

**EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

STATUS AND PROGRAMMES



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MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
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PREFACE

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are the most backward sections of Indian society in terms of educational development. They constitute the statutorily recognised weaker sections of society and form a distinct target group under the existing pattern of planning.

Owing to the affirmative policies followed since independence, India has made significant progress in the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The enrolment of SCs and STs has increased considerably at the primary stage, their participation in primary education is now more or less in proportion to their share in population. But dropouts are still significantly large. There are glaring gender and regional disparities. The efforts of the government are directed towards bridging these gaps. In all the programmes in education, there is a well conceived edge in favour of SCs and STs.

In this publication, an attempt has been made to present a digest of the various programmes run by the Government for the educational upliftment of SCs and STs at Central level as well as a statistical profile of the educational development of SCs and STs. Suggestions for improvement and corrections are welcome so that subsequent editions can be an improvement over the present publication. It is hoped that this publication will be useful for all those who are interested in studying the educational aspects of the disadvantaged.

I would like to place on record my thanks for the co-operation extended by all Bureaus and organisations attached to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) and Ministries of Welfare, Labour and Health and Family Welfare in supplying relevant information for this publication.

I would also like to place on record my appreciation of the efforts made by the staff of SC/ST Cell in bringing out this publication.

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Dated : October, 1995.

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INTRODUCTION

According to 1991 Census, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population in the country is 13.82 crores and that of Scheduled Tribes (STs) 6.78 crores. Together, they account for 24.33 per cent of India's population. They form the lowest rung of the social and economic ladder. The Scheduled Castes had been the object of social apathy and discrimination before independence and most of the Scheduled Tribes, on the other hand, had been leading primitive lives, cut off from the mainstream for centuries. Educationally, the two groups form the most backward sections of our country.

Since independence, the Government have taken a number of initiatives to strengthen the educational base of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Provision of educational institutions in the areas predominantly inhabited by these communities on priority basis, provision of incentives like scholarships, free ships, mid-day meals, uniforms, books and stationery, reservation of seats in educational institutions, relaxation of standards for admission to institutes of higher learning, provision of coaching, provision of hostels, etc., are some of the steps which have contributed a great deal in raising their educational attainments.

In the Central Government, the Ministry of Welfare deals with schemes which are exclusively meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of the important schemes are : post-matric scholarships, girls' and boys' hostels, Ashram schools, pre-matric scholarships for children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation and coaching classes for competitive examinations, etc.

The Department of Education, in the Ministry of Human Resource Development lays special emphasis on the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all its programmes. Some of the important facilities given by the Department of Education are as follows : In all Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Regional Engineering Colleges (RECs) 15 per cent of the seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. State Governments Universities have been advised by the Department of Education to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in all their educational institutions. They have been requested to relax the norms for selection for admission to various courses to the extent that all reserved seats are filled up by SC/ST candidates. Provision of scholarships, research fellowships, reservation of seats in educational institutions and preparation of curricula and text-books in tribal languages are some of the activities taken up by the Department for the educational development among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Further, priority is given in opening of Centres of Non-Formal Education and Adult Education in areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Other Central Ministries like Health and Labour deal with Education in their specific spheres wherein they provide similar facilities in cases of admissions, etc., to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW

1. POPULATION PROFILE

Scheduled Castes

The 1991 census counted the population of Scheduled Castes (SCs) as 13.82 crores accounting for 16.33 per cent of the country's total population of 84.63 crores. The male population is 7.19 crores and the female population is 6.63 crores which account for 16.38 per cent and 16.29 per cent respectively of the country's total population. In 1981, the SCs had accounted for 15.8 per cent of the total population. There are no SCs in the state of Nagaland and the Union Territories (UTs) of A&N Island and Lakshadweep.

Scheduled Tribes

The population of Scheduled Tribes (STs), as per 1991 census, is 6.78 crores accounting for 8.01 per cent of the country's total population. Out of the total ST population, males are 3.4 crores and females 3.3 crores, which account for 7.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively of the country's total population. In 1981 the STs had accounted for 7.8 per cent of the total population. There are no STs in the States/UTs of Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry. Figures for Jammu & Kashmir are not available for 1991. A detailed profile of SC/ST population is at [Annexe-I](#).

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES 1991 CENSUS

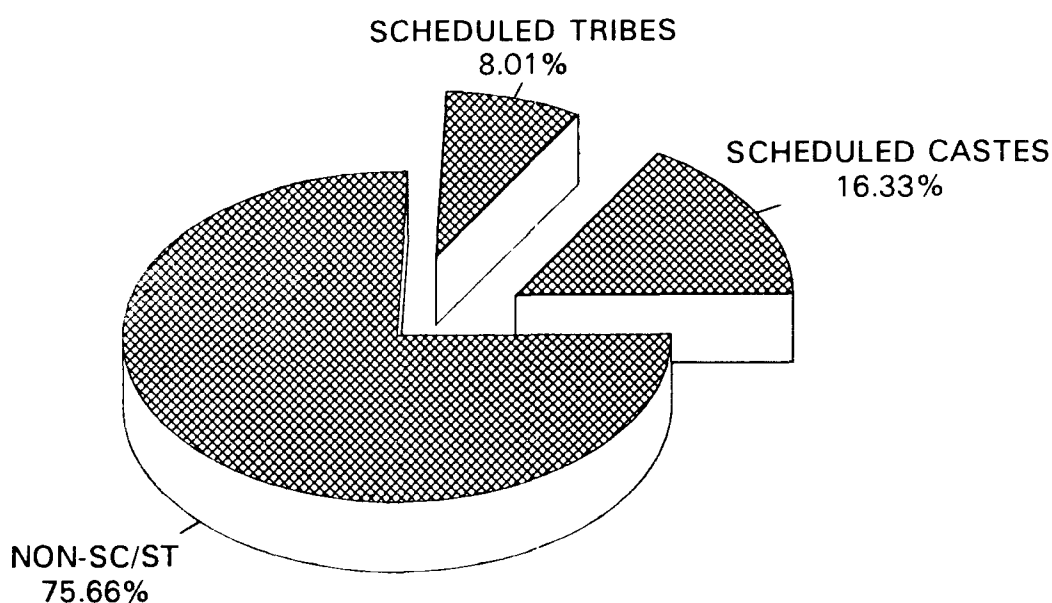


Fig. 1

2. LITERACY STATUS

Education had a very slow beginning among the Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes. The socio-economic conditions prevailing in pre-independent India had a bearing on this. While significant progress has been made since independence, because of wise planned development, wide disparities still continue between Scheduled Castes and Tribes and others in the matter of literacy. The overall literacy among Scheduled Castes increased from 10.27 per cent in 1961 to 37.41 per cent in 1991 and that of Scheduled Tribes from 8.54 per cent in 1961 to 29.60 per cent, which are much lower than that among others. Table-I presents a comparative pictures of literacy rates in the last three decades.

TABLE 1

Year	Literacy Rate		
	SC	ST	Non SC/ST
1961	10.27	8.54	27.86
1971	14.67	11.30	33.80
1981	21.38	16.35	41.30
1991	37.41	29.60	57.40

Female literacy is still more unsatisfactory in the case of SCs and STs. It is only 23.76 per cent in case of SCs and 18.19 per cent for STs as against 44.96 per cent for non-SC/ST females in 1991. State-wise literacy rates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as per 1991 census, are at Annex-II.

LITERACY RATES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES 1961-1991

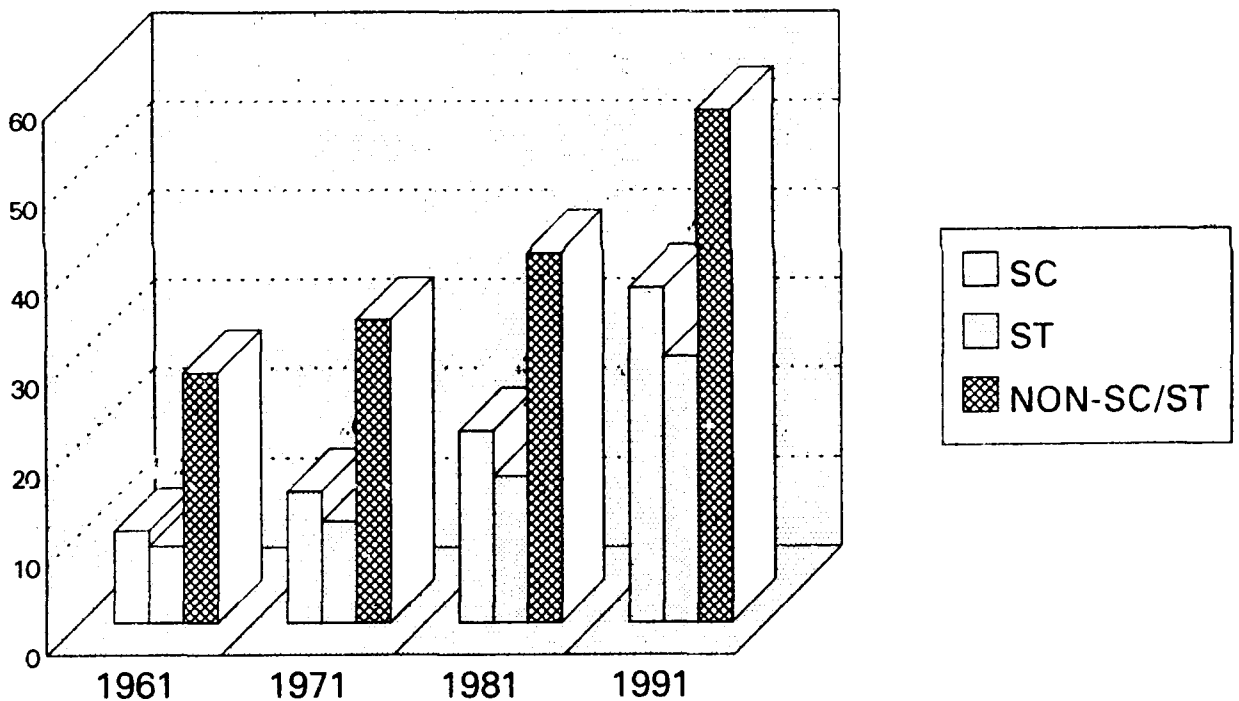


Fig. 2

3. SCHOOL ENROLMENT

There has been substantial increase in the enrolment of children belonging to SC and ST at all stages of education, particularly at the primary stage. At the primary stage, the SC enrolment has increased from 1.1 crore in 1980-81 to 1.74 crores in 1992-93 accounting for 16.47 per cent of the total enrolment. Similarly, ST enrolment at primary stage has increased from 46.60 lakhs in 1980-81 to 83.64 lakhs in 1992-93 accounting for 7.94 per cent of the total enrolment. A similar trend is observed in other stages of education also.

The enrolment figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at different stages of education for the year 1993-94 are given at Annex-III. What is observed is that there is a noticeable decline in the participation of SCs and STs as one moves up in the educational ladder. At the primary stage, the enrolment is almost proportional to the share of total population, at higher stages it is much less.

4. DROP-OUT RATES

The drop-out rates for 1980-81 and 1989-90 among general, SC and ST population are given in Table 2.

TABLE - 2

DROP-OUT RATES

Classes	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		General	
	1980-81	1989-90	1980-81	1989-90	1980-81	1989-90
I - V	60.16	49.03	75.66	63.81	58.70	48.08
I - VIII	76.84	67.62	86.71	79.35	72.70	64.09
I - X	86.91	79.42	91.18	86.28	82.46	74.46

The above table shows improvement in the retention of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at primary, middle and high school levels during the period from 1980-81 to 1989-90. The drop out rates of Scheduled Castes are now comparable to the general population, but that of Scheduled Tribes are still significantly high. The overall rates, of course, are not satisfactory and they need to be brought down considerably to achieve the Eighth Five Year Plan targets of 20 per cent and 40 per cent between classes I to V and I to VIII respectively. State-wise drop-out rates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given at Annexure-IV and V.

DROP-OUT RATES AT PRIMARY STAGE (I-V)

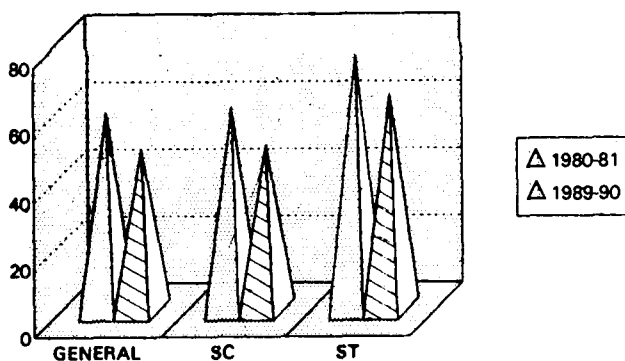


FIG.-III

DROP-OUT RATES AT MIDDLE STAGE (I-VIII)

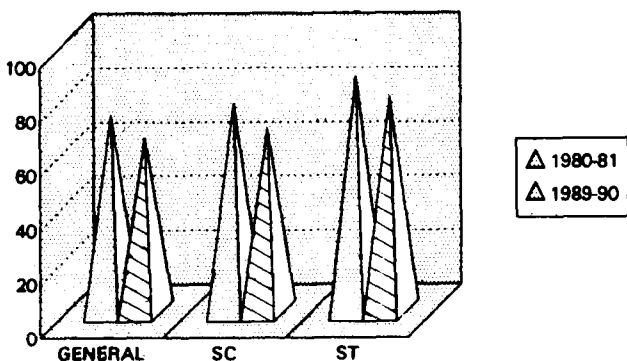


FIG.-IV

DROP-OUT RATES AT SECONDARY STAGE (I-X)

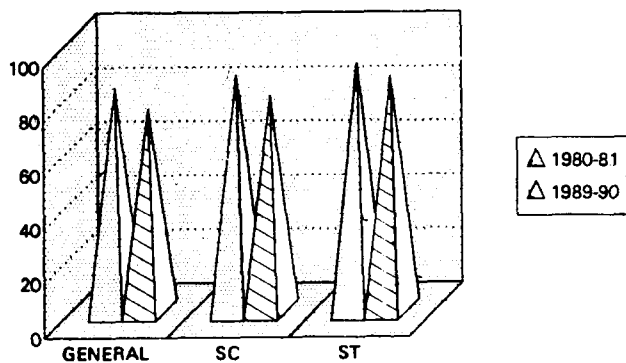


FIG.-V

II POLICY

1. NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION (NPE), 1986

The National Policy on Education, 1986, as updated in 1992, lays special emphasis on removal of disparities and equalisation of educational opportunities by attending to the special needs of those who have been denied equality so far. The NPE provides policy directives for special efforts to be aimed at educationally disadvantaged groups, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

On the education of Scheduled Castes, the NPE says :

The Central focus in the Scheduled Castes' educational development is their equalisation with the non-SC population at all stages and levels of education, in all areas and in all the four dimensions -- rural male, rural female, urban male and urban female.

