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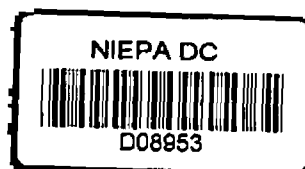
REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER
FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES
AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES
1969-70

(Nineteenth Report)

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

As required under Article 338 of the Constitution, I have the honour to present the Report for the year 1969-70.

N. K. BOSE
Commissioner

June 29, 1970

The President,
(through the Minister for Social Welfare).

IMPORTANT OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A GENERAL REVIEW

1. The Scheduled Castes form part of the Hindu social system, and are both economically and culturally tied up with other castes; although they have been suppressed into the lowest rungs of the social ladder for ages past. Evidently, the cure of their ills can only come from a sea change affecting the whole of Hindu Society. The privileged castes have to be converted into a new point of view, their economic and social relations with the Scheduled Castes completely overhauled before justice and equality can be enjoyed by 'high' and 'low' alike. And this conversion will come best if the sufferers of today apply the Gandhian method of satyagraha for the assertion of their constitutionally guaranteed rights.

(Para 1. 4)

2. In spite of the plans and attitudes of the Government, it must be admitted that, due to various historical reasons, the progress made by different States, or even by classes within the same State has been unequal. And this has naturally led to tensions or conflicts, which have become today one of our chief national problems. Another fact which has led to an increase of tensions, particularly between the Scheduled Tribes and other citizens of India, has been as follows. In comparatively ancient times the contact between tribal communities and their peasant neighbours was a slow process, in which a few individuals or small groups from both sides came into economic contact with one another. Some Tribal people, or sections among them became absorbed into the caste system. Their religious beliefs were also often incorporated in Hinduism. During British rule, however, the character of this contact became altered. Those who now penetrated into the isolated hilly or forested regions now had no intention of absorbing the tribes within their social or religious system. They came in order to make money as quickly and even by as unscrupulous a means as possible. This led to a bitterness of relationship which continues till today. In modern times, after India became independent, the nature of the contact has again become altered. Roads have been opened, mines and industries established, and the contact between the hitherto isolated tribal communities and the rest of their countrymen is now on a massive scale, and also takes place swiftly. Under present conditions, the incoming population is able to retain its separate identity by a nativistic reversion to their own culture. This leads to a sharper crystallisation of separate identities even when the tribal and previously peasant communities are drawn into a common labouring pool on account of the demands of a new, industrialised economy. The social base of that economy thus remains weak on account of its underlying, unresolved separatist identities.

(Paras 1.11 to 1.19 and 1.32)

3. The aim of our Constitution set before the people of India is the protection of the weaker sections of the population from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. One part of the Nation cannot be made free from social inequality and exploitation if other parts are allowed to remain in that condition. Exploitation arises out of a system; and if it has to be ended for one community, it has to be ended for all. In the great and joint task of building up an exploitation-free economy, the leadership of all communities in India must bend their will and work together. It is only by a joint endeavour to build up an equalitarian society that the inequalities inherited from the past will disappear.

(Paras 1.46 and 1.47)

4. Although all efforts should be made to settle people on land where it is feasible to do so, yet one must remember that, even if all allowances are made, the position of those very families will deteriorate if the land is allowed to be fragmented and distributed among sons of the family in the next generation. One way of avoiding this difficulty would be to establish a scale for minimum holding of land which will naturally vary according to the geographical conditions of an area, and the technique of agriculture employed. We have already fixed a maximum for the holding of land in different States. Why can there be no scale of minimum holding at the same time? Of course, the obvious corollary of such a measure would be that all un-economic holdings of today will have to be consolidated in some way or another and converted into economic holdings. It is quite possible, perhaps probable, that such a measure will not suffice for all the population which is today working on land. And this would mean that many will have to be taken away to occupations other than agriculture. If that be so, then why not try to do so even from now, rather than make some make-shift arrangement today, and postpone the necessary reform until it forces itself upon us?

(Paras 1.57 and 1.58)

(ii)

5. It was given out [in] Parliament by Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister of Irrigation and Power on 30th April, 1970, that on account of the cutting down of forests higher up on the Himalayan slopes, a lot of soil had washed down by rains causing silting of Bhakra, with the result that the present calculated life of Bhakra reservoir as 500 years was believed to be a little over three hundred years. We consider this to be a tremendous loss for the whole nation. And we are afraid that sometimes demands are made on the Forest Department for land which may be sectionally justified on the basis of sentiment but which may prove too expensive or disastrous for the nation as a whole.

(Paras 1·61 and 1·62)

6. During a recent tour in portions of Maharashtra and Gujarat it was observed that deforestation has been carried out in such a manner in some areas, and plough cultivation extended up the slope of hills even to the top, that the soil has become thin and depleted and prone to be washed away by the next shower of rain. This reminds one of what has happened in many parts of Koraput District in Orissa where mile after mile of once fertile land has now become covered with rusty, reddish gravel. If the same thing happens in portions of Gujarat, it would only mean that the desert of Rajputana will thus extend its sway over one portion of the Gujarat State as well.

(Para 1·63)

7. The difficulty from which the Forest Department suffers is that many unauthorised persons have penetrated the forest lands, and started practising agriculture in scattered patches without any plan or control. Moreover, even when fences are set up in order to protect new plantations, goats and cattle are let loose into them after cutting open pathways through the fences, with the result that the efforts of the Forest Department are virtually set at naught.

(Para 1·64)

8. Unless it is borne in mind that each well-grown tree is like a well of water, and unless it is also realised that with deforestation even agriculture will suffer in course of time, our short-term policies of anyhow rehabilitating the Scheduled Tribes on land in an unplanned manner, may eventually lead us to a plight worse than the present one. The solution lies in being guided by strictly scientific considerations, which will naturally look to the human needs of displaced communities as well. If these sentiments run counter to the dictates of science and of the interests of the whole community, then the displaced persons will have to be educated, and rehabilitation should take place in a manner best suited to total national interests. And in this task of elevating a sectional demand into one informed by the best interests of the nation, the indigenous leaders of communities may very well play a most significant and crucial role.

(Paras 1·65 and 1·66)

9. As regards the relation between the Forest Department and the tribal communities who live in the neighbourhood of forests, although the broad policies of the Department at high levels are concerned with the aim of promoting the overall interests of the nation, yet it cannot be said that the actual ground staff of the Department, who are in day-to-day contact with the tribal people, are inspired by the best of intentions. In the training programmes of the latter, there is up to now no provision for making them familiar and sympathetic towards the tribal folk. So that, instead of being able to secure the co-operation of the tribal people in the national task of conserving our forest wealth, the ground staff often look upon their duties as of a punitive nature. It is possible by wise steps to remove the tension that thus arises, so that both the Forest Department and the tribal communities can work together for a worthy common goal.

(Para 1·67)

10. It has been the experience of responsible persons that in Maharashtra and Gujarat although large sums of money are spent on the formation of cooperatives of forest labourers, the major portion of the financial benefits are soaked up in the middle layers before the actual labourers are able to enjoy the full fruits of their own labour. We believe that it is possible by a reorientation of aims and a reform of operations to really help the labourers in receiving what should be their due. It should be the concern of the Forest Department itself to employ in each 'felling coup' as many tribal people as possible in order to preserve what should be considered as national wealth. And if this is done, and continuous work assured to the forest-dwellers all through the year, the present pressure on land through cultivation can also be substantially relieved.

(Para 1·68)

(iii)

11. As regards restoration of land from which tribal communities have already been alienated it has been a widespread experience of all those who have had to deal with tribal communities that money-lenders and small traders have taken undue advantage of the ignorance and simplicity, as well as honesty of the tribal communities, and exploited them in a cruel manner, even if they rendered some service to them by advancing credit when no other source was open.

(Paras 1·69 and 1·70)

12. Several State Governments have passed a series of laws to prevent alienation of land belonging to tribals. But it has been the experience of Government officials as well as of many social or political workers that the relief which should have reached the tribal people has not actually come to them. This is due to three reasons. Firstly, weaknesses exist in the acts themselves. Secondly, organization which may help members of tribal communities in securing relief for them as guaranteed by law are few and far between. Thirdly, tribal communities are often oppressed by the feeling that after all they have to continue living in the same villages and among their neighbours who extend credit to them in times of distress. Some of these fears may be justified and some unjustified. But it is necessary to examine the laws as well as their execution so that improvements may be brought about.

(Paras 1·70, 1·71 and 1·72)

13. The provision of credit to needy peasants is often regulated by rules which should be amended so that credit may flow more easily to the peasant and he can do without the services of money-lenders. Section 46(1) of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act may be suitably amended so that the tribal inhabitants can mortgage their land to Land Development Banks of the Government. In the absence of these facilities the poor peasant is forced to turn to the money-lender whenever he needs money.

(Para 1·73)

14. There are also difficulties in the implementation of the laws which are designed to restore land to the tribal peasants and these spring from a variety of reasons. In Orissa, for instance, an attempt was made in 1952 to restore land illegally grabbed by money-lenders in the Raygada and Gunupur sub-divisions in the southern part of the State. Two Deputy Collectors were specifically attached to the Sub-Divisional Officer for trying these cases. The tribal peasants were helped by the Government with the assistance of two Lawyers. But the procedure was so halting that frustration and disillusionment resulted rather than relief. One of the important measures taken in connection with tribal unrest in Srikakulam District has been that a special Deputy Collector has been posted in the agency area at Bhadraviri (Parvatipuram Taluka) to look into cases of illegal land alienation. One serious hindrance in the achievement of the desired result of restoration of land has been that the aggrieved Sundi or Komti trader files a petition in the High Court challenging the constitutionality of the 1917 Act and the 1959 Regulation. A stay order is issued; and the poor tribal plaintiff is practically put off for an indefinite period of time. Justice does not come quickly, and discontent spreads as the constitutional means for its establishment are long delayed.

(Paras 1·74 and 1·76)

15. If the backward areas of our country and those who suffer from social neglect are able to build up a life of satisfaction and prosperity, and if the gap between them and the middle-classes of today is bridged and the latter turn away from a desire to belong in future to the so-called upper classes, then the foundation will truly be laid of a new life in our country.

(Para 1·91)

EDUCATION

16. The parents of students coming from the so-called upper castes avail themselves to a greater extent of the educational facilities for their children than others who are new comers in the field. They even look upon this as a sacrifice and part of their duty. The same feeling has to be created among members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. This could be done more effectively if the teachers come into frequent contact with the guardians of their pupils. At present there does not appear to be any communication between the two. But this is an aspect of an educational system which requires to be developed in a planned way. The teaching in schools should be reorganised thoroughly and learning should be a creative process. Mere progress in general primary education is no solution to the economic problem and craft-based employment oriented education is the need of the hour.

(Para 2·7)

(iv)

17. It would go a long way if all the States/Union Territories undertake special schemes to construct quarters for women teachers so that they may have less difficulties in serving in remote and difficult areas. It may also be worthwhile for the State Governments to set up special cells in their Directorates of Education to deal with the problems of educating Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children. Such cells should also conduct propaganda for increasing the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls at all stages of education.

(Para 2·10)

18. Poverty and ignorance of the parents may be termed as the major handicaps in the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Rapid progress can be achieved if Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls are given scholarships and other help in right amounts and at the appropriate time. But it has also been observed that the rates of pre-matric scholarships in most of the States/Union Territories are low and the income limits not sufficient to cover all the deserving cases. There has also been a great deal of wastage and stagnation in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children. In the absence of special coaching facilities it is not possible to solve this problem because many of the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children have no alternative sources of guidance.

(Para 2·11)

19. It cannot be denied that a considerable spade work has been done in the matter of educating Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, but considering the magnitude of the problem that remains, there is no reason to feel satisfied about the work already done. Serious efforts should be made by the States as well as the Centre to speed up the programme of education,

(Para 2·12)

20. The Union Ministry of Education should make all efforts to allocate reserved merit scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates only.

(Para 2·14)

21. The suggestion of the Parliamentary Committee regarding setting up of a specific cell within the Department of Social Welfare for receiving complaints regarding non-payment or delay in the payment of scholarships requires immediate consideration.

(Para 2·20)

22. It is too early to assess the exact utility of pilot projects, but there is no doubt that some delays are checked through such measures.

(Para 2·25)

23. As more and more students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been going in for higher studies, it is suggested that the number of overseas scholarships should be raised.

(Para 2·35)

24. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons was negligible in the Agricultural Research Institutes and the persons from these categories had still a long way to cover to come up to the level of others.

(Para 2·37)

25. Some sort of evaluation should be made in respect of the careers adopted by the Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons, who have completed their respective courses/trades at the Industrial Training Institutes, so that it may be possible to know the real impact of the training and whether some changes are considered necessary to make the Industrial Training Institutes more purposeful.

(Para 2·40)

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

26. In Bihar, the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act and the Bihar Tenancy Act have been amended to confer on raiyats and under-raiyats belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a right of simple mortgage in favour of co-operative societies and Government-controlled companies and corporations specially set up to give financial assistance to cultivators. It is desirable that similar provisions may also be made in land laws by the other State Governments so that due to some legal hindrances the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe land holders are not deprived of taking institutional credit and denied an opportunity to develop their lands.

(Para 3·25)

27. In India shifting cultivation is generally considered harmful as it destroys forests and reduces soil fertility, but if due regard is given to the nature of the soil, slope of the land and sufficient time is allowed for regeneration of forest then there is much to gain and nothing to lose. The way the Government of Tripura has proposed to solve some of the problems by dibbling seeds of forest species in conjunction with their jhum crop is commendable.

(Para 3.8)

28. The tribal people who have lived for centuries in the past in the forests have enjoyed considerable privileges. Due to the new policy laid down by the Union Government in 1952, the tribals were badly affected. In view of the changed circumstances, it is desirable that some uniform policy may be adopted in this respect and efforts made to provide maximum privileges to the tribals in the forests so that they may not experience undue hardship consequent on the withdrawal of the past privileges enjoyed by them.

(Para 3.23)

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

29. The Government of India should review the whole position regarding the working of the scheme of Tribal Development Blocks and take urgent steps to at least build in safeguards in the system itself to protect the interests of the tribals as long as the scheme is executed by the Panchayati Raj Bodies.

(Para 4.4)

30. The important scheme of giving ad-hoc assistance for the development of tribal pockets outside the Tribal Development Blocks should be implemented fully soon, so that the large number of tribals living outside these Blocks may be able to get some benefit from the development programmes.

(Para 4.4)

HOUSING

31. Most of the State Governments continue to have a combined provision under the scheme of housing for providing: (i) house-sites for Scheduled Caste persons engaged in unclean occupations, (ii) house-sites for landless labourers among Scheduled Castes and (iii) housing for sweepers and scavengers, as a result of which it is difficult to assess the actual progress of each sub-scheme. It is, therefore, suggested that in future separate allocation for each scheme may be made.

(Para 6.7)

IMPACT OF PANCHAYATI RAJ ON THE INTERESTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

32. By a process of democratic decentralization at the village, block and district levels, responsibility for development is entrusted to village Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and they are given considerable powers. This revolutionary change in the administrative structure, however, tends to ignore the special interests of the weaker sections in the actual implementation of the programme.

(Para 7.1)

33. On account of the peculiar economic and social forces resulting in the dominance of higher castes and classes in sharing political and economic power, the weaker sections who are directly dependent on them for their livelihood are not benefiting from this arrangement, though it has been declared that the objective is to create conditions for the growth of a progressive co-operative rural economy with a diversified occupational structure in which the weaker sections of the community are brought speedily with the rest of the community, experience has shown that this objective is merely on paper.

(Para 7.2)

34. In some of the States where Panchayat Raj has been introduced, the implementation of primary education has been transferred to the statutory local bodies at the district and lower levels under the general supervision of the State Educational Departments. It has been observed that as a result of this, the special measures necessary for educational advancement of the weaker sections have not been taken by the Panchayat Samitis.

(Para 7.3)

35. Rapid spread of education amongst Scheduled Castes and Tribes is one of the foremost requirements for their progress and development and ultimately, their assimilation into the main stream of national life. Education is the master key to their lasting uplift. If the benefits of economic development are to accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society and the Directive Principles of State Policy that the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth and other means of production to the common detriment, is to be given a practical shape, the State should intensify its efforts at offering greater educational opportunities to these communities.

(Para 7.4)

36. It needs no over-emphasis that mere progress in general primary education is no solution to the economic problem. Such a step will only result in aggravation of unemployment of semi-literate or non-employable urban mass of people, unless it is accompanied by special steps for their rehabilitation and employment. Craft-based employment oriented education is the need of the hour. Further, purposeful efforts to wean these backward groups from caste-based occupations to those that have no association with caste are necessary for the sake of the larger social objectives. There is no evidence that Panchayat Raj Institutions have implemented the above policy as part of a special programme for weaker sections.

(Para 7.5)

37. Special measure for weaker sections in the field of education include adequate supervision, and inspection of educational institutions in inaccessible areas, intensification of efforts at greater enrolment of children of under-privileged communities, increasing availability of teachers for schools in backward areas, residential accommodation, specially for women teachers, provision of proper buildings for schools and hostel facilities for children from inaccessible areas, particularly for girl students. A close study of educational institutions in backward areas had revealed that Panchayat Raj Institutions have, by and large, failed to take effective measures in solving the above lacunae and have not made any significant impact on the problem.

(Para 7.6)

38. In the tribal areas where the problem is of long distances with no corresponding road facilities, the normal standards of the number of children for school have not been specially relaxed. In the poorer areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, both the number of schools and the student-teacher ratio are disproportionate to the actual requirements. The incentives and pay-scales offered for really well-qualified teachers in difficult areas are not adequate to attract the best amongst them.

(Para 7.7)

39. It has been observed that the influence of non-official leadership on the administration of primary education, as exercised through Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis, has not exhibited any special interest in the education of the weaker sections. On the contrary, powerful vested interests have tended to work against the progress of their educational advancement.

(Para 7.10)

40. Specific funds allotted for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the jurisdiction of Panchayat Samitis are usually merged with other funds. In many cases, it has been observed that either the funds are diverted for other purposes or not utilised in time and in the manner specified in the scheme. The funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Government of India or the State Government are so earmarked under a specific article of the Constitution and the diversion for other purposes is not only improper but unconstitutional. In some States, work for the removal of untouchability has also been entrusted to the Zila Parishads. The Panchayats can play a very important role in the matter of eradication of untouchability if they take real interest in the problem. But unfortunately, in most of the panchayats, this interest is yet to be created. Instances have come to notice in which public water works constructed by the Panchayats, with Government aid, are not opened to Scheduled Castes. Similar forms of discrimination have also come to notice in the allotment of cultivable land.

(Para 7.14)

41. From these studies, it is evident that on account of factors such as economic dependance on higher castes, social disabilities such as untouchability, extreme poverty and low level of literacy and civic consciousness, the interests of weaker sections not only tend to be neglected but also deliberately ignored, in Panchayat Raj Institutions, unless programmes affecting their welfare are statutorily earmarked with specific outlays clearly apportioned. In such a situation, it is also essential that implementation of such a programme is guaranteed under separate departmental auspices.

(Para 7.15)

42. However in Panchayats in predominantly tribal areas, State Governments should ensure that the Sarpanches should be elected or even nominated if necessary, from among the tribals only. A major responsibility rests on non-official agencies working in tribal areas to educate tribal communities sufficiently on the benefits of Panchayat Raj and prepare the people for it before the actual introduction. Failure to do this has been responsible for inadequate response by the tribal people to Panchayat Raj.

(Para 7.17)

43. In the matters of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, notwithstanding the reservation of a specific number of seats depending on population, it is desirable that the seats so reserved are regularly rotated with each successive election to ensure participation by all contesting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe aspirants in proportional representation.

(Para 7.18)

44. In the matter of election of the Sarpanch, who holds a key position in executing schemes, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their interests would be secured better if he is directly elected by the people and not indirectly by the members of the Panchayats. In backward areas inhabited by large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the primary objective is speedy implementation of development activity on an intensive scale, almost with a definite bias in favour of the weaker sections. With the rising expectation and the demand for more and more welfare programmes by members of the weaker sections, their full and active participation in the process of development can be ensured only if they are satisfied that their representatives would have a say in development.

(Para 7.19)

45. It is necessary that representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be secured in the Gram Panchayats and the Anchal Panchayats at least in proportion to their population, either by reservation of seats or co-option, if they fail to get themselves represented through election. Similarly, the West Bengal Zila Parishad Act, 1963, should be suitably amended in order to secure representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Zila Parishads.

(Para 7.22)

46. The existing pattern of concentration of social and economic power in the hands of dominant sections of the population in the rural areas may result in further consolidation of their power and may lead to more intensive exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. It is necessary to provide suitable safeguards to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes by reserving seats for them in Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, preferably on population basis, and ensure their representation through reserved seats by direct election, as is the accepted formula for other reserved seats in Parliament and State Assembly constituencies.

(Para 7.23)

47. The schemes for the benefit of weaker sections should be so orientated that weaker sections are able to derive the maximum benefit out of them. It is necessary to liberalise the rules and procedure for grant of loans and subsidies. Certain conditions in respect of grants and loans have already been liberalised but we understand they have not been put into effect in all cases. The conditions of furnishing security for loans should be relaxed in their cases. The principal of credit-worthy purpose, not the credit-worthy person, should be put into practice.

(Para 7.28)

48. Loan assistance given for rural housing should be exclusively utilized for helping weaker sections. The weaker sections of the community live on the periphery of the village and suffer from acute shortage of accommodation. Effective steps should be taken to allot them house-sites. If land is not available, the State Government should acquire it and provide to the weaker sections so that they are able to have better living space.

(Para 7.28)

49. Assistance in the form of grants and loans should be given to the weaker sections in the order of priority based on their economic condition. That is to say, amongst the weaker sections also those who have less income should get priority.

(Para 7.28)

50. Zila Parishads should have a special responsibility to improve the lot of weaker sections and given adequate special funds to be spent only for the schemes benefiting the weaker sections of the community.

(Para 7.28)

51. The Andhra Pradesh Government is understood to have issued executive instructions to the Zila Parishads that 5.00 per cent and 12.00 per cent of the total outlay in the district should be earmarked for programmes for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively. A recent review of the implementation of this order has revealed that this has not been implemented in practice.

(Para 7.29)

52. There has been considerable criticism, particularly from the Scheduled Caste members of the Legislative Assemblies in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, regarding the implementation of various welfare programmes, for the Scheduled Castes by the Panchayat Raj Institutions. The feeling is that these programmes were progressing satisfactorily when they were under the control of the Government directly and since their transfer to the Panchayat Raj Institutions' extraneous considerations were coming into play, denying to the Scheduled Castes their due claims.

