



सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER
FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES
AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

Part II

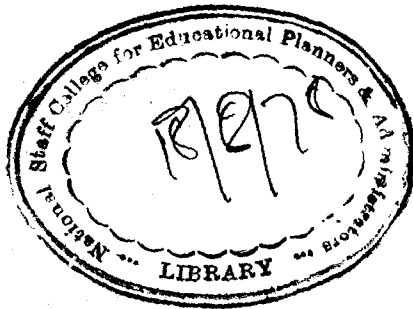
1975-76 and 1976-77

(Appendices)

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INDEX TO APPENDICES

Appendix Number	Subject	Page Number(s)
1	2	3
	CHAPTER 2—WORKING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED FOR THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES	
I	Copy of letter No. BC. 12025/2/76-SCT-1, dated the 22nd March, 1977 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Chief Secretaries, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations	1
II	Information regarding existing seats in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies as well as the position emerging on the basis of proposals of Election Commission	2
III	Brief review of the position regarding allotment of lands and alienation of tribal lands in the Scheduled areas of the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa	3
	CHAPTER 3—MANPOWER PLANNING-SERVICE SAFEGUARDS	
IV	Statement showing the total strength of employees in the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and the 14 nationalised banks in various categories of staff as on 1-1-1973, 1-1-1974, 1-1-1975, 1-1-1976 and 1-1-1977 together with corresponding strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
V	STATEMENT No. 1—Statement showing the names of the High Courts which have accepted the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment in various categories of posts	4
	STATEMENT No. 2—Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the appointment of District Judges/Additional District Judges/Civil Judges in various States/Union Territories	5
VI	Statement showing the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the post of Section Officer in Central Secretariat Services filled by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, de-reserved during the year 1974 to 1977 for want of enough Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the zone fixed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	6
VII	STATEMENT No. 1—Statement showing the number of vacancies proposed for de-reservation during the year 1974	6
	STATEMENT No. 2—Statement showing de-reservation of reserved vacancies during the year 1974	7
VIII	Statement showing the number of vacancies filled in the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service and other Services during the years from 1964 onwards on the results of Competitive Examinations and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed against vacancies reserved for them	7—10
IX	Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates trained and finally selected in various All-India Pre-examination Training Centres	11
X	Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates given guidance upto 1976 in Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres since 1969	11
XI	STATEMENT No. 1—Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the year 1975	12
	STATEMENT No. 2—Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the year 1976	13
XII	Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings as on 1-1-1972 and 1-1-1975 (or later wherever available)	14
XIII	Statement showing the percentages of reservation fixed for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Services of various States/Union Territories and the percentages actually attained in the States/Union Territories concerned as on 1-1-1976 or earlier date for which information is available	15

1	2	3
CHAPTER 4—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
XIV	STATEMENT No. 1—Statement showing Fifth Plan outlay, expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and outlay and expenditure during 1976-77 on the welfare of Scheduled Castes in the State Sector	16—18
	STATEMENT No. 2—Statement showing Fifth Plan outlay, expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and outlay and expenditure during 1976-77 on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State Sector	18—20
XV	Statement showing information regarding steps taken by the States/Union Territories for Quantification of funds	21
XVI	Information regarding contribution made by various Banks to ameliorate the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	22—23
XVII	Information regarding work done by the Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	23—25
XVIII	Details of general norms in respect of individual programmes as well as the modification prescribed therein to cater for the requirement of backward classes/areas	26—27
XIX	State-wise information regarding benefits derived by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the programme of minimum needs	28—29
XX	STATEMENT No. 1—Statement showing project-wise information regarding funds utilised and physical progress achieved during the year 1975-76	29
	STATEMENT No. 2—Statement showing project-wise information regarding funds utilised and physical progress achieved during the year 1976-77	30
CHAPTER 5—EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		
XXI	STATEMENT No. 1—Statement showing Fifth Plan outlay, expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 as well as outlay and expenditure for 1976-77 for the Scheduled Castes in the State Sector, on education	31
	STATEMENT No. 2—Statement showing Fifth Plan outlay, expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 as well as outlay and expenditure for 1976-77 for the Scheduled Tribes, in the State Sector, on education	31
XXII	Progress of enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children in schools as compared to enrolment of all children	32—34
XXIII	STATEMENT No. 1—Statement showing the expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 under the centrally sponsored scheme for construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste girls in various States/Union Territories	35
	STATEMENT No. 2—Statement showing the expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 under the centrally sponsored scheme for construction of hostels for Scheduled Tribe girls in various States/Union Territories	36
XXIV	Statement showing allocation of 500 Post-Matric Scholarships to children of those persons who are engaged as scavengers of dry latrines, tanners and flayers in the States/Union Territories	36
XXV	Statement showing the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates actually admitted in various medical colleges in the country during 1975-76	36—37
CHAPTER 6—SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
XXVI	Work done by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the removal of Untouchability during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77	38
XXVII	STATEMENT No. 1—State-wise break up of atrocities reported to this Organisation during 1975-76	39
	STATEMENT No. 2—State-wise break up of atrocities reported to this Organisation during 1976-77	39
XXVIII	STATEMENT No. 1—Statement giving summaries of some typical cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77	40—47
	STATEMENT No. 2—Statement giving summaries of some typical cases of atrocities by Police personnel on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77	48
XXIX	Number of cases of atrocities on Harijans reported in the various States/Union Territories during 1974, 1975 and 1976	49
XXX	Gist of the suggestions sent by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments in regard to the measures to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society	49
XXXI	Statement containing information about the special arrangements made in the States to deal with cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and to protect their interests in the matter of employment in Government services etc.	50—52

1	2	3
CHAPTER 7—TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT		
XXXII	Scheduled Tribes population of States/Union Territories according to 1971 Census and Coverage under the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas	53
XXXIII	Sector-wise/sub-head-wise allocation of Resources for Tribal Area Sub-Plans in each State/Union Territory during Fifth Five Year Plan period 1974—79	54
XXXIV	Statement showing the progress of Integrated Tribal Development Projects received, discussed and considered by the Sanctioning Committee	55
XXXV	Statement showing the special Central Assistance released during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 to the States and Union Territories	55
XXXVI	List of primitive tribal communities	56
XXXVII	Human aspects of forest development in North East India	56—62
XXXVIII	Research studies undertaken by the Tribal Research Institutes during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77	62—63
XXXIX	Paper on Tribal Education—The Tasks Ahead read at the National Seminar on Tribal Education, Tribal Culture held at Kosikhode in Kerala by Shri S.K. Kaul, Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	64—67
XL	Research work done by other Institutes during 1975-76 and 1976-77	67
XLI	Information regarding subject selected for research work	68
CHAPTER 8— IMPACT OF 20-POINT ECONOMIC PROGRAMME ON SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES		
XLII	Allotment of surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	69—70
XLIII	Grants released to States/Union Territories during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 under the scheme for financial assistance for development and cultivation of land declared surplus as a result of imposition of ceilings on agricultural holdings	71
XLIV	Statement showing information regarding allotment of house-sites for landless and weaker sections	72—75
XLV	Statement showing State-wise minimum wages in agriculture	76
XLVI	State-wise information regarding steps taken by the State Governments for the distribution of essential commodities	77—78
XLVII	Statement of the engagement of Trade Apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961 as on 29-1-1977	78—79
XLVIII	Graduate and Diploma holder Apprentices	79

APPENDIX I

(Reference para 2-13)

Copy of letter No. BC. 12025/276-SCT. I DATED the 22 March, 1977 issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Chief Secretaries, State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

SUBJECT—*Issue of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Certificates—Clarifications regarding.*

I am directed to say that many instances have come to the notice of this Ministry wherein certificates of belonging to a particular Scheduled Caste/Tribe have not been issued strictly in accordance with the principles governing the issue of such certificates. This is presumably due to inadequate appreciation of the legal position regarding the concept of the term "residence" on the part of the authorities empowered to issue such certificates.

2. As required under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the President has, with respect to every State and Union Territory and where it is State after consultation with the Governor of the concerned State, issued orders notifying various Castes and Tribes as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory from time to time. The inter-State area restrictions have been deliberately imposed so that the people belonging to the specific community residing in a specific area, which has been assessed to qualify for the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe status, only benefit from the facilities provided for them. Since the people belonging to the same caste but residing in different States/Union Territories may not necessarily suffer from the same disabilities, it is possible that two persons belonging to the same caste but residing in different States/Union Territories may not both be treated to belong to Scheduled Caste/Tribe or vice-versa. Thus the residence of a particular person in a particular locality assumes a special significance. This residence has not to be understood in the literal or ordinary sense of the words. On the other hand it connotes the permanent residence of a person on the date of the notification of the Presidential Order scheduling his caste/tribe in relation to that locality. Thus a person who is temporarily away from his permanent place of abode at the time of notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his case, say, for example, to earn a living or seek education, etc., can also be regarded as a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, if his caste/tribe has been specified in that order in relation to his State/Union Territory. But he cannot be treated as such in relation to the place of his temporary residence notwithstanding the fact that the name of his caste/tribe has been scheduled in respect of that area in any Presidential order.

3. It is to ensure the veracity of this permanent residence of a person and that of the Caste/Tribe to which he claims to belong that the Government of India has made a special provision in the proforma prescribed for the issue of such certificate: In order that the certificates are issued to the deserving persons it is

necessary that proper verification based primarily on revenue records and if need be, through reliable enquiries, is made before such certificates are issued. As it is only the Revenue Authorities who, besides having access to the relevant revenue records are in a position to make reliable enquiries, Government of India insists upon the production of certificates from such authorities only. In order to be competent to issue such certificates, therefore, the authority mentioned in the Government of India (Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms) letter No. 13/2/74-Est(SCT) dated the 5th August, 1975, should be one concerned with the locality in which the person applying for the certificate had his place of permanent abode at the time of the notification of the relevant Presidential Order. Thus the Revenue Authority of one District would not be competent to issue such a certificate in respect of persons belonging to another district. Nor can such an authority of one State/Union Territory issue such certificates in respect of persons whose place of permanent residence at the time of the notification of a particular Presidential Order, has been in a different State/Union Territory. In the case of persons born after the date of notification of the relevant Presidential Order, the place of residence for the purpose of acquiring Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes status, is the place of permanent abode of their parents at the time of the notification of the Presidential Order under which they claim to belong to such a caste/tribe.

4. It is understood that some State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have empowered all their Gazetted Officers to issue such certificates and even Revenue Authorities issue certificates on the basis of the certificates issued by Gazetted Officers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies etc. If such a practice is followed, there is a clear danger of wrong certificates being issued, because in the absence of proper means of verification such authorities can hardly assure the intrinsic correctness of the facts stated in such certificates. In order to check the issuance of false certificates, the question of verification assumes all the more importance.

5. All the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are, therefore, requested to streamline their respective procedures for issuing such certificates so as to conform to the above instructions as well as to those issued from time to time. Where Revenue Authorities have been empowered to issue certificates on the basis of a certificate issued by a member of Parliament, Member of Legislative Assembly, Gazetted Officer, etc., they would do so only after having made proper verifications and after having satisfied themselves of the correctness of such certificates.

APPENDIX II

(Reference para 2.30)

Information regarding existing seats in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies as well as the position emerging on the basis of proposals of Election Commission

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Lok Sabha					Vidhan Sabhas				
		On the basis of Delimitation Order, 1976		In pursuance of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976			On the basis of Delimitation Order, 1976		In pursuance of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976		
		Total	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Total	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2	8	2	294	39	11	39	15
2	Assam	14	1	2	1	2	126	8	15	8	16
3	Bihar	54	8	5	8	5	324	46	28	48	28
4	Gujarat	25	2	4	2	4	182	12	25	13	26
5	Haryana	10	2	..	2	..	90	17	..	17	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	4	1	..	1	..	68	15	3	16	3
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6	..	..	..	..	76†	6	..	6	..
8	Karnataka	28	4	..	4	..	224	229	2	33	2
9	Kerala	20	2	..	2	..	140	12	2	13	1
10	Madhya Pradesh	40	5	8	6	9	320	42	64	44	76
11	Maharashtra	48	3	3	3	4	288	17	17	18	22
12	Manipur	2	..	1	..	1	60	1	19	1	19
13	Meghalaya	2	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	1	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
15	Orissa	21	3	5	3	5	147	22	34	22	34
16	Punjab	13	3	..	3	..	117	29	..	29	..
17	Rajasthan	25	4	3	4	3	200	32	24	33	24
18	Sikkim	1	..	..	..	..	32‡	1	..	1	..
19	Tamil Nadu	39	7	..	7	..	234	42	2	42	3
20	Tripura	2	..	1	..	1	60	7	17	7	17
21	Uttar Pradesh	85	18	..	18	..	425	89	1	92	1
22	West Bengal	42	8	2	8	2	294	59	17	59	17
	Total	525	77	36	78	38	3,821	525	282	541	303
UNION TERRITORIES											
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Arunachal Pradesh	2	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
25	Chandigarh	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
27	Delhi	7	1	..	1	..	56*	9	..	9	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	..	..	..	..	30	1	..	1	..
29	Lakshadweep	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30	Mizoram	1	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
31	Pondicherry	1	..	..	..	..	30	5	..	5	..
	Total	17	1	2	1	2	176	15	..	15	..
	GRAND TOTAL	542	78	38	79	40	3,997	540	282	556	303

NOTE— *Metropolitan Council Constituencies.

†Includes 2 seats for the Pakistan occupied territory.

‡Includes 1 seat reserved for Sangha constituency.

APPENDIX III

(Reference para 2-82)

Brief review of the position regarding allotment of Lands and Alienation of Tribal Lands in the Scheduled Areas of the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa

In Rajasthan, persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been given priority in the allotment of agricultural land. During 1975-76, 679 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and 9,917 belonging to Scheduled Tribes were allotted 842.47 acres and 15,048 acres of land respectively in the Scheduled Areas of the State. During the period from 26.1.75 to 31.7.76, 21,267 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were allotted house-sites. Upto the period of 26th January, 1975, 32,081 persons belonging to these communities were allotted house-sites. In Gujarat, tribal people are given preference in distribution of Government land and concession is also given to them in the price of such land. Upto the end of the year 1974-75, 63,899 persons belonging to these communities were given 3,58,141 acres of land. In all 32,079 tribal persons were allotted 47,24,411 square yards of land for house-sites. In addition to this tribal people who were not having land for housing were given 100 square yards of land under a separate scheme.

In Rajasthan, there is ban on the transfer of land belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes in the Scheduled Areas. But the illegal transfers of land have taken place. During the year 1975-76, 827 cases of illegal transfers were registered and 72 cases were pending at the end of 1974-75. Out of the total 899 cases, 114 cases were disposed of during 1975-76 and the remaining 785 cases were pending at the end of the year. In Gujarat the occupancies held by the members of the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas wherein original survey and settlement have not been introduced have been declared non-transferable except with the permission of District Collector. There was a legislative provision under section 73-A of Land Revenue Code, 1879 for the prohibition/prevention of alienation of the lands held by the Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled Areas. The existing restrictions were, however, found inadequate and the State, therefore contemplated to amend the said section 73-A by a new clause 73-A-A by applying the restrictions on all lands throughout the State irrespective of the fact whether original surveys/settlement have or have not been introduced. A draft amendment bill for the said purpose was sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture in December, 1974 for enacting it. But it was returned with the instructions to adopt the amendment on the lines of Government of Maharashtra and certain suggestions were made by the Government of India. Though in the existing laws provisions have been made for the protection of occupancies held by Scheduled Tribes/Scheduled Castes holders under section 73-A read with section 79-A of the Land Revenue Code, 1879, corresponding provisions in the land Revenue Rules 1921 have not been made. Executive instructions had also been issued for

the strict implementation of the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. Section 73-A of the Land Revenue Code prescribes that the occupancies of such land can not be transferred without the previous sanction of the Collector. Breach of these provisions is to be dealt with under section 79-A of Land Revenue Code which provides for summary eviction of unauthorised occupants. Instructions were issued by the Government to the District Administration to enforce the provision vigilently and to restore possession of such land to the members of tribal community.

In Orissa to restrict alienation of land by persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas of the State "The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956" was promulgated with effect from 1st October, 1956. This Regulation provides that any transfer of immovable property belonging to a member of Scheduled Tribe to a member not belonging to Scheduled Tribes without permission of a competent authority (Sub-Divisional Officer) shall be null and void. The maximum penalty for possession of the property in contravention of the restriction contemplated in section 3 is one hundred rupees per acre for each year, or any part thereof during which the unlawful possession continues. Special Officers were posted wherever the pendency has been heavy to deal with cases filed under this Regulation. Government issued instructions to the Sub-Divisional Officers to keep a strict watch on illegal transfer of lands belonging to members of Scheduled Tribes to persons not belonging to Sch. Tribes and to ensure that interest of tribals are fully protected in this regard. For strict enforcement of the regulation in the Scheduled Areas, Government prescribed a quarterly review of cases to be made by the Collector concerned under intimation to Revenue Divisional Commissioners, Board of Revenue and the Government. The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of Immovable Property (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956 was suitably amended to make it more progressive and effective. This would check land alienation and also ensure restoration of alienated land to the tribals in the Scheduled Areas of the State. Illegal transfer of land by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in non-Scheduled Areas and by Scheduled Castes in the Scheduled Areas without the prior permission of the competent authority has been restricted under Sections 22 and 23 of the Orissa Land Reforms Act. 3,685 cases of illegal transfers were in hand at the beginning of the year 1974-75, 3,424 cases filed and 4,268 cases were disposed of during the year. In 1,710 cases land measuring 1,137.30 acres was restored to members of Scheduled Tribes as a result of enforcement of the Regulation during the year. During 1975-76, 1,685 acres of alienated land was restored to tribals under the Regulation.

APPENDIX IV

(Reference para 3·7)

Statement showing the total strength of employees in the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and its subsidiaries and the 14 nationalised banks in various categories of staff as on 1-1-1973, 1-1-74, 1-1-1975, 1-1-1976 & 1-1-1977 together with corresponding strength of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

Banking Sector	As on	Officers			Clerks			Subordinate Staff		
		Total	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes
I. Reserve Bank of India	*7-1-1974	4,169	35	1	14,728	1,126	116	5,694	848	48
	1-1-1975	4,453	46	2	15,028	1,249	163	6,110	974	69
	1-1-1976	4,550	51	2	15,641	1,470	280	6,323	1,096	121
	1-1-1977	4,914	78	7	16,067	1,610	385	6,370	1,156	136
II. State Bank of India & its Subsidiaries	1-1-1973	17,703	46	6	64,139	1,352	167	30,432	4,407	372
	1-1-1974	20,376	57	8	69,738	1,879	216	33,051	5,398	448
	1-1-1975	22,522	99	22	76,549	2,722	217	39,413	6,946	197
	1-1-1976	23,998	136	24	77,960	3,482	400	41,781	7,836	730
	†1-1-1977	19,815	161	26	59,067	3,172	381	29,504	5,615	463
III. Nationalised Banks	1-1-1973	30,828	59	5	85,507	1,198	110	38,187	2,700	303
	1-1-1974	35,636	112	23	96,006	2,697	290	41,731	3,704	454
	1-1-1975	38,334	226	42	103,194	4,487	615	45,174	5,332	608
	1-1-1976	41,102	417	63	106,902	6,333	871	48,979	6,999	804
	1-1-1977	48,931	579	94	119,674	9,790	1,531	51,088	7,474	963

*Figures as on 1-1-1973 not available.

†Relate to the State Bank of India only.

APPENDIX V

(Reference para 3·16 and 3·17)

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the names of the High Courts which have accepted the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment in various categories of posts

Ministerial Posts*	State Judicial Services	†Higher Judicial Services
1. Gujarat	1. Calcutta	1. Delhi
2. Gauhati	2. Delhi	‡2. Kerala
3. Himachal Pradesh	3. Himachal Pradesh	§3. Maharashtra
4. Karnataka	4. Karnataka	4. Orissa
‡5. Kerala	‡5. Kerala	5. Rajasthan
6. Madhya Pradesh	§6. Maharashtra	6. Tamil Nadu
§7. Maharashtra	7. Orissa	7. Uttar Pradesh
8. Orissa	8. Punjab & Haryana	
9. Punjab & Haryana	9. Rajasthan	
10. Tamil Nadu	10. Tamil Nadu	
11. Uttar Pradesh	11. Uttar Pradesh	

*Delhi High Court is considering the question whereas Calcutta High Court is following the 'principle of preference.

†Reservation not allowed by the High Courts of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Gauhati.

‡Principle of carry over not being followed.

§To the extent it is possible without undermining the efficiency of administration.

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the appointment of District Judges/Additional District Judges/Civil Judges in the various States/Union Territories*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Nomenclature of the Court	Total	Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes
STATES					
1	Gujarat	(i) Judges, City Civil & Session Courts, Ahmedabad including the Principal Judge	14	..	..
		(ii) District & Session Judges	20	..	..
		(iii) Asstt. Judges	19	..	..
		(iv) Judges, Small Cause Courts (including Chief Judge) Ahmedabad/Baroda/Surat	9	..	..
			+2	..	..
			+2	..	..
		(v) Metropolitan Magistrates (including Chief Metropolitan Magistrate)	14	..	..
		(vi) Civil Judges (Sr. Division)	36	..	..
		(vii) Civil Judges (Jr. Division)	176	5	..
2	Himachal Pradesh	District Judges	11	1	..
3	Kerala	(i) District Judges	16	..	..
		(ii) Selection Gr. District Judges & Additional District Judges	5	1	..
4	Madhya Pradesh	(i) District & Session Judges	52	..	..
		(ii) Asstt. Session Judges	108	..	..
		(iii) Civil Judges	387	35	27
5	Meghalaya	(i) District & Session Judge	1	..	..
		(ii) Asstt. District & Session Judge	1	..	1
		(iii) Munsiff	1	..	..
6	Nagaland	No separate set up in Nagaland			
7	Punjab	(i) Superior Judicial Service	42	1	..
		(ii) P.C.S. (Jud. Br.)	175	34	..
UNION TERRITORIES					
8	Arunachal Pradesh	No Judges . . . . .	..	..	..
9	Chandigarh	No Judges . . . . .	..	..	..
10	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(i) Civil Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate	1	..	..
		(ii) Part time District & Session Judge	1	..	..
11	Lakshadweep	No separate courts . . . . .	..	..	..
12	Pondicherry	District Judges	3	..	..
13	Goa, Daman & Diu	No Judges . . . . .	..	..	..
14	Mizoram	No District Judges . . . . .	..	..	..

*Statement prepared on 22-12-1977 on the basis of information made available by the respective State Governments Union-Territory Administrations. The remaining States/Union Territories: Andhra Pradesh, Assam/Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Manipur, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi fail to supply necessary information in due time.

APPENDIX VI

(Reference para 3.53)

Statement showing the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the post of Section Officer in Central Secretariat Services filled by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, de-reserved during the year 1974 to 1977 for want of enough Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Zone fixed by the Department of Personnel Administrative Reforms

Year to which the vacancies pertain	Year of de-reservation	Total number of vacancies filled	Number of vacancies reserved including brought forward vacancies		No. of vacancies actually filled by		Number of vacancies de-reserved	
			SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1973 . .	1974	N.A.	21	17	22	..	..	17
1974 . .	1975	128	23	28	3	..	20	28
1975 . .	1976	95	29 25*	33 22	..	..	25	22
1976 . .	1977	78	42 21*	28 18	7	3	14	15

*Restricted to 50% of the total.

APPENDIX VII

(Reference para 3.56)

STATEMENT No. I

Statement showing the number of vacancies proposed for de-reservation during the year 1974

Class of post	Direct recruitment			Promotion			Confirmation			Grand Total		
	Sched-uled Castes	Sched-uled Tribes	Total	Sched-uled Castes	Sched-uled Tribes	Total	Sched-uled Castes	Sched-uled Tribes	Total	Sched-uled Castes	Sched-uled Tribes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Class I . .	36	42	78	10	6	16	1	..	1	47	48	95
Class II . .	69	48	117	229	193	422	8	8	16	306	249	555
Class III . .	167	753	920	544	624	1,168	150	138	288	861	1,515	2,376
Class IV . .	..	8	8	21	24	45	..	4	4	21	36	57
All Classes Total . .	272	851	1,123	804	847	1,651	159	150	309	1,235	1,848	3,083

STATEMENT NO. II

Statement showing de-reservation of reserved vacancies during the year 1974

	Class I			Class II			Class III			Class IV		
	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total
Total number of vacancies proposed for de-reservation	47	48	95	306	249	555	861	1,515	2,376	21	36	57
I Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates not available	47	47	94	305	248	553	844	1,261	2,105	20	35	55
II Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes available but not found suitable . . . . .	..	1	1	1	1	2	17	254	271	1	1	2
III Number for which Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms did not agree	1	1	2	13	8	21	70	353	423	..	2	2
IV Number for which Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms agreed	46	47	93	293	241	534	791	1,162	1,953	21	34	55
V Number for which ex-post-facto approval sought . . . . .	..	..	..	1	3	4	35	73	108	2	3	5

APPENDIX VIII

(Reference para 3-60)

Statement showing the number of vacancies filled in the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service and other services during the years from 1964 onwards on the results of Competitive Examinations and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed against vacancies reserved for them

Year	Number of vacancies filled	Number required to be reserved for		Number actually filled by		Remarks
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE						
(Year of appointment)						
1964	115	14	5	14	5	
1965	129	16	6	16	6	
1966	138	16	6	16	6	
1967	141	17	6	17	6	
1968	121	15	6	15	6	
1969	100	14	4	14	4	
1970	96	12	7	12	7	
1971	111	13	4	13	4	
1972	144	22	11	22	11	
1973	153	24	11	24	11	
1974	145	21	12	21	10	
1975	129	19	12	19	11*	
1976	140	21	10	21	6	

*Case of one Scheduled Caste candidate still under consideration.

APPENDIX VIII—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIAN POLICE SERVICE						
1964	73	10	3	10		3
1965	74	9	3	9		3
1966	88	11	4	11		4
1967	95	11	4	11		4
1968	80	10	4	10		4
1969	65	11	4	11		4
1970	55	6	2	6		
1971	57	8	3	7*		2*
1972	87	13	6	12*		5*
1973	91	14	7	14		7
1974	101	15	7	15		7†
1975	81	13	6	12†		6
1976	110	17	9	**		**

*One Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidate declined the offer of appointment.

†One Scheduled Caste candidate declined the offer of appointment.

**Allocation not yet finalised.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE

1968	50	6	3	6	3
1969	44	6	2	6	2
1970	19	2	1	1*	1
1971	22	2	..	3	..
1972	10	2	1	2	1
1973	12	2	1	2	1
1974	29	5	3	5	3
1975	46	8	4	5†	4
1976	56	9	5	9	5

*1 Scheduled Caste candidate did not join.

†One Scheduled Caste candidate declined the offer of appointment. Two Scheduled Caste candidates were unfit.

Year	No. of vacancies reserved		No. of vacancies filled	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5

INDIAN AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS SERVICE

(Year of Examination)

1964	1	1	1	1
1965	2	..	2	..
1966	1	1	1	1
1967	2	1	2	1
1968	1	1	1	1
1969	2	1	2	1
1970	4	..	3	..
1971	3	2	3	2
1972	2	2	2	2
1973	1	1	1	1
1974	2	1	2	1

APPENDIX VIII—*contd.*

	1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN DEFENCE ACCOUNTS SERVICE					
1964	.	1	2	1	2
1965	.	1	..	1	..
1966
1967	.	1	..	1	..
1968
1969	.	1	..	1	..
1970	.	..	1	..	1
1971	.	3	1	3	..
1972	.	1	1	1	1
1973	.	1	2	1	..
1974	.	1	3	1	3
INDIAN RAILWAY ACCOUNTS SERVICE					
1964	.	2	1	2	1
1965	.	1	..	1	..
1966	.	1	..	1	..
1967
1968	.	..	1	..	1
1969	.	2	..	2	..
1970	.	1	..	1	..
1971	.	3	1	3	..
1972	.	2	2	2	2
1973	.	2	2	2	..
1974	.	4	2	4	1
INDIAN INCOME TAX SERVICE					
1964	.	7	3	7	3
1965	.	9	3	9	3
1966	.	8	3	8	3
1967	.	7	3	7	3
1968	.	8	3	8	3
1969	.	8	3	8	3
1970	.	10	3	10	3
1971	.	14	8	14	7
1972	.	12	7	12	7
1973	.	12	7	12	2
1974	.	12	11	12	11
INDIAN CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE SERVICE					
1964	.	3	1	3	1
1965	.	2	1	2	1
1966	.	4	2	4	2
1967	.	4	2	4	2
1968	.	3	1	3	1
1969	.	4	1	4	1
1970	.	4	2	4	2
1971	.	3	2	3	1
1972	.	5	3	5	3
1973	.	4	3	4	2
1974	.	6	3	6	3

APPENDIX VIII—contd.

	1	2	3	4	5
INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC SERVICE					
1964	.	2	1	2	1
1965	.	2	1	2	1
1966	.	2	1	2	1
1967	.	2	..	2	..
1968	.	2	1	2	1
1969	.	2	1	2	1
1970	.	2	1	2	1
1971	.	4	3	4	..
1972	.	3	4	3	2
1973	.	4	4	4	2
1974	.	4	2	4	2
INDIAN POSTAL SERVICE					
1964	.	3	2	3	2
1965	.	2	2	2	2
1966	.	2	1	2	1
1967	.	1	..	1	..
1968	.	1	2	1	2
1969	.	2	1	2	1
1970
1971	.	1	..	1	..
1972	.	..	1	..	1
1973	.	2	..	2	..
1974	.	1	..	1	..
CENTRAL INFORMATION SERVICE					
1964	.	1	..	1	..
1965	.	2	2	2	2
1966	.	1	..	1	..
1967	.	1	..	1	..
1968	.	1	1	1	1
1969
1970
1971
1972	.	2	..	2	..
1973	.	..	1	..	..
1974
INDIAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES SERVICE					
1970	.	1	1	1	1
1971	.	1	2	1	..
1972	.	1	..	1	..
1973	.	3	2	3	..
1974	.	2	1	2	..
MILITARY LAND AND CANTONMENT SERVICE					
1970	.	1	1	1	1
1971	.	1	..	1	..
1972	.	1	1	1	..
1973	.	1	..	1	..
1974	.	..	1	..	..
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS FINANCE ACCOUNTS SERVICE					
1973	.	1	..	1	..
1974	.	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX IX

(Reference para No. 3-64)

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates trained and finally selected in various All-India Pre-examination Training Centres

Name of the All India Centre	Year of Examination	No. of candidates trained		No. of candidates finally selected	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Pre-examination Training Centre, Allahabad	(i) 1970	41	22	7	7
	(ii) 1971	61	11	5	4
	(iii) 1972	67	21	1	6
	(iv) 1973	58	20	2	4
	(v) 1974	41	22	1	6
	(vi) 1975	57	15	6	1
2. Rau's I.A.S. Study Circle, Delhi	(i) 1973		14**		7**
	(ii) 1974	15	13	7	6
	(iii) 1975	14	13	3	5
3. Pre-examination Training Centre, Jaipur	(i) 1973	32	16	1	..
	(ii) 1974	41*	55*	1	2
	(iii) 1975	24	12	..	..
	(iv) 1976	23@	16@	..	..
4. Pre-examination Training Centre, Madras	(i) 1970	21	4	1	..
	(ii) 1971	17	8	..	4
	(iii) 1972	22	4	1	..
	(iv) 1973	31	10	2	2
	(v) 1974	25	3	3	1
	(vi) 1975	34	3	5	1
5. Pre-examination Training Centre, Patiala	(i) 1970	36	4	1	..
	(ii) 1971	15	3	1	1
	(iii) 1972	22	9	1	..
	(iv) 1973	27	11	4	1
	(v) 1974	37	12	6	3
	(vi) 1975	40	8	2	2
	(viii) 1976	40	12	..	..
6. Pre-examination Training Centre, Shilong	(i) 1975	3	21	..	1
	(ii) 1976	7	20	..	3

**Break-up separately for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes not available.

*4 Scheduled Castes and 4 Scheduled Tribes selected for Rajasthan Administrative Service.

@5 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes selected in Rajasthan Administrative Service/Rajasthan Tehsil Service.

