	
149. Oriental Fire & General Insurance Corpn. Ltd.	2.38	0.90	5.97	17.86	0.77	0.49	0.66	2.29	84.13	94.00	60.20	..	89.73	93.47	91.20	69.47	
150. United India Insurance Co. Ltd. .	2.32	2.03	12.05	16.59	0.65	0.26	1.14	2.39	84.53	86.47	19.67	..	91.33	96.53	84.80	68.13	

ANNEXURE V

Actual representation of SC/ST in the Nationalised Banks, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, and other financial institutions as on 1-1-1984

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank/ Institution	No. of employees as on 1-1-1984								
		Officers			Clerks			Sub. Staff		
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Nationalised Banks										
1.	Central Bank of India	12627	467	87	19931	2400	713	9125	1579	328
2.	Bank of India	9351	954	371	24092	2864	996	8407	2496	424
3.	Punjab National Bank	9629	817	149	21393	3507	567	10199	3194	504
4.	Bank of Baroda	10136	798	102	18901	2365	393	8255	2016	454
5.	United Commercial Bank	7820	394	78	15750	1621	403	7978	1834	364
6.	Canara Bank	9187	592	221	23906	3198	754	6729	1184	165
7.	United Bank of India	3934	98	37	10005	1520	152	6325	1190	117
8.	Dena Bank	3710	200	63	7511	1004	323	3531	835	331
9.	Syndicate Bank	7109	561	177	18706	2433	613	5655	1536	288
10.	Union Bank of India	7101	330	73	13462	2148	195	5707	1752	192
11.	Allahabad Bank	3768	190	30	7588	1076	117	3842	932	75
12.	Indian Bank	5520	511	168	9251	1454	168	2980	930	112
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	3221	302	71	8472	1077	194	3317	795	243
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	6013	549	216	13613	2849	301	4583	1630	176
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	3731	39	14	5187	144	20	2563	154	1
16.	Corporation Bank	3740	42	..	3396	171	40	744	146	21
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1893	22	6	3261	355	48	1541	72	33
18.	Vijaya Bank	2785	20	6	6687	190	70	2348	223	58
19.	New Bank of India	2573	7	2	5714	407	69	2282	504	32
20.	Andhra Bank	3280	37	17	5897	728	102	2205	351	139
B. State Bank of India and its subsidiaries										
1.	State Bank of India	44274	1299	323	99395	14687	3935	39841	8857	1486
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2042	108	3	6281	1078	279	2933	612	120
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2227	61	18	6053	564	54	2773	303	66
4.	State Bank of Indore	1023	29	18	2692	401	110	1285	251	112
5.	State Bank of Mysore	1739	63	17	5274	536	190	1881	228	62
6.	State Bank of Patiala	1315	78	8	4920	879	30	2389	862	37
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	1166	81	13	3473	425	154	1600	190	43
8.	State Bank of Travancore	1930	103	21	5286	615	90	2262	498	85
C. Other Financial Institutions										
1.	Reserve Bank of India					—N.A.—				
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	355	19	2	483	65	5	197	53	3
3.	Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India	79	5	1	72	7	..	45	12	2
4.	Industrial Development Bank of India	878	49	10	966	147	40	479	131	35
5.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	1560	70	28	496	58	58	92	24	7
6.	EXIM Bank	100	SC+ST	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		175816	8895	2356	378114	50973	11183	154093	35374	6115

ANNEXURE-VI

Comparative statement of representation of Scheduled Castes in the Nationalised Banks, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and other Financial institutions as on 1-1-83 and 1-1-84.

Sl. No.	Name of the Banks/ Institution	% of actual representation					
		Officers as on		Clerks as on		Sub-staff as on	
		1-1-83	1-1-84	1-1-83	1-1-84	1-1-83	1-1-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Nationalised Banks							
1.	Central Bank of India	2.50	3.70	12.62	12.00	18.38	17.30
2.	Bank of India	7.97	10.21	11.48	11.89	27.82	29.68
3.	Punjab National Bank	7.83	8.43	15.14	16.39	30.19	31.31
4.	Bank of Baroda	7.31	7.88	12.32	12.51	25.15	24.42
5.	United Commercial Bank	4.95	5.00	9.74	10.30	22.14	22.98
6.	Canara Bank	5.16	6.44	13.76	13.38	15.69	17.59
7.	United Bank of India	7.54	2.50	16.73	15.20	13.17	18.81
8.	Dena Bank	4.21	5.39	13.39	13.37	24.56	23.64
9.	Syndicate Bank	6.85	7.89	12.25	13.01	25.92	27.16
10.	Union Bank of India	3.79	4.65	15.47	15.95	30.04	30.69
11.	Allahabad Bank	4.30	5.04	13.55	14.18	24.74	24.25
12.	Indian Bank	8.56	9.26	14.89	15.72	30.40	31.20
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	9.44	9.38	13.02	12.71	22.91	23.96
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	8.17	9.13	21.17	20.91	36.01	35.56
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	0.21	1.04	1.71	2.77	8.28	6.00
16.	Corporation Bank	0.66	1.10	3.45	5.05	14.38	19.62
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.46	1.16	6.88	10.88	9.85	4.67
18.	Vijaya Bank	0.40	1.04	2.22	2.84	7.34	9.49
19.	New Bank of India	0.33	0.27	5.35	7.14	8.81	22.98
20.	Andhra Bank	0.69	1.13	10.06	12.35	14.09	15.91
B. State Bank of India and its subsidiaries							
1.	State Bank of India	2.90	2.90	14.15	14.80	21.83	22.23
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	5.07	5.28	16.13	17.16	20.47	20.86
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	2.46	2.73	7.93	9.31	11.18	10.92
4.	State Bank of Indore	2.70	2.86	13.72	15.11	20.38	19.53
5.	State Bank of Mysore	3.39	3.62	10.31	10.05	14.82	12.12
6.	State Bank of Patiala	5.81	5.93	16.39	17.88	36.24	36.08
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	6.93	6.95	11.97	12.75	12.31	11.87
8.	State Bank of Travancore	5.26	5.30	11.55	11.63	21.16	22.01
C. Other Financial Institutions							
1.	Reserve Bank of India	5.23	N.A.	12.23	N.A.	20.79	N.A.
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	5.31	5.35	13.57	13.46	28.34	26.90
3.	Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India	6.25	6.32	9.09	9.72	26.83	26.66
4.	Industrial Development Bank of India	4.84	5.60	14.36	15.20	26.22	27.34
5.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	N.A.	4.48	N.A.	11.69	N.A.	26.08
TOTAL		4.64	5.05	12.96	13.48	22.35	22.95

Comparative statement of representation of STs in the Nationalised Banks, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and other Financial Institutions as on 1-3-83 and 1-1-84.

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank/Institution	% of actual representation					
		Officers as on		Clerks as on		Sub-Staff as on	
		1-1-83	1-1-84	1-1-83	1-1-84	1-1-83	1-1-84
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Nationalised Banks							
1.	Central Bank of India	0.42	0.70	3.28	3.60	2.74	3.59
2.	Bank of India	3.53	3.97	3.65	4.14	2.69	5.04
3.	Punjab National Bank	1.50	1.54	2.40	2.65	4.91	4.94
4.	Bank of Baroda	0.84	1.00	1.70	2.08	5.43	5.49
5.	United Commercial Bank	0.79	1.00	1.77	2.50	4.54	4.56
6.	Canara Bank	1.40	2.41	2.95	3.15	2.47	2.45
7.	United Bank of India	1.09	1.00	0.87	1.53	1.46	1.84
8.	Dena Bank	1.49	1.70	3.69	4.30	9.85	9.37
9.	Syndicate Bank	1.33	2.49	3.54	3.28	5.26	9.09
10.	Union Bank of India	0.76	1.03	1.25	1.45	3.22	3.36
11.	Allahabad Bank	0.78	0.79	1.31	1.54	2.03	1.95
12.	Indian Bank	3.21	3.04	1.34	1.82	4.03	3.75
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	2.11	2.20	2.16	2.29	7.15	7.32
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	2.73	3.59	2.22	2.21	3.58	3.84
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	..	0.37	0.13	0.39	0.06	0.03
16.	Corporation Bank	..	..	0.55	1.29	2.05	2.82
17.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0.20	0.31	0.24	1.47	1.90	2.14
18.	Vijaya Bank	0.24	0.31	0.76	1.05	2.03	2.47
19.	New Bank of India	0.14	0.08	0.52	1.21	1.20	1.40
20.	Andhra Bank	0.21	0.52	0.71	1.73	5.94	6.30
B. State Bank of India and its subsidiaries							
1.	State Bank of India	0.64	0.70	3.72	4.00	5.18	3.72
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	0.15	0.14	3.67	4.44	3.29	4.09
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	0.54	0.87	0.58	0.89	2.36	2.38
4.	State Bank of Indore	1.00	1.78	3.99	4.15	8.55	8.71
5.	State Bank of Mysore	0.94	0.98	2.83	3.28	3.67	3.29
6.	State Bank of Patiala	0.60	0.60	0.56	0.61	1.57	1.54
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	0.94	1.11	3.74	4.63	2.79	2.68
8.	State Bank of Travancore	0.73	1.00	0.69	1.70	3.35	3.75
C. Other Financial Institutions							
1.	Reserve Bank of India	0.72	N.A.	5.59	N.A.	5.10	N.A.
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	0.56	0.56	1.03	1.03	1.60	1.52
3.	Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India	1.25	1.26	..	..	4.88	4.44
4.	Industrial Development Bank of India	1.02	1.10	4.13	4.10	6.98	7.30
5.	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	..	1.79	..	11.69	..	7.60
TOTAL		1.07	1.34	2.75	2.95	4.33	3.96