The measures contemplated for this purpose include :

- (i) Incentives to indigent families to send their children to school regularly till they reach the age of 14;
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship scheme for children of families engaged in occupations such as saw-logging, flaying and tanning to be made applicable from class I onwards. All children of such families, regardless of incomes, will be covered by this scheme and time-bound programmes targeted on them will be undertaken;
- (iii) Constant micro-planning and verification to ensure that the enrolment, retention and successful completion of courses by SC students do not fall at any stage, and provision of remedial courses to improve their prospects for further education and employment;
- (iv) Recruitment of teachers from Scheduled Castes;
- (v) Provision of facilities for SC students in students' hostels at district headquarters, according to a phased programme;
- (vi) Location of school buildings, Balwadis and Adult Education Centres in such a way as to facilitate full participation of the Scheduled Castes;
- (vii) The utilization of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana resources so as to make substantial educational facilities available to the Scheduled Castes; and
- (viii) Constant innovation in finding new methods to increase the participation of the Scheduled Castes in the educational process.

On the education of Scheduled Tribes, the NPE says :

The following measures will be taken urgently to bring the Scheduled Tribes on par with others :-

- (i) Priority will be accorded to opening primary schools in tribal areas. The construction of school buildings will be undertaken in these areas on a priority basis under the normal funds for education, as well as under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Tribal Welfare schemes, etc.;
- (ii) The socio-cultural milieu of the STs has its distinctive characteristics including, in many cases, their own spoken languages. This underlines the need to develop the curricula and devise instructional materials in tribal languages at the initial stages, with arrangements for switching over to the regional language;
- (iii) Educated and promising Scheduled Tribe youths will be encouraged and trained to take up teaching in tribal areas;

- (iv) Residential schools, including Ashram Schools, will be established on a large scale;
- (v) Incentive schemes will be formulated for the Scheduled Tribes, keeping in view their special needs and life styles. Scholarships for higher education will emphasise technical, professional and para-professional courses. Special remedial courses and other programmes to remove psycho-social impediments will be provided to improve their performance in various courses;
- (vi) Anganwadis, Non-Formal and Adult Education centres will be opened on a priority basis in areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes; and
- (vii) The curriculum at all stages of education will be designed to create an awareness of the rich cultural identity of the tribal people as also of their enormous creative talent.

2. PROGRAMME OF ACTION (POA), 1992

Pursuant to modification of the NPE, 1986 in 1992, a new Programme of Action (POA) was prepared in 1992, setting forth detailed strategies for achieving the policy objectives. The POA has devoted an entire chapter (Chapter 2) for the programmes for the educational development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward sections. The following are the major measures for educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

- Giving priority in opening primary and upper primary schools to the needs of SC habitations and hamlets.
- Provision of a primary school in every Scheduled Tribe habitation before the end of Eighth Five Year Plan.
- Implementation of an educational plan in tribal areas, in an integrated manner. Linkage of Pre-School education, Non-Formal Education, Elementary Education and Adult Education to ensure achievement of total literacy of the entire population.
- Provision for non-formal and distance education centres, where in places SC children are not able to attend the formal schools.
- Provision of adequate incentives to the children of indigent families of SC/ST in the form of scholarships, uniforms, text-books, stationary and mid-day meals, particularly in the girls' schools.
- Coverage of all tribal areas and Harijan Basties under Operation Black-Board scheme within a period of two years.
- Provision for teaching the children from tribal communities through their mother tongue in the earlier stages in primary schools.
- Availability of standard teaching/training material, especially in areas where the standard language and dialect are different.
- Ensuring the achievement of MLL already set up for primary schools
- Making adult education programme, an integral part of educational micro-planning in all tribal areas.
- Focusing on SC/ST population under Total Literacy Campaign to achieve total literacy.
- Setting up of Post Literacy Centres in SC/ST areas.
- Organisation of coaching, training and remedial teaching classes in order to enhance the scholastic achievement.
- Provision of additional scholarships for SC/ST girl students in secondary and senior secondary classes.
- Effective implementation of reservation in admission and recruitment of teachers in all educational institutions.
- Reservation in admission in Navodaya Vidyalayas either on the basis of national norms or at the percentage of SC/ST population proportion in the district, whichever is higher.

- Provision of reservation in private/aided educational institutions receiving grant-in-aid.
- Encouraging SC/ST students to become teachers. To ensure ability of teachers, crash programmes for giving training will be started.
- Establishing a chain of pace-setting institutions from primary to higher secondary in areas of SC/ST concentration for providing quality education.
- Improving the standards of hostels for SC/ST students.
- Inclusion of philosophy of Dr. Ambedkar in school curriculum.

III PROGRAMMES

A. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In pursuance of the NPE, 1986, the Department of Education launched a number of measures for the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in addition to continuing the existing programmes. The programmes cover all stages of education.

I. Elementary Education

Universalisation of Elementary Education : Article 45 of the Constitution enjoins upon the state the responsibility to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14 years. In pursuance of the Constitutional directive, a number of measures have been taken up by the Department of Education for Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). Special measures are included in these programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Provision of access is the primary concern in UEE. In order to enhance the access to primary education by the SC and ST children, the norms for opening of primary schools, which are generally one Km. walking distance from habitations of 300 population, has been relaxed in the case of SC and ST habitations in whose case the norm is to have a primary school within one Km. walking distance from habitations of 200 population. All state governments have abolished tuition fees in government schools at least up to upper primary level. In most of the States, education is also free in the schools run by local bodies and in private aided institutions.

Most of the States provide assistance to students belonging to economically backward, SC and ST communities for meeting other costs of education, such as textbooks, uniforms, school bags, transport, etc.; their number, however, is quite small. According to the Fifth All India Education Survey Report for the year 1986, free uniforms were provided to 146,36,266 children at the primary and upper primary stages, which constitute only about 12 per cent of the enrolled elementary stage students. At all stages of school education, 160,73,242 students got free uniform. Among them, 33.04 per cent belong to SC and 11.50 per cent to ST. Girls constitute 49.98 per cent. Out of the beneficiaries 77.44 per cent are in rural areas.

Operation Blackboard : Operation Blackboard is designed to provide minimum essential infrastructure in the primary schools. Launched in 1987, in pursuance of the National Policy on Education, 1986, it had three objectives—(a) to provide atleast two teachers in all primary schools; (b) to ensure that every school has essential teaching learning material; and (c) to provide each school at least a two roomed all weather building. As of 31st August, 1995, 522,902 primary schools have been sanctioned teaching learning material, 150,000 posts of teachers have been sanctioned, out of which 125,000 posts have been filled up. Approximately, half the posts have been filled by women. 150,000 school rooms have been constructed. An amount of Rs. 1,280 million has been spent on the scheme till now. It is proposed to cover all the remaining primary schools under the scheme of Operation Blackboard during the remaining period of the Eighth Five Year Plan. This would mean that all the primary schools located in SC/ST habitations will be covered under Operation Blackboard. The scheme is being expanded to provide 3 teachers and 3 rooms to primary schools and also to cover the upper primary stage. The State Governments have been instructed to accord priority to areas of concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while implementing the expended scheme of Operation Blackboard.

Non-Formal Education : Non-Formal Education (NFE) is seen as a vital aspect of India's current strategy on education as it can reach out to working children, girls and those children who cannot attend full time schools due to several socio-economic factors. Implemented through state governments and voluntary organisations, the NFE programme draws on a high level of community participation and is characterised by flexibility, relevance and a decentralised administrative structure. The benefits of the scheme are accruing to the children of all communities including those of SC and ST. So far, 260,000 NFE centres have been set up catering to 6.5 million children. About 100,000 centres are exclusively for girls. Over 450 NGOs are implementing NFE.

District Primary Education Programme : The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) is conceived as a beach head for overhauling the primary education system in India. Building upon accumulated national experience as well as drawing from the best features of several state level initiatives, the programme is being implemented in the mission mode. The DPEP moves away from the earlier schematic, piecemeal approach and takes a holistic view of

elementary education, emphasises decentralised management and community mobilisation and undertakes district and population-specific planning. It is a scheme sponsored by the Central Government and the Central share of funding has been raised from multilateral and bilateral sources. DPEP goes beyond conventional packages such as opening of new schools and appointing teachers and addresses issues of content, process, quality and equity in education. The programme takes an integrated view of pedagogic issues in primary education development and seeks to build and strengthen institutional capacity in the states as well as local levels, so as to address the challenges of UEE.

The DPEP has been prepared in pursuance of the strategy of district specific projects envisaged in the Programme of Action (POA) 1992. The specific objectives of DPEP are:

- (i) to reduce differences in enrolment, dropout and learning achievements among gender and social groups to less than five per cent;
- (ii) to reduce overall primary drop-out rates for all students to less than 10 per cent;
- (iii) to raise average achievement levels by at least 25 per cent over measured baseline levels and ensuring achievement of basic literacy and numerary competencies and a minimum of 40 per cent achievement levels in other competencies, by all primary school children; and
- (iv) to provide, according to national norms, access for all children, to primary education classes (I-V), i.e., primary schooling wherever possible, or its equivalent non-formal education.

The criteria for selection of districts have been that those districts where female literacy rate is lower than the national average according to the 1991 census and where Total Literacy Campaigns have successfully generated a demand for education.

The target is to cover 110 districts in a phased manner during the Eighth Five Year Plan period. So far, 42 districts in the seven states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Haryana, Karnataka and Assam have been covered under the programme. These are : Dhubri, Darrang, Morigaon and Karbi in **Assam**; Sirsa, Hissar, Jind and Kaithan in **Haryana**; Kolar, Madhya, Belgaum and Raichur in **Karnataka**; Kasargod, Waynad and Malapuram in **Kerala**; Aurangabad, Osmanabad, Nanded, Parbhani and Latur in **Maharashtra**; Dharmapuri, Thiruvannamalai Sambuvaram and South Arcot in **Tamil Nadu**; and Sidhi, Raigarh, Sarguja, Guna, Panna, Tikamgarh, Shahdol, Dhar, Chhatarpur, Schore, Raisen, Raigarh, Rewa, Bilaspur, Satna, Rajnandgaon, Mandsaur, Ratlam and Betul in **Madhya Pradesh**.

Out of these districts, 9 districts in Madhya Pradesh, namely, Sidhi, Sarguja, Bilaspur, Dhar, Shahdol, Ratlam, Raigarh, Rajnandgaon and Betul are predominantly tribal districts with tribal sub-plan areas.

The DPEP specifically provides for developing strategies for tribal districts for improving primary education of Scheduled Tribes along with implementation plans and budgets, allocating projects resources for tribal students at least in proportion to the share of the tribal population in relevant DPEP districts.

Studies were conducted in 15 districts of seven states with a view to assess the present status and identify special needs of tribals so that tribal specific programmes can be developed. Specific interventions for education of tribals are as below .

- New Schools in tribal habitation
- Strong linkages with other central and state programmes like Integrated Childhood Development Services (ICDS) and Creches which would help siblings being taken care of so that girl child can attend to school
- Supplementary instructional material in tribal languages
- Tribal sensitisation of teachers and educational administration
- Appointment of tribal teachers
- Thrust to training of teachers in tribal languages
- Ashram Schools

- Bilingual primers (Tribal language and Hindi)
- Tribal area specific textbooks
- Rationalisation of Administrative structure in Madhya Pradesh. Schools were hitherto managed by Tribal Welfare and School Education Department. Now in tribal districts they all would be managed by Tribal Welfare Department, in other districts by School Education Department. Academic and Training support by SCERT.

One of the major parameters of the programme is that States would allocate project resources for tribal students at least in proportion to the share of the tribal population in the district population. For example, in Madhya Pradesh Rs. 197.63 crore is allocated for tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh out of total of Rs. 454.79 crore proposed for district level interventions. This comes to 40 per cent of the funds which is higher than the proportion of tribal population.

Lok Jumbish: The goal of Lok Jumbish is to achieve education for all by 2000 A.D. in Rajasthan. The programme is aimed at enhancing access and participation in basic education system and focus specially on children from disadvantaged section of society. The project develops special strategies to reach out to SC/ST children through micro-planning at the village level. The project is also distributing free school uniforms and textbooks and provide for construction of low cost hostels and Ashramshalas for the children of SCs and STs families. The Lok Jumbish Project extends to the following SC/ST concentration blocks. They are:

<u>SC Concentration Blocks</u>	<u>ST Concentration Blocks</u>
Kishanganj	Garhi
Chohatan	Shahbad
Jhalarapatan	Bichhiwara
	Pratapgarh
	Jhadol
	Thanagazi

II. Secondary Education

Free Education: Education is free up to secondary level (class X) in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar (Govt. Schools), Himachal Pradesh (Govt. Schools), Karnataka, Tamil Nadu (Govt. Schools) and Lakshadweep. In the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Sikkim (Govt. Schools), Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Pondicherry and Madhya Pradesh free education is provided even up to senior secondary stage (class XII). Gujarat offer free education up to class XI for boys and class XII for girls. In Haryana (Govt. Schools), Punjab (Govt. Schools), Manipur, Rajasthan (Govt. Schools), Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Chandigarh, education is free up to class VIII for boys and girls. However, Haryana (Govt. Schools), Maharashtra, Rajasthan (Govt. Schools), Uttar Pradesh and D&N Haveli offer free education for girls up to XII. In Maharashtra, education is free up to class VII for boys in Govt. Schools. Meghalaya and Mizoram offer free education for boys and girls up to class VII and class X respectively.