(Para 7.30)

53. The selection of proper beneficiaries is of vital importance for the very success of the scheme of democratic decentralization and therefore, it is necessary that suitable rules should be framed on this subject by the State Governments. It would also be necessary to prescribe application forms for obtaining grants-in-aid under different schemes. These forms should be such as may elicit correct information regarding economic status of the applicants. Entries in the application forms should be verified by the Block authorities and should bear their specific recommendations, and each case should be discussed at the meeting of the standing committee/sub-standing committee at the Panchayat Samiti level.

(Para 7.32)

54. In the matter of administration of Tribal and Scheduled Caste welfare programmes, the process of democratic decentralization of development functions at the village level has resulted in a set back. Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis who have been entrusted with Tribal Development Blocks are dominated by powerful vested interests composed mostly of non-tribals. The landlord, the money-lender, the Forest and Public Works Department contractor and the liquor vendor—all agents of exploitation of the tribals—dominate the tribal scene and are not enthusiastic about programmes for the weaker sections. It is for serious consideration whether the Tribal Development Programme should not be taken away from the scope of democratic decentralization and departmentally implemented. Various studies conducted in the Tribal Development Blocks confirm that the Panchayat Samitis dominated by the vested interests may not be in a position to deliver the goods in so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

(Para 7.33)

UNTOUCHABILITY

55. The study of the group-messes, arranged on voluntary basis by the students in various college hostels of Uttar Pradesh, indicates that the student community is also not free from caste barriers. It is, therefore, suggested that such group-messes wherever these exist should be discouraged.

(Para 8.1)

56. Some concrete steps must be taken to tackle this rather ticklish problem of untouchability. As stated in the 1968-69 Report, what would really help to eradicate untouchability completely is direct action, over and above other measures, in the form of non-violent assertion of their constitutional rights by the Scheduled Castes themselves and that the weaknesses in the law, or the slackness in administrative implementation, can be set right if the Scheduled Castes themselves straighten up their backs and are prepared, with the help of those who wholly identify themselves with them, to undergo voluntary suffering for the full enjoyment of their rights. It is not known whether the Scheduled Caste persons will pay heed to this advice. It is, however, feared that if the upper caste people do not start treating their Scheduled Caste brethren as their equals the latter may take recourse to other, rather undesirable, methods of dealing with the situation, and that may not be in the larger interests of the nation and the country.

(Para 8.6)

57. It is hoped that authorities concerned will give serious consideration to the recommendations made for removal of untouchability by the fifteenth session of the Indian Council of Social Welfare held in Ahmedabad in November, 1969 on "Policies and Programmes for the Welfare of Weaker Sections of the community with stress on Eradication of Untouchability"

(Para 8.19)

58. The legislation similar to that enacted by some of the State Governments to throw open all Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus should be adopted by the other States/Union Territories also.

(Para 8.23)

59. Economic backwardness of Scheduled Caste persons is also one of the important factors responsible for the practice of untouchability and it is necessary that steps are taken to improve their economic conditions side by side with the spread of education and propaganda for removal of untouchability. One useful measure that can be adopted for that purpose is to allot to them agencies and motas. The steps taken by the Indian Oil Corporation to give weightage to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for retail dealership to suitable unemployed graduates and engineers is recommended to other Governmental agencies and public undertakings.

(Para 8.25)

60. The convention similar to the one under which a Scheduled Caste person was elected as a mayor of Madras should be introduced in other States also.

(Para 8.27)

IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS

61. The State Governments should ensure that the Municipalities/Local Bodies purchase only such implements as may be suitable under the local conditions.

(Para 9.4)

62. Grants for purchase of wheel-barrow etc. may be sanctioned for such areas only as have adequate roads and lanes for plying them.

(Para 9.4)

63. While sanctioning the grants, it should be kept in view that the Municipalities/Local Bodies concerned are financially capable to replenish the supply of implements, which become worn out and useless.

(Para 9.4)

64. Since the implementation of various recommendations, made by different committees, appointed to study the working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers, had no statutory force, the implementation thereof by various employing authorities was not uniform and generally poor and as such it is recommended that the Central Government should undertake a comprehensive legislation regulating their working, service and living conditions which should also provide for adequate inspectorate and enforcement machinery, as observed by the Working Group appointed by the National Commission on Labour, in 1967. Matters like the supply of uniforms, protective implements, health, housing and educational facilities, social security etc. were also reviewed by the Committee and various remedial measures suggested deserve attention of the Government of India and the State Governments.

(Para 9.5)

SERVICES

65. Individual employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should not be prevented from bringing to Commissioner's notice the violation of the orders issued by the Government in regard to reservation, etc., and early instructions issued on the basis of the assurances given to the Parliamentary Committee regarding freedom to be enjoyed by individual Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in the matter of representations made direct to the Commissioner and in regard to the supply of facts or records required by the Commissioner.

(Paras 10.10 & 10.12)

66. The question regarding the interpretation of Article 335 of the Constitution should be referred to the Attorney General for his considered opinion. While making a reference to him he may also be requested to give his considered opinion regarding the manner in which provisions of this Article are to be given effect to. His attention should also be particularly invited to the provisions of Article 320(4) which in short, provides that the manner in which effect is given to Article 335 is not the concern of the Union Public Service Commission.

(Para 10.11515)

67. It would be better if the opinion of the Attorney General is also obtained in regard to the exact implication of the words "appointments" and "posts" occurring in Article 335 of the Constitution, with a view to clarifying beyond doubt whether these terms would also include initial appointments as well as appointments by selection.

(Para 10.1616)

68. The inability of the Government to provide information regarding quantum of representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various posts and services under the Central Government gives rise to the feeling that the appointment of the Liaison Officers and the creation of Cells in the various Ministries/Departments have not served any useful purpose and that the Ministry of Home Affairs have not been able to coordinate their activities properly. This matter, therefore, needs urgent attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(Para 10.1919)

69. In view of the meagre representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the need for revision of the existing orders regarding reservations on the lines of the recommendations made in the earlier Reports of the Commissioner, cannot be overemphasized. It is also imperative to ensure proper implementation of the orders issued by the Government, and to provide for penal measures against failure to observe them scrupulously.

(Para 10.2121)

70. The recent instructions as contained in Appendix XV could prove more helpful if, instead of limiting the selection of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees to those covered within the number of vacancies available, the orders had covered all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the zone of consideration.

(Para 10.2515)

71. Since it is apparent that the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees are not getting due share in the deputation posts, there is an urgent need for reconsidering the decision not to apply reservation orders to posts filled on deputation basis.

(Para 10.3111)

72. It was not the intention of the Commissioner while making the recommendation in para 2.7.7 of the 1967-68 Report that a written examination need not be held even if the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes exceeded the number of the reserved vacancies. The idea behind the recommendation was that if the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was equal to or less than the number of reserved vacancies, such candidates might be appointed whether or not they passed the written test so long as they possessed the minimum qualifications. Instances have occurred where despite the requirement of a written test as laid down in the Recruitment Rules, posts have been filled after interviews only. Such employees have been recommended by the authorities concerned for absorption later on on the plea of the experience gained by them. In fact, appointments on *ad-hoc* basis in relaxation of the Recruitment Rules have been made in a number of Ministries. If Recruitment Rules can be waived in the case of other communities in public interest, there is no reason why such a relaxation should not be made in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who continue to be under represented in the various services.

(Para 10.34)

73. The reason given by the Ministry of Home Affairs for not-extending the orders referred to in para 2.7 of 1967-68 Report to Class II posts, cannot be accepted. It should be possible to extend the reservation orders to Class II posts also, specially as the experience of the last 18 years of the working of the reservation orders has amply shown that despite the existing orders representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class II posts is still insignificant.

(Para 10.38)

74. While rejecting the recommendation made in para 2.3 of 1967-68 Report, the Ministry of Home Affairs have overlooked the fact that before the date of formation of the organised services, the reserved posts had not always been filled by candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Such reserved posts were, under the existing orders, to be carried forward. The Ministry of Home Affairs should have taken into account such "carried forward" vacancies when constituting a new service or at least agreed to add these to the future vacancies. Attention in this connexion is invited to paragraphs 10.76 and 10.77 of this Chapter, wherein the position is made clear.

(Para 10.46)

75. Despite the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs that detailed information should be given while making a reference for de-reservation of reserved posts, these references it is noticed are usually conspicuous by the absence of vital information, specially in regard to specific reasons for the rejection of qualified Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates.

(Para 10.53)

76. The Ministry of Home Affairs may ask for a review of the Recruitment Rules to ensure the incorporation of the suggestions made by them in the earlier instructions issued by them, in their Office Memoranda Numbers 2552/54-RPS and 2/45/55-RPS dated the 8th January, 1955 and 8th December, 1955 respectively.

(Para 10.59)

77. A reference was made in para 5.8(b) of the Report for 1968-69 about the fact of the Ministry of Defence and the Central Water and Power Commission not adopting the general principles of seniority issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The matter is stated to be still under review of the Government. The delay in taking a decision in the matter is adversely affecting the interests of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Government employees concerned.

(Para 10.60)

78. The Ministry of Home Affairs may reconsider their decision not to make the Liaison Officers personally responsible for any deficiency in the implementation of the reservation orders.

(Para 10.66)

79. The insignificant representation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service justifies reconsideration of the stand taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to the recommendation made in Para 2.25 of the 1967-68 Report. A similar recommendation has also been made by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in paragraph 2.48 of their Fourth Report. It is hoped that this recommendation will receive earnest consideration of the Government.

(Para 10.80)

80. In view of the fact that a large number of reserved vacancies in the various Organised Services are being de-reserved every year for want of qualified candidates, Government would be doing justice to the claims of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates if the procedure adopted by the Ministry of External Affairs is followed and suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe clerks possessing the requisite speed in typing and shorthand are appointed to reserved vacancies in the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

(Para 10.81)

81. On the analogy of the appointment of 70 clerks from the Employment Exchange on *ad-hoc* basis during 1964-65 in the I.F.S. (B) there should be no objection to adopt a similar procedure to make good the deficiency in the reserved posts in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service also. While making the *ad-hoc* appointments of clerks in the I. F. S. (B) the Ministry of External Affairs did not apply reservation orders even though the orders were applicable and the appointments were expected to continue for more than three months. The matter could be set right even at this stage by assessing the number of vacancies which should have been reserved and by making recruitment thereto through Employment Exchange of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. This is all the more necessary because the Ministry of External Affairs are contemplating permanent absorption of the candidates already appointed on an *ad-hoc* basis.

(Para 10.83)

82. The Ministry of Home Affairs may consider the desirability of following up on the recommendation regarding indicating separately of figures of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their annual reports, with the State Public Service Commissions and also requesting the Union Public Service Commission to examine the possibility of taking similar action in regard to their annual report.

(Para 10.90.92)

83. A careful watch may be kept on the advertisements issued by the Public Sector Undertakings/Statutory Bodies as they still do not mention the exact number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(Para 10.10.100)

84. It is desirable that the universities which have not accepted the principle of reservations should also fall in line with those who have agreed to adopt the principle regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services.

(Para 10.10.102)

85. In the last Report, it was recommended that complete details of the unfilled reserved posts should be maintained by the Employment Exchanges, as also the number of such posts as remained unfilled under the Centre, State Governments, Public Undertakings, separately, with reasons therefor. This recommendation does not appear to have been acted upon.

(Para 10.11.116)

86. It is hoped that Government will appreciate the importance of the proposals made to the Department of Social Welfare for additional staff for the purpose of enabling the Commissioner to undertake on-the-spot studies, and would be able to signify their approval thereby strengthening the hands of the Commissioner to enable him to do proper justice to his duties.

(Para 10.12.122)

87. The on-the-spot study undertaken in some of the offices of the Delhi Administration shows that reservation orders are not being followed properly by them. The defects noticed during these studies have emphasized the need for a greater vigilance and more such studies by this Office.

(Paras 10.125 and 10.127.27)

INDEBTEDNESS AND BONDED LABOUR

88. The success of the scheme of advancing short term loans depends on the timely repayment of the amounts given. It is, therefore, essential that the executive bodies of the Co-operative Societies should meet more frequently and the managers as well as members should make it a point to remind the beneficiaries to repay the loans at the time of each harvest.

(Para 11.6.6)

89. Since the practice of bonded labour still exists in some States and Union Territories, it is suggested that concerted efforts should be made by the State Governments/Union Territory Governments/Administrations concerned to find out the conditions of service, number of persons subjected to these practices and immediate steps be taken to free them from such serfdom by taking suitable legislative and executive measures. Cultivable waste lands and other necessary facilities should also be provided to them so that they rehabilitate themselves as free men.

(Para 11.21.1)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SCHEDULED AREAS AND THE TRIBAL AREAS

90. The Governors' Reports on the Administration of Scheduled Areas are required to be submitted to the President within three months of the close of the relevant financial year. It has, however, been noticed that generally these reports are not received within the prescribed period. These reports are sometimes delayed for more than a year.

(Para 12.3.3)

91. It has also been observed that the Governors' Reports generally fail in giving a complete picture of the progress made in the development of Scheduled Areas. As suggested in the report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, figures of developmental expenditure should be maintained separately for the Scheduled Areas and indicated in these reports. Important pieces of legislation enacted during the year of report and their implication in so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, and also the working of the laws already in force in the various Scheduled Areas, should also be discussed in these reports. As stated earlier also the Governors' Reports on the Administration of Scheduled Areas are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is not known what considerations have weighed with the Government of India in asking State Governments to send these reports to the Ministry of Home Affairs when the subject of welfare of Scheduled Tribes has since been transferred to the Department of Social Welfare. As these reports deal with the welfare of Scheduled Tribes it will be more appropriate if these reports are submitted to the Department of Social Welfare.

(Para 12.4)

92. It has been observed that the Tribes Advisory Councils in the various States do not hold their meetings as frequently as they should. The meetings of these councils are generally convened at very long intervals and their views are generally not taken due notice of even on important matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes.

(Para 12.6)

93. Practically in all the States having Scheduled Areas, several measures of protective legislation have since been made or the general laws made applicable, with due modifications to their respective Scheduled Areas. In some cases it has, however, been found that there are some serious lacunae in such Regulations applicable to Scheduled Areas of which the interested persons have been taking undue advantage.

(Para 12.7)

TRIBAL RESEARCH

94. The setting up of a Central Institute will help effective coordination among different research bodies, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts and possible wastage of funds.

(Para 13.4)

WELFARE SCHEMES

95. The desirability of providing midday meals to combat malnutrition as well as to attract children to schools has been stressed in the earlier Reports and was also suggested in the last year's Report that more funds should be allocated for this useful purpose. There is no doubt that this useful scheme taken in seriousness will go a long way in improving the health standards of the children belonging to weaker sections of the society and will pave the way for their all-round development. It is hoped that gradually this experiment will be extended to other areas as well.

(Paras 17.11 and 17.20)

96. The Government of India should, stress upon the State Governments the urgency of submitting the periodical reports on the progress of National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme to them.

(Para 17.23)

97. If the project of the UNICEF to provide safe drinking water in 12,000 villages in the country proves successful, the Government of India should themselves arrange to import more of such drilling rigs with a view to speedily solving the problem of drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country and priority should be accorded to the Tribal Areas.

(Para 17.24)

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CHAPTER 1

GENERAL REVIEW

Introduction

Two events have been, more or less, of great significance to the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes during the year 1969-70. One has been the formation of the State of MEGHALAYA on 2 April, 1970, and the other, the encouragement given to tribal and other landless people in various parts of India in the forcible occupation of land. The first event may encourage tribal communities elsewhere in demanding the right of self-determination, while the other has already stimulated landless peasants to seek a solution of their economic difficulties by 'self-help' and unconstitutional means. Whether this was encouraged by political parties or not is not of as much importance as the fact that this mood among the agricultural population can be interpreted as an expression of lack of confidence in governmental or constitutional measures.

1.2. Coupled with it we can also discern in the thickness of these movements a growing impatience with inequalities of land-distribution, and perhaps also a rising demand for social justice. This is, of course, not to mean that land-grabbing movements are justified as they are. It is quite true that land or paddy that is snatched away by crowds of peasants does not always go to the poorest or the most deserving. The strong tend to gain more than the weak, while all the paddy seized from other people's fields does not usually go to build up a common grain-bank for the village but is sucked up by the man of strong arms, or by the man who has more political backing of a particular party than another.

1.3. Let us be clear about one thing. It is not our purpose to describe the unhappy happenings of last year merely by way of historical curiosity. Our intention is to analyse the events in order to discover their underlying causes; and if some of the causes, or the developments resulting from them, are based on justice, to suggest how the demands of justice can be more efficiently served by constitutional means, and the wasted human efforts of today very largely avoided. Our aim is, therefore, firstly, diagnostic and, secondly, therapeutic.

1.4. A clear distinction has to be drawn between the economic and social condition of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. The former form part of the Hindu social system, and are both economically and culturally tied up with other castes; although they have been suppressed

into the lowest rungs of the social ladder for ages past. Evidently, the cure of their ills can only come from a sea change affecting the whole of Hindu society. The privileged castes have to be converted into a new point of view, their economic and social relations with the scheduled castes completely overhauled before justice and equality can be enjoyed by 'high' and 'low' alike. And this conversion will come best if the sufferers of today apply the Gandhian method of satyagraha for the assertion of their constitutionally guaranteed rights.

1.5. Undoubtedly in the future also there will be inequality between one human being and another; but that would be between individual and individual and not between one caste and another on the basis of birth as it is today. What our Constitution eventually aims at is a complete eradication of statutorily established differences between caste and caste or between class and class as it exists today. And it is this aim of the formation of a caste-less and class-less society to which every citizen of India is expected to subscribe.

1.6. Our purpose in the present introduction is to show that while the disabilities to which the scheduled castes are subject today will disappear as we work more efficiently for the social and economic ideal set before us by the Constitution, the problems by which the scheduled tribes are overtaken calls for a slightly modified approach. In their case, it is not a question of establishing equality between men professing the same culture, in the anthropological sense, but of establishing mutual respect and equality among communities which are distinguished from one another by differences in social structure, habits and customs and even of language.

1.7. We shall treat the problems of the scheduled tribes a little more fully, for if a complicated problem of this nature can be solved effectively, the problem of the scheduled castes can obviously be solved in the same way with greater ease.

1.8. For this purpose, let us first look back into the history of the relations between the scheduled tribes of today and their neighbours belonging to other communities.

History of Relation with Tribes

1.9. Naturally, the contact between the farming and artisan communities of the plains of India

with the tribal communities of the hills and forests has been of long duration. Most of the tribal folk did not originally practise agriculture, but lived by means of hunting and collecting, or slash and burn cultivation. These productive systems could satisfactorily support from 2 or 3 people per square mile of land, as in the case of the Andamanese, or perhaps 20 to 30, as among the hillmen of the Mizo, District of N.E.F.A. in ASSAM.

1.10. As the plains inhabited by farmers and artisans became more and more congested, the caste-bound population, with their more efficient productive organization, swarmed up the river valleys into the fastnesses of the mountains. Those among the tribal people who were consequently crowded into lesser and lesser space were faced by several alternatives. If they decided to stick to their former system of production, they had to migrate into deeper and deeper reaches of the jungle not yet reached by farming communities. Or, they could adopt the advanced agricultural practices of the oncoming hordes, and sometimes become like one of the peasant castes themselves. The third alternative was to rise in rebellion, and drive out the plainsmen from their homeland; and, at the same time, adopt some of the advanced productive techniques of the intruders.

1.11. It is not our purpose to go into the details of this history of contact. We have only to point out that all three alternatives have been resorted to in course of the last several hundred years of Indian history in one part of the country or another. Sometimes the tribal folk have migrated into deeper recesses of their habitat, as among the Bonda Poroja of ORISSA. Sometimes they have become absorbed in the Hindu social system, being usually given a low status and a poor role to play, as among the Bauri or Savara. Some more prosperous tribal families have, of course, found a place in the Kshatriya *varna*, like some of the royal families of Middle India, but the majority have remained lowly and suppressed.

1.12. Apart from farmers and artisans like weavers, oilmen or blacksmiths, traders and money-lenders have also intruded into the land of the tribal communities. And the latter, through their cleverness and unscrupulousness, have often taken advantage of the ignorance and even trustfulness of the tribal people, and have exploited them in a most shameful and cruel way. Risings of the peasantry and tribal communities against mounting distress in various parts of India have punctuated the history of the nineteenth century. But these economic revolts were quickly suppressed, and did not lead to any radical reform in the relationship between tribesmen and their neighbours.

1.13. One point must however be made here for the sake of historical justice. The relationship

between plainsmen and hillmen has not exclusively been one of exploitation and conflict. As we have said already, one large section of the tribal population of India took to agriculture, or to the specialized production like rope-making from jungle creepers, or the collection of honey and wax and so on; and such groups came to be regarded virtually as castes enjoying monopoly in certain occupations in a particular locality. Their relationship with the rest of the caste-bound population was indeed one of subordination. But that subordination did not hurt economically, as none in such a rural society was very rich and none very poor. And this was true, we have reason to believe, with regard to the largest fraction of the tribal people in BIHAR, ORISSA, BENGAL, MADHYA PRADESH, GUJARAT, RAJASTHAN, MAHARASHTRA and even parts of HIMACHAL PRADESH and UTTAR PRADESH. In ASSAM, MANIPUR, TRIPURA and the neighbouring areas, where the caste system was itself less rigid, or not as elaborate as in the Ganga plains, or where the contact between hillmen living in the high mountains with the low plains of the Brahmaputra or the Surma or the Someswari was more feeble, the contrast between hillmen and the plains people remained more pronounced.

1.14. Another marked feature of slow, long contact between the two groups was that, under the prevailing ideas of Hinduism, Brahmanical people could easily accept the local gods and goddesses worshipped by the tribal communities, while the latter on their part also started worshipping some members of the Hindu pantheon, like Lakshmi or Siva. But this they did in their own way, i.e. with rituals and offerings of their own.

1.15. The long history of contact between tribal communities, and their more prosperous neighbours, can be summarized in the above manner. It was a long history of slow absorption into a caste-bound system, punctuated by a give-and-take of gods and goddesses. It was, on the whole marked by subordination, interrupted as it occasionally was by risings from among the tribal people against the oppression of money-lenders, land-grabbers and so on. This last phenomenon has been particularly a feature of the nineteenth century when the British established a firm government in India; and under the protection of that government, traders and adventurers of various kinds found it easy to penetrate into hitherto dreadful territories, and discovered a new opportunity of gathering wealth quickly by unscrupulous means.

1.16. The situation in the nineteenth century under British rule was thus essentially different from the previous centuries when some traders, some sadhus went and settled down in tribal territories and depended for their survival upon

the good-will of those among whom their lot was cast. The tribal folk, moreover, were attracted by the efficiency of caste's economic organization, and slowly drifted into its structure, though, with rare exceptions, they were relegated to a lowly place.