Prescribed quota of Reservation and actual representation of

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Quota of reservation prescribed in			
		Direct recruitment		Promotion	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gujarat		7%	14%	7%	14%
2. Haryana		20%	—	20% (class III and IV)	—
3. Himachal Pradesh		15% (class I and II) 22% (class III and IV)	7 1/2% (class I and II) 5% (class III and IV)	15% (class I, II, III and IV)	7 1/2% (Class I, II, III and IV)
4. *Kerala		8%	2%	—No reservation—	
5. Punjab		25%	—	20%	—
6. West Bengal		15%	5%	15%	5%
(Figures are provisional being estimated on the basis of 64.6% returns so far processed)					
7. Arunachal Pradesh			80%	—	(i) 50% by promotion from U.D.Cs. (ii) 70% from the Secretariat and 30% from districts for promotion of the Assistant. (iii) 50% in case of superintendents.
8. Delhi Administration		15%	7 1/2%	15%	7 1/2%

ANNEXURE-VIII

SC/ST in services in the States/Union Territories

Sl. No.	Actual representation in %										
	SC					ST					
	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	As on
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	5.33	4.47	10.56	24.21	11.96	3.52	2.35	8.69	12.03	8.77	31-12-81
	5.80	4.56	12.29	27.41	15.23	..	..	..	..	..	1-1-84
	5.35	7.85	11.97	20.47	13.21	3.93	3.67	3.41	5.84	3.85	1-1-83
	6.8 (gazetted)		8.59 (non-gazetted)		8.48	0.45 (gazetted)		0.45 (non-gazetted)		0.43	1-1-84
	6.67	..	17.53	53.41	24.81	..	..	..	..	..	1-1-84
	4.11	5.50	9.87	19.98	11.66	0.80	0.61	2.12	4.62	2.50	1-4-81
	2.75	2.33	3.02	4.40	3.43	14.25	21.10	27.03	49.48	33.78	1-1-84
	8.06	7.81	10.14	26.81	12.12	1.10	0.77	0.85	2.89	1.11	1-1-84

* The posts are not classified as Group A,B,C, & D in Kerala for the purpose of reservation, but as gazetted and non-gazetted posts.

CHAPTER VIII

SOCIAL DISABILITIES

I "Untouchability"

8.1 Of the four broad functions* of the Commission, three mainly relate to social disability of the members of scheduled casts (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs). These three functions are :

- (1) To study the implementation of the *Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR Act)*, with particular reference to the removal, in five years, of untouchability and the invidious discrimination arising therefrom;
- (2) To ascertain the socio-economic and other circumstances accounting for the commission of offences against persons belonging to the SCs or the STs, with a view to ensuring the removal of impediments inherent in the laws in force and to recommend appropriate remedial measures including measures to ensure prompt investigation of the offences; and
- (3) To enquire into individual complaints regarding denial of any safeguards provided to the members of the SCs and the STs.

For the SCs, the main social disability is "untouchability". The social stigma of "untouchability" has not been and, perhaps, cannot be removed by legal provisions alone, in whatever connotation the term "untouchability" may be interpreted. It is mainly the social workers and the public leaders who can arouse the consciousness of the society and create the appropriate atmosphere for the total abolition of untouchability. Though the country has gradually progressed towards the goal of abolishing "untouchability", the practice persists in private. It is only "untouchability" in public which, largely speaking, has been made a punishable offence in the only enactment on the subject, namely, the *PCR Act*. The marginal decrease in the total number of cases in the country in 1983 as compared to that in 1982 is, therefore, no ground for any complacency. In spite of this nominal decrease, the total volume of cases is fairly high. The objective of the resolution dated July 21, 1978 to remove "untouchability" in five years, therefore, still remains largely elusive. (Annexure I).

8.2 The *PCR Act* is a modified version of the *Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955*. The *PCR Act* provides punishment for the preaching and practice of untouchability. Article 17 of the *Constitution of India* lays down :

"Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Unfortunately, the term "untouchability" has not been defined in the *Constitution* or even in the *PCR Act*. The result is that though cases are registered, yet many of them are infructuously mainly because of a doubt (a) as to the exact import of the term "untouchability" and (b) whether there has been any infringement, in particular cases, of the right arising out of the abolition of "untouchability".

8.3 It is not the number of cases under the *PCR Act* which alone is disturbing; what concerns the Commission more is that a large number of cases end in acquittal or discharge (Annexure II). Though due to the non-availability of appropriate data we have not been able to ascertain the exact nature of the cases which end in acquittal or discharge, yet our general impression is that most of the cases which fail relate to such offences as relate to insults or attempts to insult on the ground of untouchability. Because of the mandatory provision of imprisonment of at least one month if the offence is established, even the trial courts appear to be hesitant in pronouncing anybody guilty, for, in that case, the courts have no choice in choosing the mode or the minimum duration of punishment. Even the *Probation of Offenders Act, 1958* does not apply to any person above the age of fourteen years who is found guilty of having committed any offence punishable under the *PCR Act*. In the result, justice is denied to the aggrieved. Most of the aggrieved people belong to the lowest socio-economic strata and therefore they have to meekly submit to the decision of the court, even if the decision appears to be wrong. Hardly any case under the *PCR Act* comes up to any court higher than the trial court.

8.4 To ascertain the reasons for high acquittal, the Commission had written to seven states where the number of cases ending in acquittal was the largest (Annexure III). It is unfortunate that replies from only two states, namely Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have been received. Apart from the reason stated above, some of the other factors responsible for the acquittal are :

- (1) Delay in investigation by the police and delay in the disposal of cases by courts, during which the witnesses are won over by the powerful offender by economic, social or political pressure;
- (2) By and large, the investigating officers of *PCR Act* cases are not the best in the police station. Compared to the heinous crimes, offences under the *PCR Act* get inadequate or scant attention of the police.

* Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Resolution number 13013/9/77-SCC-I dated July 21, 1978, paragraph 4.

- (3) Reluctance or inability of the witnesses or even of the complainant, who belong to the economically weak strata of the society, to pursue the cases because their attendance over a period of time means loss of valuable man-days for them.

8.5 As regards delay in the disposal of cases by the courts, the Commission's recommendation for setting up special courts has not yet been acted upon by many States. Only five states have set up such courts. Even in these five states, disposal of cases by the courts has not speeded up. The slow speed in the disposal of cases by the special courts which have been set up in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar can be improved if the hearings are promptly arranged on a day-to-day basis on the spot, for which each court will have to be adequately mobile. Unless such hearings are arranged within a week of the submission of chargesheet, the acquittal rate, we are afraid, will continue to be high. All investigation must be completed in not more than the two weeks preceding the submission of chargesheet or three in exceptional cases.

8.6 Though in the total number of cases a marginal increase is noticed, in some of the states the actual increase in the number of cases in 1983 over that of 1982 is, however, alarming (Annexure I). Thus the increase in the *PCR Act* cases of Andhra Pradesh (46.39%), Kerala (27.59%), Madhya Pradesh (15.73%), Delhi (266.67%) and Pondicherry (33.33%) prompted the Commission to draw the attention of the state Governments to this undesirable state of affairs. The Commission hope that suitable steps are being taken to arrest the trend. Simultaneously, it is satisfying to note that some of the states have recorded a considerable decrease in the number of such cases. These states are Bihar (42.86%), Gujarat (11.82%), Karnataka (15.88%), Maharashtra (27.44%), Orissa (28.00%), Uttar Pradesh (6.99%) and Goa Daman and Diu (33.33%).

8.7 It is indeed gratifying that no case of untouchability has been reported from West Bengal which has the second largest SC population in the country. No such case has also been reported from the Punjab and Assam which have a considerable SC population.

8.8 The position of cases registered under the *PCR Act* and their disposal by the police in 1983 (Annexure V) shows that the number of cases pending investigation with the police has considerably gone up from 725 in 1982 to 1,136 in 1983. Of these, the individual states which are at the top of the list are Karnataka (596), Andhra Pradesh (177) and Maharashtra (129) (Annexure IV).

8.9 Pendency of the cases in courts (Annexure II & IV) offers a still more dismal picture. Thus in the entire country, cases pending in courts have gone up from 4,545 in 1982 to 7,299 in 1983. Individually the states which are at the top of the list are Maharashtra (1,575), Karnataka (1,422), Madhya Pradesh (1,117) and Tamil Nadu (1,083).

8.10 What is more disturbing is that the cases ending in acquittal are progressively on the increase ever since 1980, with, however, a small decrease in 1983. These acquittals were 69.34% in 1980, 82.54% in 1981, 89.14% in 1982 and 87.54% in 1983.