Navodaya Vidyalayas: In order to provide good quality modern education to talented children, predominantly from rural areas, Government of India launched a scheme in 1985-86 to establish Navodaya Vidyalayas, on an average of one school in a district. So far, three hundred and fifty Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established in 24 States and 6 Union Territories. Class-wise enrolment in schools as of 31st March, 1994 is given in Table 3:

TABLE 3
ENROLMENT IN NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS AS OF 31.3.1994

Class	Non-SC/ST	SC	ST	Total
VI	13449	4855	3083	21187
VII	12426	4218	2408	19052
VIII	10992	3316	1822	16130
IX	9352	2868	1387	13607
X	9304	3044	1515	13868
XI	5550	1667	836	8053
XII	5148	1400	762	7310
Total	66121	21368	11813	99302

ENROLMENT IN NAVODAYA VIDYALAYAS AS ON 31.3.94 CLASSES VI TO XII

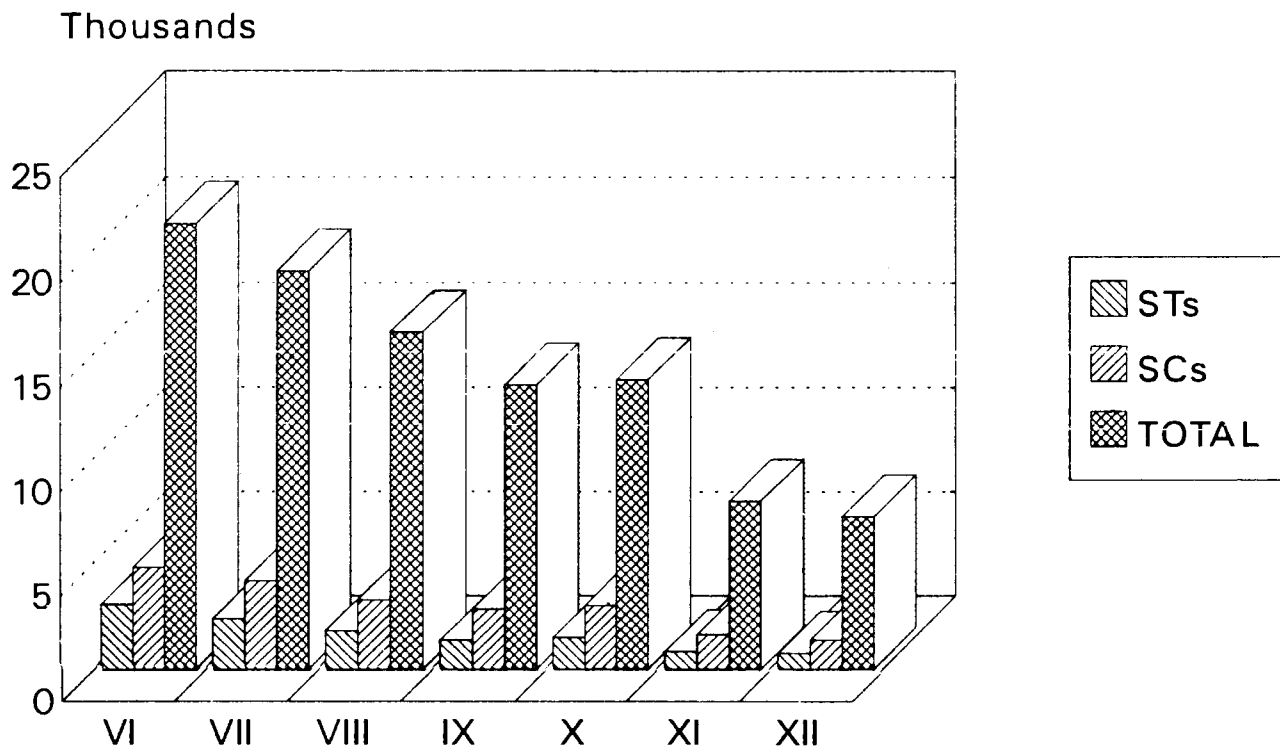


Fig. VI

The admission figures reveal that as of 31st March, 1994 scheduled caste students account for 21.52 per cent and scheduled tribe students 11.90 per cent of the total enrolment. State-wise enrolment of SCs and STs in these schools is given in Annex-IV.

In the Navodaya Vidyalayas, reservation of seats in favour of children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district, provided that in no district such reservation is less than the national average. For appointment of staff, the guidelines issued by the Government of India for reservation of seats for SC and ST candidates are being followed by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, its regional offices and Vidyalayas.

Kendriya Vidyalayas: The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) was set up in 1965 to establish and run schools primarily for catering to the educational needs of the children of transferable central government employees, including defence personnel, whose education was handicapped owing to frequent transfers of their parents from one linguistic region to another and the resultant change in the course of study. The organisation is fully financed by the Government of India. As of 31st March, 1995, there are 818 Kendriya Vidyalayas.

The Kendriya Vidyalayas have reserved 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent of fresh admissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively. Qualifying standards are relaxed, if necessary, for SC and ST candidates.

As of 30th April, 1994, there were, in 796 Kendriya Vidyalayas, 70,096 scheduled caste and 16,622 scheduled tribe students accounting for 10.30 per cent and 2.44 per cent respectively of the total enrolment.

Reservation of 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes is followed in recruitment of teachers in the Kendriya Vidyalayas. The following concessions and relaxations are allowed to SC/ST candidates at the time of recruitment:

- (a) No application fee is charged from SC/ST candidates.

- (b) All eligible SC/ST candidates are called for interview, irrespective of their cut off marks, wherever sufficient number of candidates are not available.
- (c) Age relaxation of five years is allowed
- (d) Separate interviews are conducted under the relaxed standards.
- (e) Five grace marks are allowed to SC/ST candidates by the Interview Board.
- (f) If necessary, posts reserved for SC/ST are advertised separately.
- (g) A Member belonging to SC/ST is included in the Selection Committee/DPC.

III. University and Higher Education

University Grants Commission: SC/ST candidates are provided relaxation up to 10 per cent cut off marks for the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) test and all the SC and ST candidates qualifying for the JRF are awarded Fellowship. In case no vacancy is available, UGC provides supernumary positions of JRF to the Universities.

Fifty Junior Research Fellowships are awarded every year in Science and Humanities including Social Sciences, to SC/ST candidates who appear in National Eligibility Test (NET) and qualify the eligibility test for lecturership.

With a view to provide opportunities to teachers belonging to SC/ST categories working in affiliated Colleges, 50 Teacher Fellowships (20 for Ph.D. and 30 for M.Phil) have been instituted under the University Grants Commission (UGC) scheme of direct award to teachers belonging to SC/ST categories. UGC awarded 50 Teacher Fellowships (20 Ph.D. and 30 M.Phil) during 1993-94.

Forty positions of Research Associateships are set aside for SC/ST candidates every year. During 1993-94 UGC finalised the list of 40 awardees for the year 1992 and also invited applications for awards pertaining to 1993.

UGC provides relaxation in criteria for financial assistance to colleges having SC/ST enrolment and to those located in backward regions.

The Commission has prepared a scheme of remedial courses for SC&ST in Universities and Colleges. Such Universities/Colleges having enrolment of more than 15 per cent are eligible to apply for assistance.

The remedial coaching is to be organised at Under Graduate/Post-Graduate level with a view to (a) improving academic skill and linguistic proficiencies of the students in various subjects and (b) to raising the level of comprehension of students in such subjects where quantitative technics and laboratory work are involved so that necessary guidance and training provided under the programme may enable the students to come to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently. Coaching classes in the Universities and Colleges may also cover pre-entrance examination/test for admission to various courses.

Special Cells in various Universities/Institutions have been set up with a view to ensure effective implementation of the various schemes for Scheduled Castes/Tribes students.

- * In 1993-94, the UGC accepted proposal from two universities for setting up of special cells, thus raising the total number of such cells to 97.
- * The Commission provides assistance to Universities for appointment of various categories of staff for running the SC/ST Cells. UGC's assistance for the staff is provided for a period of 5 years from the date of first appointment. For the present, Commission has decided to extend assistance for running cells up to 31st March, 1997. Thereafter, it will be the responsibility of the State Governments to takeover recurring liability.

IV. Technical Education

Community Polytechnic Scheme: The scheme of Community Polytechnics was instituted under the Direct Central Assistance Scheme in 1978-79 in 36 polytechnics, on an experimental basis, with a view to ensure for the rural society a fair share of benefits from the investments in Technical Education system. The scheme of community polytechnics

aims at sustainable community development without environmental degradation by way of S&T applications for socio-economic uplift and improvement in the quality of life of the common man through micro level planning and people's participation at the grass-root level. The Scheme lays stress on poverty alleviation, employment generation and removal of drudgery for the women through location-culture, specific non-formal need based short-term training in skill oriented technical/vocational trades with no pre-conditions of age, sex or qualification. The training is specially geared to the needs of the unemployed/underemployed youth/school/college drop-outs, the under-privileged and disadvantaged including women minorities and the weaker sections of the society. The Community Polytechnics (CPs) also undertake activities like Technology Transfer Technical Support and S&T awareness for the community.

With their institutionalised structure and network the CPs establish grass-root level involvement in the Community through linkages with Village Panchayats, Zilla Parishad, accredited voluntary organisations etc. and set up Extension Centres at far-flung villages. The Centres for Development of Rural Technology (CDRT) act as R&D support system for CPs towards development, modification, adoption, adaptation and assimilation of simple, cost effective technology appropriate and relevant to the rural needs. The Regional Technical Teachers Training Institution (ITTTIs) act as resource institute for the CPs/CDRTs for academic, technical and managerial support and guidance.

About 100 technical/vocational trade relevant to respective local socio-economic conditions have been identified for imparting skill development training oriented towards employment generation. No minimum academic qualifications have been prescribed for admission to the various courses. However, women, minorities and the disadvantaged group are encouraged. All the identified minority concentrated districts (41 in number) in the country have already been covered under the scheme. The community Polytechnics carry out the following activities:

- Socio-economic survey;
- Manpower Development and Training;
- Technology Transfer;
- Technical and support services towards entrepreneurship development; and
- Information dissemination;

The scheme of Community polytechnics includes establishment of Centres for Development of Rural Technology (CDRTs) for R & D support. Thirty one diploma level institutions have so far been selected as CDRTs for development, modification and adaptation of technology, appropriate and relevant to the rural needs, as R & D system for the community Polytechnics. Separate Grants under the Scheme are being released to the CDRTs.

The Community Polytechnics set up extension centres in the far-flung rural areas so that the services and facilities that could be made available through the system are provided right at the door step of the villages. Community Polytechnics have made significant contribution towards promoting transfer of a large number of tested and approved items of technology to the rural areas including Bio-gas Plants, wind-mills, Smokeless Chulhas, Rural Latrines, Solar appliances, Agricultural implements, etc.. These institutions have been able to establish proper linkages and effective collaboration and coordination with a number of Government and non-Government agencies. A number of them are actively engaged in Planning and implementations of community support services, for example community Bio-gas system, Community waste disposal system and rural health services on Water, Health and Sanitation awareness programmes.

The scheme has a great potential for providing technical training skills to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and necessary efforts are being made during the 8th plan period to provide these facilities to SCs/STs particularly in the areas of their concentration. These institutions have been undertaking activities in all the major programme areas to the specific target groups namely school drop-outs, girls and destitute women, village craftsman and artisans, SC & ST and other poorer sections of the Society.

Each CP has been imparting several skill training programmes under Manpower Development and Training (MDT) component of the scheme. Under MDT, nearly 300 to 400 candidates are being trained in a year in various trades leading to wage and self-employment and enhanced productive capabilities. Rural youths/candidates belonging to SC & ST families in the project villages are given top priority in admission to these courses. About 20 per cent of the candidates admitted in these courses were belonging to SC & ST communities. At times, special training programmes for the candidates belonging to SC & ST are conducted. Assistance is also given by the Community Polytechnics in obtaining bank loans for setting up small business and in securing wage employment to deserving SC & ST candidates to the extent possible.

In transfer of Technology programmes, facilities such as low cost latrines, low cost houses, electrification on houses, smokeless chullahs were provided exclusively for SC & ST habitations. Measures to improve the quality of their lives also included social forestry, adult education, personal and community health camps. Special programmes were undertaken by the CPs for the benefit of SC & ST families in providing technical and community support services.

Efforts are made to conduct more skill development programmes in the identified areas exclusively for the candidates belonging to SC/ST in the light of the findings of the socio economic survey being conducted by the CPs. Villages, where there is a high concentration of SC/ST communities, are identified and adopted by the CPs for integrated development of such villages as a model village based on a master plan prepared. The CPs maintain the survey reports on SC/ST of the area and the list of all SC/ST candidates trained/helped under the scheme and necessary supports provided for getting adequate employment opportunities.

Apprenticeship Training : The Apprenticeship Act 1961 was amended in 1973 to provide training to degree and diploma holders in engineering and technology. This scheme provides an opportunity to the freshly passed out candidates from engineering colleges and polytechnics to undergo practical training in industry for gainful employment/self-employment. The prescribed period of Apprenticeship Training is one year. Graduate trainees are paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 700/- per month and diploma holders Rs. 500/- per month. The sandwich course students are also paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 500/- per month (degree holders) and Rs. 400/- per month (for diploma holders). At present, there are approximately 23,000 trainees in position. Reservation is provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in admissions to engineering colleges and polytechnics, as per the statutory requirement of 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively or as per State Governments' policy. The Boards of Apprenticeship Training make special efforts to provide training facilities to all the applicants belonging to SC/ST even in excess of the quota earmarked for these communities. The candidates under the Apprenticeship Training Scheme are selected by the industrial organisations/establishments, and necessary instructions are given to them to ensure selection of all the SC/ST candidates who apply for training under the scheme.