1.17. Under British rule, the traders, money-lenders and contractors did not try to absorb the tribal communities into their social or economic system, as was done by earlier migrants. They had themselves in many cases, given up their reliance upon the non-competitive productive organization associated with caste. They had taken to the philosophy and practice of free enterprise. The result was that the relationship between the incoming hordes of plainsmen and the cheated or exploited tribesmen became more and more bitter.

1.18. What has been happening since 1947, when India became independent and started on a journey of her own is, again, in sharp contrast to the slow absorption and osmotic interchange of cults and rituals, as in the past, and also to what happened during British rule, when adventurers, out only for profit, made inroads into tribal territory and built up a new kind of contact with tribesmen.

1.19. What has happened since independence may be summarily described as follows. New roads have been built; motor trucks and buses have opened up the outer world to the tribal folk; mines and industrial establishments have rapidly appeared where there were none before. And as a result of all this, the tribal communities have suddenly been confronted with a *massive contact* with other communities *within a very short period of time*.

1.20. All the industries and trades which have now penetrated into tribal areas have, moreover, found that enough labour is not available readily from the neighbourhood. At least, instead of trying to find an adequate number of labourers from surrounding villages, they have mostly depended upon the importation of large numbers of labourers from, say, ANDHRA PRADESH or PUNJAB or the Chhattisgarh Plains of MADHYA PRADESH or from ORISSA. And when these labourers, whether skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled, come in bunches, they tend, in their habitation, also to drift into separate blocks in the industrial settlements which have thus grown up.

1.21. And when the displaced tribal communities see what is happening all round, and the sharp contrast which exists between their own way of life and that of the newcomers, who are themselves divided by language, dress and food-habits, the former become afraid of *losing their own identity*. Some of them become progressively employed in the mines and factories, and come

deeply under the influence of new ways of life which they share in the market-place or witness in the cinemas and political meetings. And placed under the threat of losing their individuality, they try, wherever possible, to form their own cohesive groups, which are based frequently on identity of language, or similarity of customs. In other words, the fear of a loss of cohesion makes them swing round into a re-affirmation of their tribal identity.

1.22. In many parts of India, like the Mizo District or NAGALAND or MEGHALAYA, where due to the contact of Christianity, a new world-fellowship has become opened up before the converted members of various tribes, a similar move has been set afoot by means of which even Christians, who in British days took some amount of pride in designating themselves as Indian Christians and not as tribal folk, are trying to re-instate a new love of their tribal culture, evidently in order to promote cohesion when they are in fear of losing it. It is interesting that in this return to tribal identity, it is not true that all of the old tribal culture is uncritically restored. What is re-instated instead may be the artistic elements of their culture, as well as the freedom and openness which was characteristic of their life in contrast to the rigidity and lack of joy in the culture of the plainsmen with whom they come into contact. Naturally, the superstitious beliefs and practices of their forefathers are shed as they try to reform their tribal culture in order to serve the needs of a new cohesive identity, suitable to modern times.

1.23. There is nothing wrong in such an exercise. There is nothing wrong in the endeavour of tribal people to save their own souls even while they are perforce being sucked up within a new productive organization, based upon freedom of enterprise and competitiveness in place of co-operation. Their fear is that they might lose themselves in the crowd. But the fear springs from two reasons. One is the belief that the identity with non-tribal people will lead to a wiping away of cultural differences. The other reason is that, in the new economy or productive organization which is being built up, every man cannot compete on his own merits, and therefore, groups must band together, and in doing so re-affirm their separate identity from that of other competing groups.

1.24. The whole trouble arises out of one major shortcoming in our process of adaptation, in our passage from a caste-based, non-competitive economy into an open economy of free enterprise. Professional associations have not been built up fast enough to keep pace with the demands of the new economy. Under the colonial dispensation of the British, this was indeed discouraged, because it might prove politically dangerous. But even after independence, when such associations have

been more freely formed, they or the industries themselves are yet hardly capable of catering to the demands of all those who need employment today.

1.25. Even in 1961, out of the total working force in India, only 4.2 per cent were employed in manufacturing industries and 6.2 per cent in household industries of various kinds. Trade and transport absorbed 4.0 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively, while cultivation accounted for 69.5 per cent.

1.26. When work is in such short supply, and when according to all estimates, there is a considerable amount of under-employment, it is natural that competition would be sharp. And if professional associations or employment agencies lag behind, it is natural that all those who are uprooted and thrown community-wise into the maelstrom of a competitive economy, will cling to whichever group gives them a feeling of friendship and security.

1.27. And it is thus that, in the absence of adequate social reorganization, rural people faced by chances of employment in modern cities or industries try to cling to a social identity based either on caste or language, religion or culture.

Politics, Economics and Culture

1.28. The Backward communities thus suffer from three main drawbacks, poverty, lack of education and organization and fear of the loss of their cultural identity.

1.29. It should at once be made clear that our Constitution has drawn together all communities, formerly living in British India or in the princely states into one political unity. About this there can be no question. Secondly, planning has also tied them together into a common enterprise, in the attempt to build up a social and economic system, the aim of which is progressively to establish a society of socialistic pattern. The plans are drawn up by agreement at the Centre, but considerable latitude is left to the States, and even the panchayats at the base level, in the matter of setting up their own priorities as well as in their execution.

1.30. In accordance with the traditions of Indian civilization, it has been also our consistent policy not to try and impose one uniform culture by force upon all the constituent elements of the Indian nation, so much so that in some portions of India where the tribal communities are in considerable majority, the cultural or social authority of these communities is preserved by the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of

the Constitution. We may also draw attention to the freedom enjoyed hitherto by certain sects in all parts of India in regard to their personal law. Whatever might be the arrangement in the political and economic spheres, the cultural freedom of various communities has thus been safeguarded in India, as hardly anywhere else in the world.

1.31. Economic change and the spread of secular education will undoubtedly bring about change in the culture of people; but these are changes which are not forced on anybody. These are not induced in order to bring about a uniformity in the shape of the new Indian civilization to come. It has been stressed again and again that, so far as culture is concerned, the various linguistic and tribal groups in India will be left free to change their own culture in the way they like. Indeed such changes are taking place. Some parts of the old local rural cultures are being retained, others recast; new values are being incorporated, and all this is happening without interference or any design of a centralized authority. All that the national leadership insists upon is that the bonds of political and economic interdependence must be made more and more firm. Cultural diversity will grow in a creative manner on the basis of that underlying unity, just as beautiful flowers do in a well-tended garden where the soil has been well taken care of. We do not want the flowering of culture to take place as in a jungle.

1.32. In spite of the plans and attitudes of the Government, it must be admitted that, due to various historical reasons, the progress made by different States, or even by classes within the same State has been unequal. And this has naturally led to tensions or conflicts, which have become today one of our chief national problems.

Remedies Suggested

1.33. One of the most obvious remedies of this inequality of growth is this: there should be rapid industrialization and a more even distribution of benefits to all classes of people. The symptoms of social maladjustment which arise out of poverty can naturally be overcome by an assurance of plenty, which many hope can easily be made available by technological development.

1.34. We have, however, to remember that in spite of the growth of industries in India during the last sixty or seventy years, the percentage of workers engaged in modern manufacturing industries still remains very low.

Table showing percentage distribution of workers by industrial categories

Industrial Categories	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1961
Agricultural Cultivators	50.6	49.7	54.5	45.0	50.1	52.8
Agricultural Labourers	17.0	20.6	17.5	24.7	19.7	16.7
Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchard and allied activities	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.1	2.1	2.8
Manufacturing :						
Household Industry	—	—	—	—	—	6.2
Manufacturing other than household industry	11.8	10.0	9.4	9.0	9.0	4.2
Construction	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2
Trade and Commerce	6.0	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.0
Transport, Storage and Communications	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.6
Other Services	8.4	7.5	6.8	8.5	10.5	10.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

From the table, it is obvious that there has been no appreciable change in the percentage of people engaged in industries of various kinds. Undoubtedly the absolute number of persons thus engaged has arisen high; but the proportions have remained stagnant. Those who are ardent advocates of reducing poverty through rapid industrialization have consequently been led to the logic of massive population control. During the last few years, the programme of population control has been pursued vigorously in cities as well as among the rural folk, but its effects upon economy can only be felt after decades, and not immediately.

1.35 Gandhiji was also in favour of raising our industrial output. But his plan, was, firstly, to make fullest use of the half-utilized man-power in our country. And, secondly, instead of bringing men to the factories, he subscribed to the idea that every village and every home should be tuned into a workshop. Work was to be taken to people in their own homes, rather than that they should be brought away from their home into industrial establishments.

1.36 Both of these alternate plans of industrialization have, however, not been able to yield the anticipated results. And this is why the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes who are still largely tied up with agriculture have not yet succeeded in tearing themselves away from the security of the arts which they know, and sail upon an uncharted ocean of seeking jobs of whatever kind is available in an open, competitive world.

1.37. Not that they dislike the prosperity which may come to them from modern types of occupation. Indeed many of them already work in the mines and governmental departments of forestry or even in mines and industries in the private sector. But just because these do not promise work for everybody who wishes to join, or because the conditions of life in mines

and factories are yet so joyless, and often insecure, that they rather wish to live by agriculture or the arts with which they are familiar.

1.38. Moreover, when members of the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes work side by side with others in modern occupations, they often suffer from a sense of social separateness from the rest of their co-workers. As we have already indicated, professional associations, cutting across linguistic or social distinctnesses, have not yet grown fast enough to keep pace with the rate of migration from villages to towns. And so, a worker who belongs to one tribal community or a linguistic group feels more secure in re-affirming his rural ties than in establishing new professional unities even when he is forced by circumstances to work in plantations or mines and industries. Social change, either through organization or education, has failed to keep pace with economic change. And therefore there is an atavistic reliance upon old forms of occupation and a new search and affirmation of established social identities.

Promoting Indigenous Leadership

1.39. One way out of the lag described above has been widely prescribed and also encouraged. This is the way of developing an indigenous leadership from among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who will help to educate and uplift their own communities, look after the special disabilities from which their particular community suffers, and thus help in bringing them up socially and economically to the level of other more advanced communities.

1.40. Of course, the other way would be to encourage education and advancement among all backward classes, irrespective of whether they have so far remained comparatively isolated like scheduled tribes, or suffered from social suppression as scheduled castes have. But the policy adopted by our Constitution has rightly been that special attention should be given to the

emancipation of particular backward classes. Thus, Article 46 of the Constitution reads as follows :

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

The last phrase is of special significance, and we shall come back to it later on.

1.41. By means of political reservation as well as reservation in educational institutions and services, it has clearly been the intention of the Government to create an indigenous leadership. The leadership of the upper castes and of other privileged communities may perhaps not yet be relied upon sufficiently to wean the scheduled castes and tribes from their prevailing backwardness. This must have obviously been the intention of the makers of our Constitution and of the Government as well.

1.42. In this connexion it would be interesting to see how the leaders of the scheduled castes, for instance, have viewed this particular plan of social advancement.

1.43. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the celebrated jurist, while submitting his evidence before the Backward Classes Commission is reported to have said :

"I think that the means that have to be adopted for the purpose of bringing these people up are not that we should have primary schools and secondary schools for those people. Out of 100 boys 20 remain and 80 go away. My idea is something fantastic. I would suggest that schools should be opened for them in their own locality or some central place. I would suggest to collect the best boys from the primary schools and give them food, shelter and education in that very place, away from their parents. Up to the Matriculation Examination you give them education there. As soon as they pass the Matriculation Examination, send them in a college and give them tuition fee. After that select a number of students from amongst them and send them to Europe, Germany, France, America and similar other foreign countries where they can get the best of education. After that give them service in the Government Department. I would be quite prepared to spend one crore

of rupees for the Scheduled Castes and one crore for the Scheduled Tribes for 10 years and probably the Scheduled Castes are becoming vocal now. Thus you will create a few people with high qualification and place them in high posts. That will be 2000 times better than the 200 boys educated in Marathi or Gujarati".*

1.44. Indeed this is the way in which the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been partly coming forward. The task of the indigenous leaders is not yet over, for there is a large distance still to cover. One thing has, however, been happening to which pointed attention must be drawn.

1.45. If we look at the changes through which India is passing, one thing becomes abundantly clear. We are passing from a non-competitive mode of production, based upon stratified and hierarchically arranged castes and classes, into a competitive, open system where progressively more and more use is made of modern technology. The progress is, however, halting and unequal in different parts of the country and among different classes.

1.46. Again, the aim which our Constitution has set before the people of India is the 'protection (of the weaker sections of the people) from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.' Everyone will agree that one part of the nation made free from social inequality and if other parts are allowed to remain in a state of social inequality, the result is exploitation. If a whole village is suffering from an epidemic of cholera, it is never possible to cure one house, or a number of houses belonging to a particular community by differential treatment, if the rest of the village remains as it is. Exploitation arises out of a system; and if it has to be ended for one community, it has to be ended for all.

1.47. And it is in this great and joint task of building up an exploitation-free economy that the leadership of all communities in India, whether of the scheduled ones or of those who are not so covered, must bend their wills and work together. It is only by a joint endeavour to build up an equalitarian society that the inequalities inherited from the past will disappear.

1.48. There is a rather unhappy confession which has to be made in this connexion. Indigenous leadership has indeed grown up to an appreciable extent both among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. On the whole, these communities have so long been deprived of the benefits which, even under the existing social and economic system, are being enjoyed by the privileged classes. And the first thing which the

* For the full report about Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's evidence, see Appendix I.

rising educated classes from among the scheduled castes and tribes naturally demand is a share of those benefits, right here and now. They do not want to be put off till the day when a society of truly socialistic pattern will come into being. The task of sacrificing immediate benefits for an engagement in an enterprise which will bring equality and happiness to all is indeed tempting, but not sufficiently attractive for which immediate gains can be sacrificed.

1.4. This is perhaps the prevailing mood among the sections of the scheduled castes and tribe who are coming forward in education. And this has produced one curious result. The indigenous leadership of these communities tends to be swept away, on the whole, from the greater task of building up an equalitarian society, and yield even if it is for the time being, to the pressing demands of their own community, which may be of a more sectional nature. Not that the leaders do not appreciate the potential dangers of such an involvement, but they feel that it is also their duty to voice the demands of their community even when they may be of narrow range.

1.5. This is one reason why the rise of indigenous leadership, which was expected to do away with the ills of inequality, have not so far succeeded in achieving the desired results. The special provisions of reservation were originally made in 1950 in the Constitution for ten years. It was extended for another ten years in 1960, and now it has been extended for a third term of ten years, to come to an end in 1980. This obviously indicates that the task of achieving equality with the rest of the Indian population yet remains unattained. We are not sure if the promotion of indigenous leadership, which has frequently been the spokesman of the rising demands of the educated classes, is an answer to the question.

1.6. Perhaps, we will do well to remember in this connexion the supremely wise advice of Gandhiji that there can be moments when the leaders should lead and refuse to be led by the masses. Here are his words: "Those who claim to lead the masses must resolutely refuse to be led by them, if we want to avoid mob law and desire ordered progress for the country. I believe that mere protestation of one's opinion and surrender to the mass opinion is not only not enough, but in matters of vital importance, leaders must act contrary to the mass of opinion if it does not commend itself to their reason". (*Young India*, 14 July 1920).

1.7. One organized effort has been made in order to develop local regional leadership cutting across castes and communities. Panchayati Raj was initiated in 1959, and its object was to assign the major part of local development to the

people's own local organizations. This programme has worked with more or less success since the year of its inception, and a number of studies have also been made by academic institutions of the actual working of this form of local self-government. The results, unfortunately, have not been very encouraging.

1.53. It has been observed in these local panchayat elections, that those who have gained positions of power have not always been representative of the most deserving, but those who were already in power in rural society on account of their birth, wealth or personal capabilities have added more power to their stock by means of winning the elections. The interests of the poorest have frequently suffered by default, while those of the 'upper classes' in rural society have been more firmly entrenched.

1.54. The reader is referred to Chapter 7 of the present Report for an overall view of Panchayati Raj and what it has actually led to. We may, at this stage, draw attention to the scheme of developing panchayats by indirect election which Gandhiji himself suggested in this connexion. (See Appendix II).

The Question of Land

1.55. We have indicated already how and perhaps why the majority of members of scheduled castes and tribes are comparatively more keen to secure employment on land rather than in other occupations. The policy of the Government in this respect has also been sympathetic, and various laws have been passed in order to restore land where it has been alienated, to scale down debts, and also allot land in Government's possession preferentially to members of these communities. And yet it remains that, after nearly twenty years of such prescriptions, the condition of cultivators and agricultural labourers remains at a low level.

1.56. In the present Report there is a chapter devoted to this question which includes a study by one of the Research Officers of the position of land-holding in the Khasi Hills near Shillong. It shows how a feeble class structure is developing there even between tribe and tribe. At item No. 18 of the Chapter 20 on Specific Surveys and Sample Studies, there is again presented the results of a specific study made by the Cultural Research Institute of the WEST BENGAL Government. The picture which emerges is that the position is yet very low. Another study has similarly been made by S. P. Sinha, Assistant Director, Bihar Tribal Welfare Research Institute, Ranchi, under the title, *The Problem of Land Alienation of the Tribals in and around Ranchi* (1955—1965), which was published by the Institute in 1968.

1.57. Although all efforts should be made to settle people on land where it is feasible to do so, yet one must remember that, even if all allowances are made, the position of those very families will deteriorate if the land is allowed to be fragmented and distributed among sons of the family in the next generation. One way of avoiding this difficulty would be to establish a scale for *minimum holding* of land which will naturally vary according to the geographical conditions of an area, and the technique of agriculture employed. We have already fixed a *maximum* for the holding of land in different States. Why can there be no scale of *minimum* holding at the same time?

1.58. Of course, the obvious corollary of such a measure would be that all un-economic holdings of today will have to be consolidated in some way or another and converted into economic holdings. It is quite possible, perhaps probable, that such a measure will not suffice for all the population which is today working on land. And this would mean that many will have to be taken away to occupations other than agriculture. If that be so, then why not try to do so even from now, rather than make some makeshift arrangement today, and postpone the necessary reform until it forces itself upon us?

1.59. Talking about securing governmental land for settling as many members of the scheduled castes or tribes as possible, we are led to an examination of its practical potentiality. After the abolition of zemindary, some land has undoubtedly come into the hands of the State Governments. Moreover, it has often been calculated by national leaders that some land might be made available from the Forest Department, or by confiscation of such unused land as is held in reserve by numerous tea or coffee plantations.

1.60. While asking for the distribution of such land, it is however necessary to tread the ground with a good deal of caution. Let us take the case of some of the irrigation dams which have been built for national purposes in States like HIMACHAL PRADESH or GUJARAT. It is an obvious rule that when a dam is built, the catchment area of the river and tributaries feeding it should be planted with forests. Upstream highlands tend to have a thinner cover of soil than the alluvial areas downstream. Moreover, consideration must be made as to whether the upstream area is one of a hard rock like, say, trap or of a more easily weatherable rock like granite-gneiss which yields soil more readily. One can always say, as a general rule, that the catchment area should be planted with forests, and if resettlement has to be effected it should preferably be downstream, if such land is also in possession of the Forest Department.

1.61. But if there is a demand for settling displaced tribal communities only in the catchment area, and nowhere else, even if scientific considerations are in opposition, then one unhappy result might follow. Quite lately, it was given out in the Parliament by Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister of Irrigation and Power on 30th April 1970, that the life of the Bhakra reservoir was originally thought to be 500 years. But on account of the cutting down of forests higher up on the Himalayan slopes, a lot of soil had washed down by rains causing silting of Bhakra with the result that its present calculated life was believed to be a little over three hundred years.

1.62. There is reason to believe that it has been on account of deforestation in the upper reaches, the growth of grass and the use of it by extensive numbers of Gujar graziers, that the amount of silt which is now being washed into the lake has been augmented with the above unhappy result. We consider this to be a tremendous loss for the whole nation. And we are afraid that sometimes demands are made on the Forest Department for land which may be sectionally justified on the basis of sentiment, but which may prove too expensive or disastrous for the nation as a whole.

1.63. At this stage, we may draw attention to some of the difficulties from which the Forest Department also suffers. During a recent tour in portions of MAHARASHTRA and GUJARAT it was observed that deforestation has been carried out in such a manner in some areas, and plough cultivation extended up the slope of hills even to the top, that the soil has become thin and depleted and prone to be washed away by the next shower of rain. This reminds one of what has happened in many parts of Koraput district in ORISSA where mile after mile of once fertile land has now become covered with rusty, reddish gravel. If the same thing happens in portions of GUJARAT, it would only mean that the desert of Rajputana will thus extend its sway over one portion of the GUJARAT State as well.

1.64. The difficulty from which the Forest Department suffers is that many un-authorized persons have penetrated the forest lands, and started practising agriculture in scattered patches without any plan or control. Moreover, even when fences are set up in order to protect new plantations, goats and cattle are let loose into them after cutting open pathways through the fences, with the result that the efforts of the Forest Department are virtually set at naught.

1.65. Today, only 6.00 per cent of the State of GUJARAT is under forest; and even this is likely to shrink rapidly under the present condition of anarchic usage. But unless it is borne in mind that each well-grown tree is like a well of

water, and unless it is also realized that with deforestation even agriculture will suffer in course of time, our short-term policies of anyhow rehabilitating the scheduled tribes on land in an unplanned manner, may eventually lead us to a plight worse than the present one.

1.66. The solution lies in being guided by strictly scientific considerations, which will naturally look to the human needs of displaced communities as well. If their sentiments run counter to the dictates of science and of the interests of the whole community, then the displaced persons will have to be educated, and rehabilitation should take place in a manner best suited to total national interests. And in this task of elevating a sectional demand into one informed by the best interests of the nation, the indigenous leaders of communities may very well play a most significant and crucial role.

1.67. Incidentally, this leads us to the important question of the relation between the Forest Department and the tribal communities who live in the neighbourhood of forests. Although the broad policies of the Department at high levels are concerned with the aim of promoting the overall interests of the nation, yet it cannot be said that the actual ground staff of the Department, who are in day-to-day contact with the tribal people, are inspired by the best of intentions. In the training programmes of the latter, there is up to now no provision for making them familiar and sympathetic towards the tribal folk. So that, instead of being able to secure the co-operation of the tribal people in the national task of conserving our forest wealth, the ground staff often look upon their duties as of a punitive nature. It is possible by wise steps to remove the tension that thus arises, so that both the Forest Department and the tribal communities can work together for a worthy common goal.