8.11 Of the various steps (Annexure VI) taken by the state governments for abolition of untouchability, sanctioning of legal aid is one. Unfortunately, though free legal aid has been announced by some states, the number of actual recipients or the total sum distributed as aid is not known. The spending on this account by the state is perhaps nil or very small because cases under the *PCR Act* are all cognizable offences and therefore the states take up such cases against the offender, leaving little scope with the complainant for seeking legal aid in cash or kind.

8.12 In accordance with the second measure as suggested in Section 15A(2) of the *PCR Act*, almost every state has set up a police cell but the Commission have doubt as to whether any such cells are really "initiating" cases under the *PCR Act*, though in some states supervision over investigation or prosecution of *PCR Act* cases is exercised by such cells. It is good to note that Himachal Pradesh has issued a notification making the district magistrates responsible for supervision. On the other hand, the union territory of Delhi does not seem to have separately entrusted the work of initiating cases or supervising prosecution to any officer or cell.

8.13 Section 15A(2)(iv) of the *Act* provides for setting up of committees at appropriate levels to formulate or implement measures for the removal of untouchability. Such committees have reportedly been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Delhi and Goa Daman & Diu but a precise account of the work done by these committees for the abolition of untouchability is not available. In the rest of the states, no committee appears to have been set up as yet.

8.14 The *PCR Act* also has a provision for periodic survey of the work done under the *Act* with a view to suggesting measures for better implementation of the provisions of the *Act*. Some states have reportedly undertaken such surveys, though the measures taken by them as a result of the survey are not known to the Commission. It is, however, surprising that the states in which there has been a sharp increase in the *PCR Act* cases in 1983 over those of 1982 (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Pondicherry) do not seem to have undertaken any such survey at all.

8.15 Though social disability cannot be wiped out either by legislation or by entrusting the application of law with the police who are mainly responsible for maintaining law and order and for the prevention and detection of crimes, yet a more sustained attempt in implementing the provisions of the *PCR Act* may, with full public cooperation, produce better results in the removal of this social evil.

8.16 It is, therefore, suggested that:

- (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs, in their annual report on the functioning of the *PCR Act*, must undertake a critical and detailed review of each of the provisions of section 15A of the Act and assess the result obtained. The utilisation of central assistance received by the states for the schemes in this connection has to be looked into in depth. In particular, a close examination of the functioning and the achievement of the special courts and of the police cells is called for. If need be, a small committee may be appointed for undertaking the critical appraisal.
- (b) In almost every state, the SCs live in cluster of houses, mostly on the outskirts of villages. The rural housing plan, particularly the housing schemes undertaken under the *Special Component Plan*, should therefore ensure that members of the SCs are not kept segregated; they must occupy houses in area inhabited by other castes. This will help in the removal of social disability of the SCs and strengthen national integrity.
- (c) Though the number of cases under the *PCR Act* has decreased in states like Bihar, press reports on untouchability offer a different picture. Quoting the report of a study undertaken by the L.N. Mishra Institute of Economic Development and Social Change for the Bihar State Scheduled Caste Cooperative Development Corporation, the *Times of India* dated October 10, 1985 reported that "more than 95 per cent of the Harijans in Bihar continue to live below the poverty line under abysmal conditions and the bulk of them are still treated as "untouchables" who have no right to draw water from wells, visit eating places and take out wedding or religious processions through localities reserved for upper caste people in the rural areas of the state". It is thus possible that the statistics of cases do not represent the correct situation obtaining in some of the states. This makes it necessary for the states to take appropriate remedial measures wherever necessary.

II ATROCITY

8.17 Mainly because of their low social and economic status, members of SCs and STs are often subjected to another serious social disability, namely, atrocity.

8.18 From time to time, the term 'atrocity' has given rise to controversies, for the word has not been defined in law. In common parlance, the term denotes an act of extreme heinous cruelty. In the first report of the Commission, 'atrocity' mainly denoted grave offences like murder, rape, arson, and violence resulting in grievous hurt. It appears that behind the selection of these four particular serious offences as atrocity, *mens rea* regarding caste was an important factor. Otherwise, there appears to be no explanation as to

why serious offences like dacoity have not been specifically mentioned, whereas all cases of grievous hurt (including the breaking of a tooth which affects a poor person much less than loss of property and the like) were considered to be atrocities. It would have been better if all such cases in which SCs and STs were victims and the offenders non-SCs or non-STs and which were treated as specially reported cases were generally enumerated under the heading "atrocity".

8.19 The meaning of the term atrocity however underwent a sea-change because of the explanation provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1980 and 1981 (Annexure VII). According to this explanation, any offence, cognizable or non-cognizable, under the *Indian Penal Code* in which the victim is a member of SCs or STs and the offender is non-SC or non-ST is an act of atrocity, irrespective of motive. Apart from the shift in the import of the term from its dictionary meaning, this enumeration of the Ministry of Home Affairs created a certain amount of confusion. However, in spite of this explanation of the MHA, many of the states continued to show in their statistics of atrocities only such offences in which there was caste consideration. This Commission, therefore, drew the attention of all the states to the letters of the MHA and impressed upon them the necessity of showing all *IPC* offences against SCs and STs as atrocities. The MHA's letter did not differentiate between cognizable and non-cognizable offences. It is well known that police keeps a tally of the cognizable offences only. We therefore presume that irrespective of the explanation offered by the MHA regarding the meaning of the term 'atrocity', the states showed in their statistics only the cognizable offences.

8.20 There has been yet another shift in the import of the term when in 1983, the MHA, acting on the suggestion of the third report of the National Police Commission, restricted the meaning of the term to a few sections of the *IPC*. The National Police Commission, had pointed out that there was no uniformity in treating offences as acts of atrocity. The MHA therefore tried to pinpoint the meaning. In the process, they listed certain penal sections of the *IPC* as 'atrocity'. In other words, the latest meaning of the term 'atrocity' as accepted by the Government of India denotes certain *IPC* offences, irrespective of caste consideration, in which the victims are SCs or STs and the offenders non-SCs or non-STs. It is thus apparent that there can really be no worthwhile comparison over the years to study the nature and trend of atrocities simply because of the periodic shift in the meaning of the term. From time-series statistics, it cannot be made out as to whether the offence against SCs and STs are the outcome of any case consideration. If, at the time of recording the first information or during the investigation, the caste factor could be brought out, that would help in devising remedial measures to prevent commission of offences by the non-SCs or non-STs.

8.21 *Atrocity on SCs* : For the frequent shift in the implication of the term, atrocity, enumeration of cases is bound to be different. However, on the basis of available statistics—whatever may be the variation, in their compilation—it is possible to have a broad view of the position. Statistics of atrocities

committed on the SCs from 1979 to 1983 (Annexure VIII) furnished by the states reflect a gradual rise in such offences, with, however, a slight decrease in 1983. Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Tripura, Kerala, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry appear to have arrested the number of atrocities on SCs during 1981-1983. Maharashtra have maintained an almost static trend, whereas in Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Goa, Daman & Diu, cases have declined in 1983. In Tamil Nadu, crimes have almost doubled in the same year.

8.22 The statistics in the entire country (Annexure IX) from 1979-83 show that there has been a gradual increase in murder cases from 2.78 % to 3.54 % of the total number of atrocities, though there was a slight fall in 1982. Similarly, there has been a gradual increase in rape cases from 3.08 to 4.32 %. The Commission had expressed their concern to the affected states about such increase. While analysing the atrocity cases in 1983, it will be apparent that the number of murder cases (Annexure XI) reported from Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and West Bengal have remained almost static in 1983 in comparison with 1982. In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh the number has gone down. In Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu such cases have increased. the increase in Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu being considerable.

8.23 Violence resulting in grievous hurt (Annexure XI) shows a static trend in Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. It reveals a decreasing trend in Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. In Uttar Pradesh there is some increase whereas in Andhra Pradesh the increase is alarmingly high : it is more than three times.

8.24 Rape cases (Annexure-XI) in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Pondicherry are more or less constant in number. In Bihar, Haryana, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal, these cases have decreased significantly. On the other hand, a significant increase is noticed in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The increase is more than double in Kerala and four times in Tamil Nadu.

8.25 Arson cases (Annexure-XI) show a downward trend in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu.

8.26 As regards cases pending with the police (Annexure-XII) it is good to note that Maharashtra has brought down the pending list from 483 in 1982 to 59 in 1983. Some of the states show a marked increase in the pending list. These are Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.

8.27 In dealing with statistics one has to remember that the victims generally belong to the weaker section of the community and therefore are unfavourably placed in terms of staying power compared to the offenders who generally are much better off economi-

cally and otherwise. To make the point clear it may be stated that a strong adversary of a poor SC person always takes the benefit of the law, so far as its application is concerned, by various dubious methods, one such method being exhausting the resistance and economic capacity of the victim not only by employing the best lawyers but also by taking date after date from the trial court. It is therefore incumbent upon the states which have a large pending list to pay special attention to the speedy disposal of the cases of atrocity.

8.28 As regards cases ending in conviction is cannot be said for certain, in the absence of comparable figures, whether conviction in atrocity cases is better or worse than the conviction in all the cases in general. However, it appears that the conviction ratio is good in Gujarat (65.70 %), UP (40.48 %), Punjab (39.13 %) and Rajasthan (36.84), though the number of cases handled by Punjab is very small (Annexure-XIII).