Indian Institute of Technology : In order to improve the intake of SC/ST students in various technical educational institutions including IITs, the IIT Council, at its 28th meeting made certain recommendations. The major ones are the following :

- (i) Talented and bright SC/ST students should be identified and picked up at school stage and special coaching classes organised initially for students of classes XI and XII (later for classes IX to XII) to prepare them to compete with other students for admission to professional courses in Engineering, Medicine, etc. and to bring them at par with other students.
- (ii) The special coaching classes should be organised at selected Central Schools (60 to 80 schools in the first instance) after school hours. The estimated cost of organising such special coaching classes at Central Schools may be worked out by the NCERT. The Ministry of Human Resource Development in consultation with Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan may identify the Central Schools for such coaching programmes.

Preparatory Course : Since 1983, preparatory courses have been started at IITs. Some of the SC/ST candidates taking Joint Entrance Examination are offered admission to a one year preparatory course. The candidates who fail to qualify for being included in the merit list of JEE are considered for inclusion in the list of the candidates for the one-year preparatory course. This course consists of intensive instructions in Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and English on the basis of 5 contact hours per week per subject. Those who qualify at the end of the preparatory course by securing 40 per cent marks in each subject are offered admission in regular programme in the following year. However, the analysis of academic performance has indicated that performance of the students admitted through preparatory course is lower than those admitted through JEE.

The following facilities are being provided to the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Joint Entrance Examination-1995 conducted by IIT :

- (i) Fifteen per cent seats are reserved for SC and 7.5 per cent for ST candidates. Fifty seats for SC and 22 seats for ST category are available at IIT, Delhi.
- (ii) Qualifying norms are relaxed for SC/ST candidates.
- (iii) Cost of application form inclusive of Registration Fee is reduced for SC/ST candidates, it is for Rs. 125/- for SC/ST candidates as against Rs. 300/- for the General Category.

- (iv) SC/ST candidates called for Counselling are paid single second class rail fare from their place of normal residence to IIT and back by the shortest route.
- (v) They are also paid single second class rail fare by the shortest route from their place of normal residence to the institute to which they have been admitted. However, this fare is paid to them after joining the institute.
- (vi) All SC/ST candidates admitted to IIT-BHU and IT-BHU are exempted from payment of tuition fees. In addition, all SC/ST students studying in the B.Tech./Int. M.Sc./Int. M.Tech. programmes are also granted free mess (basic menu only) and a pocket allowance of Rs. 70/- per month subject to the parental income not exceeding the limit prescribed from time to time for award of Post-Matric scholarship.
- (vii) SC/ST candidates who do not qualify for admission to the undergraduate courses on the basis of their performance in JEE are offered admission to a Preparatory Course for one year subject to the availability of seats and the candidates satisfying minimum norms. All those who successfully complete the Preparatory Course are offered admission to the 1st year of undergraduate courses in the session 1996-97 without going through the JEE 1996 again. All such students in Preparatory Course are granted free mess (basic menu only) and a pocket allowance of Rs. 70/- per month subject to the same criteria as in (6) above.
- (viii) Special facilities are provided for procuring books on all relevant subjects from the Book Bank of the well-stocked library for each semester free of charge on priority basis. Some IITs have special book banks for exclusive use of SC/ST students.
- (ix) A Faculty Adviser is specially appointed to look after the academic progress of SC/ST candidates.

Special Coaching : After getting admission in IITs, SC/ST students with poor academic performance are provided Special Coaching by the concerned IIT to improve their merit. The main features of this special coaching scheme are as under :

- (i) The students who fail to complete specified credits in a semester are identified and the progress of their performance is regularly monitored through close individual contacts. All such students are advised to take reduced semester load.
- (ii) Separate tutorial type remedial courses are provided to these students in the selected areas and such courses have half of the normal credits. For other academic deficiencies, some basic and core courses are offered during summer vacations to enable them to partially make-up with reduced load during regular semester.
- (iii) One hour slots are provided in the time-table of the Faculty members to meet individually the academically weak students and SC/ST students to provide them appropriate guidance.

Industrial Training Institute (ITI's) : Reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the respective States/Union Territories in admission to the ITIs and for the Apprenticeship Training in the Establishments. Seats located for Apprenticeship and Industrial Training for SCs/STs are 1.87 and 3.89 lakh, respectively.

V. Adult Education

- National Literacy Mission (NLM) :** The National Literacy Mission was launched in 1988. The objective of the NLM is to impart functional literacy, which implies becoming aware of the causes of their deprivation and moving towards amelioration of their conditions through organisation and participation in the process of development.

The Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) approach constitutes the principal strategy of National Literacy Mission and for the achievement of the goal of Universal Literacy. These campaigns are area specific, time-bound, volunteer-based, cost-effective and result oriented.

The focus of NLM would be on rural areas, particularly, women and persons belonging to SC and ST communities. Accordingly, the thrust of Total Literacy Campaign, is generally to cover persons belonging to these groups. They are given special attention and the programme is also dovetailed to their felt needs. Zilla Saksharta Samities and the State Resource Centres have brought out special primers for these groups of people. In the total literacy campaign, it is ensured that the children in the age group of 9-14 years are not completely ignored. In fact, in almost all the total literacy

campaign. there is a sub-programme for the children in the age group of 9-14. For these children, the strategy, the methodology and the pedagogy is totally different. As the children complete the first cycle under the TLC, they are transferred to the non-formal sector where they have to complete the remaining three semesters under this programme.

A target of the NLM is to cover 100 million non-literates in 15-35 age group by the end of the 8th Five Year plan. So far, 121 million learners (including the proposed number of non-literates of newly sanctioned projects where survey has not been conducted) are being covered under literacy campaigns. The number also includes learners outside 15-35 age group.

On the basis of reports received from some districts which have given break-ups (February, 1995), it is estimated that 38 per cent of learners are male and 62 per cent are females. Among them SC and ST learners constitute 21 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

The NLM sanctioned literacy campaigns in 26 tribal districts (the districts whose tribal population is 40 per cent or more of the total population have been identified as tribal districts) located in 8 states, namely, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Some of the tribal districts like Dumka in Bihar, Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh, Raigarh in Madhya Pradesh, Sundergarh in Orissa and Dungarpur in Rajasthan have reported good performance under literacy phase. The performance of Keonjhar in Orissa is also moderate. The rest of the districts are in initial stages of the campaign.

Those districts which have completed the Total Literacy Campaign have to take-up Post Literacy Campaign. This applies particularly to SC/ST areas so that, facilities for post literacy and community education can be made available for the adult neo-literates. The TLC/PLC are funded at a per learner cost of Rs. 165/- which is shared between the central and state government in the ratio of 2:1. However, in the case of districts under Tribal Sub-plan the funding would be in the ratio of 4:1 between the central and state government.

VI. Women's Empowerment

Mahila Samakhya : The basic objective of Mahila Samakya is empowerment of women through education. The programme is oriented to rural areas and the main thrust of the programme is to mobilise village women particularly from the most disadvantaged sections of society and specially SC and ST women. The programme exists in 15 districts of UP, Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and has shown significant success in formation of women's collectives at the village level called "Sanghas". SC and ST women participate in the programme in very large number and have sought to take up issues like water, health, economic activities and social violence.

VII. Scholarships

Scheme of Scholarship at the Secondary Stage for Talented Children from Rural Areas : The scheme is in operation since 1971-72. The aim of the scheme is to achieve greater equalisation of educational opportunities and to provide a fillip to the development of the potential talents from rural areas by educating them in good schools. The scheme is being implemented through State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The distribution of scholarships is made on the basis of Community Development Blocks in each State/Union Territory. The scholarships are awarded at the end of the middle school stage (Class VI/VIII) and continued up to the secondary stage including +2 stage of education at which stage the Government of India's National Scholarship Scheme for Post-Matric Education begins to operate. The selection of the students is made by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations with the help of NCERT/SCERTS. The rates of scholarships vary from Rs. 30/- to Rs. 100/- p.m. depending upon the course of study. The category-wise distribution of the 43,000 awards per annum is as follows :

(i)	General Category	4 scholarships per Community Development Block (4 × 5000)	20,000
(ii)	Children of landless labourers	2 scholarships per Community Development Block (2 × 5000)	10,000
(iii)	Scheduled Caste Children	2 scholarships per Community Development Block (2 × 5000) & one scholarship per CDB having 20% or more SC population (1 × 1500)	11,500
(iv)	Scheduled Tribe Children	3 scholarships per Tribal Community Development Block (3 × 500)	1,500
			43,000

VIII. Languages

Development of Tribal Languages : The Central Institute of Indian Languages. (CIIL) Mysore is involved in the preparation of textbooks, primers, language description, survey, preparation of reference material, bilingual programmes, etc., for tribal languages. Some of the specific programmes undertaken by the Institute are the following :

- Linguistic description (Grammar and Dictionary) in Bison Horn Maria, Gutob, Adi, Monpa, Anal, Mao, Pait, Hmar, Car Nicobarese, Karbi, Dimasa, Nocte languages.
- A survey on Pahadi Language of Himachal Pradesh.
- Reference material in tribal languages.
- Bilingual Education for tribal children.
- Preparation of biliteracy primers for adult literacy in North Eastern Languages.
- Encyclopaedias in selected tribal languages (Bodo, Khasi, Santali and Gondi).
- School grammars in selected Naga languages.
- Training for Tribal Languages' Teachers and material production, etc.

IX. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)

The Department of Non Formal Education and Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) performs the role of national level resource support agency for providing academic and technical resource support to State and Union Territories through SCERTs, DIETs as well as support to voluntary agencies in the area of non-formal education and Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The NCERT has chalked out the following programmes for the education of the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

- * Preparation of annotated bibliography of educational development of Scheduled Castes;
- * Analysis of teaching-learning materials to identify objectionable material from the point of view of Scheduled Castes;
- * Preparation of biographical reading material on eminent scheduled caste persons;
- * Development of training materials for key persons on problems hindering educational development of Scheduled Castes;
- * Development of teaching-learning materials in tribal dialects and languages using regional languages scripts;
- * Preparation of text-books in tribal languages;
- * Training course for teacher educators of secondary teacher training institutions located in tribal areas; and
- * Orientation programmes and work-shops for evolving strategies for promotion of education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Under these programmes, instructional materials for classes I to VIII in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been analysed. The analysis of teaching-learning materials of other States is also in progress.

A monograph on educational thoughts of Dr. Ambedkar and an annotated bibliography of other leaders belonging to the SC/ST communities have also been brought out.

In order to meet learning needs of the STs, materials have been developed in different tribal languages.

Primers have been developed for Gonds of Andhra Pradesh, Iruls of Tamil Nadu and Primers in five tribal languages of Bihar, viz., Ho, Santal, Mundari, Kharia and Kurkh and primers for tribal students of Arunachal Pradesh viz. Monpa, Adi, Khamti and Nishing have been developed in collaboration with CIIL, Mysore and CIEFL, Hyderabad. Supplementary materials under 'Meet Our Tribal People' series are under preparation. These materials focus on the life, culture and environmental situations of tribal communities. It is expected that these materials will attract and retain a large number of tribal children in NFE centres/schools.

Orientation courses for State/District Level functionaries in tribal education, training of teachers working in tribal areas are being designed with a view to improving the participation level of learners coming from SC/ST by introducing joyful activities in the NFE centres.

National Talent Search Scheme (NTS): The National Talent Search (NTS) Scheme is designed to identify the talented students at the end of class X and to provide them financial support towards getting quality education so that their talent may develop further and they become assets in the respective disciplines as well as for the country. On the basis of the examinations at two levels, 750 students are selected annually for award of scholarships under the NTS Scheme