1.68. In MAHARASHTRA and GUJARAT, co-operatives of forest labourers are frequently employed by the Department in its task of conservation and development. Large sums of money are spent for this purpose; but it has been the experience of responsible persons that the major portion of the financial benefits are soaked up in the middle layers before the actual labourers are able to enjoy the full fruits of their own labour. We believe that it is possible by a reorientation of aims and a reform of operations to really help the labourers in receiving what should be their due. It should be the concern of the Forest Department itself to employ in each 'feeling coup' as many tribal people as possible in order to preserve what should be considered as national wealth. And if this is done, and continuous work assured to the forest-dwellers all

through the year, the present pressure on land through cultivation can also be substantially relieved.

1.69. Let us now proceed to consider the question, not of new land to be made available for settlement, but the question of restoration of land from which people have already been alienated. It has been a widespread experience of all those who have had to deal with tribal communities that money-lenders and small traders have taken undue advantage of the ignorance and simplicity, as well as of the honesty of tribal communities, and exploited them in a cruel manner, even if they rendered some service to them by advancing credit when no other source was open.

1.70. During the nineteenth century, a series of uprisings took place among the tribal people of BIHAR, BENGAL, MADHYA PRADESH, for instance, against their growing economic distress. Even during British rule, a number of laws like the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, (1908) was passed in order to prevent land-alienation.* After independence, several State Governments have passed a series of laws for the same purpose; and, by way of example, we can cite the following :

- (1) The Chotanagpur (Amendment) Act 1969 (Act IV of 1969), published in Bihar Gazette Extraordinary dated 25 January 1969.
- (2) The Bihar Tenancy (Amendment) Act 1969 (Act No. VII of 1969), published in Bihar Gazette Extraordinary, dated 7 February 1969.
- (3) The Bihar Scheduled Areas Regulation, 1969 (Bihar Regulation I of 1969), published in Bihar Gazette Extraordinary, dated 8 February 1969.

- Or, (1) The Andhra Pradesh Agency Rules.
- (2) The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation 1959.
 - (3) The Andhra (Scheduled Areas) Money Lenders Regulation 1960.
 - (4) The Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Debt Relief Regulation 1960.
 - (5) The Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation 1970 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation I of 1970).

1.71. But it has been the experience of government officials as well as of many social or political workers that the relief which should have

* For a history of land tenure in Ranchi See Sarat Chandra Roy 'The Administrative History and Land Tenures of the Ranchi District under British Rule' and 'Inheritance and Succession among the Mundas' by Rev. Father J. Hoffmann S. J. Reprinted by *Man in India* Office, Ranchi, from the journal Volume 41, No. 4, 1961.

reached the tribal people has not actually come to them. There have been three reasons for this. Firstly, weaknesses sometimes exist in the Acts themselves. Secondly, organizations which may help members of the tribal communities in securing relief for them as guaranteed by law are few and far between. Thirdly, the tribal communities are often oppressed by the feeling that, after all, they have to continue living in the same villages and among their neighbours who extend credit to them in times of distress. Therefore it might be wiser not to go to the law courts in order to assert their rights, for the governmental agencies are not capable of offering financial assistance to them as the local money-lender can.

1.72. Some of these fears may be justified and some unjustified. But it is necessary to examine the laws as well as their execution so that improvements may be brought about.

1.73. It was pointed out in the Eighteenth Report of the office (pp. 7-8) that the inclusion or exclusion of villages within Scheduled Areas enjoying the benefit of the Acts in ANDHRA PRADESH has been faulty. This can of course be corrected. Secondly, the provision of credit to needy peasants is often regulated by rules which should be amended so that credit may flow more easily to the peasant and he can do without the services of the money-lender. Thus, in ANDHRA PRADESH, in a notified tribal village, any transfer of immovable property from a tribal to a co-operative society is void, unless the co-operative society is a body consisting solely of members of the scheduled tribes. Similarly in Chotanagpur, the tribal inhabitant can only mortgage his land to banks which have been registered under the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Society Act of 1935. But most banks operating in the city of Ranchi are not so registered. Section 46(1) of the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act may be suitably amended so that the tribal inhabitant can mortgage his land to Land Development Banks of the Government. In the absence of these facilities the poor peasant is forced to turn to the money-lender whenever he needs money.

1.74. There are, thirdly, difficulties in the implementation of the laws which are designed to restore land to the tribal peasant, and these spring from a variety of reasons. In ORISSA, for instance, an attempt was made in 1932 to restore land illegally grabbed by money-lenders in the Raygada and Gundpur Sub-divisions in the southern part of the State. Two Deputy Collectors were specifically attached to the S.D.O. for trying these cases. The tribal peasants were helped by the Government with the assistance of two lawyers. But the procedure was so halting that frustration and disillusionment resulted rather than relief.

1.75. In the Agency Areas of ANDHRA PRADESH, the Sundi and Komti Castes of tra-

ders have settled down; and by taking advantage of the villagers' illiteracy realize exorbitant rates of interest and also purchase the produce of their labour in the fields and forests at very unfair prices. In course of time, they eventually become masters of the land on which the original tribal owners serve practically as hired labourers. The *goti* system of bonded labour is also secretly continued in parts of Koraput district, just because law is of little help in ameliorating the condition of the labourers.

1.76. To put a stop to this, the Agency Tracts Interests and Land Transfer Act (Act I of 1917) was passed. Similarly, the Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation of 1959 was designed to give powers to the Assistant Agents to take action *suo moto* against those offending the Regulation. One of the important measures taken in connexion with tribal unrest in Srikakulam district has been that a special Deputy Collector has been posted in the Agency Area at Bhadraviri (Parvatipuram Taluka) to look into cases of illegal land alienation. One serious hindrance in the achievement of the desired result of restoration of land has been that the aggrieved Sundi or Komti trader files a petition in the High Court challenging the constitutionality of the 1917 Act and the 1959 Regulation. A stay order is issued; and the poor tribal plaintiff is practically put off for an indefinite period of time. Justice does not come quickly, and discontent spreads as the constitutional means for its establishment are long delayed.

1.77. When the number of landless labourers is on the increase, as they actually are, and when thousands suffer from the sense of deprivation and insecurity, a condition is created which has explosive potentialities. What has the landless peasant to lose if he is egged on to violent revolt against the existing order of things? Those whose strategy is to anyhow bring the existing order of things to a halt naturally are concerned about their immediate task rather than the more distant future when a new social and economic order can come into being.

1.78. It has already been reported in the Eighteenth Report last year (p. 9) that in the forceful occupation of land which has been endorsed later on by some, at least, of the State Governments, a new feature is slowly coming into prominence. It is the strong man who generally secures land, and not the most deserving one. It is the strong man, again, who gathers the harvest of other men's fields in his private granary instead of helping to build up a grain-bank in the village which would serve all needy people. And, as we have said, the strength of those who take advantage of the weakness of their neighbours springs either from their muscles or from their association with particular political parties.

1.79. Whether that party in future will be able to bring about justice where there is supposedly none today is a question which can only be answered by history. Indeed, Gandhiji was very firmly of opinion that violence might give us another rule in place of the one in which the masses are placed, but it can never yield Swaraj when, by means of their unaided strength, they would be able "to control authority when abused". This, in Gandhiji's own opinion, was attainable only by the organized, non-violent strength of the masses. As a universal law, violence tends to concentrate power, non-violence to make its sharing more and more widespread.

1.80. It is reassuring, therefore, that here and there in India small efforts are being made to secure justice in the Gandhian way when the possibilities of legal-constitutional methods seem to be exhausted. In the Eighteenth Report we referred to the Bhoodan or Land-Gift Movement of Vinobha Bhave (pp. 9-11), and remarked that its chief shortcoming was that the programme of consolidation of gains made was indeed very poor.

1.81. Perhaps this is because the political wing is missing in the Land-Gift Movement, while the organizational work of Gram-Nirman or building up the village is also indifferently done. Vinobha himself is reported to have said that this is a task which belongs to the people themselves or the Government, while his is to create a *toofar* or ideological storm accompanied by requisite enthusiasm.

1.82. We are not sure if this is the most efficient way of building up the people's strength. Our fear is that it may lead to the creation of a new 'priesthood', dedicated no doubt to a noble, non-violent cause, but a brotherhood of elite all the same. But as there is no plan of action in which the masses can exercise themselves non-violently, the fear is that they might either lie supine or break into violence when, due to one reason or another, their suffering reaches breaking point. And in the case of violence, too, it will end by the creation of a new priesthood of a Party or a kind of Church, just as non-violence of the kind associated with the Land-Gifts Movement has been building up a new kind of priesthood, although that is of dedicated and pure souls. Yet, it is a priesthood, which by the very act of its formation becomes divorced from the organized non-violent strength of the masses, which, according to Gandhiji, was to be the foundation of Swaraj.

1.83. Gandhiji's movement among the indigo-cultivators of Champaran in 1917 was a model of satyagraha of this kind. Open enquiry, and the encouragement to give correct evidence

helped to straighten up the backs of the peasantry and eventually yielded immense political results. Vaikam was another instance in which the Untouchables broke the segregation into which they had been subjected for ages; and they did so in a gentle and fine manner, over sixteen months until their victory was complete. And the amount of self-confidence and political maturity which they gained as a result was of a very high order.

1.84. Today, perhaps, there is need to repeat the exercises but, obviously, in an altered context. In the Eighteenth Report (pp. 12-13), we did refer to the example of Vaikam and suggested that the assertion of civil rights non-violently was the means of building of strength from below. It is interesting that the *Times* of London commenting upon this wrote,

He (the Commissioner) went on to suggest that discrimination can only be eliminated if the untouchables come forward to fight for their rights or if volunteers are prepared to suffer with them. But one has to look far for any organization which might resemble a civil rights movement and Bose's recommendations must remain a utopian dream for the time being. For apart from the communists, who are encouraging the outcastes to revolt in a class struggle against their conditions, no organization has shown any inclination to change the social order. (Quoted in the *San Francisco Chronicle* of Tuesday, April 21, 1970).

1.85. This observation is not correct, for at least the Land-Gifts Movement, and the activities of various socialist parties including the Indian National Congress are all wedded to the creation of a new social order. The criticism is valid only in one respect. There is no large-scale organization of satyagraha working towards that end. Since independence, there has been a heavy swing in the direction of almost complete reliance upon the apparatus of the State to bring about desired social changes. The Government is indeed trying to do all it can to build up a socialistic society; but the tactic of building up people's own power through satyagraha, as taught to us by Gandhiji, seems to have gone into cold storage for the time being. Yet, the happy sign is that the more the leftist parties try to secure justice through violent means, the more intense becomes the re-thinking about what Gandhiji stood for and also how he applied his theory in action.

1.86. We shall end this chapter by a reference to the new thinking which has started in regard to democratic means of bringing about socialism.

*I am indebted to Professor David Mandelbaum of the University of California for having drawn my attention to this comment.

The Educated Minority

1.87. In course of the present chapter we have already said that, among the leaders of the scheduled tribes and castes there is, apparently, a more widespread concern about the interests of the educated minority than those of the toiling masses. Not that the latter is entirely lacking; but the balance seems to be in favour of the educated minority.

1.88. At one time, the question was put to Gandhiji as to what he thought about the middle-classes. His answer was that they could exist *if they subserved the interests of the labouring millions*. All the constructive work that Gandhiji designed in his time was under certain constraints from which the people of India suffered. But today, when we are free, and the Government is committed to the task of building up a socialistic society, and when it has been realized after twenty-two years of freedom that democracy has, after all, to be built up from the grass-roots, a rethinking has, as we have said, begun in the highest circles of the land, as well as among all political parties. The challenge of those who are eager to destroy before they can build has probably given a sharper edge to the thoughts of those who are really concerned.

1.89. President V. V. Giri has recently written a book entitled *Jobs for Our Millions** in which he makes practical suggestions as to what can be done today. Obviously, he subscribes to Gandhiji's belief that it is not enough to capture political power, it is far more necessary to educate and organize the peasantry and artisans who would, by means of their organized non-violent strength, later on lay the foundation of new institutions based upon justice and equality.

1.90. President V. V. Giri sets out to prepare a programme whereby jobs can be found for our millions, while the middle-classes should also be inspired to employ their talents for the sake of national reconstruction. Today in India we have 6,500 Community Development Blocks in all our 324 districts. The proposal is that in each of these Blocks there should be established one multi-purpose co-operative farm, peopled by one hundred families. The young engineer, teacher, medical man, agricultural expert will all be brought together and join in a common task of making the farm successful, not only commercially, but also in the task of welding together the peasant and the artisan, on the one hand, and the technicians on the other into a mutually helpful unit. It is the aim of inspiring the middle-classes to place their talents at the service of the toiling millions which Gandhiji envisaged for future India.

1.91. It is true that, with the resources of the Government, it may not immediately be possible to begin this constructive work in all the 6,500 Blocks. The beginning can surely be made in areas where the scheduled castes and tribes are in a majority. If the backward areas of our country, and those who suffer from social neglect are thus able to build up a life of satisfaction and prosperity, and if the gap between them and the middle-classes of today is thus bridged, and the latter turn away from a desire to belong in future to the so-called upper classes, then the foundation will truly be laid of a new life in our country.

1.92. Who knows if, in future, the builders of this life may not take recourse to non-violent non-co-operation in order to convert to their own point of view those men and institutions which stand in opposition to them today?

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CHAPTER 2
EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(Article 46)

Primary Education

The Constitution had envisaged the objective of free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 by 1960. But as this was a gigantic task, it has not been possible to make much headway due to a number of practical difficulties. The Education Commission had assumed that the Constitutional directive could be fulfilled by 1936. KERALA and TAMIL NADU may achieve this earlier and MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE and GUJARAT may do it soon afterwards. But States like BIHAR and RAJASTHAN may not be able to catch up with them before the end of the century. In the 35th meeting of

the Central Advisory Board of Education, great concern was expressed over the slow progress of primary education and it was recommended that a high level committee should be appointed to examine all aspects of the problem and suggest ways and means to provide free and compulsory education to the children upto the age of 14. The problem remains more acute in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children. This office received enrolment* figures in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children studying in primary classes during 1965-66 and 1966-67 from some of the States and Union Territories. Available information is given below:

TABLE I
(A) Enrolment of Scheduled Caste boys during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Name of State	Class				
	I	II	III	IV	V
<i>Gujarat</i>					
1965-66	55,923	30,302	25,527	23,869	14,571
1966-67	61,603	32,936	28,780	27,697	17,678
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>					
1965-66	94,304	53,952	41,835	31,083	25,785
1966-67	93,228	52,382	42,056	32,834	23,754
<i>Maharashtra</i>					
1965-66	109,473	67,677	55,317	45,941	10,577
1966-67	108,422	67,941	53,557	46,159	40,531
<i>Orissa</i>					
1965-66	75,711	46,863	32,432	20,158	12,549
1966-67	78,395	45,968	31,292	18,865	14,018
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
1965-66	81,334	43,225	33,194	21,085	16,380
1966-67	85,770	43,789	29,508	22,146	16,116
<i>Manipur</i>					
1965-66	1,173	189	247	196	128
1966-67	559	269	381	284	217
<i>Tripura</i>					
1965-66	4,854	2,194	1,747	1,267	911
1966-67	4,980	2,390	1,924	1,367	1,065

*Data based on FORMS A-I printed by the Union Ministry of Education and Youth Services. Figures are provisional.

TABLE—II

(A) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribe boys during 1965-66 and 1966-67

Name of State	Class				
	I	II	III	IV	V
<i>Gujarat</i>					
1965-66	50,584	34,834	22,181	18,941	15,518
1966-67	51,932	35,970	23,156	20,876	19,292
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>					
1965-66	139,766	76,526	52,274	3,775	23,986
1966-67	139,959	75,296	55,105	40,326	27,695
<i>Maharashtra</i>					
1965-66	64,083	37,038	27,646	19,821	13,837
1966-67	65,231	37,332	26,374	20,322	14,125
<i>Orissa</i>					
1965-66	86,770	44,855	31,441	18,810	14,094
1966-67	95,831	43,945	32,561	20,154	14,034
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
1965-66	54,869	20,193	14,575	11,224	8,432
1966-67	55,991	20,693	13,140	10,263	8,437
<i>Manipur</i>					
1965-66	27,298	4,898	2,985	2,078	1,775
1966-67	22,025	5,168	2,507	1,895	1,620
<i>Tripura</i>					
1965-66	9,520	3,877	2,959	1,990	1,404
1966-67	9,199	4,011	2,995	2,231	1,586

TABLE - I

(B) Enrolment of Scheduled Caste girls during 1965-66 and 1966-67.

<i>Gujarat</i>					
1965-66	27,469	14,046	10,630	9,462	6,434
1966-67	30,498	15,616	10,949	9,908	7,405
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>					
1965-66	21,569	12,436	9,252	6,356	3,879
1966-67	21,883	12,455	9,253	6,228	4,022
<i>Maharashtra</i>					
1965-66	70,097	33,192	23,825	17,945	13,006
1966-67	70,490	35,525	24,792	18,708	13,664
<i>Orissa</i>					
1965-66	37,568	19,443	11,911	5,766	2,988
1966-67	38,650	19,396	12,020	5,896	3,488
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
1965-66	10,145	6,075	5,006	2,313	1,816
1966-67	12,106	5,820	4,764	2,892	1,152
<i>Manipur</i>					
1965-66	1,028	146	129	65	56
1966-67	468	250	291	222	117
<i>Tripura</i>					
1965-66	2,914	1,169	846	558	398
1966-67	3,060	1,277	927	679	458

TABLE—II

(B) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribe girls during 1965-66 and 1966-67

Name of State	Class				
	I	II	III	IV	V
<i>Gujarat</i>					
1965-66	24,520	12,015	9,303	8,532	7,168
1966-67	24,893	12,257	9,656	8,760	9,024
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>					
1965-66	38,236	19,287	12,582	7,985	4,310
1966-67	40,147	19,883	13,531	8,725	5,282
<i>Maharashtra</i>					
1965-66	33,563	14,604	8,380	5,231	3,416
1966-67	35,230	15,209	9,033	5,608	3,810
<i>Orissa</i>					
1965-66	39,996	16,024	9,389	4,663	3,567
1966-67	42,799	11,466	9,327	5,695	4,116
<i>Rajasthan</i>					
1965-66	7,555	2,811	2,931	1,537	325
1966-67	8,637	2,834	2,944	929	387
<i>Manipur</i>					
1965-66	16,299	2,068	1,187	953	811
1966-67	13,577	2,971	1,158	877	696
<i>Tripura</i>					
1965-66	3,859	1,077	832	545	428
1966-67	3,812	1,183	873	627	492

2.2. It may be seen from the information given above that by and large, an upward trend has been maintained in the enrolment figures for 1966-67 as compared to the same in 1965-66, though there are cases in which there has been decrease in the enrolment figures during 1966-67 as compared to 1965-66. Position regarding enrolment of girls continued to be disappointing. An analysis of the figures of enrolment at school stage also showed that there was still a wide gap in the education of Scheduled Caste/Tribe boys and girls. Moreover there did not appear to be any significant increase in the enrolment figures of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls during 1966-67 as compared to 1965-66.

2.3. Through a survey conducted in Jaunsar area of Dehra Dun District, UTTAR PRADESH, it was observed that majority of the sampled tribal persons was illiterate. There also did not appear to be any significant shift in the sending of the children of school going age to schools at the time of the study undertaken in November, 1969. In the villages surveyed one could come across several children of school going age simply wasting their time which could more profitably be utilized for learning something useful. In the respective villages at Korwa and Jadi, two primary schools were studied. At both the places, it was found that the number of Kolta children was very small and the teachers were not paid their salaries regularly.

2.4. Through the study conducted in 6 villages of Ghaziabad and Mowana Tehsils of Meerut District, some hopeful trends were observed in the spread of education amongst Scheduled Caste boys. But position regarding girls enrolment continued to be disappointing. At some places the Bhangi informants stated that they were not sending their daughters to study and lack of dresses was stated to be one of the factors responsible for it. Some Scheduled Caste parents also voiced complaints that the progress of their children at schools was very unsatisfactory and in some cases, the child had failed 2 or 3 times in the same standard.

2.5. During 1968, a study regarding 'Wastage and Stagnation in Primary and Secondary Education of the Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Area of the Nasik District', was brought out by the Tribal Research Institute, MAHARASHTRA State, Poona. The study revealed that the percentage of wastage and stagnation was very high among tribal students. Amongst factors responsible for this state of affairs, mention was made of the poverty of parents, irregularity in attendance on the part of teachers and students, inadequate scholarships and lack of utility of the present system of education for the students who happened to be predominantly agriculturists.

2.6. During the year under Report, the Conference on Action Programmes for reducing wastage and stagnation at primary level met

from 27th to 31st January, 1970 in the National Institute of Education, New Delhi. The Conference made several useful recommendations to be implemented on a top priority basis from the academic year starting from June, 1970. The Conference found that there was higher incidence of wastage amongst girls as compared to boys. Again schools having children coming from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes showed a comparatively high percentage of wastage. The Conference was of the opinion that apart from the usual action taken to reduce the incidence of wastage, special steps required to be undertaken to combat the problem as far as these sections of the population were concerned.

2.7. It was observed in the last Report that the parents of students coming from the so-called upper castes avail themselves to a greater extent of the educational facilities for their children than others who are newcomers in the field. They even look upon this as a sacrifice and part of their duty. The same feeling has to be created among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This could be done more effectively if the teachers come into frequent contact with the guardians of their pupils. At present there does not appear to be any communication between the two. But this is an aspect of our educational system which requires to be developed in a planned way. It was also suggested last year that teaching in schools should be reorganized thoroughly and learning should be made a

creative process. It was also stressed that mere progress in general primary education was no solution to the economic problem and craft based employment-oriented education was the need of the hour. *There does not appear to be any noteworthy change in the position stated last year and these recommendations still remained to be implemented.*

Ashram Schools

2.8. It was suggested in the last Report that in view of the importance and necessity of educating children of remote and forest areas, the scheme of Ashram Schools required to be speeded up and enlarged to cover more tribes and areas, and care should also be exercised in the selection of teachers, provision of buildings and other equipment for these schools. During the year under Report, Ashram Schools for tribal children functioned in ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE, ORISSA, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL and HIMACHAL PRADESH. For Scheduled Caste children such Schools functioned in BIHAR and MYSORE.

Middle and Secondary Education

2.9. Information regarding enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during 1965-66 and 1966-67 has been received from GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, MANIPUR and TRIPURA.

TABLE—i
Enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in Middle and Secondary Classes.