8.29 The Commission had requested the concerned states to communicate the factors responsible for high acquittal and remedial steps taken by them. An analysis of their replies (Annexure-XIV) shows that the witnesses turning hostile, witnesses won over by the influential and powerful accused persons, compromise by the parties outside the court, and contradiction in evidence are some of the basic factors responsible for the failure of the cases. The Commission are of the opinion that delay in trial is also a major cause for high acquittal.

8.30 The number of pending cases with the courts as on 31-12-83 presents a depressing picture because in nearly all the states the cases pending trial are large in number.

8.31 *Atrocity on STs*: On the whole, atrocities against STs during 1983 remained under control, but a statewide analysis reveals a continuous increase in Andhra Pradesh whereas in Gujarat and Rajasthan cases had an upward trend upto the year 1982, but these slightly decreased in 1983 (Annexures-XV-A and XV-B). Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa witnessed a downward trend in 1980 but showed an increase thereafter.

8.32 An analysis of the nature of atrocities shows a continuous increase in murder, violence resulting in grievous hurt, rape, and arson cases from 1979 to 1983 which is a matter of grave concern (Annexure XVI). Comparative analysis of murder cases in the year 1982 and 1983 (Annexure XVII) reflects an increasing trend in the states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra whereas in violence cases the same trend is noticed in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat. Significant increase in rape cases has been reported by Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan during 1983 as against those in 1982. The same tendency is observed in the case of arson in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

8.33 Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Karnataka, and Gujarat have furnished statistics of disposal of atrocity cases (Annexure-XVIII) against STs during 1983 which reveals that

in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, disposal by the police is satisfactory. As regards the disposal by the courts (Annexure-XIX) the Commission feel that Rajasthan, West Bengal and Orissa have to gear up their machinery for quick trial, as cases pending in the court are mounting in number. The high rate of acquittal in West Bengal and Orissa needs close attention by the State governments. Gujarat has issued instructions to the concerned officers to attend the courts during the trial so that the complainant and the witnesses can be briefed properly before they appear in court and also to ensure that the complainant does not come under any pressure and influence of the accused.

8.34 *Monetary relief* : The Commission have recommended to all the states to adopt a comprehensive uniform scale of monetary relief to the SC and ST victims of atrocities (Annexure-XX). Most of the states have accepted the recommendation and implemented the scheme of uniform monetary relief. Tamil Nadu may like to revise its old scale on the line suggested by this Commission as the amount proposed for atrocity victims is too meagre as compared to even its neighbouring states. Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal are also advised to accept Commission's recommendations in this regard. Punjab, Orissa, Chandigarh, and Goa, Daman & Diu should implement the proposed rehabilitative measures without further delay.

8.35 Apart from the variations caused by connotation of the term 'atrocity' the enumeration of cases in all the states does not appear to be fool-proof. The Commission, therefore, recommend that the first information report of every cognizable offence of atrocity should carry a column showing the caste of the victims and that of the offenders. In case the caste of the offenders is not known at the time of recording the first information, it should be ascertained during investigation and subsequently shown in the statistics.

III. BONDED LABOUR

8.36 Another field in which the social disability of the SCs and STs is apparent is that of bonded labour. As on 31-3-84 the number of identified and freed bonded labourers in the country was 1,63,245 (Annexure-XXI). Of them 1,24,904 have reportedly been rehabilitated. There is thus a gap between the number freed and the number rehabilitated. The states which have lagged behind in rehabilitation are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa and Kerala. Without rehabilitation, freeing a labourer from bondage means little. It may even create more hardship to such a labourer because he loses the little assistance that he was otherwise getting from his erstwhile master. The Commission have recommended that freeing of a labourer and his rehabilitation have to be simultaneous.

8.37 Under the *Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976* rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers is the responsibility of the state governments mainly under various programmes relating to area development and welfare of backward classes. With a view to supplementing the efforts of the state governments, a centrally sponsored scheme was launched by the Ministry of Labour in 1978-79, according to which the state governments are provided central financial assistance on matching grant (50 : 50) basis for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers. The scheme has a provision of rehabilitation grant upto a ceiling limit of Rs. 4,000/- per bonded labourer, half of which is given as central aid. It is time that the ceiling was enhanced, because in the past six years, cost of living has gone up considerably.

8.38 Rule 7 of the *Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Rules, 1976* provides for maintenance of statutory registers in respect of freed and rehabilitated bonded labourers. Maintenance of such registers is essential for knowing the whereabouts and present status of the freed bonded labourers as well as for ascertaining the progress of their rehabilitation. The Commission had written to the state governments for maintaining the register, but it is not known whether all the concerned states are keeping the register up-to-date or on the correct lines.

8.39 For properly implementing the provisions of the *Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976*, it has been mentioned in the Act that concerned state governments shall constitute vigilance committees in each district or sub-division. According to the latest reports, vigilance committees have been set up in the districts and sub-divisions in Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Delhi. Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan and Pondicherry have also set up such committees in certain districts or sub-divisions. Karnataka, Gujarat, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Tripura, Goa, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli have intimated that they are taking necessary action to constitute or reconstitute such committees.

8.40 It is important that, after rehabilitation, each case is pursued for at least five years to ensure that the freed labourer does not revert to bondage and that he can make a living out of the assistance given by the government. Unless this is ensured freeing the bonded would not be meaningful.

8.41 The Commission had directed its field offices to conduct a study of rehabilitation of the bonded labourers in all the states which received central assistance for such rehabilitation. Reports have started coming in. Some significant points appear to have emerged from the reports already received. For example, the monetary assistance given to a freed labourer has been found to be inadequate to ensure proper rehabilitation. The land-based scheme, as introduced by Kerala (Wynad district), has been a success but the cattle-based or animal husbandry-based scheme has not yielded the desired result.

It may not be incorrect to conclude that rehabilitation schemes for the freed bonded labourers have not always been imaginatively devised. In many areas vigilance Committees have not yet been formed. Some of our field offices have pointed out the necessity of providing supplementary assistance also to the freed labourers wherever necessary in order to rehabilitate them fully.

8.42 The Commission strongly recommend that there should not be any time-gap between the freeing of a labourer and his rehabilitation; each case of rehabilitation should be pursued for at least five years; the rehabilitation grant should be enhanced in deserving cases; and the freed labourers should be provided such rehabilitation schemes which provided a regular income to the freed labourers.

IV. Minimum Wages

8.43 A large number of agricultural labourers of the country are from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Together, they constitute over 253 lakhs or 45.81 % of the agricultural labourers in the country. Their minimum wages, therefore, is yet another subject which affects them vitally. Interested as the Commission are in the upliftment and welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the provision of the *Minimum Wages Act, 1948* and its implementation are thus of considerable importance to the Commission.

8.44 Section 3 of the *Act* provides for the fixation of minimum rates of wages by the state governments. The same section also has a mandatory provisions for reviewing at intervals the minimum rates of wages so fixed (Annexure-XXII). Though minimum rates have been prescribed by the state, yet their enforcement leaves much to be desired. In nearly all the states, excepting a few like the Punjab and Haryana, the market rates are below the minimum fixed. The reason perhaps is the abundance of labourers and their lack of bargaining power. Seasonal influx or migrant labourers from other areas complicate the situation further. Migrant labourers have hardly any strength to bargain with their employers. Above all, the implementing machinery is unable or inadequate to enforce the rates. the number of prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of this *Act* is few. According to the Department of Labour of the Government of India, only 2,380 prosecutions were launched in 1982 for the violation of the provisions of the *Act*. The percentage of such prosecutions in relation to the SC & ST labourers works out to be negligible (about 0.0022). This practically amounts to no prosecution. In other words, in most of the states the employer would appear to be laying down the rule. A sample survey conducted by the officers of the Commission in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Rajasthan confirms our belief. Therefore, proper implementation of the *Minimum Wages Act* in all the states calls for immediate attention.

8.45 As regards the enforcement machinery, the Commission had written for the latest particulars from all the states but, unfortunately, replies received are very few. Those who have replied are Rajasthan, Kerala, Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Island and Goa, Daman and Diu. In compiling Annexure-XXIII we therefore had no option but to fall back upon the old information in respect of other states.

8.46 Revision of wages deserves close attention but this has not been undertaken regularly. In these days of rising prices, such revision must be undertaken regularly. The lean months in which the prices go up start generally from July and therefore at least one revision must be done by June at the latest. Keeping in view the forthcoming inflationary trend. Otherwise, such a revision may not be helpful.

8.47 As regards the implementing machinery in most of the states, the staff allotted are insufficient. Many of them have been given this job in addition to their normal duties. This apart, during their tour of some of the states, the Commission got the impression that even this meagre staff were posted only on paper; whereas in practice, they were engaged in other work. It is therefore suggested that the implementing machinery in every state be reviewed and adequate number of staff appointed.

8.48 Violators of the provisions of the *Act* should invariably be brought to book for which keen vigilance is called for.

8.49 The provision for weekly holiday and the duration of working hours are most neglected, particularly in the rural areas. The enforcing staff should ensure that the labourers get the weekly holidays regularly, and are not required to work for a duration longer than what has been laid down in the enactment on the subject.