APPENDIX X

(Reference Para No. 3-68)

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates given guidance upto 1976 in Coaching-cum Guidance Centres since 1969

Item of work	Delhi	Jabalpur	Kanpur	Madras	Total
(i) Registration guidance	76,779	8,805	17,763	14,194	117,541
(ii) Pre-submission guidance	7,583	9,212	9,287	10,745	36,827
(iii) Individual Information and guidance	6,772	7,105	13,095	13,097	40,069
(iv) Counselling to parents	296	98	86	238	718
(v) Placement	1,964	707	1,120	2,486	6,277
(vi) Number of trainees attended confidence building training	5,701	4,707	2,530	2,497	15,435

APPENDIX XI

(Reference Para No. 3-73)

STATEMENT I

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the year 1975

State/Union Territories	Registration made		Placements effected		Number of reserved vacancies notified		Number of reserve vacancies filled		Number of the live register at the end of the year	
	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	30,131	3,481	4,427	741	2,867	1,392	2,247	495	50,493	3,915
2. Assam	7,215	7,746	502	632	275	360	124	161	10,442	9,159
3. Bihar	46,099	58,396	2,055	7,441	2,137	1,784	741	548	72,820	77,293
4. Gujarat	22,275	10,331	1,841	1,475	386	493	180	185	44,316	14,794
5. Haryana	31,302	7	4,000	1	4,384	78	2,332	2	38,928	6
6. Himachal Pradesh	10,381	1,609	1,318	215	776	292	317	82	13,615	1,324
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1,750	2	235	..	78	22	19	..	2,475	2
8. Karnataka	18,520	646	2,722	229	3,257	1,002	2,278	208	41,120	760
9. Kerala	20,346	2,087	1,701	378	2,182	1,544	1,608	307	53,019	3,973
10. Madhya Pradesh	40,325	25,906	4,261	5,264	2,589	3,510	1,186	1,527	49,115	26,257
11. Maharashtra	73,484	10,688	6,023	1,454	2,910	1,490	979	660	121,388	17,940
12. Manipur	141	2,638	12	48	26	212	11	44	262	7,710
13. Meghalaya	89	3,546	8	86	23	678	8	37	129	3,734
14. Nagaland**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	12,039	14,387	1,978	2,220	1,580	2,001	708	766	21,562	23,669
16. Punjab	47,004	6	6,264	3	7,832	123	4,253	3	58,396	3
17. Rajasthan	20,926	8,008	1,972	1,091	1,489	1,031	834	418	32,820	11,987
18. Sikkim**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	46,112	861	5,958	110	5,036	253	3,527	59	1,05,401	1,084
20. Tripura	530	689	51	58	21	187	39	34	2,637	3,655
21. Uttar Pradesh	1,50,112	659	10,889	78	2,788	317	1,522	36	1,39,177	524
22. West Bengal	31,789	6,429	1,509	415	1,548	731	939	274	1,20,249	19,489
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands@	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
24. Arunachal Pradesh*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Chandigarh	4,220	21	329	7	272	89	103	6	7,859	10
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Delhi	16,303	557	1,447	170	1,756	907	464	125	22,675	823
28. Goa	65	..	34	..	37	313	34	..	161	1
29. Lakshadweep	1	1,089	..	158	1	43	..	158	4	1,582
30. Mizoram	1	4,435	123	191	..	51	..	..	1	3,061
31. Pondicherry	412	..	..	..	149	23	83	..	1,534	3
32. Central Employment Exchange	..	..	..	..	1,194	706	167	34	..	..
All India Total	6,31,574	1,04,231	59,659	22,465	45,593	19,662	24,703	6,169	10,11,600	2,33,260

*No employment exchange.

**The employment exchange did not start work upto December 1975.

@The employment exchange at Port Blair started functioning in September, 1975.

STATEMENT II

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes during the year 1976

State/Union Territories	Registration made		Placements effected		Number of reserved vacancies notified		Number of reserved vacancies filled		Number on the live register at the end of the year	
	Sched-uled Castes	Sched-uled Tribes	Sched-uled Castes	Sched-uled Tribes	Sched-uled Castes	Sched-uled Tribes	Sched-uled Castes	Sched-uled Tribes	Sched-uled Castes	Sched-uled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Andhra Pradesh	37,079	5,999	6,820	1,414	5,794	2,196	4,207	1,028	63,926	6,905
2. Assam	7,306	9,068	606	697	241	259	207	223	11,438	12,207
3. Bihar	53,739	45,162	3,198	11,647	2,536	1,885	885	574	86,794	72,537
4. Gujarat	26,508	14,025	1,910	1,626	545	852	262	231	51,349	19,128
5. Haryana	34,703	29	5,557	3	5,474	106	2,545	5	40,943	27
6. Himachal Pradesh	10,716	1,312	1,496	223	982	271	543	80	15,862	1,611
7. Jammu & Kashmir	2,810	4	118	..	69	17	27	..	2,904	2
8. Karnataka	21,264	834	4,069	364	5,518	1,644	3,403	301	45,781	1,100
9. Kerala	19,187	2,764	2,083	394	2,556	865	1,633	318	55,086	4,964
10. Madhya Pradesh	47,967	29,340	5,985	5,614	4,250	5,392	2,062	2,623	61,907	30,976
11. Maharashtra	80,125	15,450	8,510	2,270	3,199	3,329	1,444	895	1,42,574	22,797
12. Manipur	150	3,569	1	61	119	704	4	185	410	12,471
13. Meghalaya	93	3,497	27	195	11	118	10	137	151	4,497
14. Nagaland	8	1,517	..	91	21	492	2	78	17	1,426
15. Orissa	13,354	18,682	2,485	2,536	1,384	2,201	890	825	23,242	27,596
16. Punjab	47,782	3	7,023	1	9,425	269	5,208	..	64,244	3
17. Rajasthan	22,274	9,495	2,674	1,303	2,303	1,413	1,127	594	35,356	13,805
18. Sikkim* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Tamil Nadu	49,753	1,565	7,819	292	6,076	480	4,169	112	1,15,577	1,615
20. Tripura	374	627	49	81	83	195	29	43	2,881	4,062
21. Uttar Pradesh	1,61,247	785	12,607	145	4,234	448	2,319	68	1,73,894	750
22. West Bengal	35,897	8,909	2,042	442	1,455	607	865	147	1,02,535	18,260
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	9	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..
24. Arunachal Pradesh* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25. Chandigarh	3,663	39	490	17	479	296	221	35	9,398	22
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli* . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Delhi	19,846	493	957	120	3,895	1,815	652	111	28,737	853
28. Goa	192	1	62	..	181	365	62	..	327	2
29. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1,423
30. Mizoram . . . . .	..	3,661	..	126	..	147	..	13	..	5,262
31. Pondicherry	378	1	97	..	250	82	119	..	1,694	4
32. Central Employment Exchange . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,435	1,027	227	64	..	..
All India Total	6,96,418	1,76,770	76,685	29,662	62,524	27,480	33,122	8,690	11,37,031	2,64,405

*No Employment Exchange.

APPENDIX XII

(Reference Para 3.79)

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Defence Public Sector Undertakings as on 1-1-1972 and 1-1-1975 (or later wherever available)

Name of the Public Sector Undertaking	As on	Percentage of representation of Scheduled Castes				Percentage of representation of Scheduled Tribes				
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV (Excluding Sweeper)	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV (Excluding Sweeper)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	1-1-72	0.63	0.77	6.83	19.86	..	..	0.33	2.14
	1-1-75	3.39	1.88	9.20	23.33	0.12	0.26	1.26	2.87	
2. Bharat Electronics Ltd.	1-1-72	1.02	3.33	8.23	16.60	0.17	0.25	0.12	0.15	
	1-1-75	2.38	14.37	14.58	21.18	0.29	0.90	0.15	0.25	
3. Mazagon Dock Ltd.	1-1-72	0.90	..	4.02	6.66	..	..	0.35	1.10
	1-1-75	1.14	1.20	4.71	5.35	0.38	1.20	0.65	3.66	
4. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.	1-1-72	0.40	1.00	9.30	*	..	..	0.05	*
	1-1-75	1.60	2.20	11.70	*	0.90	0.40	0.50	*	
5. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	1-1-72	2.90	3.20	4.80	*	..	..	0.41	*
	(a) Head Quarters and Commercial Division	1-1-76	6.67	12.22	13.08	*	1.90	..	2.75	*
	(b) Earth Mover Division	1-1-71	..	2.80	17.47	*	0.04	*
		1-1-76	6.66	7.90	17.24	*	1.21	0.46	0.59	*
	(c) Rail coach Division	1-1-72	..	1.30	13.20	*	0.38	*
	1-1-75	2.77	4.70	14.50	*	1.38	2.80	1.00	*	
6. Praga Tools Ltd.	1-1-72	5.60	2.30	19.78	34.70	..	..	1.07	1.00
	1-1-75	3.30	6.00	17.11	28.00	..	..	0.50	0.40
7. Goa Shipyard Ltd.	1-1-72	..	..	1.04	..	..	..	..	..
	1-1-75	..	..	5.18	2.77	..	..	0.09	..
8. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	1-1-72	..	28.00	21.30	59.20	..	..	2.90	11.10
	31-1-76	7.90	23.70	16.80	45.00	..	..	1.70	17.00

*In some undertakings where no posts fall within class IV according to pay classifications, all posts other than clerical posts (excluding sweepers) are included in class III posts.

APPENDIX XIII

(Reference Para 3.81)

Statement showing the percentages of reservation fixed for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Services of various States/Union Territories and the percentages actually attained in the States/Union Territories concerned as on 1-1-1976 or earlier date for which information is available

Serial No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Percentage of reservation fixed for		Actual percentages in various Groups (Classes)								Remarks
		Sche- duled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes				
				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	14	4	5.5	3.3	5.5	14.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	2.5	As on 1-1-74
2	Assam	7	12 Hills 10 Plains	Information not available								
3	Bihar Grade A B & C Group D	14 25	10 20	Do.								
4	Gujarat Group A & B Group C & D	5 7	10 14	1.5	3.5	8.7	70.7	0.3	0.8	3.3	2.2	As on 1-1-1975]
5	Haryana	20	..	3.6	2.6	8.2	27.6	..	..	..	..	As on 1-1-1975 (No Scheduled Tribes in Haryana).
6	Jammu & Kashmir	8	..	Information not available								(No Scheduled Tribes in Jammu & Kashmir).
7	Karnataka	15	3	4.1	4.1	7.1	16.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	As on 1-1-1973
8	Kerala	8	2	2.0	2.7	7.0	2.5	0.1	0.1	3.0	1.5	As on 1-1-1974
9	Madhya Pradesh Group A & B Group C & D	15 16	18 20	2.0	1.9	6.0	14.4	0.6	1.0	5.1	8.5	As on 1-1-1976 (ex- cluding irrigation Department)
10	Maharashtra	13	7	2.9	4.2	11.4	25.2	0.6	0.8	2.8	5.0	As on 1-1-1975
11	Meghalaya	..	80	Information not available								
12	Nagaland	..	16	..	..	0.4	0.7	57.5	48.5	73.8	82.4	As on 31-3-1967
13	Orissa	16	24	0.4	1.6	6.6	14.7	1.1	1.2	22.3	7.7	As on 1-1-1976
14	Punjab—Direct Recruitment Promotion Grade A & B Promotion Grade C & D	25 14 20	.. .. ..	6.3	4.7	12.0	37.9	..	..	..	..	As on 1-1-1976 (No Scheduled Tribes in Punjab).
15	Rajasthan	16	12	3.4	14.3	12.1	18.4	1.7	7.2	8.2	10.0	As on 31-3-1976 (51 Departments).
16	Tamil Nadu	16@@	..	4.0@	11.0@	10.0@	11.0@	@	@	@	@	As on 1-1-1976 (@ combined for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes).
17	Uttar Pradesh	18	2	3.1	3.6	8.0	12.8	..	0.1	0.2	0.4	As on 1-1-1976
18	West Bengal	15	5	2.2	3.2	3.2	13.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.4	As on 31-3-1969
19	Himachal Pradesh	22.5	5	1.3	7.6	8.5	15.3	1.7	8.9	2.7	5.1	As on 1-1-1967
20	Manipur Group A & B Group C & D	15 2	7.5 32	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.9	3.1	6.1	30.0	26.5	As on 1-1-1971
21	Tripura	13	29	..	3.6	7.6	13.8	3.8	3.4	11.3	16.3	As on 1-1-1976
UNION TERRITORIES												
1	Andman & Nicobar Islands Group C & D	..	22.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	3.4	As on 1-1-1972 (No Scheduled Castes in the Union Territories).
2	Arunachal Pradesh	No Available	..	0.7	2.1	3.1	4.2	8.0	11.1	19.3	42.1	As on 1-1-1976
3	Chandigarh	12	5	0.7	2.1	17.8	25.8	..	..	0.1	0.5	As on 1-1-1977
4	Delhi	15	7.5	3.0	6.0	6.8	33.8	..	0.1	0.2	0.4	As on 1-9-1976
5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	43	..	..	40.1	13.3	..	4.1	27.2	73.9	As on 1-1-1977
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	10@@	@	Information not available								@ Combined for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes
7	Mizoram	..	..	Information not available								
8	Lakshadweep	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	37.9	50.6	72.8	As on 1-1-1976
9	Pondicherry	16	5	0.8	5.9	6.6	13.4	..	..	..	..	As on 1-1-1977

*Foot Note A
B
C
D

APPENDIX XIV
(Reference para 4.7)

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing Fifth Plan outlay, expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, and outlay and expenditure during 1976-77 on the welfare of Scheduled Castes in the State Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of State	Group	Total fifth Plan Outlay	Exp. incurred during the year		Outlay 1976-77	Exp. 1976-77
				1974-75	1975-76		
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	Education . . .	627.92	43.29	56.00	101.00	101.00
		Economic Uplift . . .	463.50	47.24	60.00	40.00	40.00
		Health, Nousing etc. . .	..	..	..	..	..
		Total . . .	1091.42	90.53	116.00	141.00	141.00
2	Assam	Education . . .	..	5.80	9.85	10.00	10.00
		Economic Uplift . . .	..	7.50	11.60	13.75	13.75
		Health Housing etc. . .	*567.00	6.30	11.00	9.45	9.45
		Total . . .	567.00	19.60	32.45	33.20	33.20
3	Bihar	Education . . .	379.05	63.119	86.069	99.00	99.00
		Economic Uplift . . .	50.00	10.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
		Health, Housing etc. . .	13.00	2.865	14.791	19.00	19.00
		Total . . .	442.05	76.004	105.850	128.00	128.00
4	Gujarat	Education . . .	193.77	39.36	33.12	25.95	40.00
		Economic Uplift . . .	49.42	7.48	6.42	7.42	7.47
		Health, Housing etc. . .	116.97	28.74	29.44	4.89	27.53
		Total . . .	360.16	75.58	68.98	38.26	75.00
5	Haryana	Education . . .	20.00	2.00	7.00	8.68	8.68
		Economic Uplift . . .	43.20	4.95	3.36	4.62	4.57
		Health, Housing etc. . .	236.80	14.31	25.31	10.85	10.84
		Total . . .	300.00	21.26	35.67	24.15	24.09
6	Himachal Pradesh . . .	Education . . .	3.23	0.45	0.21	0.17	0.17
		Economic Uplift . . .	1.00	0.09	0.47	0.17	0.17
		Health, Housing etc. . .	2.43	0.39	1.06	0.30	0.30
		Total . . .	6.66	0.93	1.74	0.64	0.64
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	Education . . .	30.27	3.15	3.95	6.11	6.11
		Economic Uplift . . .	2.93	0.11	0.18	0.38	0.38
		Health, Housing etc. . .	21.80	0.65	0.65	1.00	1.00
		Total . . .	55.00	3.91	4.78	7.49	7.49
8	Karnataka	Education . . .	743.61	110.25	98.11	143.15	143.15
		Economic Uplift . . .	170.39	34.30	33.96	41.90	41.90
		Health, Housing etc. . .	61.00	17.63	50.59	29.15	29.15
		Total . . .	975.00	162.18	182.66	214.20	214.20

APPENDIX XIV—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Kerala	Education . . .	87.00	11.84	9.80	16.56	16.56
		Economic Uplift . . .	23.00	2.15	2.20	5.45	5.45
		Health, Housing etc. . .	103.00	7.66	22.56	27.49	27.49
		Total . . .	213.00	21.65	34.56	49.50	49.50
10	Madhya Pradesh	Education . . .	653.00	70.60	97.65	124.70	124.70
		Economic Uplift . . .	503.00	104.80	102.30	97.80	97.80
		Health, Housing etc. . .	310.00	59.60	61.10	62.60	62.60
		Total . . .	1466.00	235.00	261.05	285.10	285.10
11	Maharashtra	Education . . .	116.28	7.54	6.97	25.95	25.95
		Economic Uplift . . .	28.76	14.27	5.60	15.31	15.31
		Health, Housing etc. . .	113.80	10.80	26.12	66.16	60.16
		Total . . .	258.14	32.61	38.69	107.42	101.42
12	Orissa	Education . . .	77.49	12.76	14.28	15.50	15.50
		Economic Uplift . . .	20.69	1.44	3.05	4.90	4.90
		Health, Housing etc. . .	2.11	0.61	..	0.50	0.50
		Total . . .	100.29	14.81	17.33	20.90	20.90
13	Punjab	Education . . .	355.00	5.98	135.99	148.77	148.77
		Economic Uplift . . .	177.00	11.12	111.12	99.34	99.34
		Health, Housing etc. . .	142.00	224.52	236.75	244.15	244.15
		Total . . .	614.00	241.62	483.86	492.56	492.56
14	Rajasthan	Education . . .	115.00	8.93	18.18	21.85	4.09
		Economic Uplift . . .	120.00	12.01	12.03	20.00	0.16
		Health, Housing etc. . .	145.00	41.12	2.63	5.03	..
		Total . . .	480.00	62.16	32.84	46.85	4.25
15	Tamil Nadu	Education . . .	646.05	76.95	105.84	141.73	141.73
		Economic Uplift . . .	62.50	17.15	24.00	22.63	22.63
		Health, Housing etc. . .	327.00	480.80	1137.41	511.30	511.30
		Total . . .	1035.55	574.90	1267.66	675.66	675.66
16	Tripura	Education . . .	Not fixed	2.782	2.978	3.020	0.759
		Economic Uplift . . .	Do.	3.238	5.168	4.900	0.503
		Health, Housing etc. . .	Do.	0.950	0.343	0.278	0.117
		Total . . .	..	6.970	8.489	8.198	1.379
17	Uttar Pradesh	Education . . .	1459.00	164.871	168.586	122.000	122.000
		Economic Uplift . . .	265.00	44.500	71.450	52.636	52.636
		Health, Housing etc. . .	367.00	36.637	46.285	63.514	63.514
		Total . . .	2091.00	246.008	286.321	238.140	238.140
18	West Bengal	Education . . .	274.26	39.72	41.38	55.20	54.06
		Economic Uplift . . .	88.46	5.69	6.37	22.30	50.00
		Health, Housing etc. . .	43.98	8.22	7.56	7.00	7.20
		Total . . .	406.70	53.63	55.31	84.50	111.26

APPENDIX XIV—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Delhi	Education . . .	35.00	3.16	3.76	7.90	7.90
		Economic Uplift . . .	31.50	3.00	..	5.00	5.00
		Health, Housing etc.	91.50	18.51	25.33	21.10	21.10
		Total . . .	158.00	24.67	29.09	34.00	34.00
20	Goa, Daman & Diu	Education . . .	12.15	0.44	0.49	0.68	0.68
		Economic Uplift . . .	9.04	2.14	1.31	1.07	1.07
		Health, Housing etc.	15.61	1.56	2.77	2.22	2.22
		Total . . .	36.80	4.14	4.57	3.97	3.97
21	Pondicherry	Education . . .	54.31	5.75	6.78	10.66	10.66
		Economic Uplift . . .	36.64	0.86	3.35	7.61	7.61
		Health, Housing etc.	44.05	17.57	11.28	12.97	12.97
		Total . . .	135.00	24.18	21.41	31.24	31.24
GRAND TOTAL		Education . . .	5882.390	679.262	907.193	1085.00	1081.769
		Economic Uplift . . .	2086.036	334.538	469.688	477.836	481.299
		Health, Housing etc. . .	2157.050	980.442	1714.479	1120.222	1111.891
			10,125.470	1994.242	3091.360	2663.058	2674.959
	(+) 567.00*						
			10,692.470				

*Combined outlay for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of Assam.

STATEMENT No. II

Statement showing Fifth Plan outlay, expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, and outlay and expenditure during 1976-77 on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State Sector

(Rs. in Lakhs).

Serial No.	Name of State	Group	Total Fifth Plan Outlay	Exp. incurred during years		Allocation for 1976-77	Exp. incurred 1976-77
				1974-75	1975-76		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Education . . .	435.15	12.87	60.81	77.77	77.77
		Economic Uplift . . .	880.14	31.35	58.25	42.48	42.48
		Health, Housing etc.	..	24.11	24.67	6.10	6.10
		Total . . .	1315.29	68.33	143.73	126.35	126.35
2	Assam (Estimated)	Education . . .		10.30	13.52	15.00	15.00
		Economic Uplift . . .	Combined for SCs/STs	9.48	11.67	12.45	12.45
		Health, Housing etc.	..	20.07	25.20	27.47	27.47
		Total . . .	Combbined	39.85	50.39	54.92	54.92
3	Bihar	Education . . .	558.20	69.362	86.347	114.00	114.00
		Economic Uplift . . .	60.00	9.442	17.76	15.50	15.50
		Health, Housing etc. . .	98.25	11.113	14.003	26.50	26.50
		Total . . .	716.45	89.917	118.110	156.00	156.00

APPENDIX XIV—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	Gujarat	Education	381·65	71·57	59·18	59·01	63·37
		Economic Uplift	138·77	22·43	11·91	35·04	37·04
		Health, Housing etc.	93·18	10·69	10·94	23·59	24·59
		Total	613·60	114·69	82·03	117·64	125·00
5	Himachal Pradesh	Education	8·52	1·11	1·54	1·99	1·99
		Economic Uplift	6·60	0·54	2·08	2·28	2·28
		Health, Housing etc.	4·63	1·16	1·87	1·87	1·87
		Total	19·75	2·81	5·49	6·14	6·14
6	Kerala	Education	31·00	1·79	5·29	6·02	6·02
		Economic Uplift	43·00	2·92	3·63	9·24	9·24
		Health, Housing etc.	20·00	1·23	6·48	5·10	5·10
		Total	94·00	5·94	15·40	20·36	20·36
7	Karnataka	Education	94·32	5·01	3·14	9·02	9·02
		Economic Uplift	52·93	4·00	3·99	6·02	6·02
		Health, Housing etc.	12·85	1·19	8·37	9·01	9·01
		Total	160·00	10·20	15·50	24·05	24·05
8	Madhya Pradesh	Education	1374·00	199·15	235·35	274·80	274·80
		Economic Uplift	1045·00	168·00	230·10	224·70	224·70
		Health, Housing etc.	265·00	44·00	48·50	53·00	53·00
		Total	2684·00	411·15	513·95	552·50	552·50
9	Maharashtra	Education	54·00	7·90	4·99	36·05	36·05
		Economic Uplift	17·91	5·09	3·36	5·26	5·26
		Health, Housing etc.	888·55	99·89	116·70	171·25	171·25
		Total	960·46	112·88	125·05	21·56	212·56
10	Meghalaya	Education	..	3·58	5·76	5·00	5·00
		Economic Uplift	378·00	43·61	48·82	65·00	65·00
		Health, Housing etc.	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	378·00	47·19	54·58	70·00	70·00
11	Orissa	Education	340·42	37·24	62·87	65·40	65·40
		Economic Uplift	42·74	5·84	8·90	9·10	9·50
		Health, Housing etc.	13·30	2·32	2·12	2·15	2·15
		Total	396·46	45·40	73·89	76·65	77·05
12	Rajasthan	Education	105·00	7·60	7·27	13·08	2·11
		Economic Uplift	135·00	6·92	5·01	7·25	0·24
		Health, Housing etc.	20·00	3·75	..	..	..
		Total	260·00	18·27	12·28	20·23	2·35
13	Tamil Nadu	Education	27·40	4·04	2·66	7·10	5·277
		Economic Uplift	14·25	5·93	4·57	4·06	2·93
		Health, Housing etc.	42·00	7·67	5·76	6·00	4·43
		Total	83·95	17·64	12·99	17·16	12·637

APPENDIX XIV—*concl'd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Tripura	Education	Not fixed	2·569	2·124	2·270	0·718
		Economic Uplift	Do.	33·626	35·917	37·339	7·339
		Health, Housing etc.	Do.	1·935	0·847	1·111	0·256
		Total	..	38·180	38·888	40·720	8·313
15	Uttar Pradesh	Education	72·60	4·005	4·900	6·900	6·900
		Economic Uplift	46·00	9·400	11·600	16·600	16·600
		Health, Housing etc.	36·00	29·829	22·334	41·150	41·150
		Total	154·600	43·234	38·834	64·650	64·650
16	West Bengal	Education	161·02	21·33	20·84	32·19	24·84
		Economic Uplift	33·97	3·20	3·77	8·01	11·51
		Health, Housing etc.	17·24	5·60	3·47	1·50	1·70
		Total	212·23	30·13	28·08	41·70	38·05
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Education	..	1·850	1·880	1·750	1·750
		Economic Uplift	..	0·486	5·651	2·150	6·860
		Health, Housing etc.	23·800*	..	0·250	0·100	0·100
		Total	23·800*	2·136	7·781	4·200	8·710
18	Goa, Daman & Diu	Education	Including SCs	0·14	0·015	0·38	0·38
		Economic Uplift	..	0·09	0·20	0·43	0·43
		Health, Housing etc.	..	0·09	0·05	0·20	0·20
		Total	..	0·32	0·265	1·01	1·01
	GRAND TOTAL	Education	3643·58	461·216	578·486	727·730	710·395
		Economic Uplift	2894·31	362·654	467·188	502·909	475·379
		Health, Housing etc. others	1510·90	264·647	291·564	376·101	374·876
		GRAND TOTAL	8048·79 +23·80	1088·517	1337·238	1606·740	1560·650
				8072·59			

Combined outlay for Education, Economic Uplift and Health, Housing & Others in respect of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

APPENDIX XV
(Reference para 4-12)

Statement showing information regarding steps taken by the States/Union Territories for quantification of funds

ASSAM:

According to available information, an amount of Rs. 267.00 lakhs has been quantified to be spent for the benefit of Scheduled Caste population from the general sector during 1977-78 on schemes like agriculture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, cooperation, rural electrification, cottage industries, roads, education, water supply and housing etc.

BIHAR:

The State Harijan Advisory Board in its meeting held at Ranchi on 11th November, 1976 suggested for the collection of data from various departments of the State Government through the High Level Co-ordination Committee to know as to what extent funds are being spent on Scheduled Castes by the various sectors.

KERALA:

The Government of Kerala is reported to have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 94.98 lakhs on the schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from General Sector during 1975-76. Quantification of funds amounting to Rs. 341.64 lakhs had been done for the year 1976-77, but the actual expenditure was Rs. 1.04 crores. It is, however not known as to what exactly were the instructions issued by the state Government to ensure that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes got adequate share from the General Sector Programmes and why the outlay earmarked for them could not be spent.

MAHARASHTRA:

Instructions have been issued by the Planning Department to other departments that quantification should figure in their 1977-78 Annual Plans. Earlier in 1973, the Government of Maharashtra had issued instructions that atleast 15% of the purposive grants should be spent on backward classes.

MADHYA PRADESH:

The Planning and Development Department had issued instructions in 1970 to all the Heads of Departments that while preparing the annual Development Programmes it should be ensured that adequate provision was made for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 20% of the sanctioned plan budget should be reserved to be spent in Scheduled and specific areas. A policy decision was reported to have been taken that atleast 14% of the budget provisions of the developmental departments should be earmarked and spent for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. A High Power Coordination Committee of Secretaries, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary has been formed to watch and direct the flow of sectoral allocations in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, no information is available about the actual allocations made for backward classes by the various State developmental departments.

UTTAR PRADESH:

A meeting of the Secretaries and Heads of Departments was held on 30th November, 1976, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Harijan and Social Welfare, to decide the modalities for quantification of general sector funds for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The following decisions were taken:—

- (a) The quantification exercise done by the Harijan Welfare Department in respect of seve-

ral departments such as education, cooperation, minor irrigation were accepted.

- (b) Certain other departments such as Medical and Health Services, Agriculture, Industries and Power were given guidance and directions for getting the quantum of benefits for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes worked out for their departments.
- (c) The Finance Department was to be informed about the details of quantification by each department.
- (d) As per advice of Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh, quantified funds of various departments were to be shown in the budget of each department under a separate head.

In order to facilitate implementation of this decision, a high level committee consisting of the Agricultural Production Commissioner and Additional Chief Secretary, Commissioner and Secretary, Harijan Welfare, Secretary, Irrigation; and Secretary, Power; was constituted.

WEST BENGAL:

The representatives of Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Department and Finance Department visited the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to know about quantification of funds for Scheduled Castes in those States. The Finance Department, Government of West Bengal has agreed to the proposal for the creation of the post of special Officer for speeding up the work of quantification of funds for the Scheduled Castes.

CHANDIGARH:

As per available information Industries and Housing were the only sectors regarding which quantification was feasible and funds to the tune of Rs. 50,000 had been earmarked for disbursement of industrial loans to Scheduled Castes for the construction of factory buildings, purchase of machinery and working capital for the establishment of small scale industries. In the matter of housing, 5% reservation has been made in favour of Scheduled Castes for allotment of Government quarters. The Chandigarh Housing Board had received 573 applications under economically weaker sections category, 70 applicants belonged to Scheduled Castes. The Board proposed to allot built up houses to all these persons.

DELHI:

All the plan implementing departments/agencies have been moved by the Planning Department to identify schemes and quantify funds from the general sectors. Accordingly various departments are reported to have identified the schemes, the benefits of which could be extended to Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. The Department of Agriculture allowed subsidy and arranged loans through the Banks for agriculture, purchase of cattle and agricultural inputs etc. for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. The number of beneficiaries of these communities was 665 in 1975-76 as against 370 in 1974-75. Upto the end of December, 1976, 1249 persons benefited from this scheme.

In respect of the scheme of 'Block Loans' the Directorate of Industries has decided that 18% of the annual plan allocation for Block Loans should be reserved for applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes. In 1975-76 19 units belonging to Scheduled Castes were advanced loans.

APPENDIX XVI

(Reference para 4-19)

Information regarding contribution made by various Banks to ameliorate the conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1. CANARA BANK:

The Bank operated its financial assistance schemes in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. During the year 1975-76, a loan amount of Rs. 22.46 lakhs was outstanding against 4,251 account holders belonging to scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in these States. Besides, in Karnataka loans amounting to Rs. 30,000 were disbursed to small traders belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2. DENA BANK:

The Differential Interest Rate scheme was reported to have made steady progress. Approximately 1,516 members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had availed of the Differential Interest scheme and the outstandings as at the end of September, 1975 amounted to Rs. 5.31 lakhs. Besides, other schemes viz. agricultural loan schemes, people's loan scheme, retail trade loan scheme, loans to artisans, loans for fair price shops, loans to educated unemployed persons, were also in operation. Upto March, 1976, the total assistance granted under the schemes like agricultural loans scheme, people's loan scheme retail trade loan scheme, loans to artisans, fair price shops, educated unemployed etc. amounted to Rs. 84.01 lakhs covering 7,717 individual borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The average amount of loan sanctioned amounted to Rs. 1,089 per borrower. During 1975-76, the Bank organised 12 camps in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli for assisting self-employed persons, artisans, small agriculturists etc. At these camps, an amount of Rs. 15.70 lakhs was sanctioned to 1,946 persons. Nearly half of them belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of these camps were claimed to have been organised specially for the weaker sections of the society, including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Contacts were also maintained with other agencies and local officers of the State Government, Zila Panchayats, Tribal Development Corporations, etc. for the purpose of identification of credit needs of the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and tribes for the formulation of suitable schemes and to provide them loans.

3. BANK OF INDIA:

The Bank was reported to have formulated some special schemes viz. (i) financing adivasis in Kolaba District (ii) financing adivasi farmers for raising silkworms (iii) Irrigation scheme for tribal community and (iv) financing of cycle-rickshaws. Under the scheme at S. No. (iv) 50 persons had been financed for buying cycle-rickshaws in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh with an amount of Rs. 30,000 during 1975-76. Altogether, the number of persons from Scheduled Castes/Tribes assisted under the Bank's special schemes increased from 7,723 in December, 1974 to 12,688 by December, 1975 and the amount of assistance went up from Rs. 104.23 lakhs to Rs. 177.22 lakhs. Under the new economic programmes, the Bank of India launched a scheme to provide financial assistance to the slum dwellers in Delhi specially those who had been shifted from slum areas to other colonies and required to be re-settled.

4. PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK:

The Bank reported that there was no system of maintaining a separate record of the areas where bank's finance was particularly provided to persons belonging to scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the statistics of such finance.

5. BANK OF MAHARASHTRA:

During the period from January, 1975 to June, 1976, loan amount of Rs. 2.84 lakhs was disbursed to 270 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. During 1975-76, 3,693 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were given loans of Rs. 48.45 lakhs for the various trades like tailoring, vegetable vending, hair dressing, shoe making, tea stall, black smithy etc.

6. ALLAHABAD BANK:

The Bank was reported to have taken following important schemes/programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (i) Financing Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for small industries and business in collaboration with assistance programme of Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation.
- (ii) Survey of backward areas in different parts of the country to evolve area-wise viable schemes to help Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (iii) Efforts were being made to participate in financing tribal area development schemes for implementation of Chakrata Block in Dehradun and other parts of Uttar Pradesh.

Under Differential Interest Rate Scheme, 250 branches had been selected for providing finance to the persons belonging to these categories.

7. CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA:

During the year 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 126.52 lakhs was outstanding against the 11,473 account holders belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme 90% of the beneficiaries were reported to be belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, the exact data was not available with the Bank.

8. INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK:

From 1st April, 1975 to 31st March, 1976 under Differential Interest Rate Scheme 2,093 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were advanced loans amounting to Rs. 10.97 lakhs. Besides, a loan amount of Rs. 17.88 lakhs was advanced under other schemes.

9. UNION BANK OF INDIA:

By the end of March, 1976, the Bank's 141 branches were reported to be operating several schemes for the benefit of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There were about 94 schemes formulated by the Bank for assisting members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Some of the more important schemes formulated were (i) scheme for financing rickshaw pullers of Scheduled Caste commu-

nity (ii) scheme for liquidating indebtedness of harijans (iii) scheme for financing fishermen belonging to Scheduled Caste for purchase of fishing boats and nylon nets (iv) scheme for financing harijan weavers and (v) financing harijan cultivators, harijan landless labourers and new land allottees for dairy development, for purchase of bullocks, construction of wells etc. Bank's assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was estimated to amount Rs. 107.4 lakhs, spread over 16,440 borrowers, as on March, 1976.

10. INDIAN BANK:

From 1st April, 1975 to 31st March, 1976 4,586 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were granted loans for self-employment schemes, aggregating to Rs. 56.20 lakhs.