Name of State	VI		VII		VIII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Gujarat</i>						
1965-66	12,180	3,761	7,334	3,001	7,369	1,843
1966-67	14,853	4,433	9,738	3,516	8,930	2,062
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>						
1965-66	17,610	2,434	12,489	1,817	10,531	1,194
1966-67	18,647	2,184	13,635	1,544	10,884	1,101
<i>Maharashtra</i>						
1965-66	31,597	9,428	26,979	7,627	23,842	4,866
1966-67	32,438	10,187	26,914	7,820	24,159	5,682
<i>Orissa</i>						
1965-66	7,464	934	5,353	588	2,941	236
1966-67	7,971	1,330	6,068	883	4,256	470
<i>Rajasthan</i>						
1965-66	12,984	1,125	8,508	367	6,113	204
1966-67	11,873	765	8,745	403	6,370	277
<i>Manipur</i>						
1965-66	79	52	67	6	54	17
1966-67	88	35	89	44	83	37
<i>Tripura</i>						
1965-66	657	202	625	136	520	81
1966-67	774	283	613	152	528	90

Name of State	IX		X		XI	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Gujarat</i>						
1965-66	5,292	931	4,399	674	3,472	545
1966-67	5,841	1,165	4,531	795	3,856	515
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>						
1965-66	7,516	731	5,814	481	4,662	336
1966-67	8,628	777	6,122	525	4,477	348
<i>Maharashtra</i>						
1965-66	19,272	3,143	16,153	2,300	6,948	816
1966-67	19,109	3,918	15,629	2,731	6,204	1,002
<i>Orissa</i>						
1965-66	2,520	149	1,792	97	968	38
1966-67	3,128	314	2,114	235	1,185	76
<i>Rajasthan</i>						
1965-66	2,131	83	2,688	60	1,932	21
1966-67	3,225	141	3,927	130	1,229	27
<i>Manipur</i>						
1965-66	40	18	38	16	—	—
1966-67	41	7	38	11	7	7
<i>Tripura</i>						
1965-66	387	68	251	35	95	9
1966-67	410	78	311	41	161	30

TABLE—II

Enrolment of Scheduled Tribe students in Middle and Secondary Classes

Name of State	VI		VII		VIII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Gujarat</i>						
1965-66	11,558	5,495	8,860	4,200	4,095	1,005
1966-67	14,758	6,129	9,874	4,503	4,498	1,134
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>						
1965-66	16,861	2,758	10,840	1,438	8,744	1,020
1966-67	17,111	2,069	12,707	1,232	9,774	1,324
<i>Maharashtra</i>						
1965-66	9,651	2,076	7,122	1,421	5,350	866
1966-67	10,358	2,446	7,601	1,699	5,649	1,028
<i>Orissa</i>						
1965-66	6,816	968	4,844	610	3,046	285
1966-67	8,069	1,540	6,043	979	3,418	402
<i>Rajasthan</i>						
1965-66	5,353	151	4,295	179	2,596	54
1966-67	6,205	191	4,601	130	3,405	71
<i>Manipur</i>						
1965-66	1,630	784	1,602	696	1,512	504
1966-67	1,403	645	1,572	625	1,430	532
<i>Tripura</i>						
1965-66	979	252	594	181	456	117
1966-67	985	332	657	186	439	133

Name of the State	IX		X		XI	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
<i>Gujarat</i>						
1965-66	2,969	622	2,341	472	1,521	294
1966-67	2,875	769	2,167	613	1,552	254
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>						
1965-66	4,569	615	3,381	399	2,652	247
1966-67	6,272	587	4,015	243	3,072	173
<i>Maharashtra</i>						
1965-66	4,091	541	3,249	425	1,090	129
1966-67	4,315	624	3,290	417	1,162	149
<i>Orissa</i>						
1965-66	2,138	171	1,445	117	807	71
1966-67	2,597	266	1,780	184	1,078	115
<i>Rajasthan</i>						
1965-66	1,512	25	1,106	16	573	7
1966-67	1,948	64	1,373	57	402	22
<i>Manipur</i>						
1965-66	910	251	1,092	221	9	—
1966-67	863	283	1,107	278	39	10
<i>Tripura</i>						
1965-66	303	56	188	47	86	11
1966-67	374	73	218	56	125	34

2.10. It will be seen from the figures given above and the figures given earlier in respect of enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students at primary stages during 1965-66 and 1966-67 that quite a big majority of students belonging to these categories fail to continue their studies at middle and secondary stages of education and the gap existing between the education of boys and girls belonging to these categories becomes wider at the middle and secondary stages of education. Everywhere the number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe girls was much less than the number of boys enrolled. As has been pointed out in the earlier Reports, majority of the parents belonging to these categories have still not realized the use of educating their children. Specially in the matter of educating girls, old prejudices still continue. It would go a long way if all the States/Union Territories undertake special schemes to construct quarters for women teachers so that they may have less difficulties in serving in remote and difficult areas. It may also be worthwhile for the State Governments to set up special cells in their Directorates of Education to deal with the problems of educating Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children. Such cells should also conduct propaganda for increasing the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls at all stages of education.

2.11. Poverty and ignorance of the parents may be termed as the major handicaps in the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Rapid progress can be achieved

if Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls are given scholarships and other help in right amounts and at the appropriate time. But it has also been observed that the rates of pre-matric scholarships in most of the States/Union Territories are extremely low and the income limits not sufficient to cover all the deserving cases. There has also been a great deal of wastage and stagnation in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children. In the absence of special coaching facilities it is not possible to solve this problem because many of the poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children have no alternative sources of guidance.

Girls Hostels

2.12. There is a centrally sponsored scheme for establishing hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls in rural and semi-urban areas and the Government of India have been sanctioning grants to the State Governments from year to year for this purpose. During 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 24.95 lakhs (13.78 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and 11.17 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes) was allotted to the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, TAMIL NADU, MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL for the scheme of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girl students under the centrally sponsored programme for the Backward Classes. Complete details regarding the

number of hostels constructed and expenditure incurred thereon are not available. Some of the information collected by this Office from the States of BIHAR, GUJARAT, MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE, PUNJAB, TAMIL NADU and WEST BENGAL relating to 1967-68 and 1968-69 may be found at Appendix III. *It cannot be denied that a considerable spade work has been done in the matter of educating Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, but considering the magnitude of problem that remains there is no reason to feel satisfied about the work already done. Serious efforts should continue to be made by the States as well as the Centre to speed up the programme of education.*

Central Schools

2.13. It was pointed out in the last Report that the enrolment position of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students in Central Schools was wholly disappointing and the number of the students from these categories was almost negligible at the secondary stage of education. During April, 1970 advertisements had appeared in newspapers through which admission seekers were required to register their names for appearing in the admission tests to be held later. Subsequently some Scheduled Caste persons approached this Office that they could not do so in time and requested that their cases may be taken up for consideration with the Central Schools Organization. The matter was taken up demi-officially with the authorities concerned and they were requested that on the grounds of the poor intake of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students in Central Schools and as it was the policy of the Government to give special facilities to the children belonging to these categories in the field of education, the authorities may consider the desirability of reserving a certain percentage of the total number of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in these schools and announcing a fresh date for registration, so that it may be possible for the persons belonging to these categories to admit their children to these schools. A reply has been received from the concerned authorities that they had already prepared panels of candidates to be admitted to the Central Schools functioning at Delhi and new candidates could not be considered till the panels already prepared were exhausted. In case any seats remained vacant, then fresh applications for registration would be invited through notification in the press. We have also separately addressed all the Central Schools to furnish us information about the enrolment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. This information is, however, awaited.

Merit Scholarships

2.14. Every year some 200 scholarships are awarded by the Government of India, Ministry

of Education on the basis of competitive test. The scheme is on an all-India basis and the scholarships are tenable at such residential schools as have been approved for this purpose by the Government of India. According to the provision made by the Ministry of Education, 10 per cent of the total number of scholarships are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the ratio of $7\frac{1}{2} : 2\frac{1}{2}$. During 1969-70, 33 Scheduled Caste and 16 Scheduled Tribe candidates applied for these scholarships and out of them only 5 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe candidates were selected. This indicates that as against reserved percentage of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for Scheduled Castes and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for Scheduled Tribes only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for Scheduled Caste and 1 per cent for Scheduled Tribe candidates were approved for scholarships. *The Union Ministry of Education should make all efforts to allocate reserved merit scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates only.*

Higher Education

2.15. To extend the benefit of higher education the Government of India have instituted a scheme of award of scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for study of post-matriculation courses in recognised institutions functioning in the country. For Scheduled Caste students, the scheme was instituted in 1944 and it was extended to the Scheduled Tribe students in 1948-49. Since 1952-53 scholarships have been awarded to all eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students irrespective of the percentage of marks obtained in the last examination. Till 1958-59, the scheme was centrally operated by the Ministry of Education. There was a Scholarships Board to advise the Ministry of Education in the various aspects of the scheme. As the number of scholarship-holders had increased considerably, it became difficult for the Ministry of Education to attend to this work and consequently the scheme was decentralized in 1959-60. The work relating to implementation of the scheme was done by the States concerned, whereas the Ministry of Education were controlling the scheme by financing the scheme as well as by framing relevant rules and regulations. After decentralization, the Scholarships Board was abolished. From January, 1968, the administration of the post-matric scholarships scheme was transferred to the Department of Social Welfare. As already reported in the last year's Report, the Department of Social Welfare had issued revised rules and regulations on the subject, but later on 31st July, 1969, they issued telegrams to all the States/Union Territories that the enforcement of new regulations had been stayed until further orders and the old regulations would continue to be in operation.

2.16. On 2nd February, 1970, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were

again informed by the Department of Social Welfare that during 1970-71 Scheduled Caste/Tribe students would be awarded scholarships on the basis of old regulations.

2.17. It has already been pointed out in the earlier Reports of the Commissioner that the rates of post-matric scholarships are not considered sufficient for providing proper facilities to the scholarship-holders and this has been supported by Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also by the Shilu Ao Committee. Representations to this effect have also been received from various social workers engaged in this work.

2.18. Another complaint which has been frequently received relates to the delay in the award of scholarships. During the year under Report, it was represented to this office that many Scheduled Caste/Tribe students studying in Jullundur District in PUNJAB faced hardships due to delay in the sanctioning of scholarships. The matter was taken up with the State Government and they stated on 5th February, 1970, that the scholarships in the shape of bank-drafts, had already been sent to the heads of the institutions concerned in respect of 1968-69 and only the claims of a few institutions were pending for want of funds. Again on 24th February, 1970, the State Government informed us that during 1968-69 when 6,810 students had been paid scholarships the whole amount was exhausted and some girl students could not be given scholarships. According to the latest information, about 29 students whose cases related to 1968-69 remained to be covered. For 1969-70 as many as 650 applicants still remained to be covered on 24th February, 1970.

2.19. During the year under Report some 75 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students of a Tiruchirapalli College represented to this Office about non-award of their scholarships due to which they were facing difficulties. The matter was taken up with the Government of TAMIL NADU and the latter forwarded a copy of the communication received from the Collector of Tiruchirapalli. It was admitted in the Collector's reply that the disbursement of the scholarship amounts to the students of this College had not been prompt.

2.20. A number of complaints* about the delay in disbursement of post-matric scholarship amounts were received from the Scheduled Caste/Tribe students belonging to various States/Union Territories. In this regard the suggestion of the Parliamentary Committee regarding setting up of a specific cell within the Department of Social Welfare for receiving complaints regarding non-

payment or delay in the payment of scholarships requires immediate consideration.

2.21. Information regarding awards made to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students by the various States/Union Territories during 1969-70 has been collected and will be found at Appendix IV.

2.22. This Office also collected information regarding subject-wise distribution of post-matric scholarships from various States/Union Territories and the data will be found at Appendix V.

2.23. During the year under Report, a Pilot Project was set up by the Department of Social Welfare for the direct disbursement of post-matric scholarships to such of the students as belonged to the PUNJAB, HARYANA, JAMMU AND KASHMIR and HIMACHAL PRADESH and were undergoing studies at CHANDIGARH. For this purpose, the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Chandigarh was given Rs. 5.00 lakhs. Following is the brief position regarding this project :

- (1) In May, 1969 application forms were printed and distributed and the various institutions etc. were directed to send the complete application forms to the Zonal Director by 30th August, 1969.
- (2) On 2nd August, 1969, instructions were received from the Department informing about the 'stay orders' of the enforcement of new Regulations. Consequently the Principals etc. were supplied with cyclo-styled proformae for giving details of fees. The date of submission was also extended by a fortnight. Extensive publicity was given through radio and the press. Old records of renewal cases were obtained from the respective governments.
- (3) From 1st September, 1969, the Post-matric Scholarships Cell started its work. (The Cell constituted of one Research Officer, One Investigator, Accountant and one Lower Division Clerk). Students whose application forms were incomplete were asked to visit the office of the Zonal Director, Chandigarh, to give complete information.
- (4) In all 700 applications were received and 477 awards sanctioned. 467 were actually disbursed till November, 1969. Remaining 10 were expected to be paid in December, 1969. 160 L.I.G. cases were sent to the D.P.Is/D.Es. for disposal, one case was undecided for want of information, 62 cases were rejected on grounds of failures, domicile, higher incomes, non-eligibility, etc.

* For details see Chapter on Investigations into individual complaints received in Commissioner's Organization.

(5) After scrutiny of application forms, bills etc. were prepared and sent to the Treasury. The students were intimated about the dates of the disbursement.

2.24. In the Report of the Pilot Project, it was suggested that in the prescribed application forms for scholarships, caste and income certificates should be separated, the term 'family' should be clearly defined and the rates of scholarships should be raised.

2.25. It is understood that the Pilot Project will be continued under the charge of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Chandigarh, during 1970-71 also. *It is too early to assess the exact utility of such projects, but there is no doubt that some delays are checked through such measures.*

2.26. The Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes appointed by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri P. Shilu Ao submitted its Report to the Prime Minister on 19th September, 1969. It made a number of useful recommendations regarding Post-matric scholarships scheme. The Team pointed out that though there had been a significant increase in the enrolment at the post-matric stage, it appeared that a vast majority of them pursued purely courses in humanities which fitted them only for administrative and clerical careers.

2.27. The Team recommended that the rates of these scholarships should be reviewed and related to the cost of living. They also recommended that the scholarships should carry with them the concession of book grants and equipment allowance and for students living at a distance from the places of study, provision should be made for the payment of conveyance allowance.

2.28. The Team recommended an enlargement in the scope of scholarships. They felt that the *ad hoc* financial assistance given at the rate of Rs. 20.00 per month (inclusive of fees) for trade courses was totally inadequate. The assistance to pursue such trades and courses should be given on a more liberal scale.

2.29. Complaints regarding delay in the sanction of scholarships continue to be made. They agreed with the recommendation of the Education Commission that heads of the institutions should be authorized to grant scholarships along with admissions on their own authority and the necessary amount should be placed at their disposal well in advance of the academic year.

2.30. To avoid the difficulties of the students who happen to be studying in States other than their own, it was suggested that the Centre should place at the disposal of the States additional funds for payment of scholarships in such

cases to be adjusted later against the States to which they belong.

2.31. The Team was of the opinion that means-test should not be adopted in the case of Scheduled Tribe students.

2.32. The Team also looked into the question of the proposal that from 1969-70, the Planning Commission had decided to treat the expenditure on post-matric scholarship at the 1968-69 level as non-plan expenditure. The Team was perturbed at this decision and feared that unless the assistance was continued as heretofore, the programme of post-matric scholarships was likely to receive a severe set back.

2.33. The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes submitted their third Report on 9th December, 1969 with regard to the Post-matric Scholarship scheme for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee felt concerned about the implications of the treatment of the expenditure on the scheme for Post-matric Scholarships as non-Plan committed expenditure of the States upto the level of expenditure on the scheme in 1968-69. The Committee were of the view that this would jeopardize the educational interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They urged that the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance should reconsider the matter and restore the same pattern for financing the scheme as existed prior to 1969-70. The Planning Commission and the Government of India had already agreed to meet the expenditure in excess of the level reached in 1968-69 on this scheme. The Committee recommended that the necessary amounts required for post-matric scholarships should be treated as a non-Plan committed expenditure of the Central Government. The scheme should continue to be controlled and financed by the Central Government and operated by the State Governments. They also observed that though the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had suggested in his 1962-63 Report that the rates of scholarships should be increased considering the rise in the cost of living no positive action had been taken by the Government in this direction. They expressed agreement with the Elayaperumal Committee that the rates of scholarships should be linked with the cost of living and a formula for the revision of scholarship should be worked out by the implementing authorities taking into consideration prevailing conditions. Considering the economic backwardness of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and also the rising cost of living, the Committee recommended that Government should grant full scholarships to those students whose parents'/guardians' income did not exceed Rs. 800.00 per month. Half maintenance charges and full fee grants should be given to those students whose parents'/guardians' income

exceeded but did not exceed Rs. 1200.00 per month. The Committee also recommended that no income limit should be fixed for students who desire to pursue post-graduate studies and research. The Committee were not in favour of introducing an upper age-limit of 30 years to new scholarship holders. They also felt that pursuit of courses like Homoeopathy, Law, Humanities etc. by Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons in service could not be regarded as misuse of scholarships. They also desired that the criteria of merit test in the new regulations i.e. the requirement of 45 per cent marks at the last qualifying examination should be done away with. Scheduled Caste/Tribe students at the pre-matric stage should be given special coaching so that there is no wastage at the post-matric stage. They expressed their agreement with the Recommendation made in the 1966-67 Report of the Commissioner that steps should be taken by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to check delay in the award of scholarships. The Committee reiterated the suggestion made in the 1966-67 Report of the Commissioner that the authorities concerned in all States/Union Territories should issue suitable instructions to the various educational institutes to ensure that before the applications of Scheduled Caste/Tribes students are forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, these are thoroughly vetted and checked to ensure that they have been filled properly and are complete in all respects. And, if in any particular case, it is discovered later by the authorities concerned that the application form is not properly filled, it should not be rejected and instead the institutions concerned should be requested to fill it properly and the student granted the scholarship due to him. They also suggested that Department of Social Welfare should set up a specific cell within the Department for receiving complaints regarding non-payment or delay in the payment of scholarship. They also reiterated the recommendations of the Elayaperumal Committee that the students should be awarded scholarships within 30 days on submission of applications.

Overseas Scholarships

234. Under the Government of India Scheme of Scholarships for Overseas Studies to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe Students every year 9 scholarships are distributed to suitable candidates as follows :—

(a) Scheduled Castes	—	4
(b) Scheduled Tribes	—	4
(c) Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes	—	1

235. The scholarships are awarded for post-graduate studies and research in subjects for which facilities are not available in India. Pre-

ference is given to candidates who propose to go in for higher studies in Engineering, Technology, Medicine, Agriculture and Science. From the available information, it was observed that during 1968-69, 23 and 37 applications were received from Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates respectively and out of them 4 Scheduled Tribe and 5 Scheduled Caste students availed of these awards. 3 Candidates belonging to Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes also applied for these scholarships but none of them qualified. As compared to this during 1969-70, 27 Scheduled Tribe and 43 Scheduled Caste candidates applied for the scholarships and out of them 3 Scheduled Tribe and 6 Scheduled Caste candidates received these scholarships, but none of them had actually availed of scholarships till now. *As more and more students belonging to these categories have been going in for higher studies, it is suggested that the number of overseas scholarships should be raised.*

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Agricultural Institutes

235. It is well known that quite a large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are engaged in agricultural professions. With a view to know whether persons from these categories had also started coming up for higher education in agriculture, the matter was taken up with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. From the information furnished by them in respect of 8 agricultural institutions, it was observed that during 1968-69 there were only 8 Scheduled Caste and 4 Scheduled Tribe candidates in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. There was no specific reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, and Central Potato Research Institute, Simla and perhaps no candidates belonging to these categories had been admitted there. No Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe person joined this institute since 1962. In the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar 18 per cent of the seats were reported to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, information regarding their actual number was not given. Regarding the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal and National Dairy Institute, Bangalore, it was not known whether any seats were reserved for Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons and whether any candidate from these categories had been enrolled there. In regard to the Cotton Technological Research Laboratory, Bombay, it was stated that the training would prove useful to such of the persons as were employed in cotton trade or as had chances of getting employment therein. It appeared that they had no specific reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Also they did not maintain separate

information for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There was no reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Lac Research Institute, Ranchi, and separate information was also not maintained about their enrolment.

2.37. Besides the institutions mentioned above, there were some institutes about which nil information was submitted. From the foregoing, it may be stated that the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons was negligible in the Agricultural Research Institutes and the persons from these categories have still a long way to cover to come up to the level of others.

Admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Forest Research Institute and Colleges

2.38. It was suggested in the 1966-67 Report of the Commissioner that bright youngmen belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be encouraged to join institutions like the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, UTTAR PRADESH to help them to make better living and also free them, in due course, from the ranking system which holds them down in the social scale. Subsequently a communication was addressed to the Institute to inform us whether there was any reservation of seats for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They were also requested to furnish us course-wise information about the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates. The Institute furnished information in respect of the Indian Forest Colleges, Dehra Dun and the Northern Forest Rangers College, Dehra Dun and also asked the third institution named Southern Forest Rangers College, Coimbatore to send the information direct to us. At the Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun, Indian Forest Service Probationers duly selected by the Union Public Service Commission through a competitive test and appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi are trained for the Diploma Course in Forestry of 2 years duration. At the 2 Rangers Colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore, training in Forestry at sub-professional level is conducted. It is also reported that the maximum age limit for entry into the said colleges for general class of people is 24 years and in the case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates this can be relaxed by 5 years. During 1969-70, in all 24 trainees had been enrolled for the Diploma Course in Forestry at the Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun and 2 out of these were Scheduled Castes. No candidate belonging to tribal community had been enrolled. Out of a total number of 38 trainees in Rangers Course in Forestry at the Northern Forest Rangers College, Dehra Dun,

there was 1 trainee belonging to Scheduled Caste and 3 trainees belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, out of a total number of 73 trainees in the Southern Forest Rangers College, Coimbatore only 4 and 3 trainees belonged to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities respectively.

Industrial Training Institutes

2.39. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Government of India, training arrangements exist to train personnel in engineering and non-engineering trades for employment in cottage and small scale industries. Information regarding up-to-date state-wise list of Industrial Training Institutes functioning in the country was given in the last Report. In the 1967-68 Report of the Commissioner, it was pointed out that as far as practicable, Scheduled Castes should be taken away from caste-based occupations to those which have no association with caste, as this would loosen the ranking system which holds in the case of caste-based industries in rural India. Through the training received from institutes like Industrial Training Institute, a trained person can set up his own workshop with a little financial assistance, and begin to earn.

2.40. It is indeed a happy sign that there is an increasing trend regarding the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees in the Industrial Training Institutes during the last few years. It is considered worth-while that some sort of evaluation should be made in respect of the careers adopted by the Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons who have completed their respective courses/trades at the Industrial Training Institutes, so that it may be possible to know the real impact of the training and whether some changes are considered necessary to make the Industrial Training Institutes more purposeful.