8.50 In certain states under the indigenous system of "attached labour", labourers are compelled to accept lower wages. The enforcing staff must take proper measures against such malpractices.

8.51 Some recent incidents reveal that organised labour contractors entice the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe workers away from their home only to extract free or near-free labour from them. The states concerned may develop a system of information by which such contractors are detected and punished. Punjab and Haryana, where the minimum wages are much higher than those in other states simply because of the non-availability of local labourers in sufficient number, are mostly the fields of operation of these contractors.

8.52 In states like Bihar frequent violence breaks out and tension originates because of the workers' demand for minimum wages. It is of utmost import-

ance that the government takes suitable steps to enforce *Minimum Wages Act* so that such unfortunate incidents do not take place. If the inspectors are vigilant and take timely measures, instances of this nature would not occur at all. There are cases in which the inspectors themselves refrain from reporting the activities of these employers and their exploitation of the helpless workers. Wherever necessary, police help should be provided to the honest inspectors to bring such a situation to an end. There has also to be adequate provision for suitably rewarding the honest inspectors.

8.53 As regard fixation of rates, a realistic appraisal appears necessary in some areas. For example, Orissa and Gujarat have only one rate applicable to the entire State. This disregards local variations in supply of labour and cost of living. States which have a uniform rate may, therefore, review the position.

Sd/-
(Bheekha Bhai)
Member

Sd/-
(Ven'ble Lama Lobzang)
Member

Sd/-
(R.C. Chiten Jamir)
Member

New Delhi,
the 4th February, 1986.

ANNEXURE I

Comparative Analysis of PCR Act cases registered during 1982 and 1983

State/UT	Cases registered with Police		% increase or decrease over the previous year
	1982	1983	
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	263	385	(+) 46.39
Bihar	28	16	(-) 42.86
Gujarat	347	306	(-) 11.82
Haryana	5	5	static
Himachal Pradesh	6	6	static
Jammu & Kashmir	4	5	(+) 25.00
Karnataka	674	567	(-) 15.88
Kerala	29	37	(+) 27.59
Madhya Pradesh	337	390	(+) 15.73
Maharashtra	769	558	(-) 27.44
Orissa	125	90	(-) 28.00
Punjab	4	..	(-) 100.00
Rajasthan	186	193	(+) 3.76
Tamil Nadu	1105	1205	(+) 9.05
Uttar Pradesh	186	173	(-) 6.99
Chandigarh	1	Nil	(-) 100.00
Delhi	3	11	(+) 266.67
Goa, Daman & Diu	3	2	(-) 33.33
Pondicherry	12	16	(+) 33.33
Total	4087	3965	(-) 2.98

From the rest of the States, no PCR Act case was reported.

ANNEXURE II

Number of PCR Act cases disposed of or pending trial

Years	No. of cases with the courts			No. of cases ending in			No. of cases pending for trial
	BF	fresh	Total	acquittal	conviction	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	5579	3550	9129	2866	1267	4133	4996*
1981	4995*	2865	7860	2085	441	2526	4547**
1982	4547	2665	7212	1633	199	1832	4545**
1983	6347	2902	9249	1707	243	1950	7299

* Difference of 1 is yet to be reconciled.

** Difference of 787 and 835 is due to the non-receipt of disposal figures from the states of Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh.

ANNEXURE III

Statement showing replies of state governments to the Commission's query relating to the high acquittal of PCR Act cases in courts and corrective measures, if any, taken by the states to minimise it

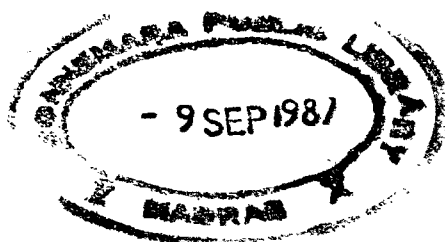
States	Causes of high acquittal	Corrective measures taken by the state
Karnataka	(i) Witnesses turning hostile; (ii) Witnesses are won over by the influential and powerful accused; and (iii) Complainants themselves, out of fear or inducement, do not support the prosecution.	The law department of the state government was directed to issue instructions to the courts for the speedy hearing of PCR Act cases.
Tamil Nadu	(i) Since imprisonment is compulsory under the PCR Act, the accused often arrives at a compromise with the complainant, as a result of which the witnesses turn hostile and do not support the prosecution; (ii) Most of the SCs work under the non-SCs, and as such, they are pressurised not to support the prosecution; and (iii) Delay in the disposal of cases in courts.	Four special courts were set up at Kumbakonam (Thanjavur district), Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. Proposals were under consideration to set up four more special courts at Cuddalore for South Arcot district, Nagapattinam for Thanjavur East district, at Coimbatore for Coimbatore Urban district, Periyar district and Coimbatore Rural district and at Madurai for Ramanathapuram district. (ii) The superintendents of police were instructed to ensure that witnesses were briefed suitably by the assistant public prosecutors before the trial and that enough protection was given to them. (iii) The superintendents of police were instructed to submit a list of complainants and witness in PCR Act cases which were pending trial or under investigation to the district collectors for registering the Complainants under NREP or employment guarantee schemes so that they could be provided with employment by non-SC landlords or undertakings.

ANNEXURE IV

Statement showing number of cases registered under the PCR Act, 1955 and their disposal during the year 1983

State/UT	Cases brought forward with		Fresh cases registered	Cases closed by police after investigation	Cases ending in charge-sheet	Cases disposed of by court ending in			Cases pending at the end of the year with	
	Police	Court				conviction	acquittal	Total	Police	Court
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	173	363	385	68	313	11	190	201	177	475
Assam	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Bihar	40	124	16	3	14	..	3	3	39	135
Gujarat	4	255	306	31	279	5	238	243	..	291
Haryana	Nil	5	5	4	1	1	5	6	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	12	6	3	3	..	8	8	Nil	7
Jammu & Kashmir	3	3	5	2	3	..	4	4	3	2
Karnataka	310	1209	567	40	241	..	28	28	596	1422
Kerala	4	28	37	8	29	2	16	18	4	39
Madhya Pradesh	11	911	390	17	369	90	73	163	15	1117
Maharashtra	70	1390	558	90	409	29	195	224	129	1575
Orissa	48	282	90	37	81	3	44	47	20	316
Punjab	Nil	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Rajasthan	15	274	193	98	105	6	36	42	5	337
Tamil Nadu	164	956	1205	327	943	51	765	816	99	1083
Uttar Pradesh	19	507	173	55	96	42	85	127	41	476
Chandigarh	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	2	23	11	1	5	..	10	10	7	18
Goa Daman & Diu	..	2	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	3
Pondicherry	..	..	16	6	9	3	4	7	1	2
Total	864	6347	3965	791	2902	243	1707	1950	1136	7299

From the rest of the states, no case of PCR Act was reported.



Number of PCR Act cases registered and disposed of by the police from 1980 to 1983

Year	No. of cases with police			No. of cases disposed of by the police			No. of cases pending with the police
	BF	fresh	Total	finally reported	charge sheeted	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1980	927	4303	5230	982	3550	4532	698
1981	698	4085	4783	982	2865	3847	690*
1982	690	4087	4777	894	2665	3559	725**
1983	864	3965	4829	791	2902	3693	1136

* Difference of 246 is due to the non-receipt of disposal figures from the states of Jammu & Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh.

** Difference of 493 is due to non-receipt of disposal figures from the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.

Steps taken by the state governments on measures suggested in the Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955

Section 15A (2) (i) : Legal aid

Some of the states provide legal aid to the low-income groups, including persons belonging to the SCs. Such aid in certain states is available to persons of a particular income group.

Free legal aid provided by the governments of	Available to those whose annual income does not exceed
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 3600/-
Bihar	Rs. 3600/-
Gujarat	Rs. 7200/-
Haryana	..
Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 3600/-
Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 3000/-
Karnataka	Rs. 5000/-
Kerala	..
Madhya Pradesh	..
Maharashtra	Rs. 5000/-
Orissa	..
Punjab	..
Rajasthan	..
Tamil Nadu	..
Tripura	..
Uttar Pradesh	..
West Bengal	..
Goa Daman & Diu	..
Delhi	Rs. 6000/-
Pondicherry	..

Section 15A (2) (ii) : Appointment of Officers

Police officers of various ranks appointed for initiating or exercising supervision over prosecutions under the *PCR Act* are functioning at various levels in various states as shown in the following chart :—

At state headquarters level	Delhi, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Chandigarh and Pondicherry.
At state headquarters and district level	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
At state headquarters, range and district levels	Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

In the remaining states, no special officers have been appointed because the problem of untouchability is reportedly negligible there.

Section 15A (2) (iii) : Special Courts

1. The Government of Rajasthan have set up eight special courts (of which three are mobile) at Rajgarh, Banra, Attru, Itawaha, Alwar and Kota to try *IPC* and *PCR Act* cases.
2. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have set up seven special courts at Srikakulam, Medak, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, West Godavari, and Mahbubnagar all mobile, to try *PCR Act* and *IPC* cases.
3. The Government of Tamil Nadu have set up four special courts at Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli and Kumbakonam to try *IPC* and *PCR Act* cases. All are mobile.
4. The Government of Bihar have set up four special courts at Patna, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Hazaribagh to try *IPC* and *PCR Act* cases.
5. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have set up four special courts at Gwalior, Bhopal, Sagar and Bilaspur to try *PCR Act* cases.