11. SYNDICATE BANK:

The Bank financed co-operative ventures promoted by Scheduled Castes in Kurnool, Kakinada, Hyderabad etc. in Andhra Pradesh. The Branch Managers in Andhra Pradesh were reported to be having discretionary powers to extend financial assistance to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes sponsored by Andhra Pradesh Backward Classes Co-operative Finance Corporation and Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Co-operative Finance Corporation. At the end of September, 1976, under Differential Interest Rate Scheme, 9,378 Scheduled Castes and 1,292 Scheduled Tribes were advanced loans amounting to Rs. 46.27 lakhs and Rs. 5.55 lakhs respectively. Till this date, under the other schemes of the Bank 4,090 Scheduled Castes were advanced loans of Rs. 51.62 lakhs and 1,221 Scheduled Tribes were advanced loans of Rs. 10.87 lakhs.

12. STATE BANK OF INDIA:

The State Bank of India under its innovative banking concept, launched a campaign for adopting the

slums and congested localities for their around development. In Kanpur circle, 50 slums/congested localities were adopted by the branches to ensure development of the slum dwellers. Over 4,000 persons had been covered under this programme with a loan amount of Rs. 20 lakhs. Besides, about 8,214 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes were reported to have been sanctioned loans of about Rs. 50 lakhs to enable them to engage themselves in productive activities for their better living. In 'Sudarshan Nagar' locality in Kanpur inhabited by sweepers, who were living in huts and mud houses, bank's staff persuaded the inhabitants to agree for loans from the Bank for around development. In the colony, the bank advanced loans to 50 families of sweepers for productive purposes to make both men and women more productive, to enable them to earn more for a better living. The Bank adopted the congested locality 'Teri Pulia', Alambagh, Lucknow for its around development. The locality had a population of over 1,000 persons, most of whom belonged to the Scheduled Castes. Their main profession was rickshaw pulling, selling fruit and vegetables. They used to get rickshaws on hire-basis and paid heavy rent. The Bank was reported have advanced loans to 402 persons for buying rickshaws and pursuing other activities to earn enough to maintain themselves. The Bank had adopted a Harijan locality known as the "Christian Colony" in Jammu in 1975-76 with the object of providing the residents amenities for a "better and fuller life." The colony was inhabited by 7,500 people in 600 households. The Bank advanced an amount of Rs. 36,000 in the colony. The beneficiaries were 14 persons who had become petty shop-keepers, one person who set up a retail store under the self-employment scheme, 2 persons who secured knitting machines and 40 persons who had purchased sewing machines. In Madhya Pradesh, the State Bank of India advanced loans of Rs. 28.54 lakhs to 6,230 harijans and tribals under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme.

APPENDIX XVII

(Reference para 4-21)

Information regarding work done by the Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1. Kerala State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Ltd., Trichur:

The Kerala State Development Corporation for economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was established on 7th December, 1972. The Corporation received Rs. 104.15 lakhs as financial assistance from the State Government till the end of 1976-77. Entire interest on the loan was met by the State Government. Till the end of 1976-77 the total expenditure incurred by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 170 lakhs. Schemes like training in driving and supply of auto-rickshaws, loans for small business, industry etc., loan for purchase of cattle, loan for purchase of agricultural land, construction of houses etc. were reported to have been implemented. 234 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were trained in auto-rickshaw driving. 232 auto-rickshaws each costing Rs. 12,500 had been distributed to Scheduled Caste persons on hire purchase basis. The beneficiaries were required

to repay the cost in easy instalments over a period of 4 years alongwith interest. A sum of Rs. 28.52 lakhs was reported to have been spent on this scheme. Loans ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 had been sanctioned to 460 Scheduled Caste persons for starting small business, trade and industry by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 12.94 lakhs. The Corporation arranged payment of an amount of Rs. 84,950 to 43 Scheduled Caste persons in Trichur area through a nationalised bank for purchase of milch cattle. Loans to the extent of Rs. 5,000 or 80% of the cost of land had been disbursed to 519 Scheduled Caste persons for purchasing agricultural land, involving an expenditure of Rs. 18.91 lakhs. The Corporation decided to construct 2,200 houses at a cost of Rs. 5,000 each for the Scheduled Caste persons. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, New Delhi sanctioned a loan of Rs. 116.60 lakhs for this purpose at 7% interest per annum. The interest amount was being borne by the State Government. 1,126 houses were

reported to have been completed. Construction work of 1,074 additional houses had been initiated. A sum of Rs. 1.02 crores had been spent on this scheme. The Corporation took a decision to help the Muduvans (tribals) of Devikolam in marketing of cardamom. It also decided to advance the margin money required by Scheduled Castes to start industries in the mini-industrial estates all over the State. A sum of Rs. 51,860 had been given to 5 entrepreneurs.

2. Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore:

The Corporation was set up by the Government of Karnataka in 1975. The State Government sanctioned an amount of Rs. 80 lakhs to the Corporation till the end of 1976-77 towards its share capital. The Corporation adopted the following strategy/approach for tackling the socio-economic problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

- (i) To set up ancillary units, workshops, dealerships in collaboration with public and private sector undertakings for providing employment to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) To collaborate with the banks for financing schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the ratio of 75% and 25% by the bank and the Corporation respectively.
- (iii) To sanction loan from its funds to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for starting useful avocations.
- (iv) To forward applications to the Nationalised Banks for consideration for sanction of loans at 4% interest under Differential Interest Rate Scheme.

The Corporation was reported to have been able to secure a watch Assembly Ancillary Unit from the Hindustan Machine Tools Watch Factory, Bangalore for providing employment to the girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Employment was expected to be provided to 100 girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a phased programme during the next five years in the Unit.

As regards collaboration with the Banks for financing schemes for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, so far the Corporation has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 78,000 to 26 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste for the purchase of 26 Bajaj auto-rickshaws. The Punjab National Bank sanctioned Rs. 2.24 lakhs towards 75% of the cost of the auto-rickshaws. The Canara Bank, Puttur, South Canara District sanctioned an amount of Rs. 10,170 being 75% of the cost of Lambretta auto-rickshaw and the Corporation Rs. 3,390 being 25% of the cost of the auto-rickshaw to a Scheduled Caste driver at Puttur.

The Board of Directors approved the rules for the sanction of loans to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for starting useful avocations according to their aptitudes, skills and experience. During 1975-76, 1,15,718 applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes sought loans amounting to Rs. 44.5 crores for starting various useful avocations. However, the Board could sanction loans amounting to Rs. 17.77 lakhs to 721 applicants for starting various avocations viz. brick manufacturing, fair price shops, petty shops, fruits stalls, fish stalls, fuel depots, cycle shops etc.

3. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad:

The Corporation was registered on 6th February, 1974. The District Scheduled Castes Co-operative Societies formed in the 21 districts were affiliated to the Corporation.

The Corporation had prepared 26 model schemes for guidance. But the district Societies were allowed to taken up any new scheme provided the scheme was considered viable and feasible to improve the economic condition of the beneficiary. Wide range of schemes in fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale, village and cottage industries, trade and business had already been grounded.

The District Society was expected to release 20% margin money to the banks concerned requesting them to sanction the remaining 80% of the loan. After sanction of the 80% loan by the Bank, the total amount of loan was to be disbursed to the applicant in kind except for small and seasonal trades and for fair price shops etc.

By the end of October, 1975, the Corporation rendered assistance to the extent of Rs. 72.03 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To increase the tempo of the activities of the Corporation, two special drives were launched and before the close of the financial year 1975-76, 22,358 families had been assisted with loans amounting to Rs. 3.72 crores. While some progress was recorded in the direction of institutional finance still a good deal required to be done in this regard. It has been felt that the Banks are not able to cope up with the applications sponsored by the Corporation. The State Government was reported to have requested the Reserve Bank of India to recognise this Corporation as a Central Financing Agency and the District Societies as Central Banks.

4. Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, Ahmedabad:

The Corporation started functioning from November, 1972 and the State grants subsidy towards the administrative expenditure. During 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 5.04 lakhs had been placed at the disposal of the Corporation for schemes like, free medical aid to Scheduled Tribes, financial assistance for oil pumps, cottage industries and co-operative housing societies. The Corporation framed regulations for giving soft loans to Scheduled Tribes organisations working for tribal welfare. Main thrust was reported to be on economic uplift and removal of exploitation.

During 1975-76, 13 Co-operative Societies/voluntary agencies having 5,730 members belonging to Scheduled Tribes were sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 6.08 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was actually disbursed.

5. Haryana Harijan Kalyan Nigam Ltd. Chandigarh:

In order to assist Scheduled Caste persons and to ameliorate their status, the Nigam worked out proposals for giving financial assistance in various fields of business activities. Loans were advanced for various trades namely dairy farming, leather work, tractors, tempos, taxis, flour mills, establishment of brick kilns, poultry, piggery, purchase of sheep and goats, purchase and development of land and to prosecute higher studies etc. at moderate rates of interest recoverable in easy instalments. Since its inception to the end of May, 1976, the Nigam sanctioned loans to the tune of Rs. 91.52 lakhs against which an amount of Rs. 60.62 lakhs was actually disbursed to 2,006 families.

6. Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation, Chandigarh:

The aims and objects of the Corporation are to plan, promote and undertake programmes of agricultural development, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produce, small scale industry, building construction, transport etc. The Corporation has been primarily advancing loans to the members of the Scheduled Castes for various trades/callings to ameliorate their socio-economic conditions.

The Corporation has advanced a total loan of Rs. 4.87 crores for various trades and callings benefiting approximately 10,000 persons, out of which Rs. 2.80 crores were given for schemes connected with agricultural development, Rs. 60 lakhs for setting up small scale industries; Rs. 22 lakhs for taking up transport business and Rs. 1.25 crores for purposes such as general merchandise, housing etc. For sewing machines and cycle rickshaws an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs had been sanctioned to 1,400 beneficiaries.

Interest free loans to the extent of Rs. 2.75 lakhs had been sanctioned to 275 harijan families for house construction. An amount of Rs. 30.65 lakhs has been disbursed as loans for the purchase of land/land development benefiting 256 harijan families. In 60 cases loans to the extent of Rs. 8.20 lakhs had been advanced to the Scheduled Caste persons for getting mortgaged land/houses redeemed. Another important activity undertaken by the Corporation was the settlement of 124 poor harijan families at Surtapur farm in District Roop Nagar, where an area of 863 acres of evacuee Land had been acquired from the Rehabilitation Department.

7. Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Development Federation Ltd. Bhopal:

The Federation provided financial assistance and technical guidance to the societies affiliated to it and also assisted them in procuring agricultural and minor forest produce, and distribution of necessary commodities. 309 tribal societies were affiliated to the Federation. Besides these societies, there are 915 primary level co-operative societies which were registered in the tribal areas but not affiliated to this Federation.

Due to nationalisation of many items of Forest produces like timber, gums, harra, salspace seed etc. and market fluctuations in other items of minor forest produces, the Federation had to restrict its business to remaining important items and had to close down uneconomic branches. After reorganisation in 1972, the federation was carrying on its activities through its 11 branches in tribal areas. Thus from June, 1975 onwards Federation had taken up the work distribution of controlled cloth in the remotest places in tribal areas. The Federation was reported to have been successful in providing relief to the tribals through the supply of controlled cloth, salt, kerosene etc. The Federation enabled the tribal in obtaining the fair price for the collection of minor forest produce. The Corporation was reported to have started collection of mango seed in tribal areas.

The total sales and purchases of Federation from 1962 to 1976 stood at Rs. 1,707.57 lakhs and Rs. 1,711.72 lakhs respectively which included export sale of gum of Rs. 1.00 crore.

During the year 1975-76, the Federation received short term loan from Government to the tune of Rs. 10.00 lakhs for purchases of ground nut for the purpose of the Oil Mill Unit at Chhindwara. During the year 1976-77, the Union Bank of India allowed a pledge loan limit for Rs. 10.00 lakhs for the business of controlled cloth and consumer goods etc.

8. Uttar Pradesh Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.:

The Corporation was set up with the object of giving financial assistance to Scheduled Castes and Vimukta Jatis for installation for expansion of cottage and small scale industries, trade and business. It was to assist farmers in purchasing tractors and pumping sets. The nature of assistance being provided by this Corporation is as follows:—

- (i) Those eligible entrepreneurs and industrial co-operative societies of Scheduled Castes who

did not intend to take loans and were prepared to run their industry or business with their own resources were to be provided with subsidy to the extent of 50% of total cost subject to maximum of Rs. 3,000 in case of individual and Rs. 10,000 in case of industrial co-operative societies.

- (ii) In case of those entrepreneurs who proposed to take loans to establish or expand their trade of business the Corporation was to subsidise the difference between 4% and the rate of interest charged by the bank on their loans.

The guarantee of payment of interest exceeding 4% was taken by the Corporation immediately after the bank gave consent to advance loan to a Scheduled Caste person or society for setting up or expanding their trade or business.

- (iii) In case of industry a capital subsidy of 25% of the total cost on the project, subject to a maximum of Rs. 12,500 and interest subsidy above 4% was granted. This 25% capital subsidy was not admissible to trades or businesses for which only interest was to be subsidised. The amount of subsidy except in case of those who did not require bank loan was initially given as loan so that the same could be available to meet the requirement of margin money wherever it was necessary. On satisfactory completion of the Project it was to be converted into grant.

At the end of 1976, the Corporation sanctioned grant of Rs. 25.04 lakhs to 1,883 Scheduled Castes beneficiaries (1861 individuals and 22 Co-operative Societies) out of its own resources. 368 persons were sanctioned loans of Rs. 13.75 lakhs by the Banks and the Nigam assisted them in granting loan at the rate of interest of 4% per annum. The Corporation also started a Harijan Mobile Shop named as "Apki Dukan Apke Dwar" with the object of making clothes and other commodities of daily use available to Scheduled Castes persons at rates cheaper than the market rates. This shop had been started in Lucknow and was proposed to be expanded to other districts.

9. The Girijan Co-operative Corporation Ltd., Visakhapatnam:

The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation was registered on 26th October, 1956 and it started functioning with effect from 5th April, 1957 with its headquarters at Visakhapatnam. Subsequently the name of the Society was changed as the Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam. The Corporation is an Apex Organisation of primary Co-operative Societies affiliated to it. There was a proposal for tuning for enhanced credit transactions by effecting appropriate structural changes for making it an effective credit organisation. Long-term credit channel was proposed to be provided by directly linking the Girijan Primary Co-operative Marketing Society with the Andhra Pradesh Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank. The existing Daily Requirement Depots were proposed to be converted into credit-cum-Marketing Centres. According to the available information, the Managing Director, Girijan Co-operative Corporation Limited, Visakhapatnam was accorded a sanction of Rs. 88,000 towards the reimbursement of the Guarantee Commission in January, 1977 from Social Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

APPENDIX XVIII

(Reference 4·23)

Details of general norms in respect of individual programmes as well as the modification prescribed therein to cater for the requirement of backward classes/areas

General Norms	Modification in general norms to cater for the requirements of Backward Classes/Areas
1	2
I. Elementary Education	
1. Age group 6—11 years—97% of the children to be provided facilities for primary education by providing a school within a walking distance i.e. 1·5 Kms.	(a) Ashram type schools to be opened in tribal areas. An outlay of Rs. 26 crores was provided for it. This amount was to be distributed among the States on the basis of their total tribal population. (b) Resident type of schools to be thought of in addition to Ashram schools so that educational facilities could be spread to large numbers.
2. Age group 11—14 years—facilities to 47% children by providing a middle school within a distance of 5 Kms.	(a) In hilly and tribal areas norms to be suitably modified to suit the exigencies of the situation, local conditions and projects/ programmes being implemented.
3. Incentives :	
(a) Supply of free text-books and stationery at the rate of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 per annum for 50 per cent of the additional enrolment envisaged in the Fifth Plan in classes I—V and in classes VI—VIII.	(a) Weaker sections/areas including tribals, to be given preference.
(b) Supply of uniforms and attendance stipends for girls Rs. 10 and Rs. 30 per annum for 25% of additional enrolment in classes I—VIII.	(b) Economic criteria to be applied as a first step. Special needs of the most backward communities to be given preference.
4. Quarters for female teachers—additional teachers during 5th Plan.	(a) There should be no contribution by local community for construction of living quarters.
5. Construction of class-rooms—one class room for every two additional teachers appointed in full time courses in class I—VIII during the Fifth Plan.	(a) The type of design of quarters to be kept flexible for tribal areas so that maximum numbers could be covered as early as possible. The provision should allow for semi-pucca or kuchha building using local material.
II. Rural Health Programme	
1. Establishment of one Primary Health Centre for each Community Development Block.	(a) Preference to be given to Tribal Development Blocks.
2. Establishment of one sub-centre for every 10,000 population.	
3. Making up of deficiency in buildings including residential quarters of the existing Primary Health Centre and Sub-Centre.	
4. Provision of drugs at the scale of Rs. 12,000 per annum for a Primary Health Centre and Rs. 2,000 per annum for a Sub-Centre.	
5. Upgradation of one in every Primary Health Centre to 30 bedded hospitals with specialised services in surgery, medicine, obstetrics, gynaecology and anaesthesia.	(b) In tribal areas to mobile dispensaries to be provided in place of 30 bedded hospitals. Upgradation should be done selectively on the basis of actual requirements.
III. Nutrition	
1. Mid-day meals for children in age groups 6—11 years.	(a) Supplementary feeding programme for children in the age group 0—6, pregnant women and lactating mothers in tribal areas, urban slums and chronically drought prone areas.
IV. Water Supply	
1. Assured potable water supply to villages in the following categories :	
(i) Which do not have an assured and perennial source of drinking water within a reasonable distance (say 1·6 Kms.)	(a) Preference to be given to villages inhabited by weaker sections such as tribals, Scheduled Castes etc.
(ii) Where the source of water supply are endemic to water borne diseases like cholera and guinea worms.	(b) Villages agreeable to provide housesites to Scheduled Castes in areas adjacent to the main villages to be given preference.
(iii) Those which suffer from excess of salinity or fluorides	

APPENDIX XVIII—*contd.*

1	2
<i>V. Rural Roads</i>	
1. Linking up of villages with a population of 1,500 with a village road.	<p>(a) In tribal, hilly or coastal areas, where population is more dispersed, a cluster of villages having a population of 1,500 or more to be connected with the main road.</p> <p>(b) Priority to be given in the allocation of resources out of the overall outlay for Minimum Needs Programme for covering hilly, coastal and tribal areas.</p> <p>(c) The market centres and growth points to be connected with main district roads as first priority.</p> <p>(d) Linking up of villages with population of 1,500 or a cluster of villages to get a second priority and it should be ensured that the programme is taken up only when the item (c) was fully taken care of.</p> <p>(e) The construction under the Minimum Needs Programme should conform with the requirement of economic activity planned for each tribal region. The norms of road construction could vary from one area to another. Jeepable all weather connections should qualify under the Minimum Needs Programme in overall schemes making the markets approachable all the year round as a support to marketing and agricultural extension.</p>
<i>VI. Rural Electrification</i>	
1. Only those States to be covered which had not reached a coverage of 40% by the end of the Fourth Plan.	(a) Exceptions to be made in the case of States having tribal pockets which had been left behind, even when their coverage had reached the level of 30—40%.
2. Provision to be made only to the extent of enabling such States to reach the minimum national level of coverage at 30—40%.	(a) Priority to be given to those areas and districts which were relatively more backward in this respect.
3. Priority to be given to areas of convergence of educational, health and communication facilities, which were likely to become focal points for the development of marketing and economic activity.	(a) Applicable to all weaker sections.
<i>VII. House-sites for landless labour in rural areas</i>	
1. Financial assistance to cover the cost of acquisition and development of house-sites for the landless agricultural labour. Each house-site to have an area of 91 sq. metres.	Landless agricultural labourers to be given first preference while rural artisans the second preference. Families belonging to scavengers and sweepers to be given higher priority.
<i>VIII. Environmental Improvement of Slums</i>	
Financial assistance to States for (a) expansion of water supply (b) sewerage (c) paving of streets and (d) provision of community latrines in slum areas which were not likely to be cleared within next 10 years, but were amenable to improvement.	Areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, particularly scavengers etc. to be given due priority.
The Scheme to be extended to all towns with a population of 3 lakhs and above. Where a town of this size did not exist one town from each such State to be covered.	

APPENDIX XIX

(Reference Para 4.25)

State-wise information regarding benefits derived by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the Programme of Minimum Needs

ANDHRA PRADESH:

It was estimated by the State Government that about 14,300 Harijan Wadas would require to be electrified during the Fifth Plan period. The total cost for electrification of these Harijan Wadas was estimated at Rs. 14.30 crores at an average of Rs. 10,000 per wada. A provision of Rs. 25.00 crores was recommended for rural roads for the Fifth Plan period. This included an amount of Rs. 20.00 crores for roads to connect villages with a population of 1,500 and above, and Rs. 5.00 crores for clusters of tribal villages. Under the control of Director of Tribal Welfare 3069 special nutrition programme centres were continued with 1,90,670 beneficiaries and the entire provision meant for this purpose was spent before the end of March, 1975. The proposed outlay for the slum improvement under Minimum Needs Programme during the Fifth Plan period, was Rs. 45.00 crores for rehabilitating slum dwellers of about 0.66 lakh households. During 1974-75, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was spent for environmental improvement in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada towns, and Rs. 0.60 lakh for special development under Rayalaseema Development Scheme. To provide drinking water 21,742 villages were covered under the scheme of rural water supply.

GUJARAT:

The State Government allotted a sum of Rs. 89.56 crores in the Fifth Plan for the Minimum Needs Programme against which an outlay of Rs. 6.47 crores was made in the 1975-76 Annual Plan. 56% and 17.4% Scheduled Tribe children were enrolled in the age group of 6-11 and 11-14 respectively. The enrolment were 31.7% and 25.1% in the age group of 6 to 11 and 11 to 14 respectively. The enrolment of Scheduled Tribe girls was much lower as compared to other girls in both the age groups. Under the scheme of distribution of 100 sq. yards of plots, 51,599 Scheduled Caste persons and 76,710 Scheduled Tribe persons were reported to have been given lands for house-sites. The authorities concerned had approached the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited. for electrification of these 1,277 Harijan Bastis at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.5 lakhs. The work of electrification of these Harijan Bastis was in progress. As per available information 611 such Harijan Bastis had been electrified till the end of February, 1976.

KARNATAKA:

The tentative outlay on Rural Electrification under the Minimum Needs Programme during the Fifth Plan period was Rs. 191.00 lakhs to electrify 7250 villages. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes hamlets would also be electrified at the time of electrification of the main villages. During 1974-75 the State Government proposed to electrify 825 villages and the target fixed for the year 1975-76 was 870 villages. The total outlay for the scheme of Public Health during the Fifth Plan period under Minimum Needs Programme was Rs. 119.85 lakhs, out of which Rs. 8.97 lakhs was for construction of 3 new primary Health Centres, and Rs. 110.88 lakhs for setting up of 246 new Sub-centres. While selecting the places for establishment of Public Health Centres and Sub-Centres attention would be paid to select villages having higher concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An amount of

Rs. 750.00 lakhs had been earmarked for the provision of house-sites to landless during the Fifth Plan period to provide house-sites to landless labourers in rural areas under the Minimum Needs Programme. All the eligible persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the villages were proposed to be provided with house-sites. The tentative Fifth Plan outlay for nutrition programme was Rs. 2,900 lakhs to implement three schemes, that is Supplemental Feeding for Pre-Primary for School Children, Midday meals to school children, and special nutrition programme. The schemes aimed at benefiting 8 lakhs school going children, 4 lakhs pre-school children and 1 lakh children of 0-6 years age group. All the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe children in the Schools and slums were to be covered under this scheme.

MEGHALAYA:

Meghalaya is mainly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes with a thin population of Scheduled Castes. It was not considered possible to ascertain the quantum of benefit derived by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.

ORISSA:

During the year 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs and Rs. 86.00 lakhs were allotted for execution of new works and spill over works respectively under the Minimum Needs Programme. Out of Rs. 100.00 lakhs for new schemes, Rs. 86.20 lakhs was spent made available for expenditure on works programme. A sum of Rs. 46.10 lakhs out of Rs. 86.20 lakhs was spent in backward areas for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and this represented more than 50% of the total expenditure during the year. During 1975-76, 3,909 house-sites for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were developed at a cost of Rs. 5.94 lakhs. 1233 houses and 694 houses for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively were constructed under the integrated housing scheme.

TAMIL NADU:

The Heads of the Departments and the Departments of Secretariat had been instructed to ensure that a major portion of the Minimum Needs Programme outlay was earmarked for tribal areas. The Finance Department was also requested to take necessary action to frame eligibility conditions governing various schemes so as to give benefit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the desired extent. There was no scheme relating to Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department indicate under Minimum Needs Programme during 1975-76. In the 1976-77 financial year the scheme "house-sites for landless rural workers including Harijans" under State schemes for Scheduled Castes had been indicated as "Minimum Needs Programme". During 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 25.28 lakhs was spent for the scheme "House-sites for Harijans" (7,690 sites were acquired during 1975-76). The revised norms for affording certain benefits to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under Minimum Needs Programme had been communicated by the State Government and programmes were to be worked out with reference to those norms.

CHANDIGARH:

Minimum Needs Programme was being implemented in this territory as a part of the Plan Schemes. Out of the total Plan outlay of the territory of Rs. 7.15 crores, a provision of Rs. 5.48 lakhs has been approved for the schemes under Minimum Needs Programmes during 1976-77. These schemes include:—

- (i) Construction of staff-quarters at Primary Health Centre, Manimajra.
- (ii) Nutrition Programme including Mid-day Meals.

Under the Mid-day meals programme students belonging to Scheduled Castes were reported to have derived a substantial benefit and their number was about 50% of the total beneficiaries.

PONDICHERRY:

Most of the Primary Health Centres and sub-centres were located in the Rural areas/backward areas and benefited Scheduled Castes. The Primary Health Centre at Karikalampakkom was surrounded by the majority of Scheduled Caste population. The Centre was proposed to be upgraded into 30 bedded hospital. A sub-centre had already been opened at Gorimedu, a predominantly Scheduled Caste area.

APPENDIX XX

(Reference para 4.35)

STATEMENT I

Statement showing project-wise information regarding funds utilised and physical progress achieved during the year 1975-76

Serial No.	Name of the Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers Agency	Beneficiaries			Funds Utilised (Rs. in Lakhs)		
		Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	S.F.D.A., Jullunder, Punjab	844	1,376	2,220	6.94	11.37	18.31
2	S.F.D.A., Junagarh, Gujarat	226	826	1,052	1.68	19.93	21.61
3	M.F.A.L.A., Vadodra, Gujarat	1,103	11,332	25,791	6.379	50.321	79.300
4	S.F.D.A., Surat, Gujarat	3,284	5,099	8,383	13.28	11.25	24.53
		*154 soecys	*15 soecys	*169 soecys			
5	S.F.D.A., Sabarkantha District, Himatnagar, Gujarat	675	6,777	7,452	3.61	21.19	24.80
6	S.F.D.A., Patna, Bihar	66	1,320	5,978	0.23	27.03	27.26
7	S.F.D.A., Alwar, Rajasthan	502	1,566	2,068	6.60	16.59	23.19
8	S.F.D.A., Champaran, Motihari, Bihar	726	4,044	4,770	0.43	14.52	14.95
9	S.F.D.A., Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh	978	4,521	5,499	1.38	8.32	9.70
10	S.F.D.A., Thana-Nasik, Maharashtra	1,382	2,771	4,153	3.56	10.56	14.12
11	S.F.D.A., Ambala, Haryana	13,502	50,744	64,246	2.89	11.08	13.97
12	M.F.A.L.A., Delhi	1,328	1,331	2,659	35.21	35.90	71.11
13	S.F.D.A., Rasra Ballia, Uttar Pradesh	835	3,213	4,048	9.072	2.325	3.297
14	S.F.D.A., Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	152	4,415	4,567	0.39	9.79	10.18
15	S.F.D.A., Ranchi, Bihar	10,552	5,187	15,739	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
16	M.F.A.L.A., Sehore-Raisen, Bhopal	3,258	9,900	13,158	2.12	28.06	30.18
17	S.F.D.A., Gurgaon	2,212	16,593	18,805	25.33	222.55	247.88
		41,625	131,015	190,588	111.001	500.786	634.387
		*154 soecys	*15 soecys	*169 soecys			

*Including marginal farmers.

STATEMENT II

Statement showing project-wise information regarding funds utilised and physical progress achieved during the year 1976-77

Serial No.	Name of the Small Farmers Development Agency/Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers Agency	Beneficiaries			Funds utilised (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	S.F.D.A., Bhilwada, Rajasthan .	1,073	2,179	3,252	7.54	12.43	23.32
2	S.F.D.A., Jullunder, Kapurthala, Punjab .	1,057	2,032	3,089	6.90	13.69	20.59
3	S.F.D.A., Sabarkantha, District, Himat Nagar, Gujarat .	1,586	4,584	6,170	5.40	15.28	20.68
4	S.F.D.A., Vadodra, Gujarat .	381	2,134	2,515	0.817	10.899	11.716
5	S.F.D.A. Rae Bareli, Uttar Pradesh	1,907	9,956	11,863	4.70	22.08	26.78
6	S.F.D.A., Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh	1,134	7,049	8,183	1.68	18.48	20.17
7	S.F.D.A., Amritsar, Punjab .	2,511	2,327	4,838	17.33	9.17	26.50
8	S.F.D.A., Junagarh, Gujarat .	137	501	638	0.23	9.02	9.25
9	S.F.D.A., Chhindwara, Madhya Pradesh	3,849	N.A.	3,849	50.08	N.A.	50.08
10	S.F.D.A., Mathura, Uttar Pradesh .	1,716	2,418	4,134	7.53	9.97	17.50
11	M.F.A.L.A., Ajmer, Rajasthan .	416	1,413	1,829	1.51	4.15	5.66
12	S.F.D.A., Ambala, Haryana .	1,672	8,929	10,601	5.104	18.267	23.371
13	S.F.D.A., Alwar, Rajasthan .	1,601	6,091	7,692	2.42	7.37	9.79
14	S.F.D.A., Patna, Bihar .	24	417	641	0.20	3.69	3.88
15	S.F.D.A., Ratnagiri, Champaran, Maharashtra	152	2,083	2,235	0.68	9.19	9.87
16	S.F.D.A., Ratlam, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	3,919	28,995	32,914	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
17	S.F.D.A., Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh .	7,938	17,954	25,892	3.55	9.82	13.37
18	S.F.D.A., Ballia, Uttar Pradesh .	2,306	10,178	12,484	3.058	13.943	17.001
19	S.F.D.A., Bhandara, Maharashtra .	4,183	13,173	17,356	N.A.	N.A.	14.72
20	S.F.D.A., Raisen-Sehore, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	2,637	8,618	11,255	8.687	50.113	58.800
		40,199	1,31,031	1,71,430	1,27.416	2,37.572	3,82.048

APPENDIX XXI

(Reference para 5.2)

STATEMENT No. I

Statement showing Fifth Plan outlay, expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 as well as outlay and expenditure for 1976-77 for the Scheduled Castes in the State Sector, on Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of State	Total Fifth Plan outlay	Expenditure incurred during the years		Outlay 1976-77	Expenditure 1976-77
			1974-75	1975-76		
			4	5		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	627.92	37.00	116.00	101.00	101.00
2	Assam	..	5.80	..	..	..
3	Bihar	379.05	63.14	86.07	99.00	99.00
4	Gujarat	193.77	39.36	33.12	25.95	40.00
5	Haryana	20.00	2.00	..	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	3.23	0.45	0.21	0.17	0.17
7	Jammu & Kashmir	30.27	3.15	3.95	6.11	6.11
8	Karnataka	743.61	110.25	98.21	143.15	143.15
9	Kerala	87.00	11.84	9.80	16.56	16.56
10	Madhya Pradesh	653.00	70.60	97.65	124.70	124.70
11	Maharashtra	116.28	7.54	6.97	25.95	25.95
12	Orissa	77.49	12.76	14.28	15.50	15.50
13	Punjab	355.00	5.98	135.99	148.77	148.77
14	Rajasthan	115.00	8.93	18.18	21.85	4.09
15	Tamil Nadu	646.05	76.95	105.84	141.73	141.73
16	Tripura	Not fixed	2.78	2.98	3.02	0.76
17	Uttar Pradesh	1,459.00	164.87	168.58	122.00	122.00
18	West Bengal	274.26	39.72	41.38	55.20	54.06
19	Delhi	35.00	3.16	3.76	7.90	7.90
20	Goa, Daman & Diu	12.15	0.44	0.49	0.68	0.68
21	Pondicherry	54.31	5.75	6.78	10.66	10.66
Total		5,882.39	672.47	950.24	1,069.90	1,062.79

STATEMENT No. II

Statement showing Fifth Plan outlay, expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 as well as outlay and expenditure for 1976-77 for the Scheduled Tribes, in the State Sector, on Education

(Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of State	Total Fifth Plan outlay	Expenditure incurred during years		Allocation for 1976-77	Expenditure incurred 1976-77
			1974-75	1975-76		
			4	5		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	435.15	10.70	60.80	77.77	60.81
2	Assam	..	10.30	..	..	..
3	Bihar	558.20	69.36	86.34	114.00	114.00
4	Gujarat	381.65	71.57	59.18	59.01	63.37
5	Himachal Pradesh	8.52	1.11	1.54	1.99	1.99
6	Kerala	31.00	1.79	5.29	6.02	6.02
7	Karnataka	94.32	5.01	3.14	9.02	9.02
8	Madhya Pradesh	1,374.00	199.15	235.35	274.80	274.80
9	Maharashtra	54.00	7.90	4.92	36.05	36.05
10	Meghalaya	..	3.58	5.76	5.00	5.00
11	Orissa	340.42	37.24	62.87	65.40	65.40
12	Rajasthan	105.00	7.60	7.27	13.08	2.11
13	Tamil Nadu	27.70	4.04	2.66	7.10	5.27
14	Tripura	Not fixed	2.56	2.12	2.27	0.71
15	Uttar Pradesh	72.60	4.00	4.90	6.90	6.90
16	West Bengal	161.02	21.33	20.84	32.19	24.84
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (Combined for Edu., Health & Eco., uplift)	23.80	1.65	1.88	1.75	1.75
18	Goa, Daman & Diu (including Sch. Castes)	..	0.14	0.01	0.38	0.38
Total		3,667.38	459.03	564.94	712.73	678.42