NTS SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO SC/ST 1994-95

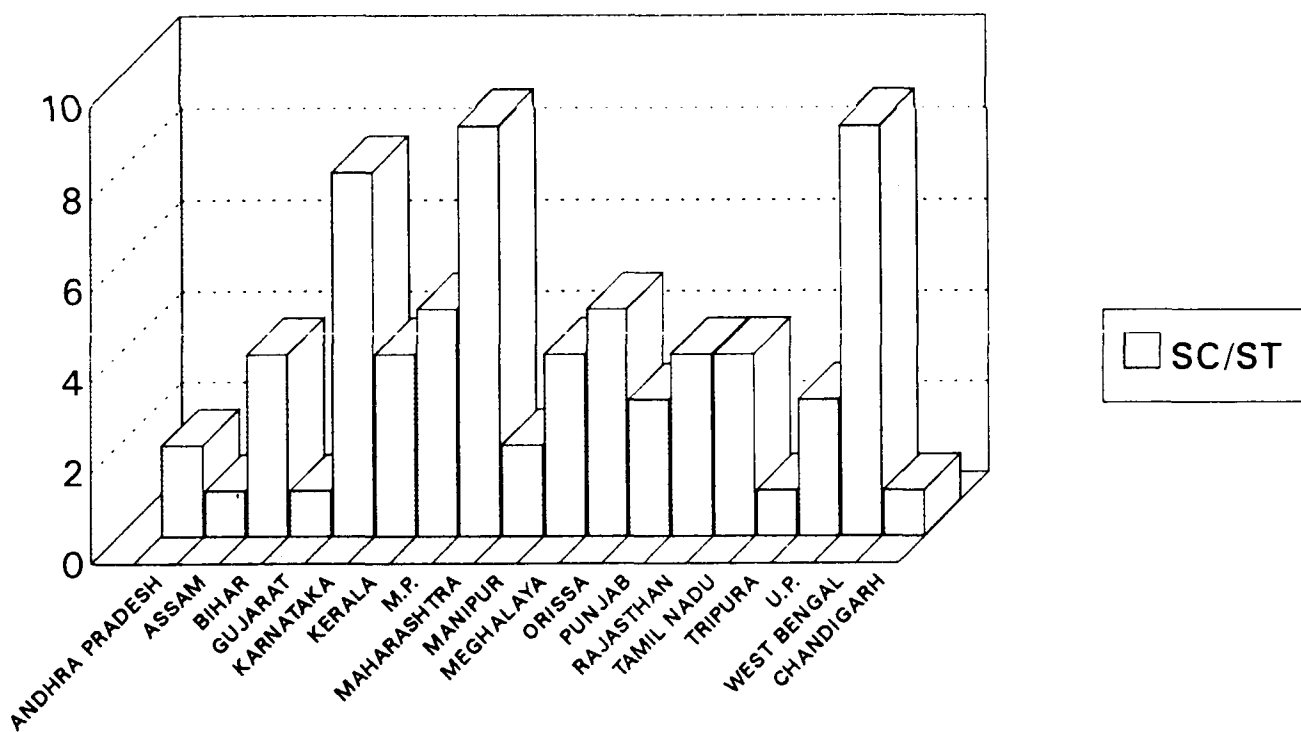


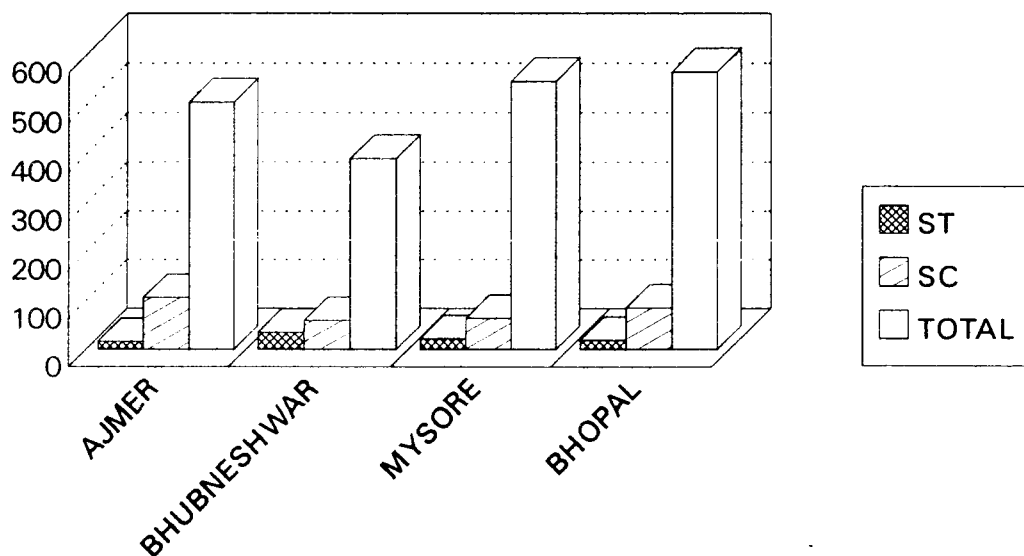
Fig. VII

From the inception of the NTS scheme in 1963 until 1980, the NTS scholarships were awarded purely on merit. In 1980, 50 additional scholarships for SC/ST candidates, by allowing relaxation of 20 per cent in the qualifying cut-off marks, were sanctioned. This was in addition to the then existing 500 scholarships. These 50 scholarships were exclusively for SC/ST candidates, whereas SC/ST candidates getting higher scores were also included in the 500 scholarships. In 1983, the number of scholarships were increased from 550 to 750, increasing 20 scholarships more for SC/ST on the basis of the increase of 200 scholarships. Thus at present there are 680 scholarships in the general category including SCs and STs and 70 scholarships exclusively for SCs and STs. Scholarships increased from 500+50 to 680+70 for

general category and SC/ST candidates. The details of the number of scholarship awarded by the NCERT during 1994-95 are given in Annexe-VII.

Regional Colleges of Education (RCE): One of the major concerns of the NCERT is the development of innovative programmes of pre-service teacher education. The Regional Colleges of Education (RCEs) are engaged in research studies related to the different aspects of school education and teacher education, development of instrumental materials for the use of teacher educators, teacher and teacher trainees, and training and extension activities for qualitative improvement of school education.

ENROLMENT IN PRE. SERVICE COURSES IN RIEs/RCEs DURING 1994-95



ENROLMENT IN DMS DURING 1994-95

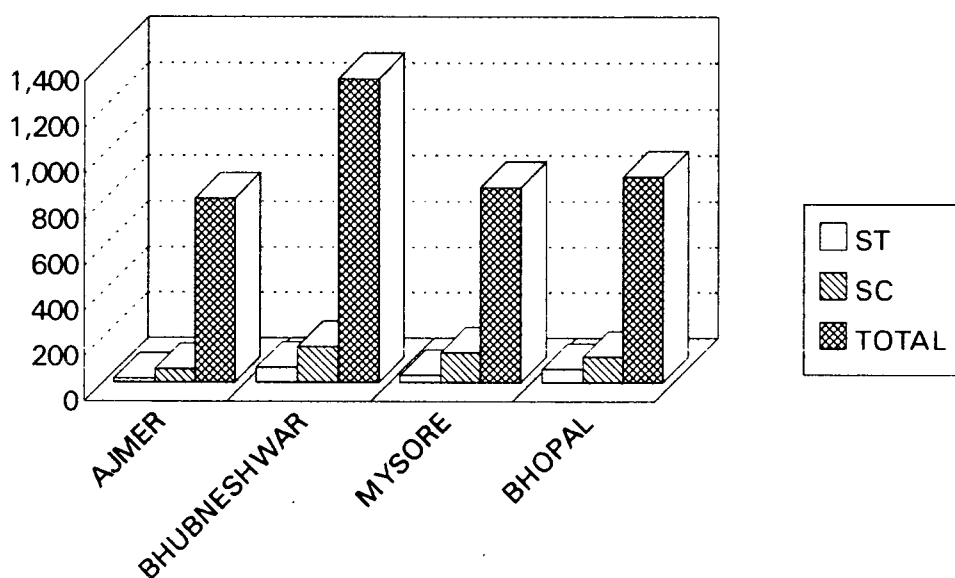


Fig. VIII & IX

Each Regional College of Education caters to the educational needs of the States/Union Territories under its jurisdiction. Admission to all the courses are made on merit basis with representation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes candidates. The enrolment figures reveal that during 1993-94 in all the four RCEs for Pre-service Courses 309 scheduled caste and 92 scheduled tribe students accounting for 14.38 per cent and 4.58 per cent respectively of the total enrolment has been admitted. The enrolment of students in different courses offered by the RCEs during 1994-95 is given at Annexe-VIII & IX.

X. National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA)

Educational development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been an area of major concern for NIEPA since the Seventh Five Year Plan. NIEPA has carried out a number of studies related to educational programmes and schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It has also been generating material relating to educational development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The material is being used in almost all the training programmes of the Institute. Separate training programmes are being organised by NIEPA since 1985 for Heads of Ashram Schools and the district level officers dealing with the development of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

In the training and research activities planned for 1993-94 adequate care has been taken to include related activities to provide "equal opportunities of education to the SCs and STs students "

During 1993-94 NIEPA organised similar programmes. The Institute also plans to organise a training programme for Head Masters of Tribal Schools in Andhra Pradesh in collaboration with Andhra Pradesh Government. The Institute also plans to undertake a study, "Training Needs Assessment of Heads of the Tribal Schools and Educational Development of Scheduled Tribes" – A District Level Analysis during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

XI. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan

The concept of Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was first introduced in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Schemes in which benefits can be channelised to SCs/STs form distinct part of the Plan. Resources are to be earmarked in these schemes for these communities.

Special Component Plan (SCP) : The Special Component Plan is designed to channelise the flow of benefits and outlays from the general sectors in the plans of the states and Central Ministries for the development of Scheduled Castes in physical and financial terms. These plans seek to help poor scheduled caste families through composite income generating programmes. They also seek to improve the basic amenities like drinking water, housing site, establishment of primary schools, health centres, etc., in order to improve their access to social, educational and other community services.

The idea of all Central Ministries and Departments identifying schemes under each sector having direct relevance to the development of scheduled castes and earmarking of funds for them out of the divisible pool of the Ministry's plan was initiated by the Planning Commission and the following concrete steps were suggested:

- * Formulate appropriate need-based programmes for SC/ST.
- * Suitably adopt all the on going programmes to suit the specific requirements of SCs and STs and.
- * Quantify funds under the different programmes of Central Ministries.

Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) : The Tribal Sub-Plan is an area development Plan with particular focus and emphasis on the economic development of tribal population, elimination of exploitation of tribals and human resource development through education and training programmes.

The role of Central Ministries has been considered to be very crucial since they were to assume the over all responsibilities for the development of tribal areas and the tribal people in their respective sectors of development. The identification of separate programmes for the tribal areas by the Central Ministries and Departments was initiated in 1977-78 at the instance of Planning Commission. The Central Ministries are also to suitably adapt the on-going programmes to suit the requirements of Scheduled Tribes, quantify funds for tribal areas and to adopt separate budget sub-heads under their respective major heads to reflect the flow of funds to tribal areas.

The Department of Education has been formulating Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the last few years.

The Annual Plan outlay 1995-96 of Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development is Rs. 1825 crore. The outlay earmarked under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes is Rs. 172.13 crore,

corresponding figures under Tribal Sub-Plan is Rs. 98.75 crore. These are out of the divisible outlay of Rs. 1056.20 crore. Outlay for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan account for 16.30 per cent and 9.35 per cent respectively of the divisible outlay.

XII. Reservation in Admissions and Appointments in Educational Institutions

Concept of Reservation : Education, conceived as organised instructions, is part of the development process. Theoretically, education must enable persons to acquire knowledge and necessary skill. This knowledge and skill should further enable them to compete for and acquire better occupational status, or higher social status in life. Thus, education should lead to social and economic productivity of the individual and, as a corollary, of the society. These are some of the basic assumptions about education in an open and competitive society. Fair competition requires equality in the initial social status or situation affecting the person or his community. Hence, there is a need for protection or support by the state to those lacking such initial advantage or those who suffer from social and economic disabilities. Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute two such principal groups. They are considered socially and economically deprived sections of Indian society.

The Constitution provides special safeguards to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the states have been directed to promote education among these groups. In the light of constitutional directives, several provisions/programmes have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes including reservation in admissions and appointments in the educational institutions, run by the Government. The ultimate objective of providing reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is to uplift them socially and educationally and also to enable them to participate in national endeavour as equal partners.

Reservation in Admission

University & Higher Education : Instructions have been issued from time to time by the University Grants Commission to all Central Universities, Education Secretaries of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to implement reservation orders in matters of admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

According to the existing instructions, 15 per cent of seats in all courses are to be reserved for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for those belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Candidates belonging to both categories are to be given relaxation of 5 per cent marks from minimum qualifying level prescribed, if any, and if the reserved seats still remain unfilled, further relaxation should be given so that all reserved seats are filled up by those belonging to SC/ST categories. While the Central Institutions reserve 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent seats for SCs and STs, respectively, the State Governments are governed by the Acts of State Legislature. Generally, the State Governments provide reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the proportion of these communities in the state population.

Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas : In admission to Navodaya Vidyalayas, reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided in proportion to their population in the concerned district subject to the minimum of national average of 15 per cent & 7.5 per cent respectively. Presently, the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to the total number of students selected in the schools are 20.52 per cent and 11.90 per cent respectively. In Kendriya Vidyalayas, 15 per cent & 7.5 per cent of fresh admission are reserved for children belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Technical Education : Engineering and technical education institutions funded by the Government of India reserve 15 per cent of seats for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. The State Government Institutions approved by the All India Council for Technical Education are required to follow the reservation rules according to the State policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Steps are being taken by the Government of India to improve the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the engineering and technical institutions.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) : Reservation of seats is available for admission to the ITIs and to the Apprenticeship Training for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in proportion to their population in the respective States/Union Territories.

Medical Colleges : Admission in Government Medical Colleges is done on the basis of merit in Entrance Examination. Reservation of seats as per prescribed percentages, viz., 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes Candidates is provided to the students belonging to SC/ST categories.

In addition, all the State Governments/UTs have been requested to provide special coaching facilities to SC/ST students seeking admission to such courses.

The policy of reservation in medical and para-medical institutions are strictly followed in Central Government medical institutions under the control of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

XIII. Reservation in Appointments for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Universities

The policy of the Government, as reiterated by the University Grants Commission from time to time is that the Central Universities are required to provide 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in the following :

(i) Recruitment of teachers upto the level of Lecturer :

15 per cent of teaching posts to be filled in any particular year should be reserved for SCs and 7.5 per cent for STs upto the level of Lecturer.

(ii) Recruitment of non-teaching staff :

In appointments to all non-teaching posts, 15 per cent of the posts should be reserved for SCs and 7.5 per cent for STs in accordance with the pattern prescribed by the Government. Such reservation should be applicable both for direct recruitments as well as for promotions.

(iii) Admission to Courses and Hostels:

In admission, 15 per cent of seats in all courses should be reserved for students belonging to SCs and 7.5 per cent for students belonging to STs.

Candidates belonging to these categories should be given relaxation of 5 per cent marks from the minimum qualifying level prescribed, if any. If seats reserved for them still remain unfilled, further relaxation should be given in order of merit among such candidates so that all the reserved seats are filled up by the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The reservation Policy is not applicable to appointments and promotions to the posts of Readers and Professors in the Universities/Colleges.

There are 10 Central Universities which are fully funded by Government of India. All the Universities, except Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), receive grants through the University Grants Commission, the IGNOU being provided funds by the Department of Education directly.

Central Universities are statutory and autonomous bodies and are functioning in accordance with provisions contained in their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances.