2.41. The statistical information furnished by the Directorate General of Employment and Training relating to the enrolment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees in Industrial Training Institutes/Centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Scheme of the Government of India as on 31-12-1968 and 31-10-1969 is contained in the 3 statements at Appendix VI. Statement No. 1 shows the state-wise seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and the number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees amongst them. Statement No. 2 relates to Engineering Courses and shows the trade-wise seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them. Statement No. 3 relates

to non-Engineering trades and shows trade-wise seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them as well as their respective percentages as on 31-12-1968 and 31-10-1969.

2.42. It would be seen from the Statement No. 1 at Appendix VI that the representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees in the Industrial Training Institutes for the country as a whole was 12.13 per cent and 2.13 per cent on 31-12-1968 and 12.76 per cent and 2.32 per cent on 31-10-1969 respectively. This indicates that the representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees in Industrial Training Institutes is still less than their population percentages i.e. 14.67 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 6.80 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. There is an increase in the total number of trainees undergoing training on 31-10-1969 over the period ending 31-12-1968 in all the States except KERALA, UTTAR PRADESH and WEST BENGAL and in the Union Territories of CHANDIGARH, DELHI and TRIPURA. Though there is an increase of 11.48 per cent in the case of trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes on 31-10-1969 over the period ending 31-12-1968 there is a decrease in the States of JAMMU AND KASHMIR (18.87 per cent), KERALA (10.70 per cent), MADHYA PRADESH (17.39 per cent), MYSORE (4.74 per cent), WEST BENGAL (16.67 per cent) and in the Union Territories of CHANDIGARH (6.98 per cent), MANIPUR (80.00 per cent) and TRIPURA (87.50 per cent). In the State of PUNJAB though the increase in the total number of trainees undergoing training on 31-10-1969 is 32.08 per cent, the increase in the case of trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes is only 23.69 per cent. As regards trainees belonging to Scheduled Tribes, the position is not very much encouraging as there is an overall increase of 13.45 per cent on 31-10-1969 over the period ending 31-12-1968 but there were decreases in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH (20.29 per cent), KERALA (88.23 per cent), MAHARASHTRA (17.95 per cent), ORISSA (5.00 per cent) and TRIPURA (100.00 per cent). In the State of MYSORE though there is an increase of 490.00 per cent in the case of trainees belonging to Scheduled Tribes as on 31-10-1969 there is decrease in the case of Scheduled Castes to the extent of 4.74 per cent. Similarly in the Union Territory of HIMACHAL PRADESH the increase in the case of Scheduled Tribe trainees on 31-10-1969 is 231.25 per cent, the increase in the case of Scheduled Caste trainees is only to the extent of 10.64 per cent.

2.43. From the Statement No. 2 at Appendix VI it would be observed that though the Sched-

uled Castes constitute 14.67 per cent of the total population in the country, their actual representation is very low in the trades like Refrigeration and Airconditioning (3.53 per cent), Instrument (Mechanic) (5.86 per cent), Mechanic (Radio and Television) (6.00 per cent), Wireless Operator (6.25 per cent), Draftsman (Mechanic) (6.69 per cent), Electrician (7.26 per cent), Draftsman (Civil) (7.61 per cent), Pattern Maker (8.83 per cent), Machinist (S.S.P.) (8.85 per cent) and Machinist (Grinder) (8.93 per cent) on 31-12-1968. The majority of Scheduled Caste trainees on 31st December, 1968 happened to be in the courses like those of Fitter, Turner, Welder (Gas and Electric), Wireman, Electrician and Mechanic (Motor vehicle). Practically similar is the position of Scheduled Caste trainees on 30-10-1969. As regards Scheduled Tribe trainees, their overall percentage is much less i.e. 2.25 per cent on 31-12-1968 and 2.45 per cent on 31-10-1969 than their representation in the total population in the country which is 6.80 per cent according to 1961 Census. They appear to be more inclined towards trades/courses like that of Fitter, Turner, Mechanic (Motor vehicle), Electrician, Wireman and Welders. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe trainees on 31-10-1969 over the period ending 31-12-1968 has increased in the trades like Pattern Maker (200.00 per cent), Instrument (Mechanic) (75.00 per cent), Plumber (75.00 per cent), Surveyor (70.00 per cent), Machinist (Grinder) (63.16 per cent), and Machinist (Miller) (61.54 per cent).

2.44. As regards non-engineering trades, it would be seen from Statement No. 3 that though the Scheduled Caste trainees in the Industrial Training Institutes represent 12.71 per cent on 31-12-1968 and 13.48 per cent on 31-10-1969, the position regarding Scheduled Tribe trainees is very disappointing. The Scheduled Tribe trainees constitute only 1.01 per cent on 31-12-1968 and 0.89 per cent on 31-10-1969 of the total number of trainees undergoing training in the non-engineering trades. Majority of Scheduled Caste trainees happened to be in the Cutting and Tailoring trade whereas Scheduled Tribe trainees are more inclined towards Stenography (English). On 31-12-1968 there was only one Scheduled Caste trainee undergoing training in the course of manufacturing of fancy leather goods but this number rose to 21 on 31-10-1969. It shows that Scheduled Caste trainees are more inclined towards this trade. Similarly the number of Scheduled Caste trainees rose to 10 from 2 on 31-10-1969 in the trade of manufacture of sports goods (wood). Though the overall increase in the total number of Scheduled Tribe trainees on 31-10-1969 is 36.67 per cent, the increase in courses like those of hand-weaving fabrics with cotton, wool etc. is 133.33 per cent.

A brief note regarding some of the educational institutions and craft centres visited by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States of WEST BENGAL and ORISSA.

(A) WEST BENGAL

2.45. In Purulia district 19.33 per cent and 14.77 per cent belonged to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively. Majority of them are reported to be agricultural workers as well as industrial labourers at Tatanagar, Burnpur, Sindri etc. In rural areas some of them pursue lac cultivation as a subsidiary source of income. But it is not reported to be a remunerative job. It is felt that their economic condition cannot be improved sufficiently unless and until some large scale industries are set up in the district. About 20 graingolas are reported to be functioning in the district for the benefit of poor Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe cultivators. 354 wells are reported to have been constructed under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Programme for supply of drinking water in villages inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A special programme has been taken up for helping the tribal women by arranging facilities for their training as General Duty Attendants in Bankura Medical College.

2.46. The Special Officer, Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare, Purulia brought to the notice of the Commissioner some of the difficulties encountered in the execution of schemes. It was stated that there was no Executive Engineer or even an Assistant Engineer of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare Department and the plans and estimates prepared by the local Sub-Assistant Engineer were sent to the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department or the Assistant Engineers of other departments for vetting. This took a very long time. It was suggested that the posting of an Executive Engineer or at least an Assistant Engineer at Calcutta solely for vetting the plans and estimates, and supervision of bigger work schemes undertaken by this Department would be helpful. Commissioner supported this. He also stated that it was very difficult in this district to execute work schemes before 31st March and many of the difficulties could be overcome if funds for particular schemes could be spread over in 2 successive financial years. The Commissioner appreciated this suggestion.

2.47. Under the direct supervision of the Special Officer, Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare, Purulia a Training-cum-Production Centre has been functioning to impart one year's training in footwear to the traditional artisans with a view to improving their skill and to provide

technical service and guidance to the artisans engaged in the manufacture of footwear on cottage scale. Subsequently, the Centre was converted into a Training-cum-Production Centre. Number of trainees who received training in this Centre is given below :--

Session	Number
First Session (4-9-65 to 3-9-66)	14
Second Session (16-9-66 to 14-9-67)	14
Third Session (2-11-67 to 1-11-68)	14
Fourth Session (2-12-68 to 1-12-69)	15
Fifth Session (From 2-1-70 onwards)	15

2.48. The Production Unit started functioning from January, 1968 and produced about 2,361 pairs of footwear. 10 of their ex-trainees were workers in the Production Wing. It appeared that the working of the Centre was quite satisfactory.

2.49. At Purulia the Commissioner received a short note about the Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith, Post Office Vivekanandanagar, Purulia. This is a residential multipurpose school having Humanities, Science, Technical Courses, Fine Arts and Agriculture. There were 550 students on rolls. In the course of his visit to Vidyapith, the Commissioner met 16 Scheduled Tribe students. 9 students were from N.E.F.A. and 7 from MANIPUR. As regards students from N.E.F.A. 1 was studying in IV, 2 in VI, 3 in VII, 1 in VIII, 1 in X and information about 1 student was not available. 3 students aspired to study Medicine, 2 wanted to go in for Engineering, 2 wanted to study Mathematics. About students from MANIPUR, 1 was studying in V, 1 in VI, 2 in VII, 2 in VIII and 1 in X. As regards their aspirations 3 wanted to go in for I.A.S., 1 wanted to study Medicine, 2 wanted to study Mathematics and Science. The Secretary of the Vidyapith also informed Commissioner that the scholarships given to N.E.F.A. boys were not at the same rates as were prevailing at Narendrapur near Calcutta. The Commissioner considered it necessary to remove this inequality and make the payment prompt. The institution is located on an extensive plot of land measuring more than 68 acres. The Government of India have recognized this school for merit scholarships and the Government of WEST BENGAL have provided stipends to merely 20.00 per cent of students in all classes. About 40.00 per cent of the students get stipends and scholarships. During the year under Report 78 students got merit scholarships, 75 were given

stipends by the Government of WEST BENGAL and 21 students enjoyed full freeships from Purulia District. As regards the results of Higher Secondary examination held in 1969, 59 candidates appeared from this institution and 51 got through. One student was placed in compartment and 1 student dropped. 30 students got first division 25 obtained second division and only 2 got third division. This shows the excellent performance of the students. Besides, the Vidyapith runs a pre-basic (Nursery) school for day scholars from nearby villages. The Vidyapith also runs the audio-visual unit schemes for the adjoining villages in Purulia to remove mass illiteracy. High Schools in nearby villages are conducted by the teachers and students of the institution.

2.50. The Secretary, Golamara High School, Post Office Golamara, District Purulia brought to the notice of Commissioner that out of a total number of 472 students of this School, 79 were Scheduled Caste/Tribe students. But only 21 Scheduled Caste/Tribe students were boarders. The boarders had not been allotted any residential block or rooms. They were simply residing in class rooms which they were required to vacate during the school hours. Besides they had no medical facilities. In case the students could be given better board and lodging facilities in the hostel their number could go upto 50 to 55 and better performance could be expected from them. The school authorities requested for either some building grant for the hostel or a grant for a rented boarding house, superintendent's allowance and remuneration of two cooks etc. may be sanctioned to them.

2.51. There is an educational institution known as Saldih College, District Bankura. The College came into existence in 1966 in an area of South West Bankura predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. The number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students is given below:—

Year	Scheduled Caste/Tribe students
1965-67	30
1967-68	92
1968-69	99
1969-70	104

It may be seen from above that there is an increasing response from Scheduled Caste/Tribe students for higher education and still more such students could go in for higher education in case the request of the college authorities for a grant for the construction of a hostel building to accommodate 120 students could be given a sympathetic consideration by the Government of WEST BENGAL.

2.52. At Midnapur, the Special Officer, Scheduled Castes and Tribes Welfare brought to the notice of the Commissioner, problems and suggestions in respect of the difficulties faced by these persons. It was stated that the tribals did not have adequate drinking water and irrigation facilities. An amount of Rs. 6,50,000.00 was immediately required for construction of 250 shallow ring wells in tribal pockets. He felt that one residential hostel for Scheduled Tribe boys and another for Scheduled Tribe girls were immediately required for getting good results in the spread of education and the students of residential hostels should be sanctioned double the amount of prevailing rate of stipend. He stated that 'Lodhas' were the most backward amongst Scheduled Tribes because most of them were landless and 'Bauris' were the most backward amongst Scheduled Castes, because of their poverty and low social position. Special sub-block schemes were required to be taken up for their all round development.

(B) ORISSA

Dimiripalli Madhyamik Vidyalay, District Puri

2.53. This ashram school was established in November, 1956. From the report furnished by the school it appears that the institution is playing a significant role in furthering education amongst Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students. The area of the school comprises of 40 acres of land. 120 seats have been allotted to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students with boarding facilities. Out of the total number of seats, 10.00 per cent are meant for Scheduled Caste students. Besides this non-tribal students are also allowed to study as day scholars, if they pay prescribed monthly tuition fees. Upto date position regarding class-wise break-up of the students is given below:

Class	Boarders		Day Scholars		Others	Total
	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes		
VII	26	3	—	—	—	29
VI	29	1	—	—	1	31
V	28	4	—	—	1	33
IV	27	1	—	—	—	28
TOTAL	110	9	—	—	2	121

2.54. It may be seen from above that there is an encouraging response from tribal students. The sanctioned strength of the staff is 13 and all the seats are reported to have been filled up. It is not known whether any Scheduled Caste/Tribe person also happened to be on staff strength. The boarders are paid stipends at the rate of Rs. 31.00 per month. The cost of the supply of dresses, blanket, sari, bedcots, utensils, medicines and reading and writing materials are also borne by the Government.

2.55. Agriculture is to be compulsorily practised by all the students under the guidance of the agricultural teacher. The School is reported to have achieved self-sufficiency in the matter of vegetables; crafts like carpentry and tailoring have been introduced in the school curriculum. A student can opt for any one of these two crafts. The position regarding craft-wise break-up of the students is given below :-

Class	Carpentry	Tailoring
VII	16	13
VI	15	16
V	17	16
IV	13	15
TOTAL	61	60

2.56. The School also owns some live-stock and has got a good library. Medical facilities are also provided to the students. Year-wise examination results of Class VII are given below :

Examination	Year	Students		Percentage
		Appeared	Passed	
M. S. C. Examination	1965	19	18	95%
M. S. C. Examination	1966	11	10	91%
M. S. C. Examination	1967	27	20	74%
Class Examination	1968	15	15	100%
Class Examination	1969	23	23	100%

CHAPTER 3
LAND AND AGRICULTURE

(Article 46)

Landless agricultural labourers

Incidence of landlessness among agricultural labourers of the country is more pronounced among the Scheduled Castes than the Scheduled Tribes. According to 1961 Census, there were 3.15 crores agricultural labourers in the country out of whom 1.04 crores (33 per cent) and 0.33 crore (10.47 per cent) belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

Settlement of landless agricultural labourers.

3.2 One of the major problems confronted by the Scheduled Castes is the problem of landlessness. Persons belonging to these communities constitute the bulk of the agricultural labourers in the country. It is common knowledge that even the cultivators among them only have an uneconomic land-holding and live only on subsistence labour.

3.3. The existing pattern of distribution of agricultural holdings and dominance of small farmers, redistribution of lands, in excess of any given level of ceiling, was not likely to make available surplus lands for distribution to landless agricultural labourers. However, as a result of an earlier phase of land reforms and abolition of intermediary tenures, considerable areas of cultivable waste lands and private forests came under the control of the State and during the three Plan periods 10.7 million acres of such lands have been distributed by the State Governments as described below :

S. No.	Name of the State	Extent of land distributed (in lakh acres)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.090
2.	Assam	3.020
3.	Bihar	5.064
4.	Gujarat	3.332
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Not available.
6.	Kerala	0.484
7.	Madhya Pradesh	23.457
8.	Maharashtra	6.407
9.	Mysore	7.226
10.	Orissa	1.663
11.	Punjab	1.679
12.	Rajasthan	28.350
13.	Tamil Nadu	3.111
14.	Uttar Pradesh	9.442
15.	West Bengal	1.220
	TOTAL	107.545

3.4. The Sub-Group on Land Reforms set up by the Union Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation in their Report for formation of proposals for Agricultural Development relating to Land Reforms under the Fourth Five Year Plan, has stated that so far as the programme for resettlement of agricultural workers, two surveys have been conducted for locating culturable waste lands and so far 1.2 million acres have been located in blocks of more than 250 acres and 4.6 million acres in smaller blocks. In addition to this, considerable land would be available for resettlement in Rajasthan Canal area. A part of the area could be settled on commercial basis in order to pay for the development of the remaining area for settling economically weaker agricultural groups. Over 4 million acres are also reported to have been donated in Bhoodan out of which 1.2 million acres have been distributed.

3.5. The Union Ministry of Food & Agriculture on the basis of the recommendation made in the Report of the Commissioner for the year 1963-64, emphasized on the State Governments, that while selecting beneficiaries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Resettlement of Landless Workers", adequate number of landless persons from amongst the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be selected. The Working Group headed by Shri M. R. Yardi, who *inter-alia* studied the progress of measures for land allotment to the Scheduled Castes, while reiterating this recommendation further recommended that "in those States in which Scheduled Caste landless workers have received less than their proportionate share, land available for distribution should be reserved, the extent to be reserved depending upon the proportion of Scheduled Caste agricultural workers to the total agricultural labourers."

3.6. In spite of the best efforts of this Organisation, statistical information regarding acreage of land allotted to landless agriculturists, the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries among them, has not been made available from all the State Government, Union Territory Administrations. Whatever, information regarding the acreage of land allotted during the last year to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been received from the various States/Union Territories may be seen from the statement given at Appendix VII which indicates available information regarding land allotment under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers'.

Legislative and executive measures for distribution of lands for agriculture :

3.7. The details of the legislative and executive measures undertaken in the various States and Union Territories for distribution of land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been indicated from time to time in the previous Reports. The latest information on this point has been received from the States of BIHAR, KERALA, TAMIL NADU and the Union Territory of GOA, DAMAN & DIU. In BIHAR, the Bihar Privileged Persons Homestead Tenancy Act, 1947 seeks to give security to all privileged persons, who besides their homestead, hold no other lands or hold land not exceeding one acre, by conferring permanent tenancy in the homestead held by them at any time continuously for a period of one year. The State Government launched a special drive throughout the State and as a result thereof, rights of 1,91,903 persons have already been recorded in the Revenue records of the State Government. The policy of the State Government is to give preference to the members of landless Harijans, Adivasis, Backward Classes, military personnel and refugees from East Pakistan and Burma, in settlement of such lands without any *salami*.

3.8. In KERALA, under the Kerala Land Assignment Rules, 1964 issued under the Kerala Land Assignment Act, 1960, 25 per cent of land available for assignment, is allotted to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes after setting apart the lands required for future Governmental or public purpose. No land value, survey and demarcation charges and arrears of assessment are leviable under the Rules, for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

3.9. In TAMIL NADU there is no special legislation which envisages preferential treatment to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the matter of land assignment. Landless poor Harijans are, however, eligible for assignment of cultivable waste land up to 5 acres in case of dry land and 2½ acres in case of wet land. Cultivable waste lands are also reserved for assignment to Harijans under B.S.O. 15(41). According to special conditions laid down therein, the Harijan assignees cannot alienate their lands to any one else within a period of 10 years. Landless poor Harijans have been placed above other landless poor persons in the order of priority. The rules relating to assignment of lands to Scheduled Castes are also applicable to Scheduled Tribes but the maximum of land to be assigned to the Scheduled Tribes will be 10 acres of dry land and 5 acres of wet land in hilly tracts, if sufficient lands are available.

3.10. In GOA, DAMAN & DIU, landless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes residing in the villages in which the Government land is situated or in a near about

village are given first priority in respect of grant of Government land for agricultural purposes.

Land Alienation :

3.11. The condition of Scheduled Tribes merits special mention. Legislative and executive measures undertaken to protect the land owned by the tribals from alienation have not been effectively implemented in various States, particularly in ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR AND ORISSA. As a result, a large number of tribals have been deprived of their lands. This has already led to a widespread agitation by the Girijans in the Agency areas in ANDHRA PRADESH. Discontent among the tribals has also prevailed in Chotanagpur area of BIHAR and Koraput district in ORISSA.

3.12. In ANDHRA PRADESH, the agitation by the Girijans in Srikakulam area has since posed a grave law and order problem. Since January, 1968, as many as 86 violent incidents have also been reported from other districts, mainly from Warangal and Khammam. A fairly sizeable group of tribals in Srikakulam district has also been put through a course of training in conducting raids. The insurgents in Srikakulam area have established contacts with extremists in the adjoining districts in ORISSA. The extremists have also made efforts to spread their activity to other districts of ANDHRA PRADESH, especially to Krishna, Guntur, Khammam and Warangal. The basic cause of unrest, namely the defective implementation of laws enacted to protect the interests of the tribals, remains; unless this is attended to, it would not be possible to win the confidence of the tribals. Information as regards the legislative and executive measures taken by various State Governments has already been given in the last Report; however, the latest information available is given in the following paragraph.

3.13 The Government of ANDHRA PRADESH have amended the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 by the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1970 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation I of 1970) and have also framed rules thereunder. Under these Rules and Regulations, any transfer of immovable property situated in the Agency Tract, by a person whether or not such a person is a member of a Scheduled Tribe, shall be absolutely null and void, unless such transfer is made in favour of a person who is a member of a Scheduled Tribe or a society composed solely of Scheduled Tribe persons. Moreover, no immovable property in the Agency Area and owned by a member of a Scheduled Tribe, shall be liable to attachment and sale in execution of money decree against him except to the extent and manner prescribed in the Rules. The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, has been repealed to the extent to which any of the provisions contained therein correspond or are

repugnant to any of the provisions contained in this Regulation.

3.14. The provisions in land laws which had been made earlier to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes by imposing certain restrictions on land alienation, have on the other hand become an obstacle in obtaining institutional credit for agricultural development. *In BIHAR, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act and the Bihar Tenancy Act have been amended to confer on raiyats and under-raiyats belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a right of simple mortgage in favour of co-operative societies and Government-controlled companies and corporations specially set up to give financial assistance to cultivators. It is desirable that similar provisions may also be made in land laws by the other State Governments so that due to some legal hindrances, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe land-holders are not deprived of taking institutional credit and denied an opportunity to develop their lands.*

3.15. It has also been observed that with the extension of irrigational facilities, use of fertilizers, adoption of high-yielding varieties of seeds and favourable price structure in favour of agricultural produce, agriculture has become a profitable industry which is inducing the landlords who have so far been absentees to displace the tenants and share-croppers. A large number of tenants and share-croppers belong to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and in the absence of specific legislative safeguards in several States for protection from eviction, such persons are deprived of the land before they can take advantage of technological development. It may also be mentioned that even where legislative provisions exist, unless special measures are taken to safeguard the interest of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes peasantry, due to their weaker social and economic position, the tenants and share-croppers are likely to be reduced to the status of agricultural labourers. It is interesting to quote the case of BIHAR that in spite of the legal provision for protecting *Bataidars* from eviction and a specific provision for restoration in case of eviction by *suo moto* action or on an application and the latest provisions enabling the *Bataidar* belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to contract a simple mortgage for raising institutional credit for agricultural development, such persons are in practice tenants at will, with no facilities to improve their lands. It is, therefore, apprehended that unless special measures are undertaken for protecting their interests in all stages, while agricultural technology will improve, the conditions of persons belonging to the weaker sections of rural community will deteriorate.