APPENDIX XXII

(Reference para 5.4)

Progress of Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Children in Schools as compared to Enrolment of all Children

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	General					
		Classes I—V		Classes VI—VIII		Classes IX and above	
		1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74	1968-69	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh .	39,34,790 (74.9)	40,12,164 (72.9)	7,01,930 (24.5)	7,33,874 (23.6)	3,93,714 (15.0)	3,17,096 (11.1)
2	Assam . . .	15,67,712 (77.2)	15,69,139 (66.8)	3,65,178 (34.0)	4,25,837 (35.0)	2,34,859 (24.9)	2,68,545 (25.1)
3	Bihar . . .	41,11,325 (53.5)	42,44,887 (54.2)	8,34,546 (20.4)	8,85,069 (20.4)	4,39,148 (13.5)	5,85,514 (14.6)
4	Gujarat . . .	29,19,674 (82.3)	35,20,000 (88.6)	6,78,014 (36.6)	9,15,000 (44.0)	3,80,594 (22.8)	4,90,000 (26.4)
5	Haryana . . .	8,52,072 (63.5)	10,38,579 (68.7)	3,07,868 (44.8)	3,68,013 (47.5)	1,17,463 (18.8)	2,03,985 (29.8)
6	Himachal Pradesh .	3,64,028 (84.9)	4,25,184 (90.3)	1,08,504 (48.7)	1,31,606 (54.2)	43,661 (20.9)	56,355 (25.5)
7	Jammu & Kashmir .	3,61,946 (65.0)	4,35,000 (68.8)	1,05,195 (56.8)	1,24,000 (37.7)	50,638 (18.6)	71,000 (23.4)
8	Kerala . . .	32,04,952 (120.7)	34,74,946 (118.8)	9,57,543 (67.1)	12,10,355 (77.2)	5,04,178 (31.0)	5,72,156 (40.1)
9	Madhya Pradesh .	29,91,884 (55.1)	45,97,636 (78.2)	6,99,565 (23.7)	7,77,719 (23.6)	3,53,216 (13.9)	4,07,145 (13.8)
10	Maharashtra . . .	56,10,130 (82.6)	68,25,001 (97.9)	14,62,692 (43.1)	16,39,367 (43.5)	7,83,133 (25.9)	9,68,946 (28.4)
11	Manipur . . .	1,68,453 (115.4)	2,57,000 (157.7)	27,553 (37.7)	39,000 (46.4)	12,714 (19.9)	6,600 (22.7)
12	Meghalaya . . .	*	1,33,091 (88.7)	*	32,051 (40.6)	*	15,051 (21.8)
13	Karnataka . . .	32,12,391 (85.6)	36,18,214 (89.0)	6,49,465 (32.5)	7,91,903 (35.7)	2,83,519 (16.0)	3,38,930 (17.2)
14	Nagaland . . .	76,441 (117.6)	79,364 (111.8)	15,952 (46.9)	35,535 (91.1)	7,714 (25.6)	9,503 (27.2)
15	Oriassa . . .	18,39,526 (67.5)	19,65,200 (65.6)	3,27,756 (22.5)	3,64,230 (22.6)	1,50,894 (11.4)	3,10,999 (21.4)
16	Punjab . . .	13,10,281 (71.2)	17,68,561 (86.9)	4,40,038 (46.6)	5,15,905 (49.7)	1,77,557 (21.2)	1,96,903 (21.4)
17	Rajasthan . . .	16,54,166 (48.2)	19,19,324 (50.7)	4,10,246 (22.7)	4,76,053 (23.7)	1,92,039 (11.9)	2,43,522 (13.6)
18	Tamil Nadu . . .	47,96,278 (103.00)	54,37,607 (109.9)	12,04,124 (45.7)	14,18,675 (49.7)	6,29,414 (26.0)	7,38,573 (27.9)
19	Tripura . . .	1,53,254 (70.3)	1,88,356 (77.6)	36,189 (34.8)	55,228 (47.2)	17,101 (19.0)	22,872 (22.9)
20	Uttar Pradesh . . .	1,01,70,669 (90.7)	1,16,16,000 (97.7)	19,11,969 (31.4)	22,17,968 (34.2)	7,29,757 (13.4)	8,29,249 (18.6)
21	West Bengal . . .	44,11,399 (75.9)	51,82,397 (81.3)	10,22,644 (33.3)	11,63,920 (33.9)	5,32,323 (19.6)	5,66,382 (18.6)
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11,355 (91.6)	16,034 (114.6)	2,193 (35.7)	4,495 (56.2)	1,006 (16.7)	2,388 (34.1)
23	Arunachal Pradesh .	17,158 (30.5)	38,061 (60.4)	3,153 (10.3)	6,417 (18.9)	994 (3.6)	2,042 (6.4)
24	Chandigarh . . .	19,248 (58.3)	24,767 (63.5)	9,813 (59.6)	11,752 (61.9)	5,914 (39.5)	7,076 (41.6)
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli . . .	7,177 (72.3)	8,500 (70.8)	884 (18.7)	1,150 (23.0)	336 (8.2)	600 (12.0)
26	Delhi . . .	4,36,119 (89.4)	5,37,000 (89.9)	2,09,915 (83.6)	2,63,000 (85.4)	1,31,418 (54.3)	1,92,000 (68.4)
27	Goa, Daman & Diu .	1,07,690 (108.2)	1,40,316 (124.2)	28,658 (53.1)	59,438 (63.6)	14,587 (29.7)	22,814 (40.7)
28	Lakshadweep . . .	4,541 (110.2)	4,871 (121.8)	900 (41.7)	1,115 (55.8)	339 (17.5)	476 (23.8)
29	Mizoram . . .	*	58,326 (95.2)	*	14,804 (47.8)	*	7,513 (26.8)
30	Pondicherry . . .	54,058 (103.8)	64,821 (113.2)	14,9066 (50.3)	20,637 (50.3)	8,283 (32.4)	10,811 (37.8)
	INDIA . . .	5,43,68,717 (78.1)	6,31,93,358 (83.5)	1,25,36,553 (33.5)	1,46,88,516 (35.6)	61,50,513 (18.3)	74,75,046 (21.2)

APPENDIX XXII—contd.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Castes								
		Classes I—V			Classes VI—VIII			Classes IX and above		
		1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,32,194	4,94,088 (87.2)	4,46,654 (61.6)	67,447	64,670 (16.7)	50,223 (18.5)	32,820	25,958 (10.6)	37,720 (10.0)
2	Assam	1,06,919	1,15,268 (85.3)	1,15,911 (83.0)	25,165	27,882 (41.6)	29,044 (41.6)	14,612	17,250 (22.4)	18,708 (23.4)
3	Bihar	3,77,563	3,70,132 (33.9)	3,75,579 (34.1)	64,886	65,082 (10.6)	69,344 (11.2)	27,391	30,390 (5.7)	32,887 (6.1)
4	Gujarat	2,09,538	2,53,000 (92.0)	2,84,363 (97.0)	49,574	67,000 (45.9)	87,276 (55.0)	17,399	25,000 (15.2)	25,407 (18.0)
5	Haryana	96,201	1,39,395 (46.3)	1,38,673 (46.4)	25,928	35,012 (22.3)	34,877 (21.5)	9,229	18,723 (13.6)	15,577 (10.9)
6	Himachal Pradesh	50,160	76,006 (76.0)	79,213 (71.0)	13,593	13,881 (26.5)	16,652 (27.0)	4,405	5,291 (11.0)	7,647 (14.0)
7	Jammu & Kashmir	8,644	14,723 (28.1)	Not available	2,226	4,095 (14.8)	Not available	1,135	2,398 (10.9)	Not available
8	Karnataka	3,21,017	3,36,494 (63.0)	3,06,653 (56.1)	45,615	56,182 (19.0)	52,496 (17.4)	17,998	26,437 (7.4)	20,603 (5.6)
9	Kerala	3,08,132	3,15,576	3,14,757	84,223	84,186	1,03,220	30,172	25,175	37,821
10	Madhya Pradesh	2,99,936	5,20,874 (65.5)	4,87,526 (N.A.)	54,745	50,690 (11.6)	67,990	27,001	31,541 (8.8)	30,827
11	Maharashtra	4,87,546	Not available	6,08,995	1,10,719	Not available	1,26,063	55,692	Not available	65,695 (N.A.)
12	Manipur	3,224	4,500 (15.0)	4,100 (15.0)	324	580 (34.0)	640 (49.0)	155	390 (24.0)	520 (41.0)
13	Meghalaya	*	1,533	2,126 (60.6)	*	221	691 (65.2)	*	143	554 (72.1)
14	Nagaland	511	†	..	147	†	..	55	†	..
15	Orissa	2,67,334	2,15,625† (47.3)	2,44,450 (52.3)	25,903	40,703† (16.8)	29,598 (12.0)	9,031	34,555† (15.6)	26,119 (11.6)
16	Punjab	2,04,740	4,40,522 (59.6)	4,29,080 (22.9)	50,315	81,056 (21.9)	76,119 (66.9)	20,292	51,680 (8.2)	25,098 (27.7)
17	Rajasthan	1,73,415	2,22,549	2,22,549	29,713	35,209	35,209	13,535	15,545	15,545
18	Tamil Nadu	8,54,724	9,98,953 (93.4)	10,43,616 (91.6)	1,68,422	2,17,565 (45.4)	2,09,191 (42.4)	79,932	98,996 (24.9)	1,00,354 (15.4)
19	Tripura	19,486	29,539 (114.0)	32,835 (118.1)	2,886	5,255 (39.2)	5,310 (36.9)	1,263	1,811 (14.6)	1,934 (14.4)
20	Uttar Pradesh	14,75,643	15,64,966	16,27,565	1,97,959	2,37,600	2,61,360	65,972	1,04,025	1,04,025
21	West Bengal	6,56,155	6,79,485 (52.5)	7,00,522 (52.8)	84,130	85,947 (12.8)	95,089 (13.8)	24,233	28,289 (4.8)	31,703 (0.3)
22	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Chandigarh	1,289	1,831 (75.9)	3,408 (82.3)	436	360 (28.7)	512 (23.0)	138	72 (6.5)	190 (9.3)
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	242	262 (2.1)	270 (2.8)	49	41	45 (0.9)	21	14	20 (0.4)
26	Delhi	55,144	89,000 (94.3)	99,000 (97.9)	13,069	41,000 (85.6)	50,000 (86.1)	4,699	31,000 (67.3)	33,000 (67.0)
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	1,766	2,324	2,302	197	444	495	41	144	225
28	Lakshadweep	..	†	..	*	†	..	..	†	..
29	Mizoram	*	..	..	*	..	..	..	*	..
30	Pondicherry	7,954	8,379	8,514	1,441	1,803	2,010	581	647	759
	INDIA	65,19,777 (64.1)	68,95,384 (68.9)	75,59,071 (67.1)	11,19,112 (20.5)	12,16,464 (22.1)	14,03,635 (22.7)	4,57,802	5,75,474 (11.0)	6,32,978 (12.01)

APPENDIX XXII—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Scheduled Tribes								
		Classes I—V			Classes VI—VIII			Classes IX and above		
		1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	Andhra Pradesh	96,931	95,447 (45.2)	1,01,690 (48.9)	5,368	6,196 (5.6)	5,145 (6.6)	2,122	1,572 (1.1)	2,989 (2.8)
2	Assam	3,71,756	2,52,625 (100.0)	2,51,994 (100.0)	67,236	48,121 (40.6)	50,813 (41.3)	32,594	27,998 (20.5)	29,847 (21.2)
3	Bihar	3,78,761	3,99,888 (58.8)	4,02,447 (58.7)	56,090	67,490 (17.6)	72,397 (18.7)	20,473	26,248 (7.9)	28,660 (8.5)
4	Gujarat	2,36,740	3,15,000 (56.0)	3,51,280 (59.0)	41,915	52,027 (17.4)	65,755 (21.0)	10,847	16,000 (5.8)	17,272 (6.2)
5	Haryana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	7,805	12,246 (66.5)	12,260 (60.0)	2,084	3,103 (32.3)	3,053 (26.0)	589	1,166 (13.2)	1,254 (12.0)
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Karnataka	18,122	21,709 (67.6)	24,136 (83.9)	3,135	4,748 (26.7)	5,437 (34.2)	1,242	3,389 (15.7)	3,609 (18.7)
9	Kerala	19,061	16,880	17,270	4,151	3,929	4,993	1,211	955	1,594
10	Madhya Pradesh	3,97,817	7,45,824 (61.0)	6,47,480 (N.A.)	52,181	50,658 (7.5)	53,055 (N.A.)	18,582	21,435 (3.9)	22,023 (N.A.)
11	Maharashtra	2,47,990	Not available	2,93,997 (N.A.)	35,195	Not available	40,270 (N.A.)	13,716	Not available	19,042 (N.A.)
12	Manipur	53,715	95,000 (16.8)	86,200 (15.7)	6,478	9,990 (34.0)	10,980 (38.0)	2,253	3,200 (10.0)	4,300 (15.0)
13	Meghalaya	*	1,17,598	1,20,090 (57.4)	*	20,851	33,130 (38.1)	*	12,354	14,300 (23.3)
14	Nagaland	73,701	65,642† (90.0)	54,694 (N.A.)	15,449	22,000† (35.0)	11,466 (N.A.)	7,405	4,420† (9.0)	4,053 (N.A.)
15	Orissa	2,82,402	2,46,025† (36.8)	3,53,213 (49.4)	28,910	45,503† (12.8)	26,263 (7.0)	10,875	38,111†	20,740 (6.0)
16	Punjab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Rajasthan	1,09,237	1,29,926 (N.A.)	1,29,926 (N.A.)	17,075	19,473 (7.8)	19,473 (N.A.)	4,760	8,232 (3.6)	8,232 (N.A.)
18	Tamil Nadu	23,530	15,465 (33.7)	15,799 (35.1)	2,809	2,229 (10.8)	2,963 (14.6)	1,865	1,283 (7.5)	1,647 (9.8)
19	Tripura	28,517	43,968 (72.8)	43,735 (67.4)	3,438	5,549 (17.6)	5,433 (16.1)	1,073	1,796 (6.2)	1,945 (6.2)
20	Uttar Pradesh	11,867	11,298	..	1,639	3,961	..	777	2,686	2,686
21	West Bengal	1,38,853	1,54,655 (41.6)	1,59,154 (41.8)	19,187	20,537 (10.6)	21,456 (10.8)	5,742	8,040 (4.8)	8,581 (5.0)
22	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,202	1,300 (43.8)	1,298 (37.4)	170	300 (24.8)	437 (31.5)	31	80 (6.6)	116 (8.2)
23	Arunachal Pradesh	16,871	38,061	34,058 (N.A.)	2,956	6,417	2,166	910	2,092	766 (N.A.)
24	Chandigarh	..	1,052 (57.6)	..	..	156 (17.5)	..	..	59 (5.3)	..
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5,646	6,309 (49.7)	6,320 (49.7)	366	394 (8.8)	390 (8.8)	60	136 (3.9)	140 (3.9)
26	Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Goa, Daman & Diu	551	618	669 (N.A.)	57	75	108 (N.A.)	..	10	68 (N.A.)
28	Lakshadweep	4,351	4,715† (98.7)	4,597 (95.0)	862	1,051† (47.6)	2,144 (96.0)	325	528† (28.7)	8 (44.0)
29	Mizoram	*	53,326	65,915 (92.4)	*	14,804	19,650 (41.5)	*	7,513	10,399 (35.0)
30	Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	INDIA	25,25,426 (52.3)	28,44,572 (59.3)	31,79,222 (59.7)	3,66,751 (14.1)	4,09,472 (15.7)	4,56,977 (15.7)	1,36,952	1,89,303 (7.7)	2,05,146 (8.27)

*Included in Assam.

†Pertains to 1972-73.

NOTE—Figures in brackets give the percentages of enrolment to population in the corresponding age groups.

Source—Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(i) Progress of Education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 1968-69.

(ii) Educational Statistics at a Glance, 1973 and 1974-75.

APPENDIX XXIII
(Reference para 5.13)

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the expenditure during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls in various States/Union Territories

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Expenditure incurred during		
		1974-75 Actuals	1975-76 Actuals	1976-77 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.85	2.85	5.00
2	Assam	..	..	2.00
3	Bihar	0.25	0.36	1.00
4	Gujarat	3.63	0.30	1.30
5	Haryana	0.30	0.30	0.30
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.80	0.80	0.80
7	Jammu & Kashmir	NIL	NIL	2.20
8	Karnataka	1.00	1.60	1.60
9	Kerala	1.50	2.00	2.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	0.65	0.65
11	Maharashtra	0.85	1.22	1.50
12	Manipur	..	..	0.50
13	Meghalaya	0.25	1.00	0.75
14	Orissa	1.82	2.00	2.00
15	Punjab	0.50	0.80	0.80
16	Rajasthan	..	3.27	2.00
17	Tamil Nadu	4.00	2.65	2.85
18	Tripura	..	0.19	0.50
19	Uttar Pradesh	2.00	NIL	5.25
20	West Bengal	1.50	5.00	8.00
21	Delhi	..	..	1.50
22	Pondicherry	0.09	..	1.00
Total		25.34	24.99	43.50

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls in various States/Union Territories

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Expenditure incurred during		
		1974-75 Actuals	1975-76 Actuals	1976-77 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.60	6.00	3.25
2	Assam	1.70	2.00	2.00
3	Bihar	2.00	2.00	2.00
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	2.00	2.00
5	Gujarat	1.60	2.00	2.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.70	1.00	1.00
7	Kerala	0.20	0.25	0.25
8	Karnataka	0.20	0.25	0.25
9	Madhya Pradesh	4.00	5.23	3.25
10	Maharashtra	1.00	1.00	1.00
11	Manipur	0.40	0.50	0.50
12	Meghalaya	..	0.50	..
13	Mizoram	..	..	2.50
14	Nagaland	..	..	0.50
15	Orissa	4.25	10.80	3.75
16	Rajasthan	1.30	1.50	3.75
17	Tamil Nadu	0.28	1.50	1.50
18	Tripura	1.00	1.00	1.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	3.00	3.00	2.00
20	West Bengal	2.50	2.50	2.50
Total		30.70	43.03	35.00

APPENDIX XXIV

(Reference para 5-24)

Statement showing allocation of 500 Post-Matric Scholarships to children of those persons who are engaged as scavengers of dry latrines, Tanners and Flayers in the States/Union Territory

Name of State/Union Territory	Number of scholarships allocated
1. Andhra Pradesh	40
2. Assam	15
3. Bihar	25
4. Gujarat	20
5. Haryana	15
6. Punjab	30
7. Jammu & Kashmir	20
8. Karnataka	20
9. Kerala	15
10. Madhya Pradesh	35
11. Maharashtra	50
12. Orissa	15
13. Rajasthan	15
14. Tamil Nadu	20
15. Uttar Pradesh	95
16. West Bengal	50
17. Delhi	20
Total	500

APPENDIX XXV

(Reference para 5-33)

Statement showing the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates actually admitted in various medical colleges in the country during 1975-76

Sl. No.	Name of Medical College	Whether Govt. run or Private	Total No. of seats available for admission	Percentage of seats reserved for		Percentage of relaxation in marks allowed to Sch. Caste/Sch. Tribe	Number of Sch. Caste/Sch. Tribe actually admitted	
				Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes		Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Govt. Medical College Jammu (J&K)	Govt.	50	8%	..	5%	4	..
2	Govt. Medical College, Srinagar (J&K)	Govt.	100	5%	..	Nil	N.A.	N.A.
3	Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, (Punjab)	Private	50	20% in the Punjab quota	..	5%	1	..
4	Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana, (Punjab)	Private	50	N.A.	N.A.	5%	2	..

APPENDIX XXV—contd

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan (W.B.)	Govt.	50	15%	5%	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6	H.P. Medical College, Simla (H.P.)	Govt.	60	15%	5%	5%	9	3
7	Govt. Medical College, Rohtak (Haryana)	Govt.	115	20%	20%	5%	N.A.	N.A.
8	Govt. Medical College, Panaji	Govt.	60	15%	5%	5%	Nil	Nil
9	Lala Lajpat Rai Memorial Medical College, Meerut (U.P.)	Govt.	N.A.	17%	2%	3%	17	2
10	Gandhi Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal (M.P.)	Govt.	216	20%	N.A.	N.A.	14	8
11	Gajra Raja Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, (M.P.)	Govt.	.	15%	15%	N.A.	27	..
12	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore (M.P.)	Govt.	.	15%	15%	N.A.	21	2
13	Jabalpur Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur (M.P.)	Govt.	216	15%	15%	N.A.	10	5
14	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, Raipur (M.P.)	Govt.	.	15%	15%	N.A.	2	10
15	Shyam Shah Chikitsa Mahavidyalaya, Rewa (M.P.)	Govt.	.	15%	15%	N.A.	4	1
16	Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi	Govt.	36	15%	5%	5%	8	1
17	Lady Harding Medical College, Delhi	Govt.	26	15%	5%	5%	4	1
18	University College of Medical Science, Delhi	Govt.	20	15%	5%	5%	Nil	Nil
19	Medical College Kottayam, Kerala	Govt.	80	10%	2%	5%	..	..
20	Medical College, Calicut, Kerala	Govt.	180	10%	2%	5%	..	..
21	T.D. Medical College, Allepey (Kerala)	Govt.	80	8%	2%	5%	..	..
22	Medical College, Trivandrum (Kerala)	Govt.	315	10%	..	5%	..	..
23	Christian Medical College, Vellore (Tamil Nadu)	Private (un- aided)	60	20% of the open compe- tition	..	..	2	..
24	Sri Ram Chandra Bhauj Medical College (Orissa)	Govt.	100	15%	5%	5%	4	..
25	Maharaj Krishnachandra Gajapatti Medical College, Berhampur (Orissa)	Govt.	100	15%	5%	5%	3	1
26	Veer Surendra Sai Medical College, Burla (Orissa)	Govt.	100	15%	5%	5%	..	..
27	Medical College, Bangalore (Karnataka)	Govt.	100	15%	3%	5%	8	..
28	Medical College, Mysore (Karnataka)	Govt.	100	15%	3%	5%	16	..
29	K.M. College Hubli (Karnataka)	Govt.	100	15%	3%	5%	11	..
30	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Karnataka)	Private*	125	15%	3%	5%	..	..
31	J.J. Medical College Davengere, (Karnataka)	Private*	50	15%	3%	5%	3	..
32	St. John's Medical College, Bangalore (Karnataka)	Private	60	One seat	One seat	5%	1	..
33	J.N. Medical College, Belgaum (Karnataka)	Private*	73	15%	3%	5%	3	..
34	M.R. Medical College, Gulbarga (Karnataka)	Private*	67	15%	3%	5%	..	..

*These colleges are charging capitation fees at Rs. 10,000 from students of Karnataka and Rs. 35,000 from outsiders as per rules laid down by State Govt.

APPENDIX XXVI

(Reference para 6.14)

Work done by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the removal of untouchability during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77

ALL INDIA RADIO, NEW DELHI

The number of programmes broadcasted for the removal of untouchability during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 by the various stations of All India Radio was as follows:

	Numbers	
	1975-76	1976-77
(i) Plays/Features	425	321
(ii) Talks	669	399
(iii) Discussions	171	65
(iv) Sketches	111	14
(v) Poems/Songs	543	151
(vi) Miscellaneous	1,354	965
Total	3,273	1,915

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU:

During the years 1975-76 and 1976-77, 17 and 103 items respectively relating to the programme of the removal of untouchability were released from the Headquarters of the Press Information Bureau.

PUBLICATION DIVISION:

'Yojana' in (English, Hindi and several other languages) and 'Kurakshetra' (English & Hindi) Ajkal (Urdu & Hindi) and Bal Bharti had published 9 articles in 1975-76 and 23 articles during 1976-77. These articles related directly or indirectly to the uplift of Harijans and Scheduled Tribes.

A booklet entitled 'A National Penitence: Removal of Untouchability' by Mehant Mahabir Dass former Member Parliament was brought out in English by the Publication Division in December, 1976.

DOORDARSHAN KENDRAS/UPGRAH KENDRAS:

Various programmes in the forms of features, talks, stories, plays and discussions were telecast from different Doordashan Kendras/Upgrah Kendras during 1975-76 for creating public opinion against practice of untouchability. The programmes telecast by different Stations during 1975-76 may be seen as under:—

Hyderabad	6
Cuttack	2
Srinagar	2
Bombay	18
Calcutta	7
Amritsar	4
New Delhi	5
Lucknow	1
Madras	20

DIRECTORATE OF FIELD PUBLICITY:

The field units of the Directorate of Field Publicity organised a number of programmes on the subject of removal of untouchability particularly in rural areas through various medias, film shows, songs or dramas items like entertainments and public meetings. Special occasions like anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi, Kasturba Gandhi, Dr. Ambedker, Budha Jayanti and Human Rights Day were utilised for publicity on this theme. Special programmes were organized on the occasion of the 600th birth anniversary of Guru Ravidas during 1976-77. Field units also undertook special publicity campaigns in different areas to popularise Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 which came into force in 1976. This publicity was carried specially in the areas where untouchability was practised.

SONG & DRAMA DIVISION:

During the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 more than 4,000 and 2,000 programmes respectively were presented in various forms of live entertainment media on different aspects of the problem of untouchability. Different centres of the Division prepared many new items for inclusion in the composite programme. Other programmes included Kavi Sammelans, folk plays, ballads, Katha, presented before the different strata of the urban and rural community.

FILM DIVISION, BOMBAY:

Film Division released the following documentary films on theatrical circuits during 1975-76 and 1976-77:

1. A village called Dhani.
2. Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
3. An ancient curse.
4. Victims of Tradition.
5. Tested Berries.

Besides release of Documentary films, coverages bearing on removal of untouchability have also been included in Indian News Review released by the Film Division as per the details given below, during 1975-76 and 1976-77.

1. Spotlight on Harijans.
2. A New Deal (Rehabilitation of Harijans and Girijans).
3. A New Deal (Fighting Rural Indebtedness).
4. Harijan Conference (Andhra Pradesh).
5. Harijan Temple Entry (Bombay).
6. Advasi Rally (Maharashtra).
7. Better deal for Harijans.
8. Housing colony for adivasis.
9. Cooperative Printing Press.
10. Harijan Welfare.

RESEARCH & REFERENCE DIVISION:

The division issued one reference paper entitled 'War on Untouchability' in December, 1975. The paper analysed the problem as well as the efforts of the Government to eradicate the evil of untouchability.

APPENDIX XXVII

(Reference para 6-19)

STATEMENT No. 1

Statewise break-up of atrocities reported to this organisation during 1975-76

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory Administrations	Murder	Rape	Burning	Beating	Untouchability	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	9	1	2	27	3	42
2	Assam	..	..	..	2	..	2
3	Bihar	6	1	2	14	4	27
4	Gujarat	..	..	..	1	..	1
5	Haryana	..	..	1	42	5	48
6	Himachal Pradesh	2	..	..	2	..	4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1	..	..	..	..	1
8	Kerala	..	..	..	1	..	1
9	Karnataka	1	..	1	4	1	7
10	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	..	37	2	44
11	Maharashtra	1	3	..	42	4	50
12	Orissa	1	1	..	3	..	5
13	Punjab	..	..	..	8	1	9
14	Rajasthan	4	1	..	17	3	25
15	Tamil Nadu	1	..	..	5	2	8
16	Uttar Pradesh	17	2	7	326	16	368
17	West Bengal	1	1	..	9	..	11
18	Delhi	1	2	..	64	3	70
	Total	49	13	13	604	44	723

STATEMENT No. 2

(Reference para No. 6-19)

Statewise break up of atrocities reported to this organisation during 1976-77

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory Administrations	Murder	Rape	Burning	Beating	Untouchability	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	..	..	10	..	12
2	Assam	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	Bihar	4	..	..	53	3	60
4	Gujarat	..	..	..	27	..	27
5	Haryana	..	..	1	15	2	18
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	3	..	3
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	3	3
8	Karnataka	1	..	1	3	1	6
9	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	..	30	3	36
10	Maharashtra	..	1	..	17	3	21
11	Orissa	..	..	..	3	..	3
12	Punjab	2	..	..	23	1	26
13	Rajasthan	1	..	1	11	3	16
14	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	36	5	41
15	Uttar Pradesh	5	1	1	205	2	214
16	West Bengal	1	..	..	14	2	17
17	Delhi	1	..	..	115	6	122
	Total	18	4	4	566	34	626

APPENDIX XXVIII

(Reference para 6-20 and 6-28)

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement giving Summaries of some typical cases of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, during the years 1975-76 & 1976-77

ANDHRA PRADESH :

1. A news item appeared in the Times of India, New Delhi, dated the 20th January, 1976, that the police had recovered the body of a Scheduled Caste person of village Parlapadu in Cuddapah district, cut into pieces and tied in a gunny bag from the Kundu river. The dead body was identified by his wife. The matter was taken up with Superintendent of Police concerned who informed that on 13-1-1976 a Scheduled Caste person of 35 years of age, was beaten to death in that village by as many as nine caste Hindus due to some earlier enmity. The dead body was carried to the river and was thrown into it after dismembering it and tying the dismembered portions in two gunny bags. The body was traced on 18th January, 1976 after a vigorous search by the police. A case was registered at Police Station Rajupalam and the caste Hindus concerned were arrested. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police of district Cuddapah paid a visit to the village and rendered monetary help of Rs. 2,000 to the widow of the deceased. Efforts were also being made to resettle the widow by assigning some land to her and to educate the only adopted daughter of the deceased.

2. A news item appeared in the Indian Express, Madras dated 28th July, 1976, that a Scheduled Tribe person of village Khadriga, District Nellore was alleged to have been tortured to death, by caste Hindu landlords of the village and the brother and other members of his family were also subjected to brutal violence following the theft of a wrist watch.

The matter was referred to the District-Collector, Nellore for facts and necessary details of the case. According to the report received from him a tribal boy of ten years of age who was a resident of village Narasareddi-Khadriga village Thummur Sullupet Taluk, Nellore District had been working as farm servant in the house of a caste Hindu landlord in the same village. On 13-7-1976, the landlady asked this boy to go in search of a cow said to have been lost and he brought back the cow in the evening. After he came back with the cow, the landlady stated that one gold wrist watch was missing and accused the boy of its theft. She also gave three or four beatings to him and confined him in her house. The same evening the landlords (including Sarpanch, Marlapalli) interrogated him as to whether he had stolen the wrist watch. When he denied the allegation a caste Hindu landlord gave him three or four slaps. In the night the boy was confined in the house. The next morning they again gave him severe beating on which he told them that he had taken the watch and kept it in the thick growth of Karrathumma trees. When they could not find the watch there, they again gave him a beating. Unable to bear the pain and to escape the torture, the boy told them that his cousin had taken it. The landlords then tied him to a pole. On denial of the theft by his cousin both the boys were beaten, and were tied to two poles in a house belonging to a caste Hindu. In the morning of 15-7-76 both the parents of the boy came to the house where the boys were tied with the poles. The caste Hindu also took both of them to the Margosa tree and tortured them too. They gave a blow on her neck as a result of which she fell down. She was also hit on her thigh with a crowbar. The caste Hindu accused both the mo-

ther and son and tied nooses around their necks with ropes for hanging them and passed the other ends of the ropes over a tree. The father of the boy was also given a severe beating and was brought to Marlapalli tank by as many as seven caste Hindus including two Sarpanchas. In the village caste Hindus tortured both the mother and the boy by pulling the ropes tied around their necks.

After about one hour a tribal person came to that tree and told the lady that her husband was being beaten by a caste Hindu and he was in a precarious condition in the out-skirts of the village. After sometime the caste Hindus came there and removed the ropes from the necks of the boy and his mother and they ran to the place where the father of the boy was lying unconscious. Some of the caste Hindus carried the Scheduled Tribe person to the Government hospital Naidupet where he died immediately after his arrival.

First message of the above atrocities was received from Deputy Superintendent of Police, Cudur on 16-7-1975 and a case was registered by the police on 17-7-1975. The District Superintendent of Police visited the village and arranged guard for the protection of the tribal persons. The post-mortem report indicated that it was possible that death had been caused because of violence applied to the cervical spine.

The wife of the deceased, who was the mother of five children, was given Rs. 2,000 from the Social Welfare Fund, as monetary relief. All the 15 accused persons were arrested and sent for remand. Except one all other 14 accused persons had been released on bail by the District Sessions Judge, Nellore. The case was sub-judice.

3. A representation was received from a Scheduled Caste resident of village Janipelli, Amalapuram Taluk, district East Godavari in January 77 that on 22-11-1976 his brother was beaten to death by a caste Hindu of village Nallamilli. The case was referred to the District Collector, East Godavari for facts. The District Collector concerned informed that the investigation made by the Superintendent of Police revealed that a Scheduled Caste person who was returning after letting out excess water from the fields was suspected by the accused caste Hindu of bearing come to the coconut garden with the intention of committing theft and was abused and beaten with a stick by him. The injured Scheduled Caste person was sent to the Government hospital for treatment and he was treated as an out-door patient from 7-11-1976 to 15-11-1976, as the medical officer certified that the injuries sustained by him were simple. Thereafter he was again admitted in the Government hospital on 16-11-1976 as he developed tetanus and he succumbed to it on 22-11-1976 at 8.45 P.M. in the hospital. On receipt of the information of his death a case was registered under section 302 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code by the police authorities of the Amalapuram Police Station. The Medical Officer who conducted autopsy of the dead body opined that the death was caused due to tetanus developed due to injuries. The accused caste Hindu was arrested and a case was filed against him in the court of Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate, Amalapuram on 31-12-1976.

The wife of the deceased being his legal heir was granted monetary relief of Rs. 2,000 in the month of February, 1977. According to the information received from the District authorities, efforts are being made to provide employment to her as a contingent employee in Social Welfare Hostel or as an Ayah in Women Welfare Department. Necessary action was also being initiated by the District officers to provide milch-cattle to her. However, information regarding the final action taken in the matter is still awaited.