According to information furnished by Banaras Hindu University, Hyderabad University, Indira Gandhi National Open University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Pondicherry University and Visva-Bharati, reservation orders are being adhered to by them. The position in other Universities is as below:

- (a) Aligarh Muslim University has informed that the matter regarding implementation of reservation policy for SCs/STs in appointments is under consideration of their Academic Council.
- (b) Jamia Millia Islamia follows the reservation policy for admission of students to various courses and recruitment to the non-teaching posts.
- (c) Delhi University is following the reservation policy for non-teaching Group B, C and D posts. In teaching posts, the following procedure is followed with regard to recruitment of SC/ST candidates as teachers in the Universities/Colleges :
 - (i) Reservation of one post of Lecturer out of five posts in each subject with provision to carry forward until SC/ST candidates are appointed upto the required percentage:

- (ii) Provision of a column in the application form for the post of teacher whether a candidate belongs to SC/ST;
- (iii) Call for interview to SC/ST candidates on fulfilling the minimum qualifications prescribed for the post;
- (iv) Preference to candidates belonging to SC/ST communities in recruitment to teaching posts; and
- (v) The reasons for non-selection of SC/ST candidates who fulfil eligibility requirement is to be recorded in writing by a selection Committee.

Department of Education and University Grants Commission are responsible for implementation and monitoring of the reservation policy by the Central Universities. The Government and the Commission have been taking steps to ensure implementation of Reservation Policy by the Central Universities.

- (i) University Grants Commission has been circulating directives from time to time, reminding the Universities to adhere to the Government of India's Policy in regard to reservation of SC/ST, both for admission of students as well as for filling up of teaching and non-teaching posts in the Universities.
- (ii) UGC has established SC/ST cells in Central Universities to safeguard the interest of SC/ST candidates.
- (iii) Periodic meetings of Registrars of Central Universities are organised to review the implementation of reservation policy in the Central Universities.
- (iv) The Commission has also set up a Monitoring Committee, comprising the representatives of Ministry of Human Resource Development, to review the strategies followed by different Universities in implementing the reservation policy. The commission has entrusted a member of the Commission with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of reservation policy for SC/ST candidates in the Universities, including Central Universities.

B. MINISTRY OF WELFARE

I. Pre-matric Scholarships for the Children of Those Engaged in Unclean Occupations:

The Objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to enable the children of scavengers of dry latrines, sweepers who have traditional link with scavenging, flayers and tanners to pursue pre-matric education.

The scheme was started during 1977-78. Under the scheme, Central Assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 basis over and above the committed liability expenditure for disbursement of scholarships.

The scheme was modified on 1st November, 1991 and, the scheme now covers day scholars from Class I to X with graded Scholarships, viz., Rs. 25/- per month for Classes I to V, Rs. 40/- per month for classes VI to VIII and Rs. 50/- per month for classes IX and X. The modified scheme covers hostellers from classes III to VIII for whom the scholarship rates are Rs. 200/- per month, and for those in Classes IX and X Rs. 250/- per month. The scholarship is provided to day-scholars as well as hostellers for 10 months in a year. The scheme, before modification, covered only hostellers in classes VI to X. The modified scheme has also a provision of an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 500/- per annum per scholar whether day-scholar or hosteller. The income ceiling of Rs. 1500/- p.m. for eligibility has been removed completely from 25.2.94. The earlier restriction of the scheme to one child in a family has been :

- (a) removed in respect of classes I to 8, subject to the condition that, if a third or subsequent child is born after 1.4.93, only two children will be eligible;
- (b) relaxed in respect of class 9 and 10 cover up to two children of the same parents.

Under the scheme, 99,254 students during 1992-93 and 1,30,715 students in 1993-94 were covered. For 1994-95, 2.09 lakh students were anticipated to have been provided scholarships.

II. Post-matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

The Post Matric scholarship scheme is the most important Centrally sponsored scheme meant for providing financial assistance to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to enable them to pursue post-matric studies. All eligible

scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe students whose parents/guardians who satisfy the means test prescribed under the rules are entitled to scholarship on admission to any recognised educational institution. The scheme is implemented by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations according to the rules framed by the Government of India and the students get the scholarships through the State/UT to which they belong irrespective of the place of their study.

The scheme started with a meager 114 scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students in 1944-45 and 89 Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49. The anticipated number of scholarships for these categories together increased to 16.75 lakh during 1993-94.

The rates of scholarships for the various groups of courses as well as eligibility criteria are as follows :

GROUPWISE MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE RATES

(In Rs.)

Group	Rates	
	Hostellers	Day scholars
A	280	125
B	190	125
C	190	125
D	175	90
E	115	65

GROUP BRIEF DETAILS OF THE COURSE

- 'A'
1. Degree level Medical/Engineering courses including BAM&S and comparable courses in Ayurvedic, Unani/Tibbia and Homeopathic system of medicine.
 2. B.Sc. (Agriculture), B.V.Sc. and higher technical and Professional studies like degree and post graduate course in Agriculture and Veterinary sciences.
- 'B'
1. Diploma level courses in Indian Medicine, and comparable course in Ayurvedic, Unani/Tibbia and Homeopathic system of medicine.
 2. Diploma and comparable courses in engineering, technology architecture, etc.
- 'C'
1. Certificate course in Engineering technology, Architecture and medicine, etc.
 2. Diploma/Certificate course in agriculture, Veterinary Science, etc. Sanitary Inspector course, courses for rural services, sub-officers at the National Fire service college, Nagpur.
 3. Degree/Post-graduate diploma and post graduate courses in teachers training like, B.Ed. etc.
- 'D'
- General courses up to graduate level (2nd year and onward).
- 'E'
- Class XI and XII in 10+2 system etc. 1st year of general level graduate courses.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA :

- (i) No scholarships are provided to those whose income exceed Rs. 2,000/- per month. Those with income up to Rs. 1500/- are entitled for full maintenance allowance and fees. Those with income exceeding Rs. 1500/- per month up to Rs. 2000/- per month are entitled to fees and half maintenance allowance (full maintenance in case of Group A students).
- (ii) Only two children of same parents/guardian are eligible.
- (iii) Students who are in full time employment are not eligible.

The scheme also provides for study tour charges up to Rs. 100 per annum, thesis typing printing charges up to Rs. 600, and a reader allowance for blind scholars of Rs. 100, Rs. 75 and Rs. 50 per months for groups A, B, C, D and E respectively. Compulsory fees for correspondence courses are also included under the scheme.

Under the scheme the estimated number of beneficiaries during 1994-95 is over 17 lakhs.

In order to enable SC/ST persons to enter vocations such as flying, which requires expensive training, scholarships, which include all flight charges are also provided for Commercial Pilot License training. The number of awards for such training has been increased from 15 to 20 from 1994-95 onwards.

III. National Overseas Scholarship for SCs and STs etc. Students for Higher Studies Abroad:

The Scheme of National Overseas Scholarships is Non-Plan scheme. Under this scheme, 30 eligible candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes converted to other religions or their dependents, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes and children of landless agricultural labourers and traditional artisans of community other than above, are sent/selected every year (since 1991-92) for being sent abroad for higher education. The scholarships are available for Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral research/training, preference being given to Science, Technology and Engineering study, Master degree in specific subjects, presently: Automation and Robotics, Laser Technology, Paper Technology, Naval Architecture/offshore Structures, Information Technology including Computer Engineering/Software, Alternative Energy/Solar Energy, Optometry, Muscology, Ceramic & Glass Tech, Satellite/Remote Sensing, Packaging Engg./Tech, Dock and Harbour Engineering, Industrial Safety, Industrial Finance/Business, Biotechnology/Genetic Engineering, Petroleum Technology, Aircraft/Space Engineering and Nuclear Engineering, and Bachelor's degree in Printing Technology.

Minimum Qualification :

- (a) Post Doctoral : 1st Class/60% in Master's degree (2nd class with 50% for ST candidates), Ph.D., 5 year's research/teaching/professional experience.
- (b) Ph.D. : 1st class/60% in Master's degree (2nd class with 50% for ST candidates), 2 years teaching/research/professional experience or M.Phil degree.
- (c) Master's degree : 1st class/60% marks in Bachelor's degree or post B.Sc. Diploma in pulp and Paper Technology (2nd class with 50% marks for ST candidates), 2 years' work experience.
- (d) Bachelor's degree : 1st class/60% in Diploma/Licentiate in Printing Technology (2nd class with 50% marks for ST candidates), 2 years' work experience.

AGE : Below 35 years, relaxable by 3 years by the Selection Committee.

INCOME : Not exceeding Rs. 5000/- per month.

Validity Period/Duration : Candidates have to obtain admission and join at the foreign institutions within 3 years of the year of selection. Scholarships are provided up to the completion of studies or the following period whichever is earlier : (a) Post Doctoral : 1½ years, (b) Ph.D. : 4 years, (c) Master's degree : 3 years, (d) Bachelor's degree : 3½ years.

Rates of Scholarships:

I. Maintenance Allowance

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Bachelor's Degree Course | US \$ 5940/- per annum |
| (b) Master's degree/Ph.D. | US \$ 6600/- per annum |
| (c) Post Doctoral Study | US \$ 7700/- per annum |

2. Contingency allowance for books/essential apparatus/study tour/typing and binding of thesis.

upto US \$ 385/- per annum

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 3. Equipment allowance | upto Rs. 1100/- |
| Incidental journey expenses | upto US \$ 15/- |
| 4. Poll Tax | US \$ 150/- |
| 5. All compulsory fees of the University/Institute, Tuition Fee and Admission Fee etc. and the Voluntary Health/Medical Insurance premium, if any. | |
| 6. Cost of economy class air passage both ways up to destination and back by the shortest route. | |
| 7. 2nd Class rail fare from place of residence to the port embarkation and back. | |

General Condition: Only one child-of the same parents/guardians will be eligible.

Passage Grants: Besides Scholarships under the above Scheme, 9 passage grants every year for SC,ST,Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes candidates are also available only to those who are in receipt of a merit scholarship for Post-Graduate Studies, Research or Training abroad from a foreign Government/Organisation or under any other scheme, where the cost of passage is not provided.

Candidate should possess Master's degree or an equivalent degree in case of Arts or Science subject and a Bachelor's degree in case of Engineering and Medical Subjects.

Candidate who are in receipt of any aid from other sources for passage will not be eligible.

30 National Overseas Scholarships and 9 Passage Grants are available each year. 30 candidates were awarded scholarships in the year 1993-94. A Total of 492 awardees have availed of the scholarships upto 31st March, 1995 since inception of the scheme in 1954-55.

IV. Hostels :

Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Castes: Under this scheme Central Grant is provided to the State Government (100% to Union Territories) on 50:50 basis for the construction of hostel buildings/extension of existing hostels with a view to provide hostel facilities to SC/ST girls studying in middle and higher level of education. Central grant is also given to voluntary organizations through the concerned State Governments for the needful expansion of the existing hostel buildings. In this case 10% of the total cost is to be borne by the organization and remaining 90% is shared by Central and State Government on 50 : 50 basis. Although, central assistance under the scheme is provided only for construction of buildings, the States/UTs have been permitted to utilize Special Central assistance to SCP for the repair and upkeep of the hostels. Such a hostel would normally not exceed the capacity of 100 inmates. Ten per cent of seats are reserved for non SCs/STs.

In order to make the scheme more viable, erstwhile ceilings on the cost of construction of hostels have been removed w.e.f. the year 1994-95.

Outlay for VIII Plan for this scheme is Rs. 26.00 crores. In 1994-95, the entire allocation of Rs. 6.20 crores was released to States/UTs for construction of 73 hostels with an inmate capacity of 7208. For the current financial year (1995-96), an allocation of Rs. 7.00 crore has been made.

Boys Hostels for Scheduled Castes: This scheme was started from the year 1989-90 on the same pattern as Girls' Hostels scheme. The outlay for the Eighth Plan under the scheme is Rs. 33 crore. In the year 1994-95, against the Budget allocation of Rs. 6.20 crore, an amount of Rs. 10.00crore was released under this scheme for construction of 327 hostels with an inmate capacity of 24,071. The outlay for 1995-96 is Rs. 10.00 crore.

Girls' Hostels for Scheduled Tribes: Under this scheme Central grant is provided to the State Government (100% to Union Territories) on 50:50 basis for the construction of hostel buildings/extension of existing hostels with a view to provide hostel facilities to SC/ST girls studying in middle and higher level of education. Such a hostel would normally not exceed the capacity of 100 inmates. Ten per cent of seats are reserved for non-STs.

The budget Provision for the year 1994-95 is Rs. 3.05 crores which has been released to States/Union territories for construction/extension of 42 hostels with total inmate capacity of 2,247.

Boys' Hostels for Scheduled Tribes: The norms followed for construction of Boys' Hostels for STs are the same as those of the Girls' Hostels. During the year 1994-95 Rs. 3.07 crore were released to States/UTs for construction of 66 hostels with an inmate capacity of 1911.

V. Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Book Banks for SCs/STs:

This scheme envisages establishment of Book Banks for medical (including India System of Medicine/Homeopathy), Engineering (Including Marine Engineering, Electronics, etc.), Agricultural and Veterinary Degree Colleges and polytechnics for SC/ST students who are in receipt of scholarships under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post Matric Scholarships to SC/ST students. Each set of text book is to be shared by two students.

The scheme is implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. Central assistance under the scheme is provided to the State on a matching basis (100% to UTs) subject to the following costs per set for different courses:

<u>Course</u>	<u>Ceiling Cost per set (in Rs.)</u>
Medical	Rs. 7500/-
Engineering	Rs. 7500/-
Veterinary	Rs. 5000/-
Agriculture	Rs. 4500/-
Polytechnic	Rs. 2400/-

Ceiling cost for a steel almirah for storage and contingencies such as transportation is Rs. 2000/- per almirah.

In the year 1994-95, central assistance of Rs. 3.50 crore was released to States/UTs to cover 37,877 SC/ST students. A provision of Rs. 3.60 crores has been made for the scheme during 1995-96.