Forests and Tribals

3.16. The tribals, who have lived for hundreds of years in the forest areas in the past, have en-

joyed considerable freedom to use the wood, exploit the minor produce and hunt the wild animals. They have a strong conviction that the forest is theirs. The forest not only satisfies a deep-rooted tribal sentiment but it also provides essential food to them. They enjoyed the privileges and freedom of utilizing the forest as they liked up to the middle of the 19th Century. Thereafter, people from outside moved in the forest and exploited the latter on commercial basis and the conditions began to change. The Government started the gradual extension of the authority in the area to protect forests from exploitation in the national interest and thus the process of reserving and protecting the forest areas by the Government resulted in reducing the customary tribal control over them to mere concessions. The traditional rights of the tribals were no longer recognized as rights. Verrier Elwin in his book 'Loss of Nerve' criticized the forest policy and wrote "the tribal was forbidden to practise his traditional method of cultivation". Taking the above points in view an attempt was made to collect detailed information regarding various 'concessions' and 'privileges' which are given to the tribals in the specified categories of forests. The paragraphs below present a summary of the available information.

Rights in respect of Shifting Cultivation

3.17. In ANDHRA PRADESH, no concessions are allowed by the forest authorities to shifting cultivators. However, a scheme for soil conservation under the Centrally Sponsored Programme is being implemented in Machkund basin. Up to March, 1968, 8378 acres of land was afforested in *Podu* patches. In the States of GUJARAT, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, TAMIL NADU and UTTAR PRADESH no concessions are afforded to the tribals for practising shifting cultivation. In MAHARASHTRA, shifting cultivation is practised in Forest Area of the Chanda District. The Government has formulated a scheme to ameliorate the conditions of the shifting cultivators by way of granting available lands for cultivation. About 25 families per year are to be settled on land against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 50,000.00. In MANIPUR grants are given to the tribals for construction of terraces to control shifting cultivation. In TRIPURA tribal *Jhumias* enjoy the privilege of practising shifting cultivation in protected forests. They are also allowed to practise shifting cultivation in reserved forest areas on the *taunkya* system according to which they get Rs. 45.00 per acre from the Forest Department for the work they do in raising forest crops in conjunction with their *jhum* crop, following the same technique of dibbling seeds of forest species in 6 feet apart lines.

3.18. *In India shifting cultivation is generally considered harmful as it destroys forests and reduces soil fertility. But if due regard is given to the nature of the soil, slope of the land and sufficient time is allowed for regeneration of forest.*

then there is much to gain and nothing to lose. The way the Government of TRIPURA has proposed to solve some of the problems by dibbling seeds of forest species in conjunction with their main crop as mentioned above, is commendable. Rights in respect of minor forest produce :

3.19. In the States of GUJARAT, KERALA, TAMIL NADU and UTTAR PRADESH and the Union Territories of HIMACHAL PRADESH, TRIPURA and DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI, the tribals are allowed free collection of eatable fruits, flowers, grass and wood for domestic use. In MAHARASHTRA, these concessions and privileges given to the tribals are limited to a fixed area near the village. The Tribal Research Institute, Poona, in their Report on the Forest Privileges granted to Scheduled Tribes in MAHARASHTRA State has suggested that the procedure of issue of passes to the tribals may be simplified and passes to illiterate tribes be issued by the nearest Officer of the Forest Department, so that they may not have any difficulty. The forest privileges and concessions in different regions of the State are also different. The Institute has, therefore, suggested in their Report that the same privileges and concessions may be given to all the tribals of the State, irrespective of their region so that they may not feel any disparity in granting concessions and privileges by the Government.

Timber for house constructions :

3.20. In GUJARAT State, in the areas of erst while Baroda State, timber required for construction of houses and for agricultural implements, is supplied to the tribals of forest villages at 60 per cent of the market rate. In KERALA, tribals are allowed to cut timber free of cost for the construction of houses. In MAHARASHTRA, timber for construction of houses is allowed free in the case of houses damaged by fire and flood. In TAMIL NADU, they are allowed to take timber free of charge. In TRIPURA, tribal forest villagers enjoy the concession of collecting house-posts and timber except some trees of preserved species for their own use, free of royalty from reserved forest areas.

Grazing of Cattle :

3.21. Free grazing is allowed to the tribals in GUJARAT, KERALA, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH, TRIPURA and DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI. In MAHARASHTRA, free grazing, in open forest under passes issued by the Revenue Department for village cattle of forest and non-forest villages, is permitted. Cattle breeders from other States are not entitled to this concession. No forest is closed to grazing within a quarter of mile of village side.

Land utilisation for cultivation and horticulture:

3.22. In KERALA, according to the Hill Men Rules, 1964 the hill-men enjoy concession of cultivating land free of tax in the Reserved Forests,

in which they live, to the extent of one acre, each, to a member subject to a minimum area of 3 acres and a maximum of 15 acres for a family. In GUJARAT forest lands are granted for cultivation to the tribals to improve the land by persuading them to undertake bunding work and improve their holding.

3.23. The tribal people who have lived for centuries in the past in the forests have enjoyed considerable privileges. Due to the new policy laid down by the Union Government in 1952, the tribals were badly affected. In view of the changed circumstances, it is desirable that some uniform policy may be adopted in this respect and efforts made to provide maximum privileges to the tribals in the forests so that they may not feel about the withdrawal of the past privileges enjoyed by them.

Rehabilitation of persons displaced due to construction of industrial plants, factories, dams and other developmental projects.

3.24. It has been pointed out in earlier Reports that substantial displacement of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes due to construction of large projects, dams, industrial plants and factories has occurred in various states.

3.25. In the 1965-66 Report the position regarding the rehabilitation of the displaced Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was discussed. Information relating to the displacement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes due to the construction of projects and their rehabilitation during 1968-69 has not been received from any State Government. It appears that the State Governments are not giving due importance to the rehabilitation programme.

Dandakaranya Project :

3.26. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September, 1958 by the Union Government for effective and expeditious rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan in Dandakaranya and for the integrated development of the area with special reference to the local tribal population.

3.27. According to the understanding between the Union Government and the two State Governments of MADHYA PRADESH and ORISSA, 25 per cent of the land reclaimed by the Dandakaranya Development Authority in either State is delivered to the State for settling landless tribals. So far, the Authority has handed over to the ORISSA Government, 19,172 acres of land after reclamation (including 1,800 acres adjusted in Chandrapur area) of which 12,256 acres have been distributed by the ORISSA Government amongst 1,936 tribal families constituted into 45 villages upto June, 1968. Likewise 6,366 acres of fully reclaimed land have been handed over to the Government of MADHYA PRADESH, out of which 5,606 acres have been distributed by the

State Government to 540 tribal families, comprised of 16 villages up to the period March, 1969. About 15,000 acres selected by the State Government were included for reclamation in the working season 1968-69. Out of this 1,782 acres of reclaimed land had been handed over and the remaining area is under reclamation.

3.28. To the end of March, 1969 the Authority has reimbursed Rs. 36.00 lakhs to the Government of ORISSA towards the expenditure incurred on the settlement of tribals on the land reclaimed by the Authority. Similarly an amount of Rs. 11.96 lakhs was placed as an advance with the Government of MADHYA PRADESH of which an amount of Rs. 5.14 lakhs was refunded as unutilized balance. A further advance of Rs. 1.74 lakhs has been released up to March, 1969. The expenditure incurred by the Dandakaranya Development Authority on the reclamation and development of land handed over for tribal settlement has been computed to be Rs. 129.12 lakhs.

3.29. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 37.18 crores incurred by the Dandakaranya Development Authority up to October, 1969, Rs. 13.48 crores were spent on general development including the tribal programme. The expenditure directly allocable to tribal welfare was Rs. 4.66 crores, against Rs. 18.11 crores for displaced persons' resettlement. However, apart from the direct benefits, the developmental activities in the areas in general and particularly the improvement of communications, harnessing of natural resources, agricultural development brought about for the settlers, establishment of new *Bazars* and *Haats* have all contributed to the creation of an economic ferment in the region and may be cited as indirect benefits derived by the tribals.

3.30. The Government of MADHYA PRADESH have recently entrusted to the Authority the task of settlement and development of about 300 landless tribal families in Patalakote Zone. 71 such families have been taken over by the Project as the first instalment. To start with, those families have been provided with agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, bullocks etc. The result of the experiment is being watched intently.

3.31. It may be seen from the Statement at Appendix VIII giving details about displaced persons from East Pakistan, including Scheduled Tribes, rehabilitated during the year 1968-69 by the Dandakaranya Project, that the Project has done a commendable work in this field and that there has been a perceptible impact on the local economic life since the Dandakaranya Development Authority has started functioning in the area. It also goes to the credit of the Authority that the present number of Post Offices, schools, teachers and students is almost double the figures obtaining in 1958.

Field Surveys :

3.32. Field surveys were conducted by this office during the months of October and November, 1969 in different parts of ASSAM and UTTAR PRADESH, namely, United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Cachar Districts in ASSAM and Dehradun and Meerut Districts in UTTAR PRADESH. The object was to find out and assess the present condition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with special reference to their land problem and economy including indebtedness.

3.33. The details of all the above mentioned surveys are published separately under "Specific Surveys" Chapter of this report.

CHAPTER 4

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

Among the special schemes undertaken by the Government of India for the development of tribal areas, the most important is the programme for the establishment of Tribal Development Blocks started during the Second Five Year Plan. The object of the programme was to bring about a rapid improvement in the economic and social standards of the tribal people by supplementing the provisions available under the normal Community Development budget, in specially underdeveloped but compact areas. The criteria laid down for the delimitation of Tribal Development Blocks, the pattern of the prescribed schematic budget and the number of blocks allotted to various States, have already been given in the earlier Reports. During the Second Five Year Plan, 43 blocks (then called Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks) were started. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, 415 more Tribal Development Blocks had come into existence. With the opening of 31 blocks in 1966-67, the total number of Tribal Development Blocks started in the country rose to 489. No new block has been started since then.

4.2. During the year 1968-69, the Government of India decided that there would be no further expansion of the programme of Tribal Development Blocks until the blocks already started were stabilized and available resources would be applied to give a new lease of life to the existing blocks in order to sustain and consolidate what had been achieved so far. It was also decided to extend the total life of a Tribal Development Block to 15 years by incorporating a new Stage III after the end of Stage II. All the blocks which complete Stage II during the Fourth Five Year Plan will enter Stage III which will be of five years' duration, with a special Central Sector allotment of Rupees 10 lakhs per Block for five years. The schematic pattern of Block budget will not be rigidly enforced in Stage III and the implementing authorities will have the discretion to select and design the schemes best suited for the areas. The following priorities were laid down for the expenditure on Tribal Development Blocks during the Fourth Plan.

- (i) Utmost priority was to be accorded to programmes for increasing agricultural production including soil conservation and minor irrigation.
- (ii) Second priority was to be given to programmes for diversifying and modernising occupational patterns of landless labourers.

- (iii) Third priority was to be given to the development of animal husbandry in areas, where tribal communities maintained appreciable number of cattle.

It was also decided that two-thirds of the funds available in the Backward Classes Sector should be utilized on the above priority items. All administration charges were to stand committed to the State's non-Plan budgets so that in Stage III all available Plan resources were applied to consolidate the intensive developmental efforts. However 5 per cent of the Central allotment could be utilized for certain specified administrative items. It was thus expected that beginning with 43 Tribal Development Blocks entering Stage III in 1969-70, 211 blocks would have entered that stage by the end of the year 1973-74.

Progress of expenditure

4.3. The allocation made and the expenditure incurred on the scheme of Tribal Development Blocks in various States, during the year under Report, are given in the table below :

<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Allocation made during 1969-70	Expenditure incurred during 1969-70 (estimated)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.00	35.00
2.	Assam	72.00	72.00
3.	Bihar	92.00	92.00
4.	Gujarat	74.00	74.00
5.	Kerala	1.00	1.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	172.00	172.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	2.00
8.	Maharashtra	59.00	59.00
9.	Mysore	4.00	4.00
10.	Orissa	110.00	110.00
11.	Rajasthan	27.00	27.00
12.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.00	5.00
13.	Manipur	N.A.	N.A.
14.	Tripura	N.A.	N.A.
15.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL		653.00	653.00

Impact of the Programme of Tribal Development Blocks on the Scheduled Tribes

4.4. It is now admitted by most people that the scheme of Tribal Development Blocks has not been able to achieve the goals set for it. There is something inherently wrong with its working. Some of the drawbacks noticed in its working which appear to be mostly responsible for its slow progress are given below :

(i) Democratic Decentralisation

The most important weakness of the programme was perhaps that with the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation in various States, the responsibility for the implementation of the Tribal Development Programmes at the village, block and district levels, was entrusted to village Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and they were given considerable powers. This revolutionary change in the administrative structure, however, tended to ignore the special interests of the Scheduled Tribes in the actual implementation of the programme. On account of the peculiar economic and social forces resulting in the dominance of non-tribal people in sharing political and economic power, the tribal people who were directly dependent on them for their livelihood, could not derive sufficient benefit from this arrangement.

In this connection the Elwin Committee on Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks had pertinently observed that even in areas where there was a majority of tribal people, they would elect as 'Sarpanchas' the non-tribals on whom they were economically dependent. The Committee were so doubtful about the safety of the tribal interests under Panchayati Raj that they had suggested the exemption of the Scheduled Areas from the operation of Panchayat Acts under the special powers of Governors with regard to these areas. They were in favour of making a serious attempt to use the existing machinery of the traditional Panchayats or Tribal Councils for the implementation of the programme. The advantage of working through the traditional institutions was that they had evolved naturally out of the conditions of life in tribal India and they commanded a ready allegiance from the people who would be more willing to cooperate with the institutions which had an established position among them through long use and convention. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission had also recommended that in homogenous areas such as NAGALAND, NEFA, Hill Districts of ASSAM

and MANIPUR, Statutory Panchayats should not be introduced but a serious attempt should be made to develop the existing tribal councils so that the powers of Statutory Panchayats could be gradually transferred to them. According to them, the introduction of the new Panchayats would defeat the very object of having them for they were looked upon as alien institutions, something super-imposed on tribal culture and not evolving naturally out of it. Practical experience has shown that the fears of both the bodies were not ill-founded. The Study Team on Tribal Development Programme have similarly shown their dissatisfaction about the implementation of the programme by Panchayati Raj bodies, in their report submitted in 1969. They have emphasised the need for active official assistance in the formulation and implementation of development programmes in the tribal areas.

Diversion of funds

Specific funds allotted for the Scheduled Tribes under the jurisdiction of Panchayat Samitis are usually merged with other funds. In many cases it was observed that either the funds were diverted for other purposes or not utilized in time and in the manner specified in the scheme. The funds earmarked for the Scheduled Tribes by the Government of India or the State Governments, are so earmarked under a specific Article of the Constitution and their diversion for other purposes is not only improper but unconstitutional.

The Government of India should therefore, review the whole position and take urgent steps to at least build in safeguards in the system itself to protect the interests of the tribals as long as the scheme is executed by the Panchayati Raj Bodies.

(ii) Area Approach to Tribal Development

Another weakness in the present programme of Tribal Development Blocks is that the average block with a population of about 25000 is much too small for providing several of the services which are essential for the fuller development of the tribal people. Programmes like communications, irrigation, forestry, processing industries and vocational and secondary education could gain greatly from being planned in terms of somewhat larger areas. In many parts of the country, tribal economic problems lend themselves readily to an area or regional approach.

The concept of Area Approach to Tribal Development was first placed before

the National Development Council Committee in February, 1965 and it was discussed by the Panels set up by the Planning Commission on Backward Classes in the same year. In July, 1965, the Annual Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj considered the matter further and recommended the adoption of the Area Approach, according to which 5 or 6 contiguous Tribal Development Blocks and even small pockets having a concentration of tribal population were to be grouped to form what could be called a Tribal Development Area. It was felt that viable programmes could then be drawn up so as to ensure that the tribals benefited fully from the funds specially set apart for their development as well as a reasonable portion of the General Plan funds. Unfortunately, the concept of Area Approach could not be given practical shape because the Government of India could not arrive at a decision about the source of financing the scheme as well as the agency through which it was to be implemented.

(iii) **Ad-hoc Assistance to Left-out Tribals**

After covering all the areas having a tribal concentration of 66.6 per cent or more with Tribal Development Blocks, only about one third of the total tribal population in the country is estimated to have been benefited. The remaining two-thirds of the total tribal population will still be left outside the Tribal Development Blocks. As early as 1960, the Elwin Committee on Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks had stated that there were many small pockets of tribals living in the deep interior of districts among the hills or forests who were not sufficient in numbers to come within the Scheduled Areas or to qualify for a Tribal Development Block. These pockets of tribals were often less developed than any others, for they had in the past escaped attention, settled as they were on the remote outskirts of large non-tribal population, with little or no means of communication with the rest of the country. Many of them had few advantages of the main development programmes. The Committee had suggested that special grants should be given by the Government of India to the Community Development Blocks where such people lived, to be used exclusively for them, in addition to the grants under the normal block budget. Although this recommendation was not accepted, yet in some States where the criteria laid down for the formulation of Tribal Development

Blocks were not fulfilled, *ad-hoc* assistance was given for the development of tribal pockets which were designated as sub-blocks. 16 sub-blocks had been started in West Bengal and 3 in Kerala by 1966-67. However, due to financial stringency no new sub-blocks were started after that year. *It is desirable that this important scheme should be implemented fully soon, so that the large number of tribals living outside the Tribal Development Blocks may be able to get some benefit from the development programmes.*

(iv) **The Alternative Approach**

The Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes Commission had recommended the scheme of Tribal Development Blocks as an alternative to declaring the areas having predominance of tribals as Scheduled Areas.

The Commission observed as follows :

“There are two courses open to the Government. The first is to extend the benefits of the Fifth Schedule to areas that fulfil the four criteria suggested by us and declare them Scheduled Areas or to accept the alternative plan for protection and development with specific targets, specific priorities and a definite time-schedule suggested by us therein. As a part of the alternative plan, all the areas where there is a concentration of Scheduled Tribes should be grouped together for the purpose of coverage under the Tribal Development Blocks and an intensive effort should be undertaken to promote economic development, education, health, housing and communications, so as to bring them to the level of the neighbouring areas with a gap not exceeding five years.”

The Commission were in favour of tribal concentration of 50 per cent in the areas to be delimited as Tribal Development Blocks, as originally recommended by the Elwin Committee, instead of the criterion of 66.6 per cent tribal concentration adopted by the Government. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission, it was actively considered by Government of India in 1966 that all areas having a tribal concentration of 50 per cent and above should be covered by Tribal Development Blocks and some blocks were actually started during the year 1966-67, in areas having tribal population between 50 and 66.6 per cents. It was expected that about 70 to 75 per cent tribal population would be covered by Tribal Development Blocks, thereby. However, the implementation of the step had to be suspended due to tight budgetary position and the expected tribal development under the alternative approach has remained a pious hope.

CHAPTER 5

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs (Department of Industrial Development), Government of India, *vide* their Office Memorandum No. 1(19)/69-SSI(B), dated the 14th July, 1969, enclosing therewith a copy of the Lok Sabha starred question No. 2415 for 29th July, 1969 by Shri Kartik Oraon regarding ancillary units in industrial areas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, desired this organization to furnish material for answering the question together with a note for possible supplementaries. Since this organization had no information on the subject the papers were forwarded to the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, *vide* this organization letter No. 4/21/69-R.U. 3, dated the 16th July, 1969 for suitable disposal under intimation to this organization. The Department of Social Welfare, have stated in their reply, *vide* their letter No. 9/78/69-SCT-II, dated the 19th July, 1969 to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, that they were "not aware of any specific proposal to encourage members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to take ancillary units in industrial areas", and that "the matter, however", fell "under the general programmes implemented by the Department of Industrial Development under the general sector head of 'Village and Small Industries'". According to a short note on the programmes implemented by the Department of Social Welfare in the welfare of Backward Classes Sector, for the promotion of cottage industries among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, small provisions are made in the plans under the head of 'Backward Classes'. These are intended to supplement the provisions made under the general sector head of 'Village and Small Industries'. The scheme for the development of cottage industries among these classes, *inter-alia*, includes (a) provision of financial assistance for improving their own trade or business; (b) provision of marketing facilities and technical guidance; (c) setting up training and production centres for giving training in trades like ropemaking, basket-making, weaving, tailoring, spinning, carpentry, blacksmithy, etc. During the training period, subsidies and stipends ranging from Rs. 20.00 to Rs. 50.00 per month per trainee are awarded. In States like MYSORE, every successful trainee is given a sewing machine to run the craft independently. In lacquer-ware production centres, every trainee gets Rs. 50.00 as stipend.

5.2. In States like ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, GUJARAT, training-cum-production centres have been set up to train Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The trained artisans are also helped to form industrial societies by granting them share capital upto Rs. 2,500.00 each or grants for equipments/administration etc. upto Rs. 6,000.00

5.3. During the Third Plan a provision of Rs. 387.35 lakhs for Cottage and Small Industries was made of which Rs. 215.00 lakhs were utilised. Thereafter also annual provisions have been made for this purpose. During 1968-69 Rs. 70.00 lakhs were spent and for 1969-70, a provision of Rs. 40.00 lakhs was recommended.

5.4. In reply to another Lok Sabha question No. 279 by Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan regarding industries in Tribal Areas, the Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs (Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed) had also explained the same position which has been mentioned above.

5.5. Information about the implementation of the schemes of Cottage Industries by States and Union Territories has not been received from all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, however, based on the available information the State-wise position has been summarised below :

ASSAM : Though an amount of Rs. 15,000.00 each was allocated for the year 1967-68 and 1968-69, due to some reason the scheme of production centres for Scheduled Castes was dropped. 38 and 79 passed out trainees were helped under the "help to trainees for settling in their trades" programme during 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively with an expenditure of Rs. 15,000.00 each year. An allocation of Rs. 15,000.00 was also made for the training-cum-production centres of Scheduled Tribes for the year 1967-68. The whole of the amount was also spent for the purpose. But the scheme was not undertaken during 1968-69. The provision for production centres was transferred to Rural Water Supplies Scheme.

GUJARAT : During the Third Plan period 226 Scheduled Caste and 321 Scheduled Tribe persons were trained in the training-cum-production centres. 56 Scheduled Caste and 95 Scheduled Tribe persons were trained during

1966-67, 53 Scheduled Castes and 81 Scheduled Tribes were trained during 1967-68 and 55 Scheduled Caste and 82 Scheduled Tribe persons were trained during 1968-69. These trainees are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 30.00 per month with free hostel accommodation. For Scheduled Castes training-cum-production centres Rs. 1.06 lakhs were allocated, out of which only Rs. 1.04 lakhs were spent during 1967-68. During 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 1.007 lakhs was spent out of the allocation of Rs. 1.115 lakhs. For Scheduled Tribes training-cum-production centres Rs. 1.670 lakhs were allocated out of which Rs. 1.215 lakhs were spent during 1967-68, whereas Rs. 1.036 lakhs were spent out of the allocation of Rs. 1.615 lakhs during 1968-69. Under 'help to trainees' programme for Scheduled Tribes an amount of Rs. 0.32 lakh was spent during 1967-68 and 570 persons were equipped with tools and equipments. During 1968-69 Rs. 0.20 lakh were provided and spent for the benefit of 556 Scheduled Tribe persons.