4. A news item appeared in the Times of India, dated 27th June, 1977 that a thirty year old Yanadi tribal youth was allegedly tortured to death on 24th June, 1977, his wife was raped and two other women relatives were beaten up in village Cheenur, district Nellore. The police traced the half burnt body and sent it for post-mortem.

According to another press report which appeared in the "Hindu", Madras dated 2-7-77, the case was discussed in the State Legislative Assembly and the Chief Minister giving some details about it said that some caste Hindus had beaten the tribal boy on 23rd June, 1977 on a suspicion that he had committed a theft of clothes from the house of a caste Hindu, as a result of which the boy died in the morning of June, 24 and the body was kept in a gunny bag. The case was referred to the Collector Nellore for facts and his reply is awaited.

5. In pursuance of an unstarred Question dated 13-7-77 in which it was mentioned that 30 huts of Scheduled Caste persons were demolished by the landlords of Durveshi village of Nandyal Taluk in Kurnool district the matter was referred to the Collector, Kurnool for facts. The reply received from him revealed that land measuring 11.73 acres in the above mentioned village was acquired for provision of house-sites to Scheduled Caste persons of the village. These lands were taken possession of and handed over to the beneficiaries on 24-5-77 and pattas were also given to them the next day. About 30 families constructed their hutments in their plots but the ex-Pattadars of the lands demolished the huts and removed the materials on the plea that they had got stay orders from the High Court though no orders were stated to have been received by that time. A case was registered at the Gadivemula Police Station in Nandyal Taluk. The case was investigated and the lost building materials were recovered from the hayracks of Pattadars and kept in custody. The ex-Pattadars had filed a writ in the High Court and got Stay Orders in the month of June from the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The case is sub-judice and its outcome is awaited.

6. A press report appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 25th July, 1977 regarding the alleged murder of a Harijan and injuries to 20 others by the landlords of village Chinaogirala in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh. A study team of the office of the Zonal Director Backward Classes Welfare, Madras visited the village in September 1977 to make an on-the-spot enquiry. According to the report of the team, the incident took place due to the allotment of Banjar land to 108 landless Scheduled Caste families during 1976, after the eviction of encroachers belonging to Karuma Caste. This led to dispute between the two groups which led to the murder of Harijan and injury to 31 other Scheduled Castes. Anticipatory bail had been granted to 27 persons and 4 persons who were alleged to have been involved in the murder were absconding. Till September 1977, the case had not been charge sheeted as statements were to be recorded from some of the injured persons. However prompt and adequate measures were taken by the district authori-

ties to provide relief to the affected families. Besides providing immediate medical treatment to the injured persons and posting police staff in the village for maintaining law and order, the widow of the deceased Scheduled Caste person was assigned 1.25 acres of agricultural land. She was allotted house site. Financial assistance of Rs. 2000 was given to her and it was proposed to purchase a milch buffalo and plough bullocks etc for her. She was also appointed a Watchwoman in a Girls Hostel. Her son was also given a job in a hostel and her two sons were admitted in a social Welfare hostel for pursuing further studies. The injured persons were also granted financial assistance ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1000 each. Old age pension amounting to Rs. 20 was sanctioned to 7 Scheduled Caste persons besides opening a primary school and taking other relief measures. The State Government also proposed to take further steps to ameliorate the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes in the village, viz. widening and metalling of the path ways to the drinking water wells, provision of overhead tank for supply of water through pipes, provision of street light, sanction of funds to develop land allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes etc. After the above mentioned steps were taken the village returned to normalcy. The team suggested that (i) ownership patta may be issued to the Harijan families for the land under dispute, (ii) the low lying land should be levelled and (iii) the offenders should be punished according to law.

BIHAR :

7. A news item appeared in the "Patriot" dated 18th June, 1975 in which it was alleged that thirteen persons including three harijans were injured in a clash between a group of harijans and supporters of a landowner in village Laliani in the Southern outskirts of Kathiar in Bihar. Several harijan hutments were also set on fire. According to the Police the clash occurred when the landowner started constructing a fence around a well in the village and the Harijans resisted it.

The matter was referred to the State Government for investigation. The enquiry report furnished by the authorities concerned revealed that the dispute was over land. It appeared that the said land was sold by a Christian lady to a person belonging to a high caste community on the assurance that he would look after the concerned lady and her husband throughout their life, in lieu of cost of land. On this disputable land harijans used to live before it was sold. It also appeared that the concerned lady was also not happy with the settlement over land. The high caste person concerned started to construct the wall to demarcate the boundary with the intention of ousting these Harijans. The Harijans, sensing the move, constructed a hut to create obstruction in the construction of a wall. This resulted in a clash. Both sides got injuries. It was found that huts belonging to Harijans were burnt. The case was under investigation. Financial assistance was given by the State Government to Harijans to construct their huts. Necessary action was being taken by the authorities concerned to get Khanpuri done properly and the names of the harijans who were in possession of the land to be entered accordingly.

8. A Scheduled Caste Association of Jamalpur, Bihar represented regarding award of coal handling contract for Jamalpur workshop to Harijan labour Co-operative Society, Jamalpur, Monghyr on negotiated dates. The matter was taken up with the Eastern Railway. After enquiry, the Railway informed that direct negotiations with the said Co-operative were not entered as the society lacked working capital and experience.

The society later arranged working capital and lack of experience was waived by the authorities concerned and the contract was awarded to it for a period of one year with effect from 12-6-77.

9. According to a press report which appeared in the "Indian Nation", Patna, dated 26-6-1977, three dozen Scheduled Caste persons both Male and Female were seriously injured by a violent mob in village Pathada under Shambhuganj Police Station in district Bhagalpur. According to the press report the atrocities on Scheduled Caste persons were committed by the caste Hindu landlords owing to dispute on payment of fair wages. The Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare and ex-officio-Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Patna referred this case to the Collector, Bhagalpur for necessary action and the report received from the authorities concerned revealed that on 19-6-1977 a caste Hindu alongwith other 22-25 landlords had gone to the Harijan Tola to force the Scheduled Caste persons to work in their fields. They contacted a Scheduled Caste person for this purpose and he told them that if all the labourers were willing to work, he also would be prepared to work. Earlier the Scheduled Caste persons had refused to work in the fields of the landlords as they were not being paid minimum wages. On this a caste Hindu assaulted the above mentioned Scheduled Caste person. The other landlords also started assaulting him. The other Scheduled Caste persons started fleeing. The Scheduled Caste person was tied to a rope by a caste Hindu. The landlords also assaulted other Scheduled Caste persons, male and female and all of them were paraded around the village and then taken by force to the local middle school which was located at a distance of about 200 yards from the village where they were kept confined for about two hours. Later on in the evening they all were taken to the house of caste Hindu landlords where they were kept. The two leaders of the Scheduled Caste persons were also confined till 11.30 in the night. The village was visited by the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Bhagalpur. The aggrieved families were given Rs. 100 each as medical aid and all the 22 Scheduled Caste families of the village (73 adults and 20 children) were given two weeks ration as relief. The case was challaned under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and 24 caste Hindus were accused. 18 accused persons had surrendered in the court on 27-6-1977. This case was also discussed in the Lok Sabha on 27-6-77. The case is sub-judice and its outcome is awaited.

HARYANA :

10. A member of Parliament forwarded a representation from some Scheduled Caste persons belonging to Gurgaon district of Haryana regarding forcible possession of their land by moneyed people of that place. It was also alleged that they were occupying that land for the last 200 years, were paying land tax regularly, and that even after obtaining stay order from a court they had been ejected from the land. The matter was taken up with the Government of Haryana who informed that the Harijan tenants had already been ejected on 13-6-75 by the orders of Collector, Gurgaon, whereas the stay orders by the Financial Commissioner were passed on 17-6-75 on the revision petition filed by the tenants. The case was sub-judice and the State Government could not therefore take any executive action in the matter.

11. Some Scheduled Caste persons of Gurgaon district of Haryana represented that some persons of the same place had illegally occupied the land which had been left by the gram panchayat for construction of wells

and dharamshala in 1955-56 when consolidation of land was done. These people did not allow Scheduled Caste persons to take water from the wells which had been constructed by them on their land. They were beating the Scheduled Caste persons and no action was taken against them though a report was lodged in the Police Station. The Deputy Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Chandigarh was requested to take up the matter with the concerned authorities. According to the enquiry report received by them from the Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, it appeared that the land which was left for harijans during consolidation of land had been occupied by those persons. A case was registered against them under Section 107/151, and was sub-judice.

MADHYA PRADESH :

12. A representation from a Scheduled Caste resident of village Samera Dagi, district Sehore, was received in the month of August, 1975 in which it was alleged that his father was murdered on 12-8-1975 by the caste Hindus of the village. The matter was referred to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for facts and necessary action. The reply received from them revealed that the matter was investigated by the Superintendent of Police, Sehore and six persons were arrested. The case was challaned on 15-10-1975. All the accused persons were awarded life imprisonment by the Additional Sessions Judge, Sehore.

It was also revealed that the root cause of this murder was land dispute between the deceased and the accused and litigation was going on earlier also. One day the applicant and his father were caught when they were working in their fields. The applicant ran away from there but his father was caught by the accused party and he was beaten with lathis and sharp weapons. He was brought to hospital in a precarious condition where he died.

MAHARASHTRA :

13. According to a press report which appeared in the "National Herald", New Delhi dated 4th April, 1976, two Scheduled Caste persons of village Sarkoli in Pandharpur Taluka of Sholapur District were fined Rs. 500 each by the village Sarpanch for entering the temple of Bhairavnath and breaking a coconut in the Temple. The matter was taken up with the Collector, District Sholapur for facts. According to the information furnished by the District Magistrate, Sholapur two Scheduled Caste persons of the village broke a coconut in the Sanctum Sanctorum, of the temple on 5-2-76, to which the Pujari of the temple objected. The same day these Scheduled Caste persons were called by the Sarpanch and Deputy Sarpanch and other caste Hindus in front of the temple. They were threatened and abused for their above act and a fine of Rs. 500 each was imposed on them. The relatives of the above two Scheduled Caste persons submitted an application to the Dalit Panther, Bombay who reported the matter to the Sholapur Police on 18-2-1976. The case was enquired into by the Police and during the course of enquiry it was found that the above mentioned facts were true. An offence was therefore, registered on 11-3-1976 under the relevant sections of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 against the 13 accused persons including Sarpanch and Deputy Sarpanch at Pandharpur Taluk Police Station. The accused persons were arrested on 12-3-1976 and 13-3-1976 and were bailed out later on. They were charge-sheeted on 9-5-76 in the court of Judicial Magistrate, Pandharpur. The Sarpanch and Deputy Sarpanch of the village Sarkoli were placed under suspension. The case is sub-judice and the outcome of the case is awaited.

14. According to a press report which appeared in the 'Times of India', New Delhi dated 25th June, 1976, the then Harijan Minister of the Government of Maharashtra was prevented from entering the Sanctum of the Balaji temple at Buldhana by the priest and the police had filed cases against two priests under the relevant sections of the Untouchability (Offences) Act.

The matter was taken up with the State Government for facts. The information furnished by the State Government revealed that in the month of June, 1976, the Minister was on tour in Mahekar Taluka of Buldhana district. On 21st June, 1976, at about 8 P.M. he along with his wife and some local leaders visited Shri Balaji temple. He entered the main temple hall along with the Pujari and subsequently he went near the Sanctum Sanctorum. While he was crossing the door of the Sanctum the Pujari of the temple requested him not to do so on the ground that no Hindu was allowed to enter into the Sanctum except the Pujari appointed by the Trust. He further stated that the temple was managed by a Public Trust and it was said that as per tradition and practice in vogue no other Hindu of high or low caste, except Pujari could enter the Sanctum of the Lord. An offence under section 3(a) and (b)4 and 10 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 was registered. Statements of the persons concerned had been recorded and legal opinion was obtained.

15. A representation was received in 1975 from a Scheduled Caste employee of the office of the Inspector of Post Offices, Pune, regarding allotment of accommodation in the Lokmanya Nagar Housing Colony, Pune, by Maharashtra State Housing Board from 25 per cent quota reserved for the Scheduled Caste. The representationist had approached the then Minister of Graha Nirman who had recommended his case for allotment of house out of reserved quota as a special case. The applicant alleged that he was not allotted a house though he was registered at No. 1 in the register of waiting list prepared by Assistant Estate Manager, Lokmanya Nagar Pune on 16-8-1974 for allotment of quarter out of reserved quota. He further alleged that eight to nine Blocks were allotted to non-Scheduled Castes in Lokmanya Nagar Housing Colony by the said Housing Board. The matter was referred to the Government of Maharashtra who informed after an enquiry that no vacancy had occurred at Lokmanya Nagar, Pune and he would be allotted accommodation as per his turn.

16. A Scheduled Caste candidate belonging to Nagpur, Maharashtra represented against denial of admission to M. Tech. Course in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. He was studying in B.Sc. Engineering (Agriculture) Final year, at the time of applying. The matter was taken up with the Indian Institute of Technology and the candidate was admitted to the Institute in Farm Machinery and Power in the Deptt. of Agricultural Engineering, under special preference as a Scheduled Caste candidate.

17. 135 Scheduled Caste students studying in Dev Chand College, Arjun Nagar, District Kohlapur, Maharashtra who originally belonged to Karnataka collectively represented in January 1976 regarding non-receipt of Post-matric Scholarship inspite of their having submitted the application in time. The Principal of the said college was also stated to have asked the students to remit examination fees etc. failing which they would not be allowed to take the examination. The matter was taken up with the Government of Karnataka who informed that necessary action in the matter is being taken by them. A final reply is still awaited.

18. A Member of Parliament sent a communication to this organisation stating that about 35,000 acres of forest land which was distributed among the Adivasis of Thana District of Maharashtra long back could not be utilised by them for cultivation because the stems of trees cut from the land were still lying there and were causing obstruction. It was, therefore, desired by him that the work of removing these stems should be got done by the State Government under the State Employment Guarantee Scheme. This would not only help the poor adivasis to get employment but at the same time the land would become fit for cultivation. The case was referred to State Government at a high level. The matter is still under their consideration.

ORISSA :

19. According to a press report which appeared in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi, dated 14-7-1977, 18 Scheduled Caste persons were injured, three of them seriously when about 200 persons attacked a Scheduled Caste habitation in Badabanta village near Jajpur in Cuttack district on 11th July, 1977. The condition of the seriously injured persons in the hospital, was stated to be critical.

The Deputy Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Bhubaneswar was asked to enquire into the reported attack. He visited the village Badabanta on 21-7-1977 for spot enquiry and the report received from him revealed as follows:

During rainy season the village Badabanta gets isolated from the main land due to the overflowing of the seasonal rivers. The landless labourers mostly belonging to Scheduled Caste and other weaker sections were required to cross the river Kharsuan daily for work in agricultural fields of the caste Hindus. In this case the villagers were divided into two groups. One group was headed by a caste Hindu Radhi by caste of village Badabanta whereas the other group was headed by another high caste of village Girijapur. The leader of the former group was having the support of all the 16 scheduled Caste families of the village, whereas the leader of the later group had the support of only high caste persons of the village. In this village there were 74 house-holds out of which 16 families belonged to Scheduled Caste, Panna community.

The dispute arose over the auction of Ferry Ghat by the Panchayat. In fact the Panchayat auctions the Ferry Ghat every year to the highest bidder in order to enable the villagers and outsiders to cross the river Kharsuan as well as to transport their produce during the rainy season when the fair weather road gets submerged in water. On 15th June, 77 a caste Hindu person deposited Rs. 1,760 with the Sarpanch of the Similiya Panchayat for the use of the Ferry Ghat during the year 1977-78 whereas the usual auction of this Ghat was to take place on 16th June, 1977. But because of the preoccupation of the Civil authorities with the Post-Assembly election work the auction could not be materialised on the above date. The leader of the former group who was operating this Ferry Ghat service during the year 1976-77 objected to this practice on the ground that the system of accepting the deposits even before the auction took place was against the spirit of the rules. He, therefore, offered Rs. 6,000 as against Rs. 1,760 deposited by his rival. In fact the auction price was being decided on the basis of average annual income during the last three years. The Sub-Divisional Officer postponed the auction to 8th July, 1977, but due to one reason or the other the same could also not be materialised. On 10th July, 1977 a meeting of the latter group was

held in Government Primary School and this meeting was attended by all his supporters. It was decided therein to collect a fare of 10 paise per person for crossing the river Kharsuan from 11th July, 1977. The other party led by former group leader which was supported by the Scheduled Caste landless agricultural labourers claimed that in the said meeting it was decided to harass the Scheduled Caste persons of the village as they had already voted for the Congress Party in the last Lok Sabha and Assembly elections.

The report further revealed that it had been alleged by the group headed by the leader of the former group that the Scheduled Caste persons wanted to cross the river by Ferry Ghat on 11th July, 1977 but the leaders of the opposite group prevented them to use the Ferry Ghat without making a payment of 25 paise per person. However, the second group claimed that they only insisted on payment of 10 paise per person. At about 8 A.M. on 11th July, 1977, both the groups clashed with each other and in the beginning both the groups used crackers and as a result persons from both the sides got injuries. During the course of this clash the leader of the former group instead of participating in the dispute rushed to the Police Station, Jaipur and informed the police officer-in-charge about this incident. Immediately thereafter at about 10 A.M. one police officer and two constables were deputed to the village. Thereafter some more police personnel also reached the village to control the situation. The Officer-in-Charge of the police station himself left for the village alongwith the Sub-Divisional Officer and they brought the injured persons to the Sub-Divisional Hospital, Jaipur for treatment. Apparently, the police authorities took prompt action and arrested 38 persons belonging to both the groups. As many as 22 persons of former group including 18 Scheduled Caste persons were injured whereas on the other side, six persons belonging to the higher caste got injuries in this dispute.

PUNJAB:

20. A representation dated 7-3-1977 was received in this organisation from the Secretary, Harijan Sewak Sangh, Himachal Pradesh, Salogara (Distt. Solan) that a Scheduled Caste man was thrown in a boiling Caldron on 18-2-1977 when he was working with a caste Hindu landlord for preparing Gur. This incident received the attention of the press and the Parliament.

The matter was taken up with the Deputy Commissioner, Patiala and according to the reply received from him, the deceased had a quarrel with a landlord of village Tohra. There was a grapple between the two and the deceased fell down accidentally into the boiling Caldron or thrown by his opponent. He died as a result of the burns. A case under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code was registered and the outcome of the same is awaited.

RAJASTHAN:

21. A representation was received in the month of July, 1975 from Akhil Bharatiya Bairwa Mahasabha, Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi in which it was alleged that 3 Scheduled Caste persons including a young lady of village Bidarka, Tehsil Lalsot, district Jaipur were murdered. It was also alleged therein that the hands and legs of the lady were chopped off and her ornaments were removed. The case was taken up with the District Collector, Jaipur for facts. The information furnished by the Additional District Magistrate, Jaipur revealed that a case was registered at the Police Station, Lalsot on 12-7-75 and as many as nine accus-

ed were arrested. Thereafter the case was challaned in the court on 28-8-1975. The Additional District Judge, Dausa sentenced all the 9 accused to life imprisonment.

22. A complaint dated 18-5-1977 was received from a Member of Parliament regarding murder of a Scheduled Caste lady in village Manoharpura, District Jaipur. It was alleged therein that a Scheduled Caste lady of 24 years went to the house of landlord in the village with a view to receiving the payment of her wages. On demand of her wages she was beaten severely by the landlady as a result of which she became unconscious. On hearing of this incident the mother of the lady rushed to the spot and brought her to the Police Station in a precarious condition. The matter was referred to the District Magistrate, Jaipur for facts and necessary action. According to the reply received from him the complaint had been forwarded to the Superintendent of the Police, Jaipur for looking into the matter and this matter was under investigation.

UTTAR PRADESH :

23. A press report appeared in the Times of India, dated 31-1-1976 in which it was mentioned that a group of caste Hindus were alleged to have tortured to death 2 Scheduled Caste persons of village Amlikaur in Tindwari area of Banda district. It was also reported that the severed head of a Scheduled Caste man and the mutilated body of another Scheduled Caste person were brought to Banda by the police eleven days after the outrage for post-mortem. The case was taken up with the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Special Cell), Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow and Collector, Banda district for facts. The report of the officers concerned revealed that on 20th January, 1976 an F.I.R. was lodged by a Scheduled Caste resident of village Rajapur, Police Station Tindwari, district Banda in which it was reported that his father and uncle had gone to the residence of a caste Hindu of village Amlikaur on 19-1-1976 for completing their carpentry work, but they did not return by the noon of 20-1-1976. He also reported that both his father and uncle were apprehending murder by some caste Hindus of the village. The case was registered under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and necessary investigation was made by the police authorities. On 26-1-1976, this case was again registered under sections 117, 148, 149, 302, 364 and 201 of the Indian Penal Code. The two main accused were arrested and sent to jail. Ten other accused persons of this case surrendered themselves in the court and they were also sent to jail at Banda. On 2-2-1976 the village was visited by the District Collector, Banda and a financial assistance of Rs. 50 was given to each of the victims. On 4-2-1976 the village was also visited by the then Home Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh alongwith the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Uttar Pradesh). The matter was sub-judice and the final outcome is awaited.

24. According to a news item in the Times of India, New Delhi dated 27-2-1976, 80 houses of the Scheduled Caste persons were burnt and destroyed in village Patai, district Moradabad. Distribution of land among the Scheduled Caste persons, was reported to be the main reason of this incident.

The matter was taken up with the District Collector, Moradabad. The information furnished by him revealed that in a fire incident in village Patai, Police Station Gazraula in district Moradabad as many as 80 houses belonging to 45 families of various castes in-

cluding 28 Scheduled Castes families were burnt on 23-2-1976. Two Scheduled Caste girls were also burnt to death in the fire. Loss of property in the fire was estimated at Rs. 30,000. The Pradhan belonging to the Gujar community was arrested on 25-2-1976 and sent to jail. A financial assistance of Rs. 100 was provided to each aggrieved family and a total amount of Rs. 4,500 was distributed in this regard. The case was challaned under sections 107, 116 of the Indian Penal Code against the Pradhan and his associates. The licence of his gun was suspended. Thereafter, the Government land was distributed among the Scheduled Caste persons and pattas were distributed among them. The land Managing Committee of this village was also suspended. The report also revealed that the Pradhan of the village was having unauthorised occupation of some Government land from which he was evicted and a case was also registered against him under section 122(b) of the Zamindari Abolition Act. For the construction of houses an amount of Rs. 3,300 was also distributed at the rate of 750 each as Takavi.

25. In the first week of July, 1977, a news item appeared in the Statesman, Calcutta stating that two Scheduled Caste persons were killed by high caste Hindus on 24th June, 1977 in village Dekhwa, Barabanki district. The matter was referred to the district authorities for facts and necessary action. The report received from the District Superintendent of Police, Barabanki revealed that at about 4 P.M. on 24th June, 1977, a Scheduled Caste person and his son, residents of village Dekhwa, went to their fields for ploughing. As many as 12 persons belonging to Thakur and Brahmin communities came to the field where the two Scheduled Caste persons were engaged in their field operations. The caste Hindus attacked both the father and son and took them away to some distance. The son tried to run away from the spot but he was shot by one of the caste Hindus. The father was also shot. In this firing as many as 5 Scheduled Caste persons and 3 Caste Hindus were injured. Out of them 2 Scheduled Caste persons including the son of the Scheduled Caste person died in hospital. At about 7 P.M. on 24th June, 1977 the father of the deceased son went to the Police Station Tikait Nagar and lodged an F.I.R. The six accused were arrested and the remaining six surrendered themselves in the court. The report also revealed that there was an old dispute between the Scheduled Caste persons and the caste Hindus of the village and the root cause of this dispute was the refusal on the part of the Scheduled Caste persons to remove the dead bodies of animals. The case had been challaned and was sub-judice. Its outcome is awaited.

26. According to a news item which appeared in the Pioneer, Lucknow, in the first week of July, 1977, a Scheduled Caste person of village Sahebkhara, District Unnao was allegedly murdered by a sharp edged weapon because of a land dispute. The body was found near railway track on June, 29, in the morning, near Aagain Cabin. The matter was referred to the district authorities for facts. The report received from the Superintendent of Police, Unnao revealed that on 29 June, 1977, a Scheduled Caste resident of village Sahebkhara, District Unnao lodged an F.I.R. with the police authorities of Aagain Police Station, that his father who was a gangman in the Railways was cultivating some land of a Caste Hindu landlord on Batai, when another caste Hindu got this land transferred in his name from the former caste Hindu. The report further revealed that as many as 4 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste as well as Caste Hindus were involved in this land transfer case. The case of this land was being processed in the court. Because

of this enmity as many as five persons of this village attacked and killed a Scheduled Caste person while he was going to attend to his duties. A spot investigation of this case was made by the Circle Officer and the case challaned under section 147/148 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code. On 30-6-1977 the main accused was arrested and sent to jail. Efforts were being made to arrest the remaining four culprits.

27. According to a press report which appeared in the "Tribune", Chandigarh, dated 5th August, 1977, some Scheduled Caste persons of village Babujanj in district Pratapgarh were assaulted by the Caste Hindus of a neighbouring village Deehmehandi and their houses were burnt.

The matter was referred to the district authorities for facts and necessary action. The reply received from District Collector, Pratapgarh revealed that at about 10-11 A.M. on 2-8-77 a Scheduled Caste boy, of village Deehmehandi, had gone to the fields for grazing his goats. He started plucking leaves to feed his goats from a tree belonging to a muslim resident of the nearby village Babujanj and this was objected to by the muslim boy. He also abused the Scheduled Caste boy as a result of which there was a clash between the two, in which the muslim boy got some injuries on head. On hearing this incident some residents of village Babujanj got provoked and in order to take revenge, they rushed to the village of the Scheduled Caste boy viz. Deehmehandi. The villagers attacked the father of this Scheduled Caste boy as well as other 4-5 males, females and children. After this incident, the caste Hindus returned to their village and the injured Scheduled Caste persons were brought to the Primary health Centre at Lakshmanpur for medical assistance. In the meanwhile a kucha house of an uncle of this Scheduled Caste boy, who was settled in some other village, was set on fire. No. F.I.R. of this case was lodged with the police authorities. However, on the same day a Minister of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, was to visit Lakshmanpur and a Sub-Inspector of Police was deputed for making necessary security measures. When the Police Sub-Inspector reached there at about 1.30 P. M., he heard about this incident from some persons of the area and immediately thereafter he visited the village. He obtained an F.I.R. from the Scheduled Caste boy and the case was challaned by the police authorities under section 327 and other relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code. This village was also visited by the Hon'ble Minister on the same day. Out of 10 alleged accused, eight were arrested. Efforts were being made to arrest the remaining two alleged accused persons.

28. A Scheduled Caste person of village Molyapatti Upli Ramoli, District Tihri Garhwal, U.P. represented in August, 1975 that he was harassed by caste Hindus, that his family was beaten and that he was forced to leave the village, as a result of atrocities committed on him. He was stated to be in economic distress. The matter was taken up with the State Government at the highest level. According to the inquiry report received from the Collector Tihri Garhwal, nobody had harassed the applicant or his family and he had also been involved in a case of theft of a cock, which was pending in a court of law. The report also revealed that the representationist had deliberately made false complaints with the intention of implicating the persons involved. The villagers and the Pradhan of the village had assured the representationist that they would help him if he lived in the village. The report concluded that no evidence had been found on the basis of which any legal action could be taken against the persons concerned mentioned by him in his representation.

29. A Scheduled Caste person from District Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh represented through Akhil Bharitiya Sri Balmiki Navyuvak Sangh, Allahabad, in August, 1975, regarding allotment of land for agricultural and housing purposes. The case was referred to the State Government for investigation. According to their enquiry report it appeared that there were only five Harijan houses and all belonged to one family. Land lying near their houses was allotted to them for housing purposes. Their names had also been included in the list of allottees and the Tehsildar had been instructed to allot them land for agricultural purposes.

30. A Scheduled Caste person of village Haripur District Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh represented that he had been harassed by some caste Hindus who created disruption in the construction of his house with the intention of taking possession of his land. The matter was referred to the State Government who informed that both the parties were persuaded to compromise and the complainant was allowed to construct the wall and as such there was no apprehension of breach of peace.

31. Some Scheduled Castes of village Mahmoodpurveere Tehsil Sasni Distt. Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh represented that some irregularities had been committed by the Ex. Pradhan of the village in distribution of land to Harijans. The matter was referred to the State Government who informed that irregularities in the allotment of land had taken place. The land was redistributed by lottery system in accordance with the rules.

32. Some Scheduled Caste persons of village Bittan Kala, Tehsil Chata, District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh represented regarding allotment of Banjar land to them. The case was referred to the Government of Uttar Pradesh who informed that the said banjar land was under the control of Forest Department, Agra, and it was barren. It was also informed that 125.30 acres land of the Gram Sabha and 11.76 acres land under ceiling laws was distributed to 87 Scheduled Castes of the said village.

33. A Scheduled Caste person belonging to village Vidhapur, Tehsil Hathras, District Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh represented that he and 30 other Scheduled Caste persons had purchased land at a cost Rs. 110 for construction of houses. He requested that landless Scheduled Caste persons should be allotted Gram Sabha land as well as the land acquired under ceiling laws. The matter was referred to Collector, Aligarh. His report revealed that the land distributed by the Ex-Pradhan on the basis of auction was nullified by the Court. Gram Sabha land was distributed on the basis of lottery in accordance with the rules. The representationist had also got the benefit but he refused to take possession of the land allotted to him. He also informed that the State Government had not acquired any land under ceiling laws.

34. A Scheduled Caste person belonging to Bulandshahr District of Uttar Pradesh represented that he was allotted one biswa of land for residential purposes and some high caste people of the same village were causing harassment to him by not allowing him to construct the house. The matter was taken up with the Government of Uttar Pradesh who informed that a compromise had been reached between the two parties. The representationist was not satisfied with the findings of the authorities concerned. The matter was therefore again taken up with the State Government who informed that he was given possession of land twice but last time he was evicted by the person against whom the complaint was made. At last the

Scheduled Caste person was settled with the help of police. The dispute over land was pending in the court of law.

35. Some Scheduled Caste persons of District Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh represented that the lands which they had made cultivable with great efforts and investment and were being cultivated by them earlier, were allotted to other persons. It was also alleged that they were under constant threat. The matter was taken up with the Government of Uttar Pradesh, who informed that the case was pending in the court of law.

36. Some Scheduled Caste persons from Saharanpur District of Uttar Pradesh represented that they were being exploited by a money-lender in false cases. It was alleged that the money-lender was claiming Rs. 600 stated to have been borrowed by their fathers before their death, which was not in their knowledge. The money-lender was also stated to have forged papers falsely showing a loan of Rs. 16,440 given by him. The matter was taken up with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Their enquiry report revealed that both the parties had compromised.

37. A representation was received in this office from Scheduled Caste persons regarding harassment of Scheduled Castes of village Kusaha, Post Office Badlapur, district Jaunpur. It was forwarded to the District Magistrate, Jaunpur for facts and details of this case. The reply received from him revealed that the allegations levelled by the Scheduled Caste persons, were found baseless and exaggerated and a compromise had been brought about and there was peace in the village.

A copy of this representation was also received from the Lok Sabha Secretariat asking us to make an enquiry into this case. On receipt of this communication the Deputy Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Lucknow was asked to make an enquiry into it, and the report from him revealed that most of the allegations made by the Scheduled Caste residents of village Kusaha were correct and not baseless. The report further revealed that tension was prevalent between the landless Scheduled Caste agricultural labourers and the land owners. The Gram Pradhan who was a caste Hindu had allotted some land either in his name or his people. Secondly, the demand of Scheduled Caste agricultural labourers for an upward revision of their wages had not been entertained. As a result of this the Scheduled Caste landless labourers had been thrown out of the small plots of land given to them as a part of their wages and they were also not being employed by the high-caste people.

A copy of this report was also forwarded to the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in the month of January, 1977 with the request that the efforts should be made by the State Government for effective implementation of minimum wages for agricultural workers and a reply was received from them stating that the necessary action was being taken in the matter.

WEST BENGAL:

38. A letter was received from the Lok Sabha Secretariat in February, 1976 regarding the brutal murder of two Scheduled Caste persons of village Bahadurpur, P. S. Diamond Harbour, District 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

The Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Patna was asked to make an on-the-spot investigation of this case. He got this case investigated by his Deputy Director posted at Bhubaneswar and the report received from him revealed that the first case related

to the death of Scheduled Caste person of 41 years of age. The wife of the deceased made a complaint to the Police Station on 16th May, 1975 at 6.50 P.M., to the effect that the Chowkidar came to her house on 15-5-75 at zero hours, to call her husband and said that her husband was wanted by the Dafedar of the village, who lived in Haridanga Village located at a distance of 500 meter from Bahadurpur. She further alleged that after sometime her husband and another Scheduled Caste person were beaten by the villagers of Haridanga village. The police swung into action immediately and the deceased was hospitalised but immediately thereafter he breathed his last. The police investigated the causes of this violent incident and six persons were arrested in this connection. In addition, warrants were also issued against nine persons involved. Eight out of them surrendered in the court while the 9th was still absconding. According to the police version, the report reveals, that on the night of 15-5-1975 at about zero hours the deceased along with one Scheduled Caste person entered the house of a caste Hindu of village Haridanga and they were caught red-handed while stealing cows from the cowshed. The caste Hindu landlord, on noticing this, cried "Chor-Chor", "Dauro". On hearing him a number of villagers got up and caught hold of the deceased and his accomplice. In the mob the former got maximum beatings and fell down unconscious while the latter was saved.

The second case relates to the death of another Scheduled Caste person who was a nephew of the first deceased and also living in the same village. The dead body of the second deceased was found near the Diamond Harbour bridge and the post-mortem report showed that he died due to suffocation. The persons responsible for killing him were still untraced and the matter was still under investigation by the police. The report also revealed that this deceased Scheduled Caste person was already convicted under four cases.