Section 15A (2) (iv) : Setting up of Committees

Committees have reportedly been set up in Andhra Pradesh; Bihar; Rajasthan; Haryana; Himachal Pradesh; Tamil Nadu; Tripura; West Bengal; Goa; Daman & Diu; Delhi and Pondicherry, but a precise account of the work done by these committees in introducing measures for the abolition of untouchability is not available.

In the rest of the states, no committee has been formed on the plea that untouchability is negligible in these states.

Section 15A (2)(v) : Periodic Survey

Some of the states like Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan are understood to have undertaken a survey, mostly by their research organisations to ascertain the extent of untouchability prevalent in those states. The terms of reference, progress, or the complete outcome of such survey are not available.

Section 15A (2) (vi) : Identification of untouchability prone area

Bihar	Nalanda, Rohtas, Bhojpur, Gaya, Vaishali, Samastipur, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Ranchi districts.
Gujarat	731 villages.
Karnataka	Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur, Gulbarga and Bijapur districts.
Kerala	Kasargode area of Cannanore and Palghat district.
Maharashtra	531 villages.

Copy of DO letter No. III-11020/4/81-PCR (DESK) dated 20/21st February, 1981, from Shri P.S. Krishnan, Joint Secretary (SC & BCD), Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, to Shri Attar Singh, Home Secretary, Government of Himachal Pradesh, Simla.

At the last officers' level Regional Conference held at Chandigarh on the 11th February, 1981 chaired by Union Home Secretary, some delegates raised the issue of the definition of "atrocities on Scheduled Castes" and that crime against Scheduled Castes should be "based on caste consideration" only.

In order to set at rest the doubts and the different interpretations which the State Governments may be having of the term "atrocities" against Scheduled Castes, I am enclosing herewith extracts of the two letters sent to the Maharashtra Government in which both the aspects: the definition of atrocities against Scheduled Castes as well as the compilation of statistics of crimes against Scheduled Castes "based on caste consideration" have been clearly spelt out.

In view of the position explained above, the term "atrocities" is to be understood to include offences under the IPC committed against the Scheduled Castes, by persons belonging to communities other than the Scheduled Castes. What we are interested in is that all crimes under IPC committed against members of the Scheduled Castes by persons who are not members of the Scheduled Castes, should be included in the statistics of crimes against Scheduled Castes, and action is taken as per the guidelines of the Home Minister vide his DO letter No. III-11011/4/80-NID(D) dated 10-3-1980 to effectively curb and end such crimes.

With kind regards,

Extracts from DO letter No. III-11013/161/80-PCR (DESK) dated 1st December, 1980 from Shri P.S. Krishnan, Joint Secretary (SC & BCD), Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi to Shri C.V. Bapat, Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of Maharashtra.

2. In connection with the sub-classification of crimes committed on Scheduled Castes by non-Scheduled Caste persons on the basis of crimes "based on caste consideration" and those "not based on caste consideration", the position was clarified by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Yogendra Makwana) as follows :—

"The definitional distinction is unrealistic. It is not possible for any one objectively to find out whether or not 'caste consideration' was in the mind of a criminal when he committed an offence against a member of the Scheduled Caste. All that we have before us is the overt act of the crime of offence committed by a non-Scheduled Caste individual or individuals. Further in actual life, it does not usually happen that caste Hindus make up their mind to commit crimes against the Harijans just because they belong to a Scheduled Caste. On the contrary what really happens is that on account of the position in which Scheduled Castes are placed in the economy and society, for example, as agricultural labourers or as allottees of Government waste lands or ceiling Surplus lands, when they seek their legitimate rights in the matters like wages or seek to cultivate lands allotted to them under the law or the rules, some non-Scheduled Caste persons try to cow them down, and terrorise them taking advantage of the socio-economic weakness of the Scheduled Castes. This is the genesis of atrocities or crimes against the Scheduled Castes."

3. Moreover, in the Union Home Minister's DO letter No. III-11011/4/80-NID(D) dated the 10th March, 1980, this position has been amply made clear and given a finality to set at rest any possible doubt on this score.

Extract from DO letter No. III-11013/161/80-PCR (DESK) dated 5-1-1981 from Shri P.S. Krishnan, Joint Secretary (SC & BCD) Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi to Shri C.V. Bapat, Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.

2. The clarifications sought for in your letter under reference are given below serially :—

- (i) All offences under IPC should be included under "atrocities". The offences under IPC murder, rape, grievous hurt and arson should be shown under the head "other offences".
- (ii) The offences committed under the PCR Act which also come under the provisions of the IPC, should also be included under the term "atrocities".
- (iii) The term "atrocities" is to be applied in case of all Scheduled Castes. This would also apply to Denotified Tribes/Vimukta Jatis who are also classified as Scheduled Castes. In respect of Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes/Vimukta Jatis who are listed also as Scheduled Tribes, the Tribal Development Division of the Ministry, who monitor atrocities on Scheduled Tribes, have been requested to clarify the position directly. You may please get in touch with Shri Bhupinder Singh, Joint Secretary (TD), Ministry of Home Affairs in the matter.

ANNEXURE VII I

Comparative statement showing statewise break-up of atrocities cases committed on Scheduled Castes during 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983

State/UT	Number of cases reported in				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	92	152	206	213	181
Assam	3	—	—	—	—
Bihar	2153	1890	1983	2073	1797
Gujarat	475	498	654	455	478
Himachal Pradesh	83	68	69	73	45
Haryana	80	78	74	144	112
Jammu & Kashmir	114	120	124	45	23
Karnataka	500	377	397	363	194
Madhya Pradesh	3866	3877	4033	4749	5292
Kerala	887	478	260	145	149
Maharashtra	503	518	695	680	704
Orissa	43	80	80	150	46
Punjab	171	79	51	73	36
Rajasthan	760	1180	1562	1731	1604
Tamil Nadu	115	140	199	153	300
Tripura	—	—	18	3	—
Uttar Pradesh	4102	4279	3865	3977	3851
West Bengal	2	33	23	17	17
Delhi	3	3	6	1	1
Goa, Daman & Diu	3	—	1	2	1
Pondicherry	19	16	8	7	3
Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	—	—	—
Total	13976	13866	14308	15054	14834

Statistics about other States and UTs are NIL.

ANNEXURE IX

Statement showing the main offences against Scheduled Castes in the whole country in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983

Nature of crimes	Number of cases reported during				
	1979 (%)	1980 (%)	1981 (%)	1982 (%)	1983 (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Murder	388 (2.78)	500 (3.61)	493 (3.45)	514 (3.41)	525 (3.54)
Grievous Hurt	1441 (10.31)	1411 (10.18)	1492 (10.43)	1429 (9.49)	1362 (9.18)
Rape	430 (3.08)	551 (3.97)	604 (4.22)	635 (4.22)	641 (4.32)
Arson	1013 (7.25)	991 (7.14)	1245 (8.70)	1035 (6.98)	982 (6.62)
Other offences	10703 (76.58)	10413 (75.10)	10474 (73.20)	11441 (75.90)	11324 (76.34)
Total	18975 (100)	13866 (100)	14308 (100)	15054 (100)	14834 (100)

ANNEXURE X

Atrocities against Scheduled Castes in 1983

State/UT	Number of cases of					Total
	Murder	Grievous Hurt	Rape	Arson	Other IPC offences	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	11	26	25	5	114	181
Bihar	71	152	87	255	1232	1797
Gujarat	20	47	8	22	381	478
Haryana	1	16	23	4	68	112
Himachal Pradesh	2	4	3	2	34	45
Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	2	..	19	23
Karnataka	15	5	9	10	155	194
Kerala	7	1	18	9	114	149
Madhya Pradesh	108	323	183	211	4467	5292
Maharashtra	17	73	35	36	543	704
Orissa	9	16	7	10	4	46
Punjab	8	9	7	..	12	36
Rajasthan	35	174	75	69	1251	1604
Tamil Nadu	14	6	9	3	268	300
Uttar Pradesh	202	507	148	344	2650	3851
West Bengal	4	2	1	2	8	17
Delhi	..	..	..	..	1	1
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	1	1
Pondicherry	..	..	1	..	2	3
Total	525	1362	641	982	11324	14834

No atrocity case has been reported from Manipur, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

ANNEXURE XI

Statement showing offences committed against Scheduled Castes in 1982 and 1983

State/UT	Murder		Grievous Hurt		Rape		Arson		Other Offences		Total	
	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	16	11	8	26	17	25	13	5	159	114	213	181
Bihar	72	71	205	152	97	87	321	267	1378	1232	2073	1809
Gujarat	13	20	66	48	6	8	25	22	345	378	455	476
Haryana	1	1	21	1	59	23	7	4	56	84	144	113
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	2	65	36	73	47
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	2	1	5	2	..	..	36	19	45	23
Karnataka	19	15	5	5	6	9	46	10	287	155	363	194
Kerala	4	7	5	1	7	18	7	9	122	114	145	149
Madhya Pradesh	88	108	366	323	148	183	173	211	3974	4467	4749	5292
Maharashtra	19	17	85	73	48	35	28	36	500	543	680	704
Orissa	10	9	16	16	11	7	13	10	100	105	150	147
Punjab	13	8	8	9	8	7	3	..	41	12	73	36
Rajasthan	37	35	174	174	58	75	63	69	1399	1251	1731	1604
Tamil Nadu	5	14	5	7	2	8	5	2	136	268	153	299
Tripura	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Uttar Pradesh	208	202	457	507	152	148	327	344	2833	2650	3977	3851
West Bengal	6	4	2	2	4	..	1	2	4	8	17	17
Delhi	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	2	7	3
Total	514	525	1429	1349	635	640	1035	993	11441	11440	15054	14947