VI. Coaching & Allied Scheme:

Under this scheme Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 basis to meet the expenditure over and above the committed liability, i.e., the level of total expenditure reached at the last year of the last Five Year Plan, for providing coaching to SC/ST candidates through pre-examination recruitment Training Centres to improve their representation in various services under the Central/State Governments and in Public Undertakings. In the case of UTs/Universities and private coaching institutions, central assistance is provided to them at 100 per cent basis. The pre-examination coaching is provided to SC & ST candidates in three broad categories of examinations. These are Central Civil Services, medical and engineering and other service examinations including the States Civil services. The scheme provides for monthly stipend of Rs. 400 for the hostellers and Rs. 100 per month for the day scholars. Benefits of the scheme have accrued to a sizable number of candidates, approximately 11,000 students each year. At present in 136 centres, pre-examination coaching is imparted. The entire allocation of Rs. 2.00 crore was released during 1994-95. The provision for 1995-96 is Rs. 3.00 crore.

VH. Upgradation of Merit of SC/ST Students:

Under this scheme, central assistance is provided on 100% basis to State Govts/UT Administrations for providing remedial and special coaching to SC/ST students. The scheme was started in 1987-88 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Deptt. of Education). It was transferred to the Ministry of Welfare in the middle of 1993-94. This is intended to help SC/ST students studying in IX to XII classes by providing them extra coaching both remedial and special with a view to removing their social and educational deficiencies and facilitating their admission to, professional courses such as Medical and Engineering etc. where entry is based on competitive examinations. The scheme is funded by Central Government on 100% basis. In the year 1994-95, eleven States, viz., Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal availed of the grant under the scheme. A total amount of Rs. 1.00 crore was released in that year to benefit 2336 SC/ST students in those 11 States. The provision for the current financial year (1995-96) is again Rs. 1.00 crore.

VIII. Aid to Voluntary Organisations for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:

The Government of India provides grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisations engaged in the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The grant-in-aid to NGOs is generally restricted to 90 per cent of the cost of the scheme for direct benefit of STs. The schemes operated by the voluntary organisations include running of ashram schools, hostels, mobile medical units,

dispensaries, audio-visual units, libraries, vocational centres, creches and balwadis. During 1994-95, grant of Rs. 4.96 crore was given to 79 NGOs.

IX. Scheme of Research and Training Relating to Scheduled Castes:

Under the Scheme of Research and Training, financial assistance is provided to Universities/Organisations/Social Science Research Institutes for conducting action-oriented research and evaluative studies relating to development of Scheduled Castes. During the year 1994-95, a provision of Rs. 39 lakhs was made under the scheme. Financial assistance has been provided for sponsoring 23 research and evaluation studies, 10 seminars and 3 training courses relating to Scheduled Castes Development.

X. Ashram Schools in TSP Areas:

Scheme of establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal sub-plan Areas was introduced from the year 1990-91. The scheme is to provide environment conducive learning to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribe and to arrest the drop-out rates in primary, middle and secondary stages. Under the Scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on 50:50 basis for construction of Ashram school buildings, hostel and staff quarters. The scheme covers primary, secondary and senior secondary levels of education.

During 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 2.50 crore was released to states for construction of 18 Ashram Schools.

XI. Research and Training: Award of Doctoral and Post-Doctoral Fellowships:

The Ministry of Welfare under the scheme of Research and Training is giving grants for research fellowship on 100 per cent basis to students/scholars who are registered with University and are working on tribal problems. During the year 1994-95, 18 doctoral and 1 Post-doctoral fellowships were awarded under the scheme.

XII. Educational Complexes for ST Girls in Low Literacy Pockets:

The scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for ST girls was introduced in the year 1993-94 and is being implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations with the support of the State Government concerned. It covers 48 districts in 8 States where the rate of literacy among the ST women was less than 2% as per 1981 Census. It also covers the girls of Primitive Tribal Groups where female literacy is very low. The Ministry of Welfare provides cent per cent cost for setting up of the Educational Complexes and the State Government's role is to identify reliable and interested NGOs and to allot land free of cost for the Complexes. The Educational Complexes are for tribal girls for learning up to 5th Standards with the provision for training in crafts/vocational education. A complex is meant for 50 girls studying in Classes I to V. Food and lodging is free for inmates. There is a provision for supply of two sets of uniforms per year, periodical medical check up for the children and adult education for the parents of the girls in the evening. An incentive of Rs. 30 per month is to be paid to the parents for sending their daughters to these residential schools. During 1994-95, an amount of Rs. 1.97 crore was released to NGOs for setting up 26 new educational complexes and the continuation of 16 educational complexes.

XIII. Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for SCs:

Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan is a Central Scheme. It is given to 24 states/UTs who formulate SCP for the economic development of SCs. SCA should be used in conjunction with SCP of the states/UTs. It is not given on schematic pattern.

In amplification of earlier guidelines, SCA can be utilised for infrastructural development programmes in blocks having 50 per cent or more of SC population subject to the condition that the SCA allocation should be made use of in such a way as to encourage larger efforts on development of SCs on the part of states/UTs. SCA can be used for:

- (a) Establishment and running of residential schools in areas having low level of literacy; and
- (b) Repairs and proper upkeep of existing schools/hostels meant for SCs.

The budget allocation under SCA for the year 1995-96 is Rs. 275.00 crore.

C. OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Other Central Ministries like, Health and Family Welfare, Agriculture, Labour Welfare etc. deal with Higher Education in their Specific spheres wherein they provide similar facilities in cases of admissions, scholarships, etc.

D. STATE GOVERNMENTS/UT ADMINISTRATIONS

At the State level, Departments of Education, Harijan Welfare, Tribal Welfare and Social Welfare have educational programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The domain of their activities vary from one State to another. However, opening of educational institutions, inspection of schools, preparation of curricula and conducting of examinations generally come under the purview of Education Departments while incentive schemes exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes like, provision of scholarships, free uniforms, residential facilities, etc., are being taken up by the State Welfare Departments.

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—1991

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	Scheduled Castes Population			Scheduled Tribes Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	5379654	5212412	10592066	2142817	2056664	4199481
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2491	1561	4052	275397	274954	550351
3. Assam	864617	794795	1659412	1461560	1412881	2874441
4. Bihar	6569360	6002340	12571700	3357563	3259351	6616914
5. Goa	12389	11975	24364	199	177	376
6. Gujarat	1589686	1470672	3060358	3131947	3029828	6161775
7. Haryana	1747821	1503112	3250933	—	—	—
8. Himachal Pradesh	666055	644241	1310296	110240	108109	218349
9. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Karnataka	3756069	3613210	7369279	976744	938947	1915691
11. Kerala	1422614	1463908	2886522	160812	160155	320967
12. Madhya Pradesh	5027806	4598873	9626679	7758174	7640860	15399034
13. Maharashtra	4505375	4252467	8757842	3717783	3600498	7318281
14. Manipur	18806	18299	37105	322720	309453	632173
15. Meghalaya	4981	4091	9072	760234	757693	1517927
16. Mizoram	597	94	691	229319	323746	653565
17. Nagaland	—	—	—	545156	515666	1060822
18. Orissa	2596464	2532859	5129314	3512891	3519323	7032214
19. Punjab	3065671	2675857	5742528	—	—	—
20. Rajasthan	4007220	3600609	7607820	2837014	2637867	5474881
21. Sikkim	12424	11660	24084	47504	43397	90901
22. Tamil Nadu	5414599	5297667	10712266	293012	281182	574194
23. Tripura	231516	219600	451116	434225	419120	853345
24. Uttar Pradesh	15599178	13677277	29276455	150420	137481	287901
25. West Bengal	8326832	7753779	16080611	1938955	1869805	3808760
26. A. & N. Island	—	—	—	13750	13020	26770
27. Chandigarh	58554	47423	105977	—	—	—
28. D. & N. Haveli	1418	1312	2730	54102	55278	109380
29. Daman & Diu	1882	2009	3891	6073	5651	11724
30. Delhi	978690	816146	1794836	—	—	—
31. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	24160	24003	48163
32. Pondicherry	66191	65087	131278	—	—	—
INDIA	71928960	66294317	38223277	34363271	33395109	67758380

LITERACY RATES OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES—1991

S. NO.	STATES/UTs	SCHEDULED CASTES LITERACY RATES			SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERACY RATES		
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.59	41.88	20.92	17.16	25.25	8.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.27	66.25	41.42	34.45	44.00	24.94
3.	Assam	53.94	63.88	42.99	49.16	58.93	38.98
4.	Bihar	19.49	30.64	7.07	26.78	38.40*	14.75
5.	Goa	58.73	69.55	47.51	42.91	54.43	29.01
6.	Gujarat	61.07	75.47	45.54	36.45	48.25	24.20
7.	Haryana	39.22	52.06	24.15	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	53.20	64.98	41.02	47.09	62.74	31.18
9.	Karnataka	38.06	49.69	25.95	36.01	47.95	23.57
10.	Kerala	79.66	85.22	74.31	57.22	63.38	51.07
11.	Madhya Pradesh	35.08	50.51	18.11	21.54	32.16	10.73
12.	Maharashtra	56.46	70.45	41.59	36.79	49.09	24.03
13.	Manipur	56.44	65.28	47.41	53.63	62.39	44.48
14.	Meghalaya	44.27	54.56	31.19	46.71	49.78	43.63
15.	Mizoram	77.92	77.54	81.25	82.71	86.66	78.70
16.	Nagaland	—	—	—	60.59	66.27	54.51
17.	Orissa	36.78	52.42	20.74	22.31	34.44	10.21
18.	Punjab	41.09	49.82	31.03	—	—	—
19.	Rajasthan	26.29	42.38	8.31	19.44	33.29	4.42
20.	Sikkim	51.03	58.69	42.77	59.01	66.80	50.37
21.	Tamil Nadu	46.74	58.36	34.89	27.89	35.25	20.23
22.	Tripura	56.66	67.25	45.45	40.37	52.88	27.34
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26.85	40.80	10.69	35.70	49.95	19.86
24.	West Bengal	42.21	54.55	28.87	27.78	40.07	14.98
25.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	56.62	64.16	48.74
26.	Chandigarh	55.44	64.74	43.54	—	—	—
27.	Dadra Ngr. Haveli	77.64	88.03	66.61	28.21	40.75	15.94
28.	Daman & Diu	79.18	91.85	67.62	52.91	63.58	41.49
29.	Delhi	57.60	68.77	43.82	—	—	—
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	80.58	89.50	71.72
31.	Pondicherry	56.26	66.10	46.28	—	—	—
	INDIA*	37.41	49.91	23.76	29.60	40.65	18.19

* : Excludes the figures of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not held.

Source: Census of India 1991: Union Primary Census Abstract for SCs/STs. Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India.

ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES AT VARIOUS STAGES-1993-94

STAGES	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Pre-Primary	105347 (9.95)	86324 (8.16)	191671 (9.88)	195036 (18.43)	175415 (19.87)	370451 (19.09)
2. Primary	10411738 (16.85)	7169052 (15.45)	17580790 (16.25)	5153555 (8.34)	3441127 (7.42)	8594682 (7.94)
3. Middle	3565766 (14.73)	2014291 (12.83)	5580057 (13.98)	1424374 (5.88)	769760 (4.90)	2194134 (5.50)
4. High School	1402370 (13.78)	611154 (10.91)	2013524 (12.77)	496905 (4.88)	240005 (4.28)	736910 (4.69)
5. Hr. Sec./Inter/10+2, etc.	578871 (11.36)	215219 (8.71)	794090 (10.50)	185557 (3.64)	74885 (3.03)	260442 (3.44)
6. B.A./(Hon.)	141936 (12.22)	52147 (6.88)	194083 (10.01)	57218 (4.93)	26267 (3.45)	83485 (4.34)
7. B.Com./(Hon.)	47019 (6.29)	13878 (5.00)	60897 (5.94)	11181 (1.50)	3157 (1.14)	14338 (1.40)
8. B.Sc./(Hon.)	41267 (7.65)	17064 (6.47)	58331 (7.26)	8180 (1.52)	2579 (0.98)	10759 (1.34)
9. B.Ed./B.T.	6567 (11.62)	2789 (6.13)	9356 (9.18)	2144 (3.79)	806 (1.77)	2950 (2.89)
10. B.E./B.Sc. (Engg.)	14580 (6.08)	2373 (7.89)	16953 (6.28)	3783 (1.58)	336 (1.12)	4119 (1.52)
11. M.B.B.S.	4422 (7.90)	2726 (8.46)	7148 (8.10)	1438 (2.57)	1272 (3.95)	2710 (3.07)
12. M.A.	20895 (15.70)	4813 (5.46)	25708 (12.06)	4399 (3.31)	1620 (1.84)	6019 (2.82)
13. M.Com.	5400 (9.13)	1072 (6.36)	6472 (8.51)	1259 (2.13)	203 (1.21)	1462 (1.92)
14. M.Sc.	2956 (5.91)	997 (3.93)	3953 (5.24)	664 (1.33)	251 (0.99)	815 (1.08)
15. M.Phil/Ph.D.	963 (4.67)	251 (2.48)	1214 (3.95)	188 (0.91)	93 (0.92)	281 (0.92)
16. Teacher Training Schools	8449 (13.63)	7241 (10.61)	15690 (12.05)	6372 (10.28)	4195 (6.15)	10567 (8.12)
17. Polytechnic Institutes	29213 (10.47)	4832 (10.02)	34045 (10.41)	8864 (3.18)	1065 (2.21)	9929 (3.04)
18. Tech, Indus., Arts & Crafts Schools	48576 (10.48)	7544 (11.89)	56120 (10.65)	15760 (3.40)	2309 (3.64)	18069 (3.43)

Note : The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of enrolment of SC/ST to the corresponding total enrolment. These are to be compared with SC/ST population percentage of 16.33 and 8.01 respectively.

Source: Selected Educational Statistics, 1993-94.