DELHI :

39. An officer of Indian Audit and Accounts Service represented regarding admission of his daughter to M.B.B.S. Course in any of the three medical colleges under Delhi University stating that under rules of Delhi University candidates who passed the pre-medical examination from Delhi University only were eligible to apply for the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The applicant also alleged that about 50 seats had been reserved for non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates from other universities, whereas no such provision had been made in favour of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates. The matter was taken up with the University who informed that the matter was under their consideration. Meanwhile, the representationist informed that his daughter had since been admitted to the M.B.B.S. Course in Jawahar Lal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry.

40. A Scheduled Caste student of B.Com (Final) in Desh Bandhu College, New Delhi represented regarding non-receipt of Post-matric Scholarship. He stated that his application for Scholarship for the year 1974-75 was submitted by him in time but when he contacted the Scholarship Branch of the Delhi Administration, he was informed that his application did not reach them and he was asked to submit fresh application. Later his request was rejected on the plea that he submitted the application too late. The same thing was stated to have happened during following year also. The matter was taken up with the Director of Education who informed that an amount of Rs. 660 had been sanctioned to him for the year 1975-76.

41. A Scheduled Caste person working in the Central Training Institute, New Delhi represented that he had not been admitted to the M.B.A. course (Part time) in the Faculty of Management Studies, Delhi University, though he had qualified in the aptitude test, and had also been called for interview. The matter was taken up with the University who were requested to consider the desirability of admitting him against one of the reserved seats after relaxing the standard and conditions prescribed for admission in order to encourage higher education among the Scheduled Castes. After reconsideration by the Grievances Committee of the University, the candidate was admitted to the said course.

42. A Scheduled Caste casual labourer residing in Madangir, New Delhi represented regarding grant of financial assistance for the treatment of his wife, who is a patient of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and to give her proper diet. The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs and sum of Rs. 250 was sanctioned to the applicant from the Home Minister's discretionary Grant. The applicant represented again saying that the amount sanctioned was inadequate and he required Rs. 250 per month for the purpose mentioned above. The matter was then taken up with the Ministry of Health and Family Planning at the highest level, as a result of which a sum of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by the Minister for Health.

43. A Metropolitan Councillor of Delhi sent a communication stating that at least 25% of the permits for the allotment of Mini Buses should be given to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes. It was also stated that the minimum qualification for the Mini Bus permits which was graduation for general candidates should be lowered to Matriculation level for Scheduled Caste persons. The matter was taken up with the Delhi Administration. According to the information furnished by them, under the self-Employment in Mini Buses Scheme, seven out of 50 Mini Bus permits had been received for Scheduled Castes. Under the Scheme "Allotment of 200 Mini Buses Scheme" to the unemployed persons, out of 84 candidates, who were under consideration for final allotment, three were Scheduled Castes. Other Scheduled Caste persons were not available. It was further informed by the Administration that a proposal to make separate provision for allotment for Scheduled Caste candidates was under consideration. The Delhi Administration has been reminded to expedite the matter.

44. A Scheduled Caste person working as a peon in a school at Delhi represented that he had been refused permission to join the B.Ed. course by the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration on the plea that according to their departmental policy such permissions cannot be granted to ministerial and Class IV staff. The matter was taken up with the Delhi Administration at the highest level for relaxation of the above mentioned policy in the case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons, as a result of which the representationist was granted permission to join the above mentioned course.

45. A news item appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 6th July, 1977 in which it was reported that four harijans of Tajpur village in Najafgarh Block of Delhi were allegedly beaten up mercilessly by some high caste Hindus of the same village. The dispute allegedly took place when the Scheduled Caste persons were not allowed to cultivate gram sabha lands which had been distributed to them and were beaten by the high caste people. It was also reported that the police attitude was totally indifferent towards harijans. The matter was referred to the Delhi Administration at a high level and was under their consideration.

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement giving summaries of some typical cases of atrocities by Police personnel on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77

According to a press report which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 11-8-1977, three Harijans of a village in district Sangli of Maharashtra were arrested by the Police in a theft case on 24th June, 1977. It was also alleged that while in police custody they were beaten up mercilessly by the police and the body of one of them was found in a well near his home few days later.

The matter was taken up with the State Government. The information furnished by them revealed that three Scheduled Caste persons of village Salgare, Taluka Miraj had applied to the Superintendent of Police, Sangli on 18-7-1977 making allegations of harassment by a Head Constable of Police post Salgare because of loss of a sugar bag on 24-6-1977 from the truck on which they were working as coolies. It was also alleged by them that the houses of all of them were searched by a Police Sub-Inspector along with a Head Constable and they were beaten by the Police personnel on 26th June, 1977 and brought to the Police Station where a bribe of Rs. 400 was demanded from them. The case was investigated by the Police authorities concerned.

For that purpose the Circle Police Inspector called the Scheduled Caste applicants to the Police Station at Miraj on 21-7-1977 and recorded their statements. On 22-7-77 they went back to their village. The same day one of the harijans left his house at about 5.00 P.M. in order to get some grass but did not return and was not traced inspite of best efforts. Next morning a sickle and a towel which he was carrying when he left home, were found near a nearby well which was located few furlongs away from his house in the field of a caste Hindu. The father of the deceased reported the matter of his son being missing and the trace of the sickle and towel, to the Police Patil on 23-7-77, who in turn reported the matter to the Police Station. The Police Patil had taken the dead body out of the well with the help of others. The Head Constable made an inquest and sent the dead body for post-mortem examination. The death was certified having been caused as a result of asphyxia due to 'drowning'. The case was registered under Section 174 Cr. P. C. on 23-7-77. The investigation of the case has now been entrusted to the State (Crime Investigation Department) and the outcome is awaited.

2. A representation was received from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Association, South East Railway, Palasa, District Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh) regarding the murder of a harijan boy by an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Railway Protection Force posted in the area while in the lock up of the Protection Force on 8-9-76, as a result of severe beating and starvation. The boy was alleged to have been taken into custody because he had protested against an illegal detention of a Scheduled Caste girl at the Police Station. The matter was taken up with the Government of Andhra Pradesh for facts and necessary action. The information received from the authorities concerned revealed that the case was investigated by a Magistrate and his report was under the consideration of the State Government. The matter is being pursued with the State Government.

3. A representation was received in May 1976 from two Scheduled Caste persons belonging to Katni in Jabalpur District of Madhya Pradesh in which it was alleged that on the night of 26-4-76 they alongwith the wife of one of them (the sister of the second representationist) were returning to their home after seeing a picture in a cinema hall in the town when a police constable in uniform alongwith another constable in civil dress, enquired about the purpose of their

moving during the night and their relation with the lady. The constables were allegedly not satisfied with the answers of the representationists and after a hot discussion the constables gave them a beating and snatched their money. The lady was also stated to have been maltreated. The matter was taken up with the State Government for facts and necessary action. According to the information received from the State Government in September, 1977, on 26-4-1976, a Scheduled Caste man and his wife along with the brother of his wife returning after seeing the night show of a picture at Katni when they were detained and maltreated by a Head Constable and a constable of the Police Station Katni. On investigation it was found that the allegations levelled by the representationists were correct and a departmental enquiry was therefore conducted against them. As a matter of penalty the increments of the police officials concerned were withheld for six months.

4. According to a press report which appeared in the Indian Nation, Patna dated the 16th August, 1977, an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police and two Chowkidars of Silao Police Station under Bihar Sharif Sub Division of Bihar were suspended for allegedly beating a harijan to death. The matter was taken up with the State Government for facts of the case and for taking necessary action thereon. The information received from authorities concerned revealed that on the night of 23rd August, 1977 a Sub-Inspector alongwith two Chowkidars and other armed police constables raided the house of three harijans in connection with their arrest in an old case of dacoity. At the time of this raid all the three Scheduled Caste persons were not available in the village and the police officials were informed that they were sleeping at a place near the village. The police officials reached there alongwith some villagers and arrested the four Scheduled Caste persons. They were brought to their houses and beaten severely. Their ladies were also maltreated. During the night they were kept in a house and the next morning they were again beaten up. Thereafter they were brought to Bihar Sharif via Parwalpur in precarious condition. At Parwalpur they almost fainted because of severe beatings but water was not given to them. When they were being brought from Bihar Sharif to Nalanda one of the harijans fainted and died in transit. He was kept on a cot and brought to hospital at Silao and on an examination he was declared dead. Since the rest of the three harijans were also beaten severely they were also admitted in the same hospital for treatment. A case was registered under Section 304 Indian Penal Code and Investigations are being instituted against all the three police personnel.

5. According to a press report which appeared in the Pioneer, Lucknow dated 18-5-76, a Scheduled Caste person was allegedly tortured to death while he was in Police custody in Bilgram Police station, District Hardoi in Uttar Pradesh. The matter was taken up with the State Government. According to the information furnished by them, the deceased Scheduled Caste person had been brought to the above mentioned police station on 16-4-76 in connection with some case and he died in hospital on 19-4-76. On a complaint made by the brother of the deceased, the four police officials concerned were suspended. They were granted bail by Court. These officials were challaned under the relevant sections of Indian Penal Code and Police investigation was made against them. According to the report of the police investigation which was also accepted by the Court, nothing could be proved against the police officials concerned. The matter is being pursued to obtain a copy of investigation report of the police with which the court has concurred.

APPENDIX XXIX
(Reference Para 6.30)

Number of cases of atrocities on Harijans reported in the various States/Union Territories during 1974, 1975 and 1976

Serial No.	Name of State	Number of cases reported		
		1974	1975	1976
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	27	34
2	Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Bihar	258	263	621
4	Gujarat	352	184	203
5	Haryana	1	25	11
6	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	15
7	Jammu & Kashmir	9	21	3
8	Karnataka	..	55	79
9	Kerala	493	331	254
10	Madhya Pradesh	1,578	1,587	1,829
11	Maharashtra	277	263	211
12	Manipur	..	..	..
13	Meghalaya	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	..	..	..
15	Orissa	24	25	14
16	Punjab	..	167	147
17	Rajasthan	18	100	71
18	Tamil Nadu	35	7	18
19	Tripura	..	..	..
20	Uttar Pradesh	5,791	4,656	2,447
21	West Bengal	2	70	6
22	Sikkim	..	..	..
23	Delhi	..	..	5
		8,860	7,781	5,968

Information in respect of the remaining Union Territories is Nil.

APPENDIX XXX
(Refer Para 6.34)

Gist of the suggestions sent by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments in regard to the measures to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society

1. District Officers may be requested to obtain prompt information about all incidents involving Harijans, whether or not such incidents have arisen due to any caste considerations. Communications of such information to the State and Central Governments would help in placing these matters in their correct perspective.

2. Investigation of all offences involving Harijans, whether or not caste considerations are suspected, should be prompt, efficient and adequately supervised.

3. Investigation of serious offences involving Harijans, where caste considerations are suspected, should be treated as special report cases and entrusted to selected investigating officers. The suggestion made that such investigation should be undertaken by officers not below the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police or Inspector of Police may be adopted wherever possible.

4. Any failure to undertake prompt and efficient investigation or to exercise adequate supervision should be regarded as a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned.

5. Constitution of a Committee at the State level to devote special attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies in the registration, investigation and prosecution of offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

6. Instructions to all supervisory district and police officers to pay special attention to the complaints registered with the Police, and to employ an appropriate

combination of educative and punitive processes so as to reduce the incidence of discrimination against the Scheduled Castes.

7. Instructions to the prosecuting agencies to give high priority to the cases of atrocities as also those under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and to press for deterrent sentences to the culprits so that the people at large may be made aware of the legal consequences of their acts of discrimination.

8. Holding Collectors and Superintendents of Police directly responsible for taking prompt and effective action.

9. In areas where atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have taken place, special police squads should be set up to take prompt action against the offenders and to prevent recurrence of such offences.

10. Special cells may be constituted at the State level under the Personal supervision of the Chief Minister to look into the grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

11. Suitable institutional arrangements should be made at the district level viz. in the office of the Superintendent of Police and the District Collector to register complaints of harassment and other grievances of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to monitor on a regular basis the action taken on such complaints.

APPENDIX XXXI

(Refer Para 6.35)

Statement containing information about the special arrangements made in the States to deal with cases of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and to protect their interests in the matter of employment in Government services etc.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Details of special arrangements made
1	Andhra Pradesh	<p>Special arrangements have been in existence since 1968 under which the Chief Secretary functions as Ex-officio Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One of the functions of the Commissioner relates to protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against exploitation and harassment. The Collectors and District Magistrates are Ex-officio Deputy Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes charged with the same responsibilities as those of the Commissioner within their respective districts and they report to the Chief Secretary directly in these matters.</p> <p>A special Cell has been functioning under the Chief Minister and Chief Secretary and Ex-officio Commissioner has to assist him in these matters. The Cell which is in the Employment and Social Welfare Department has been in the immediate charge of a Deputy Secretary to the Government. It was strengthened in October, 1975.</p> <p>A review of cases of harassment and atrocities on members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was included as one of the functions of the State Level Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister which meets once in three months. Such cases are therefore reviewed at the highest level periodically.</p>
2	Bihar	<p>A high level committee with Chief Minister as Chairman and several other Ministers as members was set up in April, 1971 to co-ordinate various activities connected with the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.</p> <p>A Harijan's Grievances Cell has been set up in the Home (Police) Department. It functions under an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police. The more important functions of the Cell are :—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To investigate complaints of atrocities/harassment of Harijans, Adivasis and the minorities. (b) To look into the allegations/complaints received from Harijans, Adivasis and minorities. (c) To supervise closely the investigation of important cases. (d) To issue directions and to provide guidance to the Superintendents of Police and other officers in the matter of protection of Harijans etc. against harassment and exploitation. (e) To investigate complaints against the Police also.
3	Gujarat	<p>With a view to dispose of all complaints regarding the practice of untouchability and ill-treatment of Harijans as well as other minority communities, 2 Harijan Cells have been created under the police Department, each headed by an officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. One Cell is located at Vadodar and the other at Gandhinagar. The overall supervision of these cells have been entrusted to the Additional Inspector-General of Police. The Collectors and the District Superintendents of Police have also been made responsible to ensure adequate protection to these communities against any kind of discrimination arising out of untouchability. The District Superintendents of Police and Commissioner of Police have also been entrusted to arrange surprise checking of all hotels at least once a month and in case cups and glasses are found outside the hotels for the use of Harijans, legal action is taken against the proprietors. The addition to the cancellation of licences, decoys are also sent to check such a tendency on the part of proprietors.</p> <p>District Vigilance Committees have been set up under the Chairmanship of the Collector to ensure that atrocities on members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes do not take place, and when they do take place, to ensure that proper justice is rendered and the offenders are brought to book.</p> <p>A special cell in the Labour, Social Welfare and the Tribal Development Department is entrusted with the duty of ensuring adequate representation to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government service in accordance with the Government instructions.</p>
4	Haryana	<p>In order to review the overall performance of the Department of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes a State level Cell has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. This Cell meets once in three months to review the progress of various welfare schemes, land allotment to Harijans, representations of Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes in State services/ posts and decide the recruitment/promotion policies in respect of such matters. The cell also devotes special attention to the task of improving the performance of administrative agencies in regard to registration, investigation and prosecution of offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.</p>

Serial No.	Name of the State	Details of special arrangements made
5	Himachal Pradesh	In April, 1973, a Cell was set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities. The cell gives particular attention to employment of such weaker sections in Government services. An advisory Committee on Minorities has also been set up to ensure implementation of Government's policy relating to reservations to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services, seats in educational institutions, eradication of untouchability etc.
6	Kerala	<p>A special Mobile Squad is functioning since December, 1972 to eradicate untouchability. The Squad is working under the control of Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department. The Mobile Squad maintains liaison with local Members of Legislative Assembly and members of Panchayats and has detected cases under untouchability Offences Act and Kerala Hindu Places of Public Worship Act for showing discrimination towards Harijans. The cases detected by the special Squad have been charge-sheeted before the courts of competent jurisdiction.</p> <p>A special Employment Cell has been set up in the Public department of the Secretariat under the Chief Minister. Its main functions are (1) to ensure implementation of rules orders etc. regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (2) to co-relate training and educational facilities with employment particulars (3) to explore new avenues for absorption of new Scheduled Castes and Tribes and (4) suggest amendments or issue of new orders regarding reservation etc.</p>
7	Madhya Pradesh	A special Harijan Welfare Cell was set up in 1974 with Headquarters at Bhopal. The cell consists of one Deputy Inspector General, 8 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 7 Sub-Inspectors of Police, 14 Head Constables and 128 Constables. For effective field enquiry investigation the cell has under its control 7 special police Stations each having jurisdiction over the whole of the Division. Each such police Station has one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Inspector of Police, 2 Head Constables and 4 Constables and complaints received from Harijans and Adivasis are enquired into and offences are also registered on their reports in the special Police Station and investigated. Even reports of non-cognisable offence of cases are enquired into after due sanction from competent magistrates and challans are put up wherever necessary. The State Government and the Inspector General of Police have been issuing instructions from time to time for improved performance of the Special Police Stations and to make them more effective.
8	Maharashtra	<p>Each District has a Task Force to deal with offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. A Deputy Superintendent of Police of each of the six Police Ranges is in charge of the Task Forces. The Task Force prepares a list of sensitive areas where offences under the said Act are suspected to occur and visits such places periodically. It is also the function of the Task Force to collect intelligence in respect of such offences and take action <i>sue moto</i>.</p> <p>Each District in the State has a District Vigilance Committee consisting of official and non-official members, and the committee members have since been permitted to camp at selected villages for eradication of untouchability.</p>
9	Karnataka	<p>In 1974-75 Civil Rights Enforcement Cell was set up to look into cases of atrocities on members of Scheduled Castes. The work of the Cell is mostly ameliorative rather than punitive. The regular police staff takes care of the penal provisions of the law and the Cell undertakes enquiries aimed at socio-economic advancement of the Harijans and the implementation of socio-economic legislation that directly benefits the Harijans.</p> <p>A Cabinet Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister had been constituted to review the employment position in Government Departments and Government and Quasi-Government institutions and to take necessary steps to secure adequate representation to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other minorities. The Chief Secretary is the Secretary of the Sub-Committee.</p>
10	Orissa	A cell has been created in the office of the Inspector General of Police to deal with cases of untouchability, harassment and atrocities against Harijans. A standing Committee with the Minister, Tribal and Rural Welfare as Chairman is <i>inter alia</i> to review the implementation of the Orissa Reservation of Vacancies in Posts and Services (For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1975 which provides for adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services with the State.
11	Punjab	A special flying squad has been set up at the Police Headquarters at Chandigarh to look into complaints/allegations of Harijans. Whenever any complaint of atrocities is reported Deputy Superintendent of Police is deputed to redress the grievances of Harijans and to take appropriate action against the defaulters. All Sub-Divisional Police Officers and Station House Officers in the State have been instructed to promptly deal with complaints of Harijans. One extra Assistant Commissioner is earmarked in each district to look after the job of providing quick relief to Harijans whenever any case of harassment

Serial No.	Name of the State	Details of special arrangements made
		or victimisation is reported or comes to his notice. A high power Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes etc. and to ensure due representation to them in the State services. The Committee also reviews implementation of schemes and programmes designed to promote welfare of these classes.
12	Rajasthan	A special Cell was set up in the Chief Minister's Secretariat in September, 1974 to look into cases of atrocities. A Police Officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police has been posted as Officer on Special Duty in the Cell. Special Cells have also been created in the Home Department and the office of the Inspector General of Police for dealing with such cases.
13	Tamil Nadu	Mobile Police Squads have been set up in six Districts. The Squads visit all interior villages make inquiry about ill-treatment of Harijans and take necessary action <i>suo moto</i> by registering cases under the Untouchability Offences Act and prosecuting accused persons.
14	Tripura	No special Cell has been set up. However, two High Power Committees namely Harijan Advisory Committee and (2) Tribes Advisory Committee have been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to look after the interests of the Harijans and Tribes.
15	Uttar Pradesh	A Task Force has been set up at the State Headquarters in charge of Deputy Inspector General of Police to undertake prompt enquiries into all complaints involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes and initiate action according to law. Besides referring specific cases/complaints to the District Superintendent of Police concerned for inquiry and action under law, the Cell itself undertakes inquiries in important cases or cases referred for personal enquiry by the Government. A Minority Commission consisting of a Retired Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court as Chairman and representative of minority communities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as members has been set up to study the problems of the backward classes and the minorities, to advise the State Government in regard to the measures to tackle such problems and to keep a watch on how the decisions of the Government are being implemented.
16	West Bengal	A Special Cell has been set up at the Police Headquarters to ensure that the complaints of offences affecting person and property of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are investigated promptly and prosecution launched against accused expeditiously. The problems of atrocities reviewed from time to time and instructions to all concerned are issued to take all possible measures to prevent occurrence of such atrocities. To ensure employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Government, Public Undertakings etc. there is a Minister's level committee of which the Chief Minister is the Chairman.

APPENDIX XXXII

(Reference Para 7.3)

Scheduled Tribes Population of States/Union Territories according to 1971 Census and coverage under the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territories	Total Population of States/Union Territories (in lakhs)	Scheduled Tribe Population (in lakhs)	Proposed Sub-Plan Area		
				% of Scheduled Tribe to total Population	Total Population of Sub-Plan area (in lakhs)	Scheduled Tribe Population in Sub-Plan area (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	435.03	16.38	3.81	13.21	7.09
2	Assam	146.25	16.06	10.98	17.07	9.44
3	Bihar	563.53	49.33	8.75	74.92	33.86
4	Gujarat	266.98	37.34	13.98	38.96	26.82
5	Himachal Pradesh	34.60	1.42	4.09	1.14	0.84
6	Madhya Pradesh	416.54	83.87	20.13	90.64	58.57
7	Maharashtra	504.12	29.54	5.86	26.13	15.20
8	Manipur	10.73	3.34	31.17	3.48	3.13
9	Orissa	219.45	50.72	23.11	60.07	34.99
10	Rajasthan	257.66	31.26	12.13	20.04	18.16
11	Tripura	15.56	4.51	21.98	4.16	2.67
12	Kerala ‡	213.47	2.69	1.26	0.39	0.16
13	Karnataka	292.99	2.31	0.79	*	0.56
14	Tamil Nadu	411.99	3.12	0.76	*	0.64
15	Uttar Pradesh	883.42	1.99	0.22	0.15	0.15
16	West Bengal	443.12	25.33	5.72	*	7.33
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands ‡	1.15	0.18	15.52	*	0.17
18	Goa, Daman and Diu	8.58	0.08	0.93	*	0.07
Total		5125.16	359.47	7.01	350.39	218.85
19	Meghalaya	10.12	8.14	80.48	States/Union Territories with tribal majority with no Sub-Plan or Integrated Tribal Development Project.	
20	Nagaland	5.16	4.58	88.60		
21	Arunachal Pradesh	4.68	3.69	79.01		
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.74	0.64	86.88		
23	Lakshadweep	0.32	0.30	92.86		
24	Mizoram	3.32	3.13	94.28		
Total		24.34	20.48	5.22		
GRAND TOTAL		5149.50	379.95	7.39	350.39	218.85

‡Tentative as the Sub-Plan have not been finalised.

*The areas of tribal concentration are smaller than a block unit, hence geographical area not computed.

APPENDIX—XXXIII

(Reference Para 7.6)

Sector-wise/Sub-head-wise allocation of Resources for Tribal Area Sub-Plans in each State/Union Territory during Fifth Five Year Plan period 1974—79

(Rs. in crores)

Serial No.	State	State Plan **	Flow of funds from			Total
			Special Central Assistance	Centrally sponsored programmes @	Institutional Finance	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	34.35	7.00	3.00	1.00	45.35
2	Assam (Plains)	31.01	9.00	2.00	9.00	51.01
3	Bihar	219.00	27.00	20.00	25.00	291.00
4	Gujarat	84.06	16.29	4.50	50.00	154.85
5	Himachal Pradesh	15.81	2.19	N.A.	N.A.	16.00
6	Karnataka	4.20	0.66	0.22	0.33	5.41
7	Kerala	1.40	0.50	1.97	1.44	5.31
8	Madhya Pradesh	210.00	50.37	21.00	56.65	338.22
9	Maharashtra	100.00	11.00	1.00	10.00	122.00
10	Manipur	40.00	4.34	N.A.	N.A.	44.34
11	Orissa	140.58	26.60	12.74	37.21	217.13
12	Rajasthan	31.02	9.06	11.33	3.00	54.41
13	Tamil Nadu	4.57	1.36	0.38	2.11	8.42
14	Tripura	17.00	2.39	N.A.	1.14	21.03
15	Uttar Pradesh	2.50	0.50	0.50	0.12	3.17
16	West Bengal	40.50	7.19	N.A.	N.A.	47.69
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	1.30	0.60	N.A.	N.A.	1.90
18	Goa, Daman & Diu.	0.70	0.40	0.02	..	1.12
		975.00	178.15	78.21	197.00	1428.36
	Primitive tribes	10.00				10.00
	Reserve	1.85				1.85
		190.00				1440.21

*Tentative, NA—Not Available,

**Include State Share of DPAP. @Include Central Share of DPAP.

APPENDIX XXXIV

(Reference Para 7.7)

Statement showing the progress of Integrated Tribal Development Projects received, discussed and considered by the Sanctioning Committee

Serial No.	Name of the State	Integrated Tribal Development Projects		
		Total No.	Received	Considered
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	7	7
2	Assam	19	1	1
3	Bihar	14	10	10
4	Gujarat	9	8	8
5	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	3
6	Karnataka	5	3	..
7	Kerala	4	2	2
8	Madhya Pradesh	42	40	31
9	Maharashtra	15	15	15
10	Manipur	5	..	..
11	Orissa	23	19	19
12	Rajasthan	5	4	4
13	Tamil Nadu	9	9	9
14	Tripura	3	1	1
15	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	1
16	West Bengal	12	6	5
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	..	..
18	Goa, Daman & Diu	1	..	..
Total		178	129	118

APPENDIX XXXV

(Reference Para 7.11)

Statement showing the special Central Assistance Released during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 to the States and Union Territories

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of States/Union Territories Administrations	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
		3	4	5
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	39.00	122.00	194.75
2	Assam	24.00	100.00	203.00
3	Bihar	56.00	281.00	614.00
4	Gujarat	44.00	200.00	320.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	..	31.00	08.00
6	Karnataka	2.50	10.00	20.00
7	Kerala	2.50	17.00	20.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	57.00	506.00	1097.00
9	Maharashtra	30.00	104.00	231.00
10	Manipur	..	42.00	90.00
11	Orissa	30.00	292.00	587.00
12	Rajasthan	50.00	150.00	240.00
13	Tamil Nadu	2.50	12.00	44.00
14	Tripura	11.00	36.00	08.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	5.00	11.00
16	West Bengal	25.00	72.00	140.00
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	20.00	17.00
18	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	8.00
Total		430.50	2000.00	4000.00

APPENDIX XXXVI

(Reference Para 7-23)

List of Primitive Tribal Communities

Serial No.	State/Union Territories	Name of Primitive Communities identified
1	Andhra Pradesh	1. Chenchus
2	Bihar	1. Paharias 2. Birhors 3. Hill Kharias
3	Rajasthan	1. Saharias
4	Gujarat	1. Kathodias
5	Madhya Pradesh	1. Abujhmarias 2. Bharias (Patakot) 3. Baigas 4. Hill Korbas
6	Tamil Nadu	1. Paniyans 2. Kotas
7	Kerala	1. Cholanaikayan
8	Karnataka	1. Jenu Korbas
9	West Bengal	1. Totos 2. Birhors
10	Orissa	1. Juangs 2. Bondos
11	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1. Great Andamanese 2. Onges 3. Shompens 4. Jharvas 5. Santenalese

APPENDIX XXXVII

(Reference Para 7-31)

*Human aspects of Forest Development in North East India**Geographical Area Under Forests*

Forests occupy an area of about 746 lakh hectares and account for 22.7 per cent of the total geographical area. The National Forest Policy revised in 1952, laid down that the area under forests be steadily

raised to 33.3 per cent of the total geographical area, the proportion being 60 per cent in the Himalayas, Daccan and other mountains tracts and 20 per cent in the plains. The undermentioned table shows the classification of the area under forests in 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(Lakh hectares)

Description	1971-72	1972-73
1. From point of view of exploitation		
(a) Exploitable (forests in use)	459	460
(b) Potentially exploitable	160	159
(c) Others	126	126
Total	745	745
2. By ownership		
(a) State	707	707
(b) Corporate bodies	23	23
(c) Private individuals	15	15
Total	745	745
3. By legal status		
(a) Reserved	384	384
(b) Protected	279	280
(c) Unclassed	82	81
Total	745	745
4. By composition		
(a) Coniferous	43	42
(b) Non-coniferous	702	703
Total	745	745

Government's Forest Policy in Relation to the Interests of Tribal People.

It is estimated that out of about 40 million tribal people more than 50 per cent derive their livelihood either directly or indirectly from the forests. They use edible leaves and roots, honey, wild game and fish by way of food; build their houses with the timber and bamboo and practise cottage crafts out of the raw material collected from the forests. They make use of herbs and their entire socio religious fabric is built round the forests. The tribals have a strong conviction that the forests belong to them and in the past they enjoyed considerable freedom to collect forest produce for their own benefit.

Transition from a period when the tribals enjoyed complete rights over forests to a stage of total regulation through scientific forest management has had several phases. Prior to 1865, there were no restrictions on the enjoyment of forests by the tribal people. A Forest Act which was later replaced by the more elaborate provisions of Act VII of 1878 and Act XVI of 1927, was passed in 1865. The Government of India issued the Resolution dated the 19th October, 1894 which constituted the basis for the Forest Policy. It was stated that the sole object to which the management of forests was to be dedicated was to promote the general well-being of the country. The maintenance of adequate forests was dedicated primarily to the preservation of the climatic and physical conditions of the country and to fulfil the needs of the people.

The present Forest Policy was laid down in 1952. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission compared the 1894 and 1952 policies and concluded that there had been considerable departure on the following important points :

- (1) The old policy envisaged the release of forest land for cultivation subject to certain safeguards. The new policy withdrew this concession.
- (2) The old policy had left a margin for the supply of the villagers' needs from the outlying areas in the reserved forests. The new policy laid down that there should be village forests for this purpose.
- (3) The old policy did not touch the private forests of the tribals. The new policy applied the same controls to them.
- (4) The old policy did not touch free grazing in forests. The new policy sought to bring it under control. Fees were introduced and grazing was to be kept to the minimum.
- (5) The new policy made more important concession. It admitted that while it was emphatically opposed to shifting cultivation, persuasive and not coercive measures should be used in a sort of missionary rather than in an authoritarian manner to attempt to wean the tribals from their traditional axe cultivation.

It was suggested by the Commission that the forest policy as laid down in the Resolution of 1952 should be reviewed and the departures made by this policy in relation to release of forest lands for cultivation, supply of villagers' needs from the outlying areas in the reserved forests, village forests needs from the outlying areas in the reserved forests, village forests, grazing and shifting cultivation should be reconsidered. Government should at any rate accept in relation to the rights of the tribals in forests the position that ob-

tained prior to Independence. It was suggested that the needs of the village communities should be kept in view and the then existing approach of the Government towards tribal villages in forest areas should be revised. The committee on Tribal Economy in Forest Areas (Hari Singh Committee) examined the above views of the Commission and came to the conclusion that the 1952 Forest Policy Resolution recognised the interests of the people as well as their rights and privileges. There was no need for any major changes in the wording of the existing forest policy. The Committee stressed and need of steps being taken immediately to remedy the manner in which the forest policy had been understood and implemented in the states.

Position in the North Eastern Region

Available information with reference to Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, is given below:—

ASSAM:

Forests cover about 22 per cent of the total area of the state. The main forest products are timber, bamboo reeds, medicinal herbs, lac, cane and elephant tusks.

MANIPUR:

Nearly 92 per cent of the total land area is hilly and covered with forests. Forests reserves are being developed by planting better species of timber. Bamboo is found in large quantities. Available information regarding reserved forests, protected forests and unclassified forests is given below:—

Sq. Kms.			
Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassified Forests	Total
1,334	4,171	8,860	14,365

NAGALAND:

Forests cover 17.56 per cent of the area of the state and contribute considerably to the revenue. Most of the terrain is fully ranges varying between the heights of 900 meters and about 3,000 meters. The slopes of the hills are very steep. Most of the forests are either individually owned or community owned. The share of Government forest is extremely low. Reserved forests are spread over an area of 329 sq. kms. and protected forests cover another 518 sq. kms. 388 sq. kms. of forests are under civil use while the remaining area of 8,348 sq. kms. consists of unusable land, private forest etc. The forests of Nagaland are mostly evergreen with a fringe of moist deciduous in the plains.

TRIPURA:

About 60 per cent of the area is under forests. The total area of the state is 10,660 sq. kms. The policy of the Government was reported to be to keep about 36 per cent of the total land under forests. Forests constituted the largest government owned lands. The existing forests are poor and do not meet the requirements of the people on account of long and difficult communication conditions with the rest of country, there was no market for its forest produce. Valuable plantations of sal, teak, korai, chamal gamar haye

been raised over large areas. It has been demonstrated that rubber can be grown successfully and will have a quick impact on the economy of the state. The people and more specially the tribals in the forest areas are impoverished and lead a miserable life. Small lands held by many tribals in forest areas have already passed into the hands of non-tribal farmers who are cultivating such lands by giving a nominal rent to the tribal farmers. Following problems are stated to be there in the matter of forest management:—

1. Lack of unified control.
2. Existence of large areas which have yet to come under forest management.
3. Only a little more than 17 per cent of the 1,297 sq. miles of forest area in records is demarcated and reserved.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

Forests cover 61,000 sq. kms. of the area of the state and 8 per cent is under proper forest management. It is understood that though vast tracts of unclaimed state forest still exist, the task of creation of further forest results has been made difficult on account of the general difficulty of convincing the tribal population who resist any suggestions for regular forest management of additional area.