ANNEXURE XII

Statement showing registration and disposal of atrocity cases against Scheduled Castes by the Police during 1983

State/UT	No. of cases with police			No. of cases disposed of and ended in			No. of cases pending investigation
	BF	fresh	Total	Final Report	Charge-sheet	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	79	1604	1683	380	1194	1574	109
Tamil Nadu	12	300	312	67	196	263	49
Pondicherry	4	3	7	1	6	7	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	50	50	5	38	43	7
Madhya Pradesh	938	5302	6240	748	4514	5262	978
Maharashtra	483	703	1186	180	947	1127	59
Kerala	34	166	200	24	115	139	61
Orissa	80	147	227	32	129	161	66
Uttar Pradesh	761	3911	4672	1363	2559	3922	750
West Bengal	32	17	49	2	8	10	39
Delhi	1	1	2	..	..	..	2
Assam	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Karnataka	105	195	300	..	42	42	258
Gujarat	22	277	499	47	420	467	32
Punjab	4	35	39	6	29	35	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	2	2	..	2	2	..

1. The statistics submitted by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana were found to be inconsistent or erroneous, for which these have not been included in the statement.
2. Sikkim, Mizoram, Manipur, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Chandigarh and Tripura have submitted NIL information.
3. From the remaining States, information has not yet been received.

ANNEXURE XIII

Statement showing disposal of atrocity cases against Scheduled Castes by the courts during 1983.

State/UT	No. of cases with courts			No. of case disposed of and ended in			No. of cases pending trial
	BF	Fresh	Total	Acquittal	Conviction	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	3379	1194	4573	96	56	152	4421
Tamil Nadu	162	196	358	157	17	174	184
Pondicherry	01	06	07	04	..	04	03
Kerala	76	115	191	94	13	107	84
Uttar Pradesh	13692	2559	16251	891	606	1497	14754
West Bengal	41	08	49	04	..	04	45
Delhi	12	..	12	04	..	04	08
Himachal Pradesh	77	38	115	03	..	03	112
Assam	..	01	01	..	..	..	01
Karnataka	227	48*	275	59	3	62	213
Gujarat	224	420	644	153	293	446	198
Punjab	39	29	68	14	09	23	45
Goa, Daman & Diu	02	01**	03	01	..	01	02
Orissa	229	129	358	39	06	45	313

1. Statistics furnished by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana were found inconsistent and hence these have been excluded from the statement.
 2. Sikkim, Mizoram, Manipur, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Chandigarh and Tripura have submitted NIL information
 3. From the remaining states, no information has as yet been received.
- * Difference of six cases are yet to be reconciled by Karnataka.
- **Difference of one case is yet to be reconciled by Punjab.

Statement showing the factors behind high acquittal in atrocity cases and the steps taken by the states to arrest the increasing trend of acquittal

States/UTs	Factors responsible for high acquittal	Steps taken by the state governments
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	Parties more like to settle the issue out side court.	
Karnataka	1) Witnesses turning hostile 2) Witnesses won over by the accused persons who are influential and powerful. 3) Complainant themselves do not support the prosecution sometimes out of fear or inducement. 4) Parties make compromise and amicably settle the issue.	Instructions have been issued to the concern agencies for quick disposal of atrocity cases. The prosecutors have been instructed for quick disposal of the cases by ensuring day-to-day hearing in the court.
Gujarat	1) The complainant and the accused persons compromise outside the court. 2) Witnesses turning hostile 3) Contradiction in evidence and exaggeration	Instructions have been given to all the concerned officers to attend the court during the trial so that the complainant and the witnesses can be briefed properly before they depose in the court and also to ensure that they do not come under the pressure and influence of the accused. Instructions have also been given to them that in each and every acquittal case-appeal should be filed.
Uttar Pradesh	1) Hostility of witnesses 2) Winning over the witnesses.	Police has been given instructions to complete the investigation within 14 days. They have also been asked to take adequate interest in prosecution of the cases.
Orissa	1) Compromise between both parties 2) Witnesses not deposing against the accused. 3) Monetary deal between the parties make the compromise feasible.	Instructions have been issued to the Police for quick disposal of the cases.

ANNEXURE XV-A

Analysis of atrocities reported against Scheduled Tribes during 1983.

State/UTs	Number of cases reported					
	Murder	Violence	Rape	Arson	Other IPC offences	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	01	08	09	01	14	33
Bihar	09	10	12	14	70	115
Gujarat	08	30	07	05	43	93
Karnataka	02	..	..	..	..	02
Kerala	..	..	04	..	13	17
Madhya Pradesh	116	175	177	188	2,463	3,119
Maharashtra	09	29	20	07	171	236
Orissa	..	02	05	02	02	11
Rajasthan	09	53	19	19	339	439
West Bengal	..	..	07	01	12	20
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	02	02
Total	154	307	260	237	3,129	4,087

No atrocity on Scheduled Tribes was reported from Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra Nagar & Haveli, Delhi, Goa Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Pondicherry.

ANNEXURE XV—B

Comparative Statement showing state-wise break-up of atrocity cases committed on Scheduled Tribe people in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 & 1983

State/UTs	No. of cases reported during				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	13	14	29	31	33
Bihar	200	101	174	85	115
Gujarat	72	93	95	104	93
Karnataka	20	01	05	04	02
Kerala	33	03	07	10	17
Madhya Pradesh	1,373	829	2,404	3,110	3,119
Maharashtra	181	146	232	213	236
Orissa	16	14	10	NA	11
Punjab	3	41	NA	NA	NA
Rajasthan	205	308	386	472	439
Tamil Nadu	NA	NA	17	NA	..
West Bengal	NA	12	14	NA	20
Goa, Daman & Diu	01	NA	NA	NIL	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	03	NA	NA	01	..
Arunachal Pradesh	14	16	08	NA	..
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	02
Total	2,134	1,578	3,381	4,030	4,087

Statistics about other States and UTs are NIL.

ANNEXURE-XVI

Statement showing the number and percentage of cases of atrocities on the members of the Scheduled Tribes in 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

Nature of Crime	Number of cases in				
	1979 (%)	1980 (%)	1981 (%)	1982 (%)	1983 (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Murder	67 (3.13)	70 (4.44)	104 (3.08)	128 (3.18)	154 (3.77)
Grievous hurt	196 (9.13)	172 (10.90)	245 (7.25)	320 (7.94)	307 (7.51)
Rape	141 (6.63)	193 (12.23)	246 (7.28)	236 (5.86)	260 (6.36)
Arson	100 (4.68)	122 (7.73)	136 (4.02)	126 (3.13)	237 (5.80)
Other Offences	1,630 (76.43)	1,021 (64.70)	2,650 (78.37)	3,220 (79.89)	3,129 (76.56)
Total	2,134 (100)	1,578 (100)	3,381 (100)	4,030 (100)	4,087 (100)

Statement showing offences committed on

State					Murder	Violences resulting in Grievous Hurt		
					1982	1983	1982	1983
1					2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	.	01	01	01	08
Bihar	.	.	.	.	05	09	06	10
Gujarat	.	.	.	.	07	08	18	30
Karnataka	.	.	.	.	01	02	..	..
Kerala	.	.	.	.	..	..	02	..
Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	94	116	196	175
Maharashtra	.	.	.	.	06	13	28	29
Orissa	.	.	.	.	NA	..	NA	..
Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	14	09	69	53
Tamil Nadu	.	.	.	.	NA	..	NA	..
West Bengal	.	.	.	.	NA	..	NA	..
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	.	.	NA	04	NA	01
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	.	.	.	.	NA	..	NA	..
Total	.	.	.	.	128	162	320	308

ANNEXURE-XVII

Scheduled Tribes in 1982 and 1983

Rape		Arson		Other Offences		Total	
1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983	1982	1983
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12	09	..	01	17	14	31	33
21	12	01	14	52	70	85	115
02	07	04	05	73	43	104	93
01	..	..	..	02	..	04	02
02	04	..	..	06	13	10	17
164	177	85	188	2571	2463	3110	3119
20	20	09	07	150	171	213	240
NA	05	NA	02	NA	02	NA	11
14	19	27	19	348	339	472	439
NA	..	NA	..	NA	..	NA	..
NA	07	NA	01	NA	12	NA	20
—	—	—	—	01	..	01	..
NA	01	NA	04	NA	26	NA	36
NA	..	NA	..	NA	02	NA	02
236	261	126	241	3220	3155	4030	4127

ANNEXURE XVIII

Statement showing registration and disposal of atrocity cases against Scheduled Tribes by the Police during 1983

State/UTs	Number of cases with police			Number of cases disposed of and ended in			Number of cases remained pending for completion of investigation
	BF	Fresh	Total	Final report	Challan	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	24	439	463	103	320	423	40
Madhya Pradesh	1,036	3,122	4,158	485	2,912	3,397	761
Maharashtra	115	240	355	29	312	341	14
Orissa	20	53	73	06	52	58	15
West Bengal	32	20	52	05	11	16	36
Karnataka	..	01	01	..	..	..	01
Gujarat	02	97	99	05	83	88	11

1 Assam, Tamil Nadu, Goa Daman & Diu, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Mizoram, Manipur, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Punjab have furnished NIL information.