DROP-OUT RATES OF SCHEDULED CASTES—1989-90

S. No.	STATE/UT	Primary stage			Middle stage			Secondary stage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	60.53	65.83	62.80	77.41	85.44	80.85	84.17	88.74	86.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	46.88	55.89	50.80	64.91	63.47	64.30	62.54	62.02	62.33
4.	Bihar	67.69	73.50	69.33	83.37	89.79	85.04	87.98	94.20	89.50
5.	Goa	39.27	32.06	36.02	55.52	65.68	60.28	79.26	85.57	82.27
6.	Gujarat	24.95	45.55	34.13	50.40	70.34	59.11	66.50	79.78	72.21
7.	Haryana	33.90	43.18	38.00	59.19	75.36	65.71	64.64	80.72	69.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36.29	36.50	36.39	32.27	41.88	36.44	67.02	76.81	71.12
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	39.27	30.39	35.84	50.11	52.73	51.10	77.86	82.32	79.52
10.	Karnataka	51.05	59.59	54.90	62.11	73.77	67.08	73.63	84.60	78.45
11.	Kerala	0	1.78	0.50	19.04	15.60	17.37	54.47	47.76	51.20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	36.31	52.37	42.41	62.34	79.40	67.78	75.11	86.91	78.48
13.	Maharashtra	38.54	51.58	44.60	52.90	69.77	60.54	67.91	81.16	73.82
14.	Manipur	79.86	82.21	81.03	84.89	86.07	85.48	82.14	82.69	82.42
15.	Meghalaya	33.13	41.88	37.46	27.86	51.85	39.64	34.62	66.39	50.00
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa*	55.16	59.22	56.77	75.97	83.19	78.76	77.86	86.42	81.22
19.	Punjab	36.53	41.59	38.79	63.36	70.56	66.52	78.88	85.96	82.12
20.	Rajasthan	60.42	74.37	63.89	69.53	83.53	72.18	80.82	92.39	82.96
21.	Sikkim	70.00	67.85	69.04	84.96	83.67	84.37	91.62	93.60	92.51
22.	Tamil Nadu	22.56	29.68	25.92	51.04	53.14	51.97	74.75	82.69	78.31
23.	Tripura	58.21	63.09	60.47	75.87	81.84	78.60	86.88	90.20	88.39
24.	Uttar Pradesh	32.89	51.69	38.86	57.92	69.52	60.87	66.97	84.97	71.57
25.	West Bengal*	58.54	66.71	61.92	74.18	84.88	79.02	89.74	90.12	89.88
26.	A & N Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.17	14.23	21.03
28.	D & N Haveli	18.60	36.96	28.09	0	0	0	45.28	70.27	55.56
29.	Daman & Diu @	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	33.74	35.74	34.63	47.68	58.61	52.79	54.06	74.25	63.71
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	11.96	5.45	69.92	75.32	72.42
	INDIA	45.93	53.74	49.03	64.29	73.10	67.62	76.61	84.20	79.42

*-Relates to 1988-89

@-Included in Goa

DROP-OUT RATES OF SCHEDULED TRIBES—1989-90

S. No.	STATE/UT	Primary stage			Middle stage			Secondary stage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	65.24	70.54	67.22	84.16	89.92	86.28	89.59	92.95	90.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.47	59.43	61.98	78.52	77.90	78.30	81.97	88.10	84.06
3.	Assam	65.15	65.87	65.46	71.78	75.67	73.44	70.80	75.82	72.93
4.	Bihar	70.78	70.93	70.83	85.67	87.57	86.33	90.89	92.72	91.51
5.	Goa	28.99	19.80	24.72	63.50	71.88	67.36	73.58	87.32	79.57
6.	Gujarat	54.03	66.62	59.48	76.17	82.62	78.88	85.34	89.14	86.90
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.59	34.53	32.23	36.58	45.89	40.03	67.93	70.41	68.79
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	47.97	50.69	49.13	56.82	66.68	61.09	72.70	77.23	74.46
11.	Kerala	18.88	15.88	17.44	36.02	35.30	35.68	70.14	65.86	68.12
12.	Madhya Pradesh	48.38	60.36	52.82	75.57	85.14	78.61	83.74	91.81	86.14
13.	Maharashtra	56.99	66.52	61.07	73.14	82.44	76.98	81.56	89.50	84.74
14.	Manipur	77.54	78.43	77.95	84.76	85.79	85.23	85.44	87.24	86.26
15.	Meghalaya	40.07	55.34	47.24	72.78	72.98	72.87	91.47	93.14	92.28
16.	Mizoram	49.56	49.20	49.39	61.99	59.78	60.92	52.47	52.63	52.55
17.	Nagaland	34.75	43.54	39.00	70.71	64.85	68.15	75.97	73.87	75.10
18.	Orissa	77.66	78.66	77.98	84.33	86.92	85.26	87.49	92.84	89.38
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	69.76	83.15	73.08	74.74	90.17	77.65	84.93	94.30	86.45
21.	Sikkim	62.87	50.46	57.73	71.26	65.41	68.70	85.52	86.81	86.07
22.	Tamil Nadu	38.35	49.10	43.29	57.65	66.11	61.31	57.52	60.30	58.60
23.	Tripura	71.97	76.53	73.91	85.55	88.19	86.64	90.47	93.24	91.56
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17.22	59.64	34.11	47.73	74.11	55.59	33.49	78.84	46.31
25.	West Bengal*	64.45	69.96	66.38	81.42	88.50	83.87	92.51	92.88	92.62
26.	A & N Island	5.73	19.77	12.36	49.44	47.88	48.73	55.23	62.58	58.57
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	37.97	64.90	50.34	68.29	77.04	71.75	84.32	89.28	86.45
29.	Daman & Diu ^a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	41.03	50.62	45.53	75.15	81.85	78.34
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDIA		61.86	66.98	63.81	77.42	82.67	79.35	84.83	88.90	86.28

*—Relates to 1988-89

^a—Included in Goa

ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN NAVODAYALAS AS ON 31.03.94 (Class VI-VIII)

Name of JNVs	Class-VI			Class-VII			Class-VIII		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
1. Andaman & Nicobar	1	8	61	0	0	38	0	1	24
2. Andhra Pradesh	322	164	1659	327	136	1596	321	133	1560
3. Arunachal Pradesh	6	201	294	1	143	217	9	115	193
4. Assam	17	30	47	9	39	48	0	0	0
5. Bihar	439	231	1983	465	227	2072	453	238	2001
6. Chandigarh	32	0	74	25	0	68	7	0	36
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	18	25	2	32	42	1	12	15
8. Daman & Diu	6	7	93	8	2	41	1	0	13
9. Delhi	36	1	152	27	3	127	27	0	121
10. Goa	3	1	97	0	0	30	6	3	42
11. Gujarat	150	74	660	115	72	530	78	28	425
12. Haryana	198	1	661	251	6	783	219	9	646
13. Himachal Pradesh	219	122	685	231	83	662	164	76	549
14. Jammu & Kashmir	127	136	686	103	131	590	98	115	617
15. Karnataka	260	87	1342	170	72	1207	130	24	1055
16. Kerala	182	25	878	181	14	840	164	24	794
17. Lakshadweep	0	20	21	0	11	12	0	10	12
18. Madhya Pradesh	581	381	2630	400	239	2176	257	115	1500
19. Maharashtra	381	190	1557	309	180	1360	287	161	1121
20. Manipur	71	304	603	79	206	496	52	191	421
21. Meghalaya	19	183	283	27	177	276	11	81	135
22. Mizoram	1	175	181	0	97	98	0	54	55
23. Nagaland	4	90	94	1	56	57	11	38	54
24. Orissa	182	247	848	167	222	780	175	219	765
25. Pondicherry	35	0	103	31	0	133	15	0	90
26. Punjab	278	1	699	246	9	586	118	0	434
27. Rajasthan	327	209	1412	316	159	1337	200	112	1122
28. Sikkim	2	83	142	4	35	85	0	13	13
29. Tripura	43	30	141	39	27	134	45	32	113
30. Uttar Pradesh	932	64	3176	684	30	2631	467	18	2204
INDIA	4855	3083	21287	4218	2408	19052	3316	1822	16130

Source : Annual Report 1993-94 of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

Contd.

ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN NAVODAYALAS AS ON 31.03.94 (Class VI-VIII)

Name of JNVs	Class-IX			Class-X			Class-XI			Class XII			Grand Total (VI-XII)
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	
1. Andaman & Nicobar	9	0	59	26	30	100	0	2	17	0	4	48	347
2. Andhra Pradesh	312	83	1357	309	92	1358	183	41	862	116	12	741	9133
3. Arunachal Pradesh	14	35	109	14	51	125	1	65	76	1	54	67	1081
4. Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
5. Bihar	355	197	1721	325	152	1548	177	160	1073	136	135	1014	11412
6. Chandigarh	6	1	41	14	0	49	2	0	17	7	0	18	303
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	1	18	9	6	27	0	0	0	4	4	15	142
8. Dman & Diu	7	1	43	17	1	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
9. Delhi	15	0	55	14	0	56	5	0	28	0	0	0	539
10. Goa	15	2	85	18	0	92	2	0	30	6	4	22	398
11. Gujarat	48	43	287	60	67	321	31	36	174	22	52	149	2546
12. Haryana	164	18	505	151	15	538	105	3	352	54	1	225	3710
13. Himachal Pradesh	132	44	394	128	74	440	106	16	278	127	59	368	3376
14. Jammu & Kashmir	71	118	527	79	66	402	10	0	72	26	3	162	3056
15. Karnataka	141	44	1002	154	50	899	117	44	732	144	37	662	6899
16. Kerala	146	24	663	132	29	694	116	14	621	49	5	389	4879
17. Lakshadweep	2	7	9	0	17	24	1	8	14	0	0	0	92
18. Madhya Pradesh	229	108	1296	309	162	1410	119	65	626	130	111	743	10381
19. Maharashtra	218	109	953	240	148	1018	93	55	326	123	65	432	6767
20. Manipur	56	129	384	56	77	302	2	38	113	1	9	52	2371
21. Meghalaya	24	20	83	17	15	52	2	19	61	2	10	23	913
22. Mizoram	0	23	23	0	11	12	0	15	22	0	0	0	391
23. Nagaland	8	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
24. Orissa	165	178	708	144	174	766	95	92	428	96	109	512	4807
25. Pondicherry	21	0	119	29	11	144	9	0	49	32	0	141	779
26. Punjab	89	1	341	112	1	389	71	8	232	50	0	170	2851
27. Rajasthan	238	110	1017	257	136	1112	220	99	839	140	85	626	7465
28. Sikkim	1	2	23	4	39	74	0	44	69	0	0	0	406
29. Tripura	23	13	69	17	14	69	6	10	23	0	0	0	549
30. Uttar Pradesh	356	68	1697	409	77	1797	194	2	919	134	3	731	13155
India	2868	1387	13607	3044	1515	13863	1667	836	8053	1400	762	7310	99302

Source : Annual Report 1993-94 of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.

Director, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti
 Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti
 Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti
 Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti

NUMBER OF NTS SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED DURING 1994-95

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Scholarships awarded (General)	Reserved Scholarships awarded to SC/ST
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	5	1
4.	Bihar	32	4
5.	Goa	—	—
6.	Gujarat	2	1
7.	Haryana	16	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	—
10.	Karnataka	57	8
11.	Kerala	50	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32	5
13.	Maharashtra	152	9
14.	Manipur	—	2
15.	Meghalaya	1	4
16.	Mizoram	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—
18.	Orissa	25	5
19.	Punjab	35	3
20.	Rajasthan	47	4
21.	Sikkim	1	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	54	4
23.	Tripura	—	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	68	3
25.	West Bengal	22	9
26.	A. & N. Island	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	6	1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
29.	Delhi	38	—
30.	Daman & Diu	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	1	—
	INDIA	680	70

Source : Annual Report to NCERT

ENROLMENT OF SC/ST IN DMS DURING 1994-95

Standard/Classes	RIE Ajmer			RIE Bhubaneswar			RIE Mysore			RIE Bhopal		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
	5	5	31	13	4	70	13	6	67	10	8	73
	7	1	37	7	6	68	13	4	72	11	7	24
I	4	2	46	10	7	80	13	6	74	10	4	78
V	6	3	47	11	7	89	9	4	76	7	7	82
	3	1	47	15	10	126	12	-	89	11	9	88
I	5	-	48	21	7	138	14	1	66	13	5	95
II	5	2	88	22	8	136	19	2	87	8	3	84
III	6	-	72	19	6	117	15	2	73	11	5	80
	6	1	92	14	5	127	12	4	70	10	3	71
	7	2	117	12	2	126	3	2	61	12	4	72
	4	-	95	8	1	100	6	1	74	6	1	67
II	1	-	88	6	3	150	3	-	48	5	3	89
TOTAL	59	17	808	158	66	1327	132	32	857	114	59	903

Source : Annual Report of NCERT.

ENROLMENT OF SC/ST IN PRE-SERVICE COURSES IN RIE's DURING 1994-95

Course	RIE Ajmer			RIE Bhubaneswar			RIE Mysore			RIE Bhopal		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
B.Ed. (Science)	23	3	84	15	8	100	—	—	—	11	4	62
B.Ed. (Commerce)	8	—	22	4	2	20	—	—	—	11	5	43
B.Ed. (Agriculture)	6	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.Ed. (Engg.)	7	1	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.Ed. (Hindi)	9	2	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.Ed. (Urdu)	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.Ed. (B.Sc.)	46	9	265	13	7	87	29	9	221	30	3	248
B.Ed. (B.A.)	—	—	—	9	8	66	18	8	127	30	6	189
B.Ed. (Arts.)	—	—	—	9	5	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.Ed. (B.Com.)	—	—	—	4	2	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.Ed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	67	—	—	—
M.Ed.	2	—	15	3	2	19	3	2	25	3	1	24
M.Sc. (LS) Ed.	—	—	—	2	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
M.Sc. Ed.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	107	—	—	—
Total	101	16	505	59	35	391	64	22	547	85	19	566

SOURCE: Annual Report of NCERT.

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