MIZORAM:

Forests cover 20 per cent of the area. Important forest products are timber, bamboo and agar.

MEGHALAYA:

The forest resources of the state are considerable. The forests in the state cover a land surface of 8,510 sq. kms. that is about 37.5 per cent of the total area of the state. But the area under reserve forests is only about 700 sq. kms. The remaining forest area falls under unclassified forests with no proper system of management. The forests in Meghalaya have been broadly classified into (a) sal forest of the northern belt of Khasi and Garo Hills bordering Assam Valley and of the border area of Garo Hills, (b) the ever green and semi-ever green belts in the sub-montane tracts and in the southern surface of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, (c) the pines in the Central plateau of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and (d) the bamboo forests in mixed growth in (a) and (b) above. Approximate area under sal is 119 sq. kms., ever-green 56.5 sq. kms. and under pine 18 sq. kms. The present growing stock is assessed at 6.80 lakh cubic meters for sal, and 10.50 lakh cubic meters for evergreens. The annual rate of cut is estimated at 9,000 cubic meters in the case of sal and 18,000 cubic meters in respect of evergreen species. The demand for forest products is reported to be increasing at a very rapid rate.

Shifting Cultivation

Shifting Cultivation is extensively practised in the North-Eastern Region of India comprising Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The total area affected by shifting cultivation is 26,94,000* hectares while 4,53,000* hectares remained under shifting cultivation at a time. About 4,92,000 tribal families are involved in this practice. Under the system, standing vegetation in selected pockets is felled and burnt and after taking crops from the same land for a given period of time, the same people go for a new area and fell the standing vegetation there to follow the same cycle. While felling the trees or cultivating the lands practically no

attention is given to preserve the productivity of the land and prevent the excessive erosion and consequent sedimentation. Available details about the prevalence of the system are given below:—

MEGHALAYA:

The entire area of the state including the non-government forest land is either community or privately owned. These lands are subject to shifting cultivation (shag). About 42 per cent of the state's tribal population or roughly 3.5 lakhs depend on shag for livelihood. Because of population pressure, the jhuming cycle has progressively declined and is now much below the desired time gap of 7-8 years to allow vegetation regrowth. The progressive erosion has become too serious that many of the slopes are now devoid of top soil and this process is continuing. Uncontrolled grazing by professional breeders causes further damage to the growth of vegetation. It is reported that the bare slopes in turn give rise to a landslides, which have become common in the state.

NAGALAND:

In Nagaland there are 14 main tribes. The Principal tribes are the Konyaks, the Aos, the Semas, the Angamis, the Lothas, the Chakesangs, the Sangtams, the Vimchungars, the Changs, the Khienmengas, the Zeliangs, the Rengmas, the Kukis and the Phoms. Jhuming in Nagaland is little different. The selection of the patch of land follows a set of cyclical line. Because of the continued growth of forests in this area, heavy rain is unable to erode upper layer of the soil. In some cases even the trunks of the trees are laid across to lessen the intensity of water flow and this prevents soil erosion. Continuity of the forest keeps climate in tact and continues to direct existing normal rains and their volume in a more desirable manner. The average produce under jhuming cultivation is, however, much less than under permanent cultivation.

MANIPUR:

The impact of shifting cultivation is more in the southern part of Manipur where Kuki population is pre-dominant. Nagas in the North resort to it to supplement their income by growing cash crops in jhum areas. It is stated that per acre yield of paddy from permanent cultivation is much higher than that from jhuming. Fertility of jhuming land also goes on decreasing because no steps are taken to check consequent soil erosion and loss of humus.

TRIPURA:

Tripura is a land of valleys, locally known as lungas and high lands called as tillas. The latter are widely spread out and their heights range between 50 to 2000 feet above the ground level. The soil is principally lateritic, the surface being mostly sandy with a very little moisture holding capacity. The extent of lungas a lands which are well suited for field crops is small, and on tillas, shifting cultivation called jhuming is practised.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

Certain tribes particularly the Singhphos, Mishmis and Daflas of Tirap, Lohit, Subansiri and Kameng Districts live in small and scattered villages except for the Singhphos who practise permanent paddy cultivation, the other two tribes substitute jhuming and their small cultivation fields are very much subject to depredation by wild animals which cause substantial loss.

*Article on Shifting Cultivation published in Illustrated Weekly, September, 1976.

Available information* regarding the area under shifting cultivation in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura is given below:—

States/Union Territories	(In thousand hectares)
Assam (North Cachar & Miker Hills Districts)	69.6
Arunachal Pradesh	92.2
Manipur (Hills)	60.0
Meghalaya	76.0
Mizoram	61.6
Nagaland	73.5
Tripura	22.3

It is learnt that the continuance of this primitive form of agriculture, with very little scope for introduction of modern technology, along with loss of fertility, has led to such a low level of productivity that the shifting cultivators at times live in near famine conditions and between the months of January and July, they have to live on root crops, Jack fruit and similar foods. The socio-cultural life of the tribals of north east India is almost regulated according to the Jhum calendar.

Forestry Development Schemes:

The schemes of forestry development undertaken in the North Eastern Region in the course of the Fourth Plan related to planting of quick growing species, economic plantations, farm forestry and communications. Information regarding achievements made during 1973-74 as compared to the base level of 1968-69 with reference to the states/Union territories under reference is given on the following page.

States/Union Territories	Quick growing species		Economic Plantations (000 hect.)		Farm forestry (000 hect)		Communications (000 Kms.)	
	Base level 68-69	Anticipated achievement 73-74	Base level 68-69	Anticipated achievement 73-74	Base level 68-69	Anticipated achievement 73-74	Base level 68-69	Anticipated achievement 73-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	6	12	neg.	10	..	..	..	0.2
Manipur	..	..	1	3	neg.	neg.	0.3	0.6
Meghalaya	..	neg.	..	1	..	neg.	..	0.1
Nagaland	neg.	neg.	1	2	neg.	1	0.3	0.4
Tripura	2	16	10	14	1	2	0.3	0.8
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	5	14	1	1	1.0	1.3
Mizoram	..	neg.	..	1	..	..	..	..

Information regarding Industrial Wood Production and Fuel Wood Production during 1969-70 estimated

production during 1973-74 and targets proposed during 1978-79 is given in the statement below:—

States/Union Territories	Industrial wood production			Fuel wood production		
	1969-70 actual	1973-74 estimated	1978-79 target	1969-70 actual	1973-74 estimated	1978-79 target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	4.12	4.15	5.00	4.43	4.43	4.43
Manipur	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.29	0.29	0.29
Meghalaya	2	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	N.A.
Nagaland	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.06	0.06
Tripura	0.37	0.37	0.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	1.75	2.00	0.22	2.25	0.30
Mizoram	2	N.A.	N.A.	2	N.A.	N.A.

*Note on control of shifting cultivation prepared by the Department of Agriculture—February, 1976.

In the Fifth Plan, the production of quick growing species in Assam is to be more than doubled and considerable progress is to be achieved in Tripura. In the matter of economic plantations, substantial work is to be done in these States and Union Territories. In the matter of farm forestry, extensive work is to be done

in Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. The system of communications is to be considerably expanded information regarding the position of forestry in the last year of the fourth plan and the physical targets proposed, to be achieved by 1978-79, is given in the statement below:—

States/Union Territories	Quick growing Species (000 hect.)		Economic plantations (000 hect.)		Farm forestry (000 hect)		Communications (000 kms)	
	Base level 73-74	Target 78-79	Base level 73-74	Target 78-79	Base level 73-74	Target 78-79	Base level 73-74	Target 78-79
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam	12	29	10	56	..	..	0.2	0.5
Manipur	..	..	3	7	neg.	neg.	0.6	0.7
Meghalaya	neg.	neg.	1	11	neg.	neg.	0.1	0.2
Nagaland	neg.	3	2	14	1	6	0.4	0.5
Tripura	16	20	14	23	2	2	0.8	1.0
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	14	33	1	1	1.3	2.1
Mizoram	neg.	neg.	1	3	..	1	..	neg.

Control of shifting Cultivation:

Practically no attention was given to this problem till before independence. In undivided Assam which included most of the hills in the region it was only in 1954 that a jhum control division was created. A separate Soil Conservation Department was created in 1959. The States and the Union Territories carved out of Assam, such as Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh and also Nagaland, Tripura and Manipur are expediting the measures to control shifting cultivation and take other soil conservation measures. The area of shifting cultivations is being gradually reduced. The Jhum control scheme is a sort of package programme covering land development, provision of inputs like seeds and fertilizers, cost of cultivation for the initial years, provision of irrigation facilities, help towards construction of dwelling houses, drinking water facilities and link road etc. The scheme of Jhum control is being operated under the aegis of States and Union Territories in the region and North Eastern Council. Information regarding the Fifth Plan outlay and expenditure during 1974-75, under State Plan Scheme is as given on the following page.

(Rs. in lakhs area in 000 hect.)

States/Union Territories	Fifth Plan Target	Outlay	1974-75 Achievement	Expenditure
Arunachal Pradesh	17.00	200.00	0.85	7.75
Assam	8.00	380.00	N.A.	92.00
Manipur	17.60	200.00	8.60	14.00
Meghalaya	9.00	400.00	0.60	20.85
Mizoram	9.80	225.00	0.70	32.59
Nagaland	14.00	433.00	..	..
Tripura	5.00	300.00	1.07	20.86
Total	80.40	2,138.00	11.82	238.05

An amount of Rs. 5 crores has also been provided for taking up pilot project for control of shifting cultivation during the Fifth Plan period in the North Eastern Region through North Eastern Council. The Fifth Plan allocation as well as expenditure for 1974-75 in different States/Union territories constituting the North Eastern Council are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	Fifth plan outlay	Expenditure 1974-75
Assam	80.00	3.25
Arunachal Pradesh	117.00	8.53
Meghalaya	93.00	8.38
Manipur	74.70	3.48
Mizoram	46.56	7.78
Tripura	60.00	..
Total	471.26	31.42

Another amount of Rs. 5 crores has also been provided in the Fifth Plan under Central Sector to open pilot projects for control of shifting cultivation. The proposal is under consideration and the scheme is likely to come in operation.

Concessions Given to the Tribals in the Forests:

Available details of the concessions given to the tribals in forest areas in Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh are given below:

MANIPUR

All the cultivable lands in the Forest were owned by the tribal villagers within their boundaries. The Scheduled Tribes were enjoying free grazing facilities, the privileges of collecting timber, firewood and minor forests produce for craft and for personal consumption. The traditional rights of hunting except hunting of specified animals and birds and rights of fishing in the rivers, streams etc. were recognised.

TRIPURA

The tribal Jhumias were allowed to practise shifting cultivation in protected and reserved forests as well as forests proposed to be reserved on tanugya system. Grazing was also allowed for bonafide use without any fee except in reserved/proposed to be reserved forest. There was no traditional right of the inhabitants of forest and tribals to have forest produce free of royalty.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

It is reported that the tribals enjoyed the concession of depositing only 50 per cent of the specified amount of earnest money to submit a tender and also enjoyed the concession of depositing 5 per cent as against 10 per cent in case of tenders as security deposit. They were also given preference in matters of settlements of coupes, if their offer was not below 92.5 per cent of the recognised highest offer for the coupe.

Human Aspects

Forests are part of our national wealth, and we must devise ways to make use of these for the maximum benefit of maximum number of people. The people living in the forest area are the poorest. It also holds good that if rational use is not made of forest wealth, the nation may incur heavy losses both in terms of climatic conditions as well as in the use of land and people. It will be good if we can strike a balance in the production and expansion of forest wealth as well as in its utilisation for human welfare. In the past on account of un-planned and un-systematic forest operations, we could not achieve much either for human welfare or for the creation of adequate forest resources. Forest research has to be taken up in a big way. Besides carrying out conventional research relating to growth and improvement of natural and manmade forest, research has to be intensified in un-explored regions of all species which can be raised quickly and successfully bringing in immediate benefits to the land and people. Some points are put forth for consideration so that better performance can be achieved in future:—

1. It is good that North Eastern Council has been constituted and it has already initiated steps for control of shifting cultivation and for increasing the area under permanent cultivation. An amount of Rs. 5 crores has been provided for taking up pilot projects for control of shifting cultivation in the Fifth Plan in the North Eastern region through North Eastern Council. The practice of shifting cultivation has survived both on account of primitive conditions of life in this region as well as due to lack of resources. It will go a long way in bringing more area under cultivation and for raising agricultural production if well thought out programmes are designed. Necessary technical guidance should be provided by posting experts in fields like soil conservation, horticulture, water management, agriculture and animal husbandry.

2. The Nationalised Banks for the first time are entering these areas to advance loans to cultivators for agricultural purposes, animal husbandry, poultry etc. The tribals can take advantage of crop loans in such areas where they grow cash crops. The scheme of terraced cultivation can be given a greater fillip if the banks advance loans to shifting cultivators at differential rates of interest. The Banks should help the most backward and poorer tribals whose needs require urgent attention.

3. Small and large scale industries based on available forest raw material should be set up. Small industries on a cluster basis should be established around the villages and that is indeed the continuing rationale of a deliberate development of small-scale industries in our country which can play socially a more important role than the large industries in today's context. Care should, however, be taken that the interests of the local forest dwellers are duly protected when large scale industries are established. At Tuli, District Mokokchung in Nagaland, the Nagaland paper and Pulp Company Limited has been set up. It is proposed to acquire 76 sq. kms. of land (16 sq. kms. in Mokokchung district and 60 sq. kms. in Mon district) affecting 1200 Scheduled tribes families. It is proposed to pay compensation at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre which will amount to Rs. 4 to 5 crores. During the current year an amount of Rs. 2.5 crores would be disbursed to the tribals, 50 per cent of which will be kept in their names in the banks. The factory when it goes into production would employ about 1,500 workers, out of which 800 would be Khalasis and Nagaland Government has taken steps to ensure that local Scheduled Tribes people are employed in these posts. Steps are also being taken to send out Scheduled Tribe young men for receiving training in skilled jobs. It is understood that acquiring 76 sq. kms. forests of bamboo and reed will not adversely affect the existing pattern of jhum cultivation in the area.

4. Another important thing which has to be stressed is that a very large number of Scheduled Tribe persons have a certain tradition of skill. We should consider in what manner that skill can be integrated in the production matrix of contemporary India. There are many handicrafts in this region which should be encouraged to provide gainful employment to the local people by extending necessary financial assistance and technical guidance.

5. Considerable forests are under private management in this region. The State Governments should seek the involvement of owners in the scientific management of such forests.

6. In many States the forest dwellers can collect the minor forest produce free of charge. Wherever the position is not so, the forest departments should not charge anything from the tribals for collecting minor forest produce. Tribals should be provided adequate marketing facilities so that fair price is given to them for its sale.

7. In order to give maximum benefits of employment opportunities in the forests, it is desirable that forest coupes for the exploitation of forest wealth are given to co-operative societies consisting of tribal persons, and in the initial stages expert guidance and requisite financial assistance should be provided by the Government Forest Labours Cooperative Societies are successfully working in States like Maharashtra and Gujarat. Tribals and forest dwellers must be encouraged to participate in the timber and minor forest produce trades and encourage to take up forest departmental works on contracts. Community services like education, health, drinking water, recreation, etc. in the tribal areas should be stepped up.

8. It is understood that State Forest Corporations are to be set up by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for purposes like utilisation of inaccessible forests by proper investments on roads and machineries, to raise plantations to meet the requirements for pulp wood, industrial timber and constructional timber promotion of forest industries and companies, establishment for the purpose of develop-

ment of industries based on forest produce and to assist and finance any individual or company with capital and credit resources. It would be worth-while if these forest corporations could mould their policies and development programmes in such a way that due benefits are derived by the persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

9. Another aspect of forest development which we cannot ignore is to qualitatively upgrade the employability of those belonging to Scheduled Tribes. This is

of course a process and cannot be achieved in a day. What, however has to be done is that, in addition to the current method of reservations, there has to be a conscious acceptance of a certain degree of dilution of quality standards temporarily in order that opportunities may be made available to participate without which the quality can never improve. To seek the involvement of the tribals more opportunities should be provided for recruitment of tribal people for jobs which accrue in the forest area. If necessary, requisite training facilities should be offered to the tribals.

APPENDIX XXXVIII

(Reference Para 7.42)

Research studies undertaken by T. R. Is. during the years 1975-76 & 1976-77.

1. T.R.I. Kozhikode (Kerala)

1. Ethnographic studies of Cholanaickans (Primitive Tribe) Koragas, Uralikurumans & Pulayaas.
2. Evaluative studies of two educational institutes.
3. Study on Bonded labour system in Wynad.
4. Indebtedness among the Irulas of Allappady.

2. T.R.I. Ahmedabad (Gujarat).

1. Evaluative studies of Post-Matric Scholarship & Halpati Housing Scheme in Gujarat State.
2. Socio-Religious movements among Tribal communities of South Gujarat.
3. Impact of institutionalization of tribals.
4. A cultural review of materials on tribal life and culture.
5. Problems of wastage & stagnation in primary Education.
6. Problem of indebtedness.
7. Ethnographic study of Kathodi tribe.
8. Survey of Bonded Labour.

3. T.R.I. Bhopal (M.P.) .

1. Preparation of I.T.D.P. reports and sub-plan
2. Codification of customary laws of Gonds, Bhils, Oraons, Madia & Tanwar tribes.
3. Evaluative study of scheme of grant of subsidy for purchase of pumping sets in T.D. Blocks of Shahpur (Betul) & Chhindwara.

4. T.R.I. Bhubaneshwar (Orissa).

1. Preparation of I.T.D.P. reports.
2. Bench mark Surveys on I.T.D.Ps. & T.D.A.
3. Monographic studies on Dangrikand & Bonda tribes.

4. Study of dropout in Tribal Education.

5. Population statistics regarding Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

5. T.R.I. Calcutta (West Bengal).

1. Preparation of I.T.D.P. reports.
2. Progress of secondary Education among Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes during 1970.
3. Stagnation among the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes students reading in Secondary Classes in West Bengal during 1970.
4. Studies on the post-matric education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal during 1972-73 & 1973-74.
5. A study on intercommunity differences between Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes & others of West Bengal.
6. A report prepared on tribal communities that is Lodha, Kharia, Toto, Rava & Lepcha.
7. Community identification for ascertaining their status—Deswali, Majhi, Buna, Kaibarta.
8. Food habits and dietaries of the Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal & nutritional deficiency.

6. T.R.I. Udaipur (Rajasthan).

1. Preparation of reports of I.T.D.Ps. & Sub-plan.
2. Credit Requirements and Acceptable Profession to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.
3. Evaluation of Samaj Kalyan Centres.
4. Occupational change among the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in an urban setting.
5. Study on Rehabilitation of Bonded labourers.
6. Improvement of Social Legislation its reference to the tribals in Rajasthan.
7. Formulation of special project for Development of Sahariyas of Kota District.

8. A survey of Sagri system of bonded labour among the tribals in Rajasthan.
 9. Impact of coaching facility in Government run hostels.
7. *T.R.I. Poona (Maharashtra)*
1. Monographic studies of Halbas, Katkaris, Kolams.
 2. Health facilities in Tribal Areas of Maharashtra State.
 3. Study of cases of delay in disposal of grants.
8. *T.R.I. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)*
1. Preparation of I.T.D.P. reports.
 2. A study on the primitive tribe—Raji of Dehradun District.
 3. A study on the allotment of House site & allotment of land for agricultural purposes to Scheduled Castes.
4. The matric analysis of Tribal folk—literature of West Bengal.
 5. Ethnographic & Socio-economic studies on Mundas.
 6. Monographic study on the Birhors, a Primitive tribe of West Bengal.
9. *Cultural Research Centre, Kohima (Nagaland)*
1. Field studies on customary laws of 6 Naga tribes.
 2. Field studies on folk literature.
10. *T.R.I. Shillong Meghalaya*
1. Hand book on general information of Meghalaya.
 2. Genealogical Analysis of Kinship system on Khasi tribe.

APPENDIX XXXIX

(Reference Para No. 7-42)

Paper on Tribal Education—The Tasks Ahead, read at the National Seminar on Tribal Education, Tribal Culture held at Kozhikode in Kerala by Shri S.K. Kaul Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

The spread of education amongst the Scheduled Tribes during the last two and a half decades has been quite uneven. Before Independence, education in tribal areas was very much neglected. It is mainly due to a big back-log in the levels of education between tribal areas and non-tribal areas that even after 27 years of the attainment of Independence we still find that a lot remains to be done to bring the tribals to the level of other sections of the population.

2. Before Independence extremely inadequate educational facilities were available for the tribal people. Even the post-matric scholarships scheme which was started in the year 1944-45 for the Scheduled Castes students was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49. However, some noteworthy efforts in the spread of education among Scheduled Tribes were made by voluntary organisations in some tribal areas even before independence.

LITERACY:

3. The level of literacy which was 8.54 per cent in the case of Scheduled Tribe persons in 1961 rose to 11.29 per cent at the time of 1971 Census. There are numerous difficulties in assessing the progress of education on account of lack of data and indepth studies about the spread of education amongst Scheduled Tribes in various States. There are Inter-State, Inter-District and Inter-Tribe variations in literacy and in enrolments in educational institutions at all stages. It has been observed in the case of certain tribal communities that the percentage of literacy has actually declined in 1971 as compared to the rate of literacy prevailing among them in 1961. This decline was noticed in case of tribal communities like Baigas,

Bhunjas Birhors, Gondo, Porajas, Dhuruas, Didayis, Kandha Gandas, Kharwars, Koras, Kotias, Lodhas, Parojas and Rajuars in Orissa State.

4. The level of literacy amongst Scheduled Tribe females is extremely low, in almost all the tribal areas. For instance, in Maharashtra State, the level of literacy in the case of Scheduled Tribe females was hopelessly low in all the five divisions. Information regarding level of literacy with regard to general population and Scheduled Tribe females with regard to five divisions in Maharashtra may be seen below:

State/Division	Percentage literacy for general population	Percentage literacy for Scheduled Tribes Population
	Total	Females
Maharashtra	29.82	1.75
Bombay Division	37.75	2.37
Poona Division	29.30	2.79
Aurangabad Division	16.29	0.55
Nagpur Division	27.88	1.28

ENROLMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS:

5. Information regarding enrolment of Scheduled Tribe children in Classes I to V and VI to VIII during 1968-69, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is given below:—

6. It would be seen from the above table that in classes I to V whereas the percentage of enrolment was 87.6 in 1973-74, in the case of Scheduled Tribes it was only 59.7. Enrolment position in the case of Scheduled Tribe students was, particularly disappointing in Classes VI—VIII.

7. Available State-wise enrolment figures in respect of Scheduled Tribe students in 1974-75 may be seen at the Appendix. It would be seen from that Appendix that the enrolment amongst Scheduled Tribe children in Classes I to V was less than 50 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. As regards enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students in Classes VI to VIII their enrolment was even less than 20 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

HIGHER RATE OF WASTAGE AND STAGNATION AMONG TRIBAL CHILDREN

8. Wastage in Primary and Secondary education is much more in the case of Scheduled Tribe students. For instance wastage in primary education in Rajasthan was to the extent of 69 per cent in the 6—11 age group, whereas with regard to tribal population it was more than 80 per cent. In Tripura State also, the main weakness of the educational programme in tribal areas was the problem of wastage and dropouts. A study conducted by the Tribal Research Institute, Bhopal led to the conclusion that there was more than 95 per cent wastage at the primary level.

CAUSES RESPONSIBLE FOR SLOW PROGRESS:

9. There are several causes responsible for slow spread of education amongst tribal communities and some of the major causes are listed below:—

	Classes I—V			Classes VI—VIII		
	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75	1968-69	1973-74	1974-75
Scheduled Tribes Enrolment (in lakhs)	25.25	28.45	31.79	3.67	4.09	4.57
Percentage	52.3	59.3	59.7	14.1	15.7	15.7
Other Communities Enrolment (in lakhs)	453.24	534.53	531.05	110.51	131.64	133.66
Percentage	82.8	90.7	87.6	37.7	40.4	40.2

(i) Poverty of the parents:

On account of their back breaking poverty the Scheduled Tribe parents feel handicapped in sending their wards to the Schools. A tribal boy/girl of 10 to 12 years of age becomes economically useful to the family and the parents hesitate to send him to the school. At this age many talented students belonging to these communities give up their studies.

(ii) Apathy to education:

On account of the nature of curriculum offered in the schools, the tribal parents do not always feel convinced about the utility of educating their children. In most of the areas the syllabus prescribed in the schools is not in consonance with the requirements of the tribal areas. The programme of education if harmonised with the environment of tribal people can attract them towards schools.

(iii) Dispersed villages:

In tribal areas the villages are sparsely populated and are situated at great distances from each other as compared to villages in other areas. Establishment of schools for smaller population is expensive and is not always feasible.

(iv) Existence of large number of tribal dialects resulting in difficulty in finding suitable medium of instruction and preparation of text-books.

(v) Lack of amenities in the tribal areas act as disincentive to the teachers to live and work in these areas.

(vi) Inaccessible nature of some of the tribal areas make it difficult for the Inspecting Officer to exercise proper supervision and check over the working of the educational institutions in the tribal areas.

10. For the sake of development of human element in tribal areas preparing them for achieving higher rate of economic growth, it is of crucial importance that utmost attention is given to the spread of right type of education amongst tribal boys and girls.

STEPS TAKEN SO FAR FOR SPREAD OF EDUCATION AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES:

Special sub-plans have been prepared for the development of tribals in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, and West Bengal, at the instance of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. Some of the sub-plans contain an analysis of the prevailing position regarding tribal education and indicate the proposed strategy for educational development of Scheduled Tribes in future.

12. The Government of India and the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations accorded a number of facilities for educating tribal children, like pre-matric scholarships hostel facilities, scholarships for higher education and reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribe students in educational and technical institutes. Statement showing allocations made and expenditure incurred on the education of Scheduled Tribes in the various Five Year Plans is given below:—

		(Rs. in crores)	
		Allocation	Expenditure
First Plan	(1951—56)	24.85*	5.10
Second Plan	(1956—61)	9.79	8.05
Third Plan	(1961—66)	14.72	13.31
	(1966—69)	8.13	9.11
Fourth Plan	(1969—74)	24.25	25.34
Fifth Plan		50.19	

Combined allocation for Education, Econ. uplift, Health, Housings & others.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL EDUCATION:

13. As the pace of development in the education of tribal children has not been very encouraging so far, it would be desirable if the undermentioned suggestions are taken into consideration for accelerating the pace of educational development in the tribal areas.

- (i) It would be necessary to assess the level of enrolment in various parts of the project/block area, or at a smaller geographical level in order to assess available educational facilities in detail and identify the gaps in the educational structure. In the matter of opening of schools, the State Governments should review the norms prescribed for opening of schools in the tribal areas where there has been slow progress in the advancement of education and take up a programme of opening of schools on relaxed standards. State-wise information in respect of tribal communities who have lagged far behind others may be compiled and all those tribal communities which fall below the general level of literacy amongst Scheduled Tribes, should be listed out for giving special attention.
- (ii) The curriculum prescribed for education of tribal children should fit in the framework of the requirements of the tribal areas. Necessary efforts may be made to impart training to the tribal children with reference to their environments and surroundings. The teaching of drawing and art should be emphasized to give opportunities to the tribal children to satisfy their creative urge. Teaching of folk songs, stories and riddles should be introduced. Tribal games and archery as well as tribal music and dances should be introduced as co-curricular activities in school curriculum and should find place in the inter-school competition programmes.
- (iii) State Governments should make up their minds as to which tribal dialects are to be chosen for the education of tribal children and prepare suitable text-books in such dialects. Use of tribal languages may be introduced for teaching in primary stages in schools having concentration of tribal children. Urgent steps should be taken by the Research Institutes to prepare suitable text-books in the tribal languages. It is understood that the grammars and dictionaries of tribal languages are being prepared by the Central Institute of Indian Languages for tribals in Maharashtra, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Tripura. The instruction material is expected to be ready by the middle of 1977 so that the experiment could begin from the academic year of 1978. Similar action should also be taken in respect of other States having sizeable tribal population.
- (iv) Tribal boys and girls studying in secondary levels of education should be acquainted with those aspects of the economic life with which their parents are most concerned, such as concessions given to tribals in forests, measures adopted against land alienation and to save them from exploitation at the hands of moneylenders, traders and landlords. Children should be given opportunities of discussing these topics so that when they grow up they may be saved from exploitation and harassment at the hands of other sections of the population.
- (v) There should be facilities for research to study the needs of the tribal people and assess them in developing the educational system best calculated to promote their welfare. State Audiovisual Units should visit the interiormost tribal areas periodically so as to acquaint the tribal communities with regard to modern methods of imparting education, facilities which are not available in the tribal areas.
- (vi) In order to acquaint the tribals with the developmental efforts of the Government and to ensure their participation, some of the State Governments have prepared movie films on subjects like co-operation, improved agriculture practices, benefits of health and hygiene, animal husbandry schemes, etc. etc. The films are made in different tribal languages. Such films can be helpful for mass education which is essential for popular participation of the tribals in the various development schemes.
- (vii) There is also need of providing social education to the tribals so that the tribal communities may change their attitude with regard to the education of their children particularly girls. Generally tribal girls of 10 to 12 years of age are considered marriageable and this hampers their education.
- (viii) The existing facilities for the education of tribal children require to be suitably stepped up. There is an urgent need of opening of more schools, construction of teachers' quarters and provision of more hostel facilities at the secondary stage. The existing rates of pre-matric scholarships are abysmally low in some of the tribal areas. Income limits for award of scholarships are also very low with the result that even the poorest are deprived of the scholarship facilities.
- (ix) To overcome the resistance of the parents for the education of their children and to provide more facilities to the students due importance should be attached to the opening of ashram schools in the tribal areas. It is also essential that the ashram schools should be well equipped. A study of the ashram schools in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh carried out by the Tribal Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad indicated that the maintenance of the Ashram School building was far from satisfactory and repairs were inordinately delayed. Necessary adjuncts of ashram schools viz. playgrounds, small agricultural farms, vegetables and flower gardens had not been provided in all the ashram schools. Only a few schools were having adequate crafts and games equipments. The curriculum of ashram schools was almost similar to that of other schools. A little skill and knowledge acquired in the crafts during the primary stage of ashram schools was forgotten as there was no scope for improving upon, in the absence of facilities for craft education in the middle and secondary stages of education. Though ashram schools have been considered to be the best answer for meeting the needs of education in the tribal areas, it is found that this system of education is invariably costly. Perhaps in some of the tribal areas it would suffice if two meals are provided to the tribal students in their schools and extra expenditure on the boarding and lodging of the students is saved.

- (x) Talented children among the Scheduled Tribes should be spotted out and more liberal and individual help should be provided to them at the age of 11 plus covering (i) placement (ii) liberal finance and (iii) individual special instruction. With the introduction of the 10 + 2 + 3 system of education in many states, it is all the more desirable that the talented children should be identified at an early age and they should be given all possible guidance and help to ensure that they secure the required grades to enable them to go in for higher education. A review should be made at the secondary and University stages and it should be ensured that the talented student is helped to proceed to Secondary/University education and gets admission to a good educational institution.
- (xi) Special coaching facilities should be provided to Scheduled Tribe students in Classes IX to XI, to prevent wastage and stagnation among them at the secondary level.
- (xii) The role of a teacher in the tribal areas is a pivotal one and he can play an important part as a motivator for bringing about the necessary social change in these areas. Neces-

sary action should therefore be taken to get suitable teachers for tribal areas preferable from the tribals themselves. They should also be required to learn the tribal dialects of the areas concerned. In order to improve the enrolment position of Scheduled Tribe children as well as their studies, it would be desirable to introduce a scheme of attendance and progress allowance to teachers. Proper arrangements for their housing and their children's education at or outside the stations of their posting should be made.

- (xiii) Although the rates of Post-matric scholarships were enhanced recently, yet these are not sufficient to meet the expenses of the tribal students admitted in general hostels. It is, therefore, desirable that the State Governments should meet the entire hostel expenses of such tribal students, over and above the ceiling fixed by the Government of India, specially in the case of tribal students going in for technical and medical education.
- (xiv) A scheme of special scholarships for good tribal students should be introduced, to enable them to study in high quality residential schools.

Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes in Schools for General Education (1974-75)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Classes I—V		Classes VI—VIII	
		Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of enrolment in Classes I—V to the age-group 6—11	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of enrolment in Classes VI—VIII to the age-group 11—14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,01,690	48.9	5,145	6.6
2	Assam	2,52,994	100.0	50,813	41.3
3	Bihar	4,02,447	58.7	72,397	18.7
4	Gujarat	3,51,280	59.0	65,755	21.0
5	Haryana	..	..	..	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	12,260	60.0	3,053	26.0
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..
8	Karnataka	24,136	83.9	5,347	34.2
9	Kerala	17,270	N.A.	4,993	N.A.
10	Madhya Pradesh	6,47,480	N.A.	53,055	N.A.
11	Maharashtra	2,93,997	N.A.	40,270	N.A.
12	Manipur	86,200	15.7	10,980	38.0
13	Meghalaya	1,20,090	57.4	33,130	38.1
14	Nagaland	54,694	N.A.	11,466	N.A.
15	Orissa	3,53,213	49.4	26,263	7.0
16	Punjab	..	..	..	..
17	Rajasthan*	1,29,926	N.A.	19,473	N.A.
18	Sikkim	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
19	Tamil Nadu	15,799	35.1	2,963	14.6
20	Tripura	43,735	67.4	5,433	16.1

* Figures relate to 1973-74.

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
22	West Bengal	1,59,154	41.8	21,546	10.8
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,298	37.4	437	31.5
24	Arunachal Pradesh	34,058	N.A.	2,166	N.A.
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6,320	49.7	390	8.8
27	Delhi . . . . .	..	..	..	..
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	669	N.A.	108	N.A.
29	Lakshadweep	4,597	95.0	2,144	96.0
30	Mizoram	65,915	92.4	19,650	41.5
31	Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	..
	INDIA	31,79,222	.A.	456,977	N.A.