2 From remaining states no information has yet been received.

3 States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka and Gujarat have reported slightly different figures of fresh cases registered in half yearly returns as compared to their monthly returns.

ANNEXURE XIX

Statement showing disposal of atrocity cases against Scheduled Tribes by the courts during 1983

State/UT	Number of cases with Courts			Number of cases disposed of and ended in			Number of cases pending for trial
	BF	Fresh	Total	Acquittal	Conviction	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	998	320	1,318	13	18	31	1,287
Tamil Nadu	02	..	02	..	..	..	02
Uttar Pradesh	01	..	01	..	..	..	01
West Bengal	15	11	26	02	..	02	24
Karnataka	03	..	03	..	..	..	03
Gujarat	39	83	122	54	43	97	25
Orissa	42	52	94	13	..	13	81

- 1 Assam, Pondicherry, Punjab, Sikkim, Mizoram, Manipur, Goa Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Chandigarh, Tripura, and Himachal Pradesh, have furnished NIL information.
- 2 The information by Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Bihar were inconsistent
- 3 From remaining states no information has as yet been received.

Statement showing scale of monetary relief to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes victims of atrocities as proposed by this Commission and as accepted by various states

The Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have recommended the following rate of monetary relief to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes victim of atrocities to all the states:

Head of losses	Amount
1	2
Death per each person killed in a family	Rs. 10,000/-
Permanent incapacitation per each member in a family	Rs. 10,000/-
Temporary incapacitation	Rs. 2,000/-
Grievous hurt, short of incapacitation	Rs. 1,000/-
Rape	Rs. 5,000/-
Loss of house	Rs. 2,000/-
Loss of immovable property	Rs. 2,000/-
Loss of earning assets like a vehicle, a boat or cattle etc.	Rs. 2,000/-
	Pending expeditious payment of the actual cost of replacement.
Loss of movable property such as grains, cloths and other household assets	Rs. 2,000/-
Damage to irrigation well, drinking well, Tubewells, electric motors, electric fittings and fruit bearing trees in the ownership of the victims to be assessed separately.	The amount of compensations should be equal to the actual loss as assessed, pending assessment, an immediate grant of Rs. 500/- should be made.

The latest position of accepting and implementing the proposed scheme of relief by the states are as follows:—

1. The states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Delhi and Pondicherry have accepted and implemented as per recommendations of the commission.
2. The states of Kerala and Bihar have accepted with slight modifications.
3. State of Tamil Nadu has its own scale which needs immediate modifications.
4. State of Assam have accepted Commission's recommendations but government orders are still awaited.
5. State of Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal have not yet accepted Commission's recommendation.
6. States of Punjab, Orissa, Goa Daman & Diu and Chandigarh are still considering the matter.
7. There is no need of such scheme in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Sikkim as there is no problem of atrocity against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Number of bonded labourers as on 31-3-1984

State	Identified and freed	Rehabilitated	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	540	292	54.07
Karnataka	62,699	40,033	63.85
Kerala	829	537	64.78
Orissa	30,074	19,319	64.24
Andhra Pradesh	13,491	10,305	76.38
Bihar	8,365	7,431	88.83
Uttar Pradesh	8,986	8,781	97.72
Rajasthan	6,244	6,190	99.14
Madhya Pradesh	2,020	2,019	99.95
Tamil Nadu	29,934	29,934	100.00
Gujarat	63	63	100.00
Total	1,63,245	1,24,904	76.51

Statement of minimum wages in agriculture (for unskilled workers) as on 31-12-1984

State/UT	Date from which effective	Rates of wages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Central Government	19-10-83	Rs. 8.50 to 12.75 according to areas.	
Andhra Pradesh	07-09-83	Rs. 7.00 to 18.00 per day according to areas and nature of work.	
Assam	28-12-81	Rs. 8.00 to 9.00 per day without meal or Rs. 7.00 per day with one meal, according to occupation	
Bihar	12-04-82	5 Kg paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value besides one time nashta or or Rs. 8.50 in cash	
Gujarat	02-10-82	Rs. 9.00 per day or Rs. 3200/- per year	
Haryana	01-05-82	Rs. 14.00 per day or Rs. 10.00 per day with meal. Due to rise in the CPI with effect from 1-7-1984, rates further increased by Rs. 1.73 per day	
Himachal Pradesh	16-08-84*	Rs. 10.00 per day	Wages have been increased by 12½ to 25% over the rate according to areas.
Jammu & Kashmir	—	Minimum Wages not fixed so far	The state government have undertaken a survey with a view to fixing minimum wages in respect of agricultural workers
Karnataka	01-03-82	Rs. 4.92 to Rs. 6.55 per day according to class of work and type of land	The minimum wages were increased for Rs. 5.00 to 7.50 per day in Feb, but the High Court of Karnataka struck down the notification on technical grounds and ordered that 50% of the increase over the earlier wages be paid.
Kerala	01-06-84	Rs. 12.00 per day for light work and Rs. 15.00 per day for hard work	
Madhya Pradesh	01-01-82	Rs. 7.00 plus special allowance per day linked to CPI compiled half-yearly	The rate of special allowance is 45 paise per month per point for every point rise in the average CPI above 447 (1960=100)
Maharashtra	01-02-83	Rs. 6.00 to Rs. 10.00 per day according to areas	
Manipur	01-03-83	Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 10.50 per day according to areas	
Meghalaya	01-11-83	Rs. 11.00 per day	
Nagaland	01-02-84	Rs. 10.00 per day	
Orissa	05-11-84	Rs. 7.50 per day	
Punjab	01-01-82	Rs. 11.00 per day with meals or Rs. 14.00 per day without meals	Wages have been linked with CPI with effect from 1-10-84 the rates are Rs. 13.44 per day with meals or Rs. 16.44 per day without meals
Rajasthan	01-04-82	Rs. 8.05 to Rs. 9.00 per day according to areas.	
Sikkim		Minimum wages Act, 1948 not yet extended to the state	

*The state government notified on 12-12-1984 that the revised rates would be effective from 16-8-84.

1	2	3	4
(iv) The Ministry of Home Affairs may evaluate the working of the police squads, police stations and police cells set up in some of the States so that they could be made more effective in the problem-areas. States not having such units may be advised to set them up on the model of those which have been found to be useful. [Action : Ministry of Home Affairs (SC & BCD Division) and State Govts./UT Administrations]			
<u>Collection of timely intelligence for prevention of atrocities</u>			
44.	Atrocities are rarely the result of sudden eruptions. Many atrocities could have been prevented if timely intelligence was available, a correct assessment of the situation made, and adequate preventive action taken in time. Special branches of all the States may be given the charge of the collection of intelligence. It is equally necessary that a central agency is simultaneously entrusted with the collection of similar intelligence so that the Centre may adequately advise the State Governments to take timely precaution. (Action : State Govts./UT Administrations and Ministry of Home Affairs)	6.19	112
<u>Review of reservation percentages in Services in the light of 1981 Census figures</u>			
45.	The existing percentage of reservation for SC/ST in services may be raised keeping in view the increase in their percentages in the population according to 1981 Census. (Action : Government of India/All States/UT Governments)	7.6	130
<u>Liberalisation of procedure for recruitment to Groups 'C' & 'D' posts</u>			
46.	The existing procedure of inviting list of eligible Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates from the Employment Exchanges for Groups 'C' & 'D' posts may be liberalised by allowing the Public Sector Undertakings to notify such vacancies in the newspapers making it obligatory for the applicants to be on the live register of the Employment Exchanges. The Bureau of Public Enterprises may take expeditious steps in this regard. (Action : Bureau of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Finance)	7.44(i)	137
<u>Association of Commission's field officers in Tribal Sub-Plan/Annual Plan meetings</u>			
47.	Ministry of Home Affairs (Tribal Development Division) may increasingly utilise the experience of this Commission's field officers by associating them in meetings held for formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan, Annual Plans, etc. [Action : Ministry of Home Affairs, (TD Division)]	8.6	175
<u>Association of Commission's field officers in the State Govts. SCP/TSP review meetings</u>			
48.	It would be appropriate if the Governments of Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal associate the concerned field officers of this Commission in the meetings held in the States/UTs under the Chief Secretaries to review the working of Special Component Plan and/or Tribal Sub-Plan from time to time. (Action : Govts. of Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal)	8.8	175
<u>Follow-up Action on the Recommendations of the Commission's First and Second Annual Reports</u>			
49.	The Action Taken Statements in respect of the recommendations contained in the First and Second Annual Reports of the Commission are awaited from the Ministry of Home Affairs. The same may be furnished to the Commission early. (Action : Ministry of Home Affairs)	9.5	186

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