KERALA : During 1967-68 a provision of Rs. 8.18 lakhs was made for training centres and training-cum-production centres of Scheduled Castes out of which Rs. 6.73 lakhs were spent for the maintenance of 63 training centres and 1 training-cum-production centre and the training of 922 Scheduled Caste persons. During 1968-69 Rs. 8.47 lakhs were provided against which Rs. 9.03 lakhs were spent for the maintenance of the above centres and the training of 975 persons. A subsidy of Rs. 300 is also given to ex-trainees. 195 persons and 136 persons were given subsidies during 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively. As far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned an allocation of Rs. 1.84 lakhs was made out of which Rs. 1.54 lakhs were spent for the maintenance of 33 training centres and the training of 137 persons during 1967-68. During 1968-69 a sum of Rs. 1.88 lakhs was spent from the allocation of Rs. 2.79 lakhs for the maintenance of above centres and the training of 150 persons. 80 and 27 ex-trainees were sanctioned subsidies during 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively. Stipend at the rate of Rs. 40.00 per month per trainee was also given during the training period.

MADHYA PRADESH : During 1967-68 an expenditure of Rs. 3.75 lakhs was incurred against the allocation of Rs. 3.09 lakhs for the maintenance of training-cum-production centres for Scheduled Castes. For the year 1968-69 an allocation of Rs. 3.19 lakhs was made and upto December, 1968 Rs. 0.33 lakh had been spent. About 570 persons were trained during 1968-69. Free hostel facilities and stipends at the rate of Rs. 30.00 per month were given to trainees. 150 Scheduled Caste persons had completed training and 234 Scheduled Caste persons were under training during 1968-69. After successful completion of

training Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons are given subsidy in the form of tools and equipment worth Rs. 400 to settle down in their respective trades. Moreover, 20 to 30 per cent of successful trainees who remain unemployed are absorbed in the centres on piece-work basis. An allocation of Rs. 1.88 lakhs was made during 1967-68 for the training-cum-production centres of Scheduled Tribes out of which Rs. 1.76 lakhs were spent during that year. An amount of Rs. 24,388.00 was spent against the allocation of Rs. 20,400.00 during 1968-69. About 300 Scheduled Tribe trainees completed the training and about 468 remained under training during 1968-69.

MAHARASHTRA : An amount of Rs. 2,06,500.00 was allocated for the training centres and training-cum-production centres for Scheduled Castes out of which Rs. 1,01,230.00 were spent for the maintenance of these centres and the training of 154 Scheduled Caste persons during 1968-69. An expenditure of Rs. 72,199.00 was incurred against the allocation of Rs. 79,519.00 for the training of 165 Scheduled Tribe persons and the maintenance of such centres for Scheduled Tribes during 1968-69. The schemes of production centres and 'help to trainees', were not implemented.

MYSORE : An amount of Rs. 66,000.00 was provided for Coirs unit, Tiptur and tailoring production units for Scheduled Castes out of which only Rs. 38,000.00 were spent and 30 Scheduled Caste persons were trained during 1967-68. 25 Scheduled Caste persons were under training in the coir-work during 1968-69. 49 tailoring centres, 4 coir units, 4 tailoring production units and 1 lacquer-ware unit for Scheduled Castes, started upto the end of Third Plan, were maintained from non-plan funds. In the tailoring training centres, 4,360 Scheduled Caste persons were trained. They were given a stipend of Rs. 25.00 per month per trainee. 300 Scheduled Caste persons in coir-work and 80 persons in lacquer-ware were trained. They were given a stipend of Rs. 50.00 per month per trainee. Besides 2 occupational institutes for girls started in Third Plan, were maintained from State non-plan funds. A stipend of Rs. 50.00 per month along with free coaching and hostel facilities was also provided to every trainee. 4 bamboo and *rattan* craft training centres started for Scheduled Tribes during Second and Third Plan period were maintained with Rs. 12,500.00 per centre per year from funds of State non-plan during 1968-69. A batch of 20 trainees was imparted training of 5 months duration twice a year. In addition to a stipend of Rs. 25.00 per trainee per month, a subsidy of Rs. 50.00 is also given after training for purchase of raw material to pursue the craft independently.

WEST BENGAL: Under the programme of training centres and training-cum-production centres for Scheduled Castes Rs. 4.00 lakhs were provided out of which Rs. 3.65 lakhs were spent on the training of 146 Scheduled Caste persons during 1967-68. An allocation of Rs. 4.38 lakhs was made out of which Rs. 4.10 lakhs were spent for the training of 315 persons of which 160 persons were trained during 1968-69. A stipend was also given to the trainees at the rate of Rs. 30.00 per head. As far as the training centres and training-cum-production centres for Scheduled Tribes are concerned, an expenditure of Rs. 2.11 lakhs was incurred against the allocation of Rs. 2.24 lakhs for the training of 139 Scheduled Tribe persons during 1967-68. An allocation of Rs. 2.56 lakhs was also made out of which Rs. 2.39 lakhs were spent on the training of about 252 Scheduled Tribe artisans of which 155 persons were under training during 1968-69. A stipend at the rate of Rs. 30.00 per month per head was also given to them. The Government of WEST BENGAL accorded sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 17,400.00 to be distributed amongst 87 Scheduled Caste artisans under the scheme of "financial assistance to Scheduled Caste artisans" in selected trades to set up trades or industries during 1969-70. This information pertains to only 7 districts, viz. West Dinajpur, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Cooch-Bihar, 24-Parganas and Bankura.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS: A provision for training centres and production centres for Scheduled Tribes to the tune of Rs. 1.412 lakhs was made for the year 1967-68 out of which only Rs. 0.681 lakh were spent for the training of 12 persons. During 1968-69 Rs. 0.578 lakh were provided and about Rs. 0.554 lakh were spent on the training of 9 persons.

DELHI: There are also no separate training centres/training-cum-production centres exclusively for Scheduled Castes. However 15 per cent seats are reserved for them. For the purpose of stipend also 12½ per cent reservation stands for them. In several other schemes of cottage industries also Scheduled Castes constitute the major beneficiaries. 10 trained Scheduled Caste persons were given Rs. 300.00 each for settling down in their trades during 1968-69. For 1969-70 the rate of such assistance to Scheduled Caste trainees has been increased from Rs. 300.00 to Rs. 500.00.

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI: Under the scheme of training-centre and "help to trainees" for Scheduled Tribes an expenditure of Rs. 0.40 lakh was incurred against the allocation of Rs. 0.51 lakh during 1967-68. Five training centres were opened and 88 persons were trained. During 1968-69 Rs. 24,500.00 were allocated whereas Rs. 22,045.00 were

spent for opening two new centres. 186 persons completed training, out of whom 38 belonged to Scheduled Tribes and 43 persons were under training out of whom 25 belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU: Since Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were notified only in January, 1968, no scheme for them under the head of cottage industries had been undertaken by the Administration during 1968-69.

LACCADIVES: No scheme of training-cum-production centres or production centres was undertaken during 1968-69. However, 10 Scheduled Tribe persons were trained in Mat weaving. They were given stipend at the rate of Rs. 20.00 per month. 11 Scheduled Tribe persons were trained in cloth-weaving and were given stipend at the rate of Rs. 30.00 per month. 12 Scheduled Tribe persons were under training in Industrial Training Institutes and given stipend at the rate of Rs. 45.00 per month during 1968-69.

PONDICHERRY: As regards to Scheduled Castes an amount of Rs. 9,600.00 was spent out of the allocation of Rs. 17,000.00 under State Sector for the training of 13 persons during 1967-68 under the training centres programme whereas during 1968-69, 16 persons were trained with an expenditure of Rs. 16,774.00 against the allocation of Rs. 15,100.00. All the 16 persons belonged to Scheduled Castes. After the successful completion of the training in cutting and tailoring at the vocational training centres, each trainee is given a sewing machine with its accessories free of cost. Each trainee is also given a stipend at the rate of Rs. 25.00 to Rs. 30.00 per month during the course.

TRIPURA: Except training-cum-production centre for Scheduled Tribes, no other programme of cottage industries was undertaken for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the State-Sector during 1967-68 and 1968-69. 8 training-cum-production centres were opened and 105 persons were trained with an expenditure of Rs. 1.17 lakhs against an allocation of Rs. 1.10 lakhs during 1967-68. During 1968-69 almost the entire amount of Rs. 1.44 lakhs allocated for the purpose was spent for the maintenance of these centres. 42 tribals completed their training in weaving and 6 tribals were under training during 1968-69. All the tribal trainees were also paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 45.00 per month during the course period.

Work done by All India Boards

5.6. The Central Silk Board (Government of India, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply) had launched a Price Support Scheme for Tasar Cocoons in January, 1967. The area of operation

of the scheme covered the Tasar Silk producing States of BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH and ORISSA. This scheme benefited substantially the primary producers of Tasar Cocoons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The working capital required for the operation of the scheme was placed at the disposal of the Board by the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India, Limited, New Delhi. As a result of implementation of the scheme, the prices for the Tasar Cocoons which had dropped to the all time low level of Rs. 28.00 per Kahan during the year 1965, slowly picked up to rule between Rs. 60.00 and Rs. 65.00 during 1967 and further raised to rule between Rs. 60.00 and Rs. 74.00 during 1968 which exceeded the fair minimum price of Rs. 65.00 per Kahan fixed by the Tasar Silk Committee constituted by the Government of India in 1966. But unfortunately under the orders of the Government of India, the scheme was withdrawn with effect from 1st July, 1969. The Board had, however, proposed the revival of this scheme as it helped to prevent exploitation of the Tasar rearers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Mahajans and assured them a fair price for their product. The Ministry of Foreign Trade of Government of India has not, however, accepted the proposal.

5.7. Although no scheme has been formulated by the Central Silk Board exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes, the Sericulture development schemes undertaken for implementation at present in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE, N.E.F.A., NAGALAND, ORISSA, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL and the Union Territory of MANIPUR, are by and large beneficial to the weaker sections of the community including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The non-mulberry silk industry in particular provides employment directly or indirectly to about 12 lakhs persons of whom the majority belong to weaker sections of the society like tribals of MADHYA PRADESH, BIHAR, ORISSA, Hill tribes of ASSAM, Diwa community of MAHARASHTRA, Koyas of ANDHRA PRADESH etc. Most of the schemes intended for the development of non-mulberry silk industry can be considered as welfare oriented. Though the information in respect of all the States concerned was not available, however, during 1966-67 about 58,361 persons and 1,792 families were reported to have been benefited in the States of ASSAM, BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE, N.E.F.A., NAGALAND, ORISSA, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL, and the Union Territory of MANIPUR. Out of these 10,110 persons belonged to Scheduled Castes, 43,634 persons and 1,542 families to Scheduled Tribes and about 4,617 persons and 250 families to other communities. The statewise information for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 has been given in the table below :

1967-68

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of beneficiaries			Total
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	504	9	513
2.	Assam	..	..	..	..
3.	Bihar	900	3,814	582	5,296
4.	Madhya Pradesh	..	3,200	..	3,200
5.	Mysore	15	..	..	15
6.	Manipur	26	26	78	130
7.	N.E.F.A.	..	630	..	630
8.	Orissa	7,200	38,050	3,380	48,630
9.	Tamil Nadu	..	6	3	9
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2,370	1,347	958	4,675
11.	West Bengal	..	105	..	105
GRAND TOTAL		10,511	47,682	5,010	63,203

1968-69

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh		..	585	526	1,111
2. Assam	
3. Bihar		1,027	3,869	890	5,786
4. Madhya Pradesh		..	1,500	1,000	2,500
5. Mysore		32	..	40	72
6. Manipur		15	27	59	101
7. N.E.F.A.		..	703	—	703
8. Orissa		6,300	20,250	8,880	35,430
9. Punjab		518	..	346	864
10. Tamil Nadu		..	5	..	5
11. Uttar Pradesh		2,300	1,300	4,400	8,000
12. West Bengal		..	54	—	54
GRAND TOTAL		10,192	28,293	16,141	54,626

5.8. As far as the All India Handloom Board is concerned there are no separate schemes under Handloom development for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons. All the schemes are intended for development of Handloom Industries.

5.9. The All India Handicrafts Board too during 1968-69 and 1969-70 did not take up any scheme which would answer exclusively the needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As the Handicrafts Board does not directly implement the programme for the development of Handicrafts, these are all carried out through the State Governments. The Handicrafts Board is only a developmental organization which carries on surveys, conducts research and recommends to the State Governments the taking up of the special projects for development of Handicrafts. During 1968-69, the Handicrafts Board had set up a Special Sub-Committee for going into the question of development of tribal crafts. On the basis of the recommendations of this Sub-Committee, surveys in Bastar district of MADHYA PRADESH and Koraput district of ORISSA had been taken up. The findings of the surveys had also been communicated to the State Governments with the request to initiate action on the suggestions. No such surveys have further been carried out of the tribal areas by the Board. The Handicrafts Board had also proposed in the year 1969-70 to request the Marketing Agencies such as Central Cottage Industries Emporium and the Handicrafts and Handloom Exports Corporation to undertake direct procurement from tribals. The Board had agreed to meet the expenditure for the interest to be paid on the loan raised by the Marketing Agencies for purchase to be made from the tribal areas. The Board had also intended to pay incidental charges in this connexion and also undertake to arrange publicity at its own ex-

pense to enable the sale of these goods. But because of the lack of response from the Agencies concerned the scheme has been dropped. No further activities for tribal crafts development have been taken up by the Board.

Work done by the Small Scale Industries Development Organization, Department of Industrial Development, Government of India, for the development of leather, footwear and leather goods industries belonging to Scheduled castes.

5.10. The Small Scale Industries Development Organization, renders advice and also provides well defined schemes to individual units of Scheduled Caste workers to set in particular leather works. The individual units are also given demonstrations in processing of different kinds of leathers, tanning, use of machinery etc. Demonstrations-cum-training is also given in the manufacture of different kinds of leather goods, such as chappals, sandals, suit cases, pistol cases, etc. Scheduled Caste workers sponsored by various small units participate in these demonstrations. Training in footwear is also given in the Central Footwear Training Centres of Agra and Madras and Scheduled Caste artisans sponsored by individual units from different States are sent by the Small Scale Industries Development Organization to these centres. Besides the technological assistance even financial assistance is given to individual units for producing particular leather goods of quality for export purpose. The state-wise details of the work done by the Small Scale Industries Development Organization during 1968-69 are given below :

ANDHRA PRADESH: 25 Scheduled Caste units were assisted in getting financial assistance from Banks and other sources. 337 Scheduled Caste artisans were trained in

footwear through mobile vans. 64 units were given technical assistance and 2 Scheduled Caste candidates were imparted training of 3 months duration in Design and Pattern Cutting.

ASSAM: 5 units and 1 Cooperative Society were rendered technical assistance in setting up manufacturing units.

BIHAR: Two training programmes of six months' duration were arranged in footwear and allied products manufacture and about 33 Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons were given training at Patna and Ranchi. They were also given stipend at the rate of Rs. 40.00 per month per head. Six persons were sent to Central Footwear Training Centre, Agra for advance course of training and about 155 units were given technical assistance.

GUJARAT: 49 units were given technical assistance.

JAMMU & KASHMIR: 60 units of Scheduled Caste artisans were visited and rendered technical assistance. The artisans were also explained the benefits of forming Industrial Cooperative Societies.

KERALA: 528 units were given technical assistance and 83 artisans were trained in manufacture of footwear through mobile vans.

MADHYA PRADESH: 4 units were rendered technical assistance and one artisan was given training in footwear and about 216 artisans were trained through mobile vans.

MAHARASHTRA: 12 units were given technical assistance.

MYSORE: 4 Scheduled Caste candidates were given 3 months and 4 months training in Designs and Pattern Cutting. 222 Scheduled Caste units were given technical assistance.

PUNJAB: 102 demonstrations were organized by Footwear mobile vans in the rural areas.

RAJASTHAN: 2 Scheduled Caste persons were trained in the manufacture of footwear at the Extension Centre, Jodhpur.

TAMIL NADU: About 42 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes were given training in Central Footwear Training Centre, MADRAS. Six candidates were trained at Leather Finishing Centre, Erode. 9 Scheduled Caste units were given technical assistance and other guidance to start leather industries.

UTTAR PRADESH: 19 trainees completed training in footwear at Central Footwear Training Centre, Agra and 48 trainees were under training.

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DELHI: 160 units were rendered technical assistance.

5.11. A panel is also said to have been formed by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs to look after the interests of the Small Scale Leather Industries. Their first meeting was held on 20th November, 1968.

Work done by the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras

5.12. The Central Leather Research Institute, Adyar, Madras was started in 1953. B. Tech. and M. Tech. degree courses are conducted at this Institute in collaboration with A. C. College of Technology which is under the control of University of Madras. The Director of the Institute is also Hon. Professor and Head of the Department of Leather Technology of the University of Madras. About 30 persons of the technical staff of the Institute work as Hon. Lecturers for the University and no remuneration is paid to them. None of the Lecturers of the Institute belongs to Scheduled Caste. Admissions are routed through A. C. College of Technology with the Director of the Institute as a member of the Selection Board. The minimum requirement for admission into B. Tech., which is of 5 years duration is a Pass in P.U.C. or its equivalent course with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry as optional subjects. For admission into M. Tech. course which is of 2 years duration, the candidate should be B. Tech. in Leather Technology from the University of Madras or should hold any such equivalent degree. Special consideration, however, is said to be shown in admission to Scheduled Caste candidates. The intake is 15 and 5 in B. Tech. and M. Tech. degree courses respectively. The Institute is also recognised for Ph.D. by many Indian Universities.

5.13. The B. Tech./M. Tech. degree holders can seek employment in tanneries or in research organizations or can go abroad for employment/research etc. The Institute keeps a record of addresses of ex-trainees. A number of requests to recommend the trained personnel are also received by the Institute. The Institute thus helps the ex-trainees in securing employment. All the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe ex-trainees of the Institute are reported to have secured employment. The candidates sponsored by the Rural Department of the Government of ANDHRA PRADESH are reported to be employed profitably.

5.14. The Institute has no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe person employed in the officer's category. However, 32 Class III employees of the Institute belong to Scheduled Castes and one to Scheduled Tribes. About 43 persons are employed in the Institute in the category of Class IV servants. They all belong to Scheduled Castes.

5.15. Tanning Industry in the organized sector employs a large number of workers belonging to Scheduled Castes. As far as the unorganized rural sector is concerned, the tanning industry is entirely in the hands of Scheduled Caste people. It is peculiar to India that most of the tanned leather produced in India is still produced in the rural sector. Devoting its attention to the unorganized sector where the tanners process the leather in the old manner, the Central Leather Research Institute, upto the end of 1969-70 has given about 392 demonstrations in the processing of leather with refined techniques in order to enable the rural tanners to produce better products at cheaper costs. As stated by the Central Leather Research Institute many tanners have benefited through this free service and have also acknowledged the help received. In addition to the above, specialised training in particular processes and machinery handling has also been imparted to about 40 trainees. The Central Leather Research Institute also organises symposia in which the rural tanners from all over India are invited, participate in the discussions, put forth their own view, and also acquaint themselves with the progress made in the Central Leather Research Institute.

Work done by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission of Government of India

5.16. For the year 1968-69 the Government of India had made a provision of Rs. 13.15 crores for the development programmes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, of which the share of Khadi was Rs. 9.55 crores and that of Village Industries Rs. 3.60 crores. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission disposed a total amount of Rs. 16.79 crores for the development programme of Khadi and Village Industries in 1968-69 of which the share of Khadi was Rs. 10.82 crores and that of Village Industries was Rs. 5.97 crores. The total establishment expenditure of the Commission during 1968-69 was Rs. 2.02 crores of which Khadi shared Rs. 0.92 crore and Village Industries Rs. 1.10 crores. The total investment of the Commission in its trading operations as on 31st March, 1969 was Rs. 5.48 crores in Khadi and Rs. 0.75 crore in Village Industries. The trading results showed an increase in the gross profit during 1968-69 as compared to the previous year. The gross profit increased from Rs. 24.01 lakhs to Rs. 30.37 lakhs in case of Khadi

and in case of Village Industries from Rs. 1.11 lakhs to Rs. 1.31 lakhs. Moreover the net loss showed a significant fall from Rs. 14.31 lakhs to Rs. 7.70 lakhs in case of Khadi. But in case of Village Industries, however, there was an increase from Rs. 0.15 lakh to Rs. 0.32 lakh in the net loss. The trading establishment expenditure showed a reduction from Rs. 34.65 lakhs in 1967-68 to Rs. 32.17 lakhs in 1968-69. The number of institutions/societies directly aided by the Commission which are under liquidation or against which legal action has been taken was 79 in Khadi involving Rs. 46.14 lakhs and 375 in Village Industries involving Rs. 49.41 lakhs.

5.17. Though the Commission has no scheme programme exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes yet the Commission's programmes for weaker sections, hill and border areas and schemes for the development of different Village Industries are most likely to be very beneficial both for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. The statistical information about the number of persons employed and wages earned by them during 1968-69 scheme-wise have been tabulated below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme	No. of persons	Amount of wages earned
1	2	3	4
1.	Weaker Sections, Hill and Border Areas	6,306	6.92
2.	Khadi	13,35,000	1,327.25
3.	Processing of Cereals and Pulses Industry	5,82,060*	43.05
4.	Village Oil Industries	3,38,280*	161.96
5.	Village Leather Industries	2,62,390*	101.27
6.	Cottage Match Industry	3,410*	2.66
7.	Gur and Khandsari Industry	90,594*	213.91
8.	Palm Gur Industry	2,93,000*	371.21
9.	Non-edible Oils and Soap Industry	1,27,017*	45.55
10.	Village Pottery Industry	40,027*	94.29
11.	Fibre Industry	18,332*	46.50
12.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy Industry	3,845*	21.68
13.	Lime Manufacturing Industry	3,932*	9.39
14.	Collection of Forest Plants for Medicinal purposes	1,905	1.12

*Includes both full time and part time workers.

CHAPTER 6

HOUSING

(Article 46)

The housing conditions of Scheduled Castes are generally unsatisfactory. In cities and towns the Scheduled Castes mostly reside in slums, in houses unfit for human habitation. In villages so they reside in thatched houses clustered together in one corner of the village. Their houses are also often constructed on land belonging to the upper-caste persons as a result of which they remain under constant fear of ejection and are seldom able