APPENDIX XL

(Reference Para No. 7.44)

*Research work done by other Institutes during 1975-76 and 1976-77*1. *Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economic Change, Poona.*

1. The Scheduled Tribes & their educational problems in Maharashtra.
2. Tribal insurrection in Maharashtra.
3. Law and the Adivasis—A study of the peasants of Akkalkuva of Dhulia.
4. Bhil movement in Dhulia District.
5. A mid-term appraisal of Tribal Sub-Plan of Maharashtra.
6. Alienation and restoration of Adivasis land in Maharashtra.
7. A case study on Bonded Labour in Maharashtra.
8. A case study in Integrated Rural Development in Western India—Tara Project.
9. Development of Tribal Economy—Magnitude of the problem of choice of Approach.

2. *Institute for Social & Economic Change, Bangalore.*

1. A comparative Demographic study of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes and general population of Karnataka.
2. Labour Force participation among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka.
3. Three books entitled—(A) The Remembered Village, (B) Planning for Change, (C) Dimensions of Social Change contain material on problems of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

3. *Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.*

1. Tribal Heritage of India—A three volume encyclopaedia inventory on different fact of tribal life in India.
2. Studies on the impact of christianity on the tribals and caste converts of Bihar.

4. *Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta.*

1. Studies made on effect of Islamization on Bhihs of Central India, problem of culture

contact and personalities on the Juangs of Orissa, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes of Chhotanagpur.

2. A study on ethno-linguistic problems of the ethnic groups of tribes of Tripura.
3. Socio-economic study of Purums and linguistic problems of the Kuki tribes.
4. Survey on socio-economic problems among the Central Nicobarese of Nicobar Island, Mala-Aryans of Kerala, Mankidi of Orissa & Kharia of West Bengal.
5. Ethnoc-linguistic studies on Lepcha & Bhulia of Darjeeling District of West Bengal & Wanchoo of Arunachal Pradesh.
6. A study on socio-economic condition of Santhal workers of the Coal Mines of Bihar & Bengal.
7. Sero-anthropological study on six tribal groups of Chattisgarh in M.P. & on population of Lakshadweep.
8. Dermatoglyphic study on the population of Andaman Islands and on some Scheduled population of West Bengal.

5. *Registrar General of India.*

1. Ethnographic notes on Scheduled Castes of Delhi, Haryana, U.P. and Pargaiya a Scheduled Tribes of Bihar.
2. Preliminary compilation on following items have been completed.
 - (a) Educational profile of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on the basis, of 1961—71 Census.
 - (b) Geo-ethnic distribution of Scheduled Tribes.
 - (c) Demographic profile of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

6. *National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad.*

1. Conducted a Seminar on "Integrated Tribal Development Plans: Preparation and implementation for different tribal regions in India."

APPENDIX XLI

(Reference para 7.45)

*Information Regarding Subjects Selected for Research Work**Post-doctoral Fellowships*

1. Cultural aspects of Arunachal Tribes.
2. Management of Land and agricultural practices in tribal areas.
3. Role of Bhil Women in the economic life of tribal communities in Udaipur.
4. Nutritional status of Gaddis and Pangwalas of Himachal Pradesh.
- 5.

Doctoral Fellowships

1. Land Alienation in Tribal Societies
2. Juxta-position of the tribal and the modern socio-economic system.
3. Educational backwardness and language factors of the tribals of the Gondi, Koya and Savara dialects.
4. Economic conditions of tribals—Koyas of the Godavari Valley.
5. Problems of tribal students in High Schools and Junior Colleges.
6. Comparative economics of subsidiary animal husbandry programmes and resources allocation for Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers of the tribal areas of Assam.
7. Miri tribe in Assam.
8. The Munda elite recruitment-net-work, attitudes and role in social transformation.
9. The Kisan tribe of Palamau.
10. Assessment of the practices and impact of agriculture on tribal economy in Ranchi District.
11. Socio-political organisation of Choukhtia Bhunjia.
12. Economic development of tribals in Madhya Pradesh with special reference to the tribes of Bastar.
13. Economic consequences of industrialisation to the tribal community with special reference to Madhya Pradesh.
14. Socio-economic impact of the new political processes in Cherra Syiemship.
15. Study of the Socio-religious changes among the War Jaintias of Meghalaya.
16. Dynamics of Socio-cultural change among the Bondas of Koraput district.
17. Socio-economic consequences of industrialisation to the tribal community.
18. Study of tribal ecology in Chittorgarh district.
19. Study of tribal population in the Kalrayan Hills Complex.
20. The Kukis of Tripura.
21. The Riangs of Tripura—Association religious survey.
22. Landless agricultural labour in areas of mixed tribal population.

APPENDIX XLII

(Reference para 8.2)

Allocation of surplus land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Sl. No.	Name of State	Period	Total surplus land allotted (Acres)	Land allotted to			
				Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
				No.	Acreage	No.	Acreage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	A. 1-1-74 to 31-3-76 B. Upto Dec., 1976	10,07,620 63,043	N.A. 21,000	9,84,313.35* N.A.	Break up 8,000	N.A. N.A.
		In addition to assignment of surplus land, about 5 lakh acres have been transferred directly from the landholders to about 90,000 protected tenants. About 22 lakh acres of Government land have been assigned to landless poor persons under the crash assignment scheme.					
2	Assam	As on 30-7-76	4,79,818	1,28,367*	N.A.	Break up	N.A.
3	Himachal Pradesh	Upto September, 1975	17,688* (including surplus land)	12,595	N.A.	709	N.A.
		These persons were given land measuring 16,549 acres as follows :—					
					acres		
		(a) out of surplus land			1,438		
		(b) out of shamlat land			10,509		
		(c) out of 'nautor' land			4,440		
		(d) out of Bhoodan land			162		
		In the second phase, 59,744 persons were found eligible for allotment of land. Out of which 53,382 persons have been allotted 32,823.03 acres of land in the Second phase.					
4	Haryana	Out of the available surplus land of 34,219 hectares under the old ceiling laws an area of 20,755 hectares was under the stay orders of the High Court and under other disputes, leaving 13,464 hectares of surplus area for allotment. Out of this area, an area of 11,840 hectares had been distributed to 10,821 persons between June and the 30th November, 1976 in accordance with the utilisation of surplus and other Areas Schemes, 1976.					
5	Kerala	A. 1-7-75 to 30-6-76 B. By 31-12-76	N.A. 26,271	6,718 14,665	4,226.27 N.A.	1,334 2,789	1,136.50 N.A.
6	Karnataka	A. During the year 1972-73 B. During the year 1975 C. Up to 31-12-1976	1,22,828.19 24,337.81 5,353 (Hectares)	N.A. N.A. 2,299	38,235.44* 14,219.49* (Including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes)	Break up Break up	N.A. N.A.
		(It was reported by the State Government that the stage of distribution of surplus land vested in Government has not yet reached. This shows the allotment other than surplus land).					
7	Madhya Pradesh	1-1-73 to 30-6-75 1-7-75 to 31-12-75	4,91,281 1,68,096	20,463 8,220	1,05,010 26,028	70,536 28,917	2,23,467 54,027
8	Meghalaya	In Meghalaya most of the cultivable land is collectively held by the Community. Normal administration of land in the State is done by the District Councils. In fact the problems of economic inequality based on unequal ownership of land and unfair practices against tenants are not so common in Meghalaya as in most other parts of the country.					
9	Manipur	Upto November, 1975	1,898 (Hectares)	(Number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries is not available separately).			
10	Nagaland	Since land in Nagaland belongs to the Community/villagers, the same has been granted exemption from Government regulation by suitable provisions in the Constitution and by customary usages. Hence no action has been taken by the State Government for enactment of legislation on land ceilings of distribution of surplus land.					

APPENDIX XLII—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Orissa	A. Upto July, 1976 B. 30-11-1976 C. During the period from April, 1974 to November, 1976 an extent of 4,56,111.273 acres of Government waste lands have been distributed for agricultural purposes among 2,58,339 beneficiaries including 1,39,314 Scheduled Tribes, 56,209 Scheduled Castes and 62,816 others. Of the above, during the period from July, 1975 to November, 1976, 2,10,419.831 acres of Government waste lands were distributed for agriculture purposes among 1,18,820 beneficiaries including 62,242 Scheduled Tribes, 25,346 Scheduled Castes and 31,232 others.	46,989.313 47,252.903	11,282 11,366	N.A. N.A.	14,290 14,362	N.A. N.A.
12	Punjab	Although no exact acreage of surplus land is available, 75,782 standard acres of surplus land have been allotted under the Punjab and Pepsu Land Reforms Acts. Besides the surplus area mentioned above, inferior evacuee land to the extent of 40,307 acres Nazul land to the extent of 24,901 acres have been allotted so far. The number of beneficiary families is 6,599 and 5,006 respectively.					
13	Bihar	A. Till 30-6-76 B. By September, 1976	71,968.11 1 lakh acres	N.A. N.A.	23,440 N.A.	N.A. N.A.	4,281 N.A.
14	Pondicherry	A. After 1-7-75 B. On 31-12-76 Hectares In addition under cultivating tenants ceiling area, so far an area of 74 hectares have been distributed to 70 persons of whom 21 belong to Scheduled Castes	141.36.50 (Hectares) 236 Hectares	351 583	125.56.60 (Hectares) N.A.	No Scheduled Tribes No Scheduled Tribes	
15	Tamil Nadu	During the year 1973-74 Upto 31-3-76	12,323.53 72,270.00	7,656 N.A.	1,026.02 N.A.	6,951 N.A.	6,845 N.A.
16	Uttar Pradesh	A. 1-8-75 to 31-12-75 (Including surplus land of 10,641 hectares) B. As on 15-2-76 (Hectares) 14.81 lakh acres of Gram Samaj land and 1.10 lakh acres of surplus ceiling land, making a total of 15.91 acres have been distributed benefiting 18.73 lakh persons. This is 98.5 per cent of the available land. Thus almost all the land has been distributed.	3,51,652 (Hectares) 5,49,360 (Hectares)	5,67,786* 8,95,766	N.A. N.A.	Break up 4,56,973	N.A. N.A.
17	West Bengal	A. By June, 1976 B. 20-11-76 Upto the end of November, 1976 the total area of agricultural land vested in the State by the operation of both the West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act and the West Bengal Land Reforms Act was 10,47,098 acres. Total area of vested agricultural land taken possession of by the Government was 8,78,200 acres. Total number of beneficiaries to whom vested agricultural lands was distributed for agricultural purposes was 9,63,308. Of the total beneficiaries, 3,48,566 belonged to Scheduled Castes, 1,88,214 Scheduled Tribes and the remaining others.	6,44,942 8,78,200	3,29,616 3,48,566	N.A. N.A.	1,90,403 1,88,214	N.A. N.A.
Total			58,94,190.51	14,22,152† 6,98,452*	1,88,484.29@ 10,36,768.28*	9,83,478%	2,89,756.50‡
				21,20,604	12,25,252.57		

†Number of Scheduled Castes allotted surplus land is not available in respect of Andhra Pradesh (from 11-1-74 to 31-3-76), Bihar, Karnataka, Manipur and Tamil Nadu.
 *Acreage of land allotted is combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
 %Number of Scheduled Tribes allotted surplus land is not available in respect of Bihar and Tamil Nadu (31-3-76).
 @Acreage of land allotted to Scheduled Caste is not available in respect of Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Himachal Pradesh and for the period ending 31-12-76; in respect of Kerala and for period ending 31-3-76 in respect of Tamil Nadu.
 ‡Acreage of land allotted to Scheduled Tribes is not available in respect of Andhra Pradesh (31-2-76), Kerala (31-12-76), Orissa, Bihar (September, 1976), Tamil Nadu (31-3-76), Uttar Pradesh (15-2-76) and West Bengal.

APPENDIX XLIII

(Reference para 8.5)

Grants released to States/Union Territories during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 under the scheme for Financial assistance for Development and Cultivation of Land declared surplus as a result of imposition of ceilings on Agricultural holdings.

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Short-term assistance as grant	Long-term development assistance as grant	Total grant
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	34,200	17,100	51,300
2	Assam	23,26,934	8,33,466	31,60,400
3	Bihar	3,02,600	1,17,300	4,19,900
4	Gujarat	86,776	25,388	1,12,164
5	Himachal Pradesh	73,340	23,670	97,010
6	Kerala	2,00,150	61,076	2,61,226
7	Maharashtra	21,05,400	10,35,000	31,40,900
8	Orissa	2,96,880	1,48,440	4,45,320
9	Punjab	1,23,940	41,970	1,65,910
10	Rajasthan	18,39,720	6,70,360	25,10,080
11	Tamil Nadu	8,42,660	2,63,830	11,06,490
12	Uttar Pradesh	13,72,958	5,20,482	18,93,440
13	West Bengal	28,58,900	8,49,450	37,08,350
14	Pondicherry	376	194	570
15	Madhya Pradesh	50,960	25,480	76,440
	Total	1,25,15,794	46,33,706	1,71,49,500

APPENDIX XLIV

(Reference para 8.22)

Statement showing information regarding allotment of house-sites for landless and weaker sections.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Period	Eligible landless labourers	Total Number of house-sites allotted	House-sites allotted to				Remarks
					Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		
					Number	Area	Number	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	In 1975-76 Upto March, 76	14,12,000 14,12,000	4,66,000* 6,61,000	3,34,558 N.A.	16,605.79 N.A.	.. N.A.	.. N.A.	*The information given in preceding columns pertains to the scheme of "Provision of house-sites to Scheduled Castes." Besides, this, under the scheme of "Provision of house-sites to landless workers" 31,632 persons were benefited.
2	Assam	..	2,29,000	56,951 (families)	9,366 (families)	18,075 (Bighas)	5,797 (families)	16,189 (Bighas)	..
3	Bihar	Till November 1976.	2,75,000	20,581	7,160	N.A.	913	N.A.	Categorywise information in respect of 9,789 families is available in which 7,160 families are scheduled castes, 913 Scheduled Tribes and 1,696 others. The State Government have not formulated any scheme for construction of houses over the house-sites.
4	Gujarat	..	N.A.	2,80,000	2,80,000*	N.A.	Break up not available	..	*Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
5	Himachal Pradesh	31-12-76	4,458 (families)	4,458	3,162*	N.A.	Break up not available	..	*Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition to provision of free house-sites measuring 100 Sq. yards. Government was also considering to help the allottees to develop these house-sites for which subsidy is provided.
6	Haryana	Upto 30-11-76	2,14,158	2,13,377	1,71,976*	N.A.	No.	S.T.	*Combined for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.
7	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	1,277	N.A.	N.A.	No.	S.T.	In all 1,075 such sites were been developed in the State.
8	Karnataka	Till Nov., 76	7,27,000	7,22,000	2,47,000*	N.A.	Break up not available	..	*Combined both for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. In addition to it under the scheme for "Acquisition of land for house-sites to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled

9	Kerala	31-12-76	N.A.	3,69,853	72,624*	N.A.	Break up not available	Tribes", from 1-7-75 to 31-5-76, 99.34 acres of land was acquired and 1,325 sites were allotted to Scheduled Caste persons. The total number of houses completed to the end of November, 1976 was 43,244.
10	Madhya Pradesh	31-12-76	9,13,037	7,35,736	1,29,766	N.A.	2,19,656	*Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The information relates to the assignment of Government land. Out of the 6,964 hectares of arable fores lands available 4,341 hectares has been assigned to 8,434 beneficiaries. Of this 3,632 are persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition 33,000 house-sites have been distributed to the landless poor.
11	Maharashtra	31-12-76	3,61,000	3,58,000	3,58,000*	N.A.	Break up not available	N.A. Action was reportedly being taken on priority basis to allot plots to the remaining eligible persons. So far 19,748 houses have been constructed.
12	Manipur		..	..	..	..	..	*Of these nearly 74% belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and others.
13	Meghalaya		..	..	..	..	..	As in Meghalaya, the weaker sections in Manipur also face the problem of constructing their houses more than the problem of finding a house-site. The State Government have informed that due to financial constraints they have not been able to benefit any sizeable number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons under the programme. Apparently nothing has been done by the State Government towards stepping up of the provisions of house-sites for the weaker sections. No steps have been taken to implement the item of the 20-Point Programme.
			..	..	..	..	..	The problem in Meghalaya is not reported so much of inadequacy of house-sites as the lack of finances for building the houses. The State Government have made a beginning in providing housing facilities to the people through Co-operative Housing Societies.

APPENDIX—XLIV—concl.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	Nagaland . . .		In Nagaland, landless agricultural labour does not exist.						
15	Orissa . . .	(a) April, 74 to Nov., 76	..	43,187	11,781	N.A.	19,497	N.A.	By the end of November, 1976, construction of 3,032 houses had been completed under the integrated Housing Scheme and the total number of beneficiaries was 2,699 out of whom 1,477 were Scheduled Tribes, 872 Scheduled Castes and 342 others.
		(b) July, 75 to November, 76	..	31,211	9,101	N.A.	13,623	N.A.	
16	Punjab . . .		3,04,043	3,04,043	3,04,043	N.A.	No Scheduled Tribes		Possession has been given to 3,01,065 persons.
17	Pondicherry . . .	As on 1-7-76	25,000	6,322	6,322	N.A.	No Scheduled Tribes		
7B	Pondicherry . . .	31-12-76	10,960	4,938	1,016	N.A.	No Scheduled Tribes		Besides till the end of December, 1976, of the 5,177 Kudiyrupputars to whom ownership rights have been conferred 2,618 belong to Scheduled Castes. In addition to the above, the Welfare Department is implementing a separate scheme of providing house-sites to the Scheduled Castes. Under this scheme land is either acquired or poramboke land is earmarked. The area given as house-sites to each beneficiary measures about 3 Cents. The Administration has allotted 540 house-sites in 1975-76 and 233 house-sites during 1976-77.
18	Rajasthan . . .	..	N.A.	8,30,646	8,30,646*	N.A.	Break up not available		*Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
19	Tamil Nadu . . .	(a) During Oct. 75 to Jan., 1976	..	..	14,156*	..	Do.		*Combined for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.
		(b) During Feb. 76 to May, 76.	..	32,763	8,278	N.A.	1,183	N.A.	On the basis of regularisation of unobjectionable encroachments, during the month of May, 1976, 11,027 house-sites have been assigned as against 21,736 during the preceding three months and 10,175 during four months of September, 75 to December, 1975 to beneficiaries including those belonging to Scheduled Castes.
20	Uttar Pradesh . . .	Upto Sept., 76	12,12,000	11,94,000	11,94,000*	N.A.	Break up not available		*Combined for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The allotment of house-sites had been completed in 37 districts. In Uttar Pradesh 97% of the target fixed

21 West Bengal	(a) As on 30-6-76	..	3,02,990	3,02,990*	N.A.	Break-up not available	
	(b) 31-12-76	..	2,99,303*	1,31,369	N.A.	45,086	N.A.
Total			70,99,656	69,38,635	44,27,314@	17,509.54\$ (Acres)	3,05,757 809.45 (Acres)

has been achieved. Till December, 1976, all the 12,12,014 eligible families have been allotted house-sites and possession has been given to 12,02,175 families. Of the families allotted house-sites, 82% belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and 18% are other landless labourers and village artisans. The State Government is not merely content with providing house-sites. Stress has been laid on actual use thereof. About 2.58 lakh allottees have already put up their houses. To help others a Harijan and weaker sections Housing Corporation has been set up. In the current financial year the Corporation will construct 100 houses in each district. Target for construction of 25,000 has been fixed for the year 1977-78.

*Combined both for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes.

*The figures of distribution of house-sites rose up to 3,02,990 till 30th June, 1976. Later on the spot inspection of some percentage of the cases by officials at the highest land resulted in detection of some ineligible cases where the settlement made has been annulled. Similarly, in cases where possession could not be given to the allottees the same was being done. The total number of beneficiaries after deduction of ineligible cases detected subsequently on scrutiny stood at 2,99,303 as on 31st December, 1976. Out of the total of 2,99,303 allottees to whom house-sites have been allotted, 1,31,369 belonged to Scheduled Castes, 45,086 Scheduled Tribes and 1,22,848 others. 20,412 huts were constructed in different districts on the house-sites distributed. Besides 13,911 houses were constructed for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

75

@Information regarding number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes allotted house-sites is combined in respect of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

\$ Area of house-sites allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is available in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Assam.

APPENDIX XLV

(Reference para 8·36)

Statement showing State-wise Minimum Wages in Agriculture.

Name of the State	Date from which effective	Rates of wages																								
1	2	3																								
Andhra Pradesh	2nd December, 1975	Rs. 3·00 to Rs. 5·00 per day according to zones.																								
Assam	October, 1974	Rs. 5·00 to Rs. 6·00 per day or Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 5·50 per day with one meal, according to occupation.																								
Bihar	July, 1975	Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 5·00 per day plus Nashta (in all districts except East and West Champaran) according to areas.																								
Gujarat	5th January, 1976	Rs. 5·50 per day or Rs. 2,000 per annum.																								
Haryana	31st December, 1975	Rs. 5·50 per day with meals or Rs. 7·00 per day without meals.																								
Himachal Pradesh	15th July, 1975	Rs. 4·25 per day.																								
Jammu & Kashmir	No minimum wages have been fixed so far, as there is no necessary machinery required for collecting the relevant data. However, this question is under consideration of the state Government.																									
Karnataka	2nd October, 1975	Rs. 3·65 to Rs. 5·60 per day according to class of operation & type of land.																								
Kerala	15th September, 1975	Rs. 6·50 per day for light work and Rs. 8·00 per day for hard work.																								
Madhya Pradesh	2nd October, 1975	Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4·00 per day according to zones.																								
Maharashtra	March, 1974	Rs. 3·00 to Rs. 4·00 per day.																								
Manipur		Rs. 6·50 per day.																								
Meghalaya	2nd September, 1975	Rs. 4·50 per day with meals or Rs. 5·00 per day without meals.																								
Nagaland	The Government have set up a Minimum Wages Committee to enquire into and make recommendations on fixation of minimum wages.																									
Orissa	1st January, 1976	Rs. 4·00 per day																								
Punjab	11th July, 1975	Rs. 4·65 to Rs. 5·65 per day with meals or Rs. 6·70 to Rs. 8·70 per day without meals.																								
Rajasthan	January, 1975	Rs. 4·25 to Rs. 5·00 per day according to areas.																								
Sikkim	Minimum Wages Act, 1948 not yet extended.																									
Tamil Nadu	2nd March, 1976	Rs. 3·50 to 5·00 per day (Adults) Rs. 2·10 to 3·00 per day (Non-adults), according to type of operations.																								
Tripura	15th August, 1975	Rs. 4·00 per day.																								
Uttar Pradesh	23rd October, 1975	Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 6·50 per day according to zones and type of work.																								
West Bengal	1st October, 1975	Daily Rate : <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Basic</th> <th>D.A.</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adult</td> <td>5·60</td> <td>2·50</td> <td>8·10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child</td> <td>4·00</td> <td>1·82</td> <td>5·82</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Monthly Rate : <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Basic</th> <th>D.A.</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adult</td> <td>80·60</td> <td>65·10</td> <td>145·70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Child</td> <td>39·00</td> <td>47·25</td> <td>86·25</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Basic	D.A.	Total	Adult	5·60	2·50	8·10	Child	4·00	1·82	5·82		Basic	D.A.	Total	Adult	80·60	65·10	145·70	Child	39·00	47·25	86·25
	Basic	D.A.	Total																							
Adult	5·60	2·50	8·10																							
Child	4·00	1·82	5·82																							
	Basic	D.A.	Total																							
Adult	80·60	65·10	145·70																							
Child	39·00	47·25	86·25																							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1st June, 1976	Rs. 5·50 per day.																								
Arunachal Pradesh	No agricultural workers.																									
Chandigarh	15th July, 1975	Rs. 5·00 to Rs. 7·50 per day with meals or Rs. 6·25 without meals.																								
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15th April, 1976	Rs. 5·50 per day.																								
Delhi	1st October, 1975	Rs. 6·75 per day or Rs. 175·50 per month.																								
Goa, Daman & Diu	24th November, 1975	Rs. 4·00 to Rs. 5·00 per day according to class of work.																								
Lakshadweep	No agricultural workers in the Territory.																									
Mizoram	Committee appointed to advise Government on the fixation of minimum Wages in agriculture.																									
Pondicherry	1st May, 1976	Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 9·00 per day, according to areas and nature of work.																								

APPENDIX XLVI
(Reference, para 8.45)

State-wise Information regarding Steps taken by the State Governments for the distribution of essential commodities.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Essential commodities, namely, rice, wheat and sugar were supplied at fair prices to 2,236 hostels in the State. 1.42 lakh students including 44,000 Scheduled Castes and 22,000 Scheduled Tribes were reported to have benefited under this programme. A sample survey indicated that the mess-bill came down by Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month as compared to July, 1975. For providing more nutritious food, Government increased the scale of food charges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month. Assistance for dress had also been enhanced to two sets of dresses per year. Nationalised text-books for elementary and secondary schools worth over Rs. 25.00 lakhs had been supplied through the concerned Departments free of cost to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes. For the first time, 100 per cent coverage was claimed to have been achieved in 1976-77, in supplying test books free of cost in respect of the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

BIHAR

1,647 Scheduled Caste and 2,164 Scheduled Tribe students residing in 924 hostels and lodges were reported to have benefited from the supply of essential commodities. As a result of the implementation of the scheme, the mess bills in students' hostels were stated to have come down by 10 to 15 per cent. Prices of Exercise Books had gone down by 8 per cent as compared to July, 1975 prices. Further reduction of 5 per cent had been done in the Exercise Books in July, 1976. Prices of text books had been reduced by about 20 per cent as compared to July, 1975 prices.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Schemes for supply of essential commodities at controlled rates had been introduced in the hostels of the University Colleges, Government Polytechnics and the junior Technical Schools. The scale of ration of levy sugar for hostel students had been doubled and 4,249 hostel students benefited by it. Besides the scheme of supply of essential commodities to college hostels, consumer co-operative stores had also been set up in the University and the colleges for the supply of essential consumer articles to the students. The Government had supplied science books to 450 middle and primary schools at nominal prices. About 9,850 students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were reported to have been supplied free science books through the book banks.

HARYANA

Essential commodities were being supplied to students at controlled rates in all the 116 hostels. The number of beneficiaries in these hostels was 9,902. Separate data for Scheduled Castes was not available. The prices of all nationalised text-books from I—XI Classes had been reduced by 10 per cent with effect from 1st April, 1975. At the College/University level, the prices of text-books had been reduced by 15 per cent to 20 per cent from the session commencing in July, 1976.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Hostels located in cities and towns were allowed normal rations at subsidised rates on the basis of strength of the occupants of the hostels. Fuel was also supplied at controlled rates. Text-books prescribed

upto eighth class had been nationalised and were sold on no-profit and no-loss. Book-banks had been set up in 18 colleges in the State.

KERALA

All the 273 hostels having 24,791 students were being provided rationed articles at controlled prices. Reduction upto 12 per cent could be effected in the mess-bills of students by the implementation of the scheme of essential commodities at controlled prices. Prices of text books had been reduced by more than 25 per cent. The price of exercise books had also been reduced by 20 per cent. Book-banks had been started in 11,293 schools. More than 3.70 lakh students belonging to Scheduled Castes and 15,000 students belonging to Scheduled Tribes had benefited from the School Book Bank Scheme.

KARNATAKA

The Consumer Co-operative Societies and Taluka Marketing Societies were reported to have helped 1,04,508 students residing in 1,435 hostels in the State in procuring the essential commodities. About 1.2 lakh Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were supplied text books free of cost. During 1975-76 free text books were supplied to 90,000 Scheduled Caste children in Classes I to IV at a cost of Rs. 5 per child and to 40,000 children in Classes V to VII at a cost of Rs. 10 per child. During 1976-77 Government had sanctioned the supply of free text books to 1 lakh Scheduled Caste students in Standards I to IV at a cost of Rs. 5 per child and to 60,000 children in Classes V to VII at a cost of Rs. 10 per child.

MADHYA PRADESH

Ration cards had been issued in respect of the hostels attached to higher secondary schools and Middle schools. Mess charges were claimed to have been reduced by 10 to 15 per cent. These facilities had been extended to the 9 Engineering Colleges and 20 Polytechnics of the State. Text Books for students upto Class VIII had been nationalised. These were being published, printed and sold by the Madhya Pradesh Text Book Corporation on no-profit and no-loss basis. Text books for the Secondary School students prescribed by the Board of Secondary School Education were also available at controlled prices. In December, 1976, a further reduction of 10 per cent was stated to have been made in the prices of books. For University students the Madhya Pradesh Hindi Granth Academy had brought out 180 publications on 25 subjects, and were selling them at a 40 per cent discount. In 1975-76 the State Government made available free text books to the students belonging to these communities and studying in Classes III to VIII through Book Banks. In all an amount of Rs. 27.77 lakhs was spent on this programme and 4,55,329 students were reported to have benefited. In 1976-77 the scheme of free supply of text books was extended to higher secondary classes. It was estimated that nearly 29,677 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in Government Higher Secondary Schools.

MAHARASHTRA

Since April, 1976, foodgrains were being supplied at the rate of 15 kg. per head per month to the students in all Government and non-Government hostels. Essential commodities like kerosene, levy sugar were also being made available to the students in hostels.

Instructions had been issued to the University/College/Hostels to reduce the mess bills by forming the mess committees of students, so as to ensure good quality food at low cost. Monthly mess Bills were reported to have been reduced by 5 to 12 per cent. The prices of text books prescribed by the Text Book Bureau had been reduced by 7 per cent with effect from 1-3-1976. The Government had sanctioned a book bank scheme with effect from 1976-77 for the benefit of students, belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis, nomadic tribes and other deprived sections of the community, studying in Standard I—IV in all Primary Schools and had provided an amount of Rs. 31.11 lakhs for the purpose. The Scheme had covered 12.50 lakh students in rural areas and 3.50 lakh in urban areas.

NAGALAND

Rice, flour, sugar etc. at controlled prices were being supplied to 4,500 hostellers in Colleges, High Schools and Middle Schools. The monthly mess charges were reported to have come down to Rs. 100 from Rs. 110 per student in these hostels as a result of these measures. Book Banks had been set up in all the 4 Government Colleges. 27 Government High

Schools and 14 Middle Schools and 13 Private Schools had been provided with Book Banks. Slates and pencils to 10,000 students in Educationally backward areas had been provided during 1975-76 and another 1,000 students were proposed who covered in 1976-77 under this scheme.

ORISSA

There were 3,925 hostels for Secondary School students and in these hostels a total number of 1.19 lakh students resided. 1,961 school hostels had been covered under the scheme and 58,830 boarders benefited. After introduction of this scheme, there had been decrease in the monthly mess bills ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 23 per boarder.

RAJASTHAN

All the 1,224 hostels, students lodges and rented houses where students lived had been covered under the scheme of providing essential commodities at controlled prices. 56,226 (23,000 Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes) students were getting benefit of these facilities. Besides the fair price shops, 189 cooperative stores had been established in educational institutions for this purpose.

APPENDIX XLVII

(Reference para 8·47)

Statement of the engagement of Trade Apprentices under the apprentices act, 1961 as on 29-1-77.

Serial No.	Name of the State/Union Territory/Region	Number of apprentices under Training in the various designated trades.		
		Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5
(A) In State Government and Private Establishments				
1	Andhra Pradesh			
2	Assam	5,133	446	53
3	Bihar	1,100	168	111
4	Chandigarh	5,890	366	306
5	Delhi	250	32	2
6	Goa	4,052	463	..
7	Gujarat	191	5	..
8	Haryana	6,963	335	116
9	Himachal Pradesh	4,150	202	4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	498	75	10
11	Karnataka	671	10	..
12	Kerala	6,733	277	35
13	Madhya Pradesh	5,934	229	..
14	Maharashtra	2,823	328	..
15	Orissa	18,668	1,137	..
16	Pondicherry	2,350	307	29
17	Punjab	334	71	..
18	Rajasthan	2,424	271	19
19	Tamil Nadu	2,005	137	35
20	Uttar Pradesh	9,343	1,508	5
21	West Bengal	11,007	1,303	40
22	Meghalaya	8,218	802	166
23	Tripura	62	2	22
		66	10	2
	Sub-Total	98,885	8,484	1,628



APPENDIX XLVII—contd.

1	3	4	5
** (B) In Central Government Establishments			
1 Eastern Region	14,223	2,218	1,149
2 Northern Region	12,535	1,832	254
3 Southern Region	15,426	2,459	189
4 Western Region	11,781	1,530	735
	Sub-Total		
(A-B)	53,965	8,039	2,327
	1,52,850	16,523	3,955

**Break up of trade apprentices in Central Government Establishments/Undertakings is available region-wise only which are comprised as follows—

Eastern Region— Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland.

Northern Region— Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh.

Southern Region— Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu.

Western Region— Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra,

APPENDIX XLVIII

(Reference para 8-48)

Graduate and Diploma Holder Apprentices

Under Training under the Apprentices Act, 1961 as on 29-1-77.

Serial No.	Name of the State	Apprentices under going training Total	Scheduled Caste Apprentices	Scheduled Tribe Apprentices
1	Assam	136	..	..
2	Bihar	1,086	5	..
3	Orissa	541	1	1
4	West Bengal	2,303	9	..
5	Tripura	4	..	..
6	Manipur	2	..	..
7	Uttar Pradesh	1,758	75	3
8	Rajasthan	492	13	2
9	Haryana	292	1	..
10	Punjab	120	3	1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	76	..	..
12	Himachal Pradesh	7	..	..
13	Delhi	455	8	..
14	Chandigarh	21	..	..
15	Maharashtra	1,854	25	..
16	Gujarat	962	16	2
17	Madhya Pradesh	403	20	3
18	Goa, Daman and Diu	24	..	..
19	Andhra Pradesh	475	27	3
20	Karnataka	911	20	..
21	Kerala	508	8	..
22	Tamil Nadu	2,042	50	9
Total apprentices in Public/Private Sector Establishments		14,472	281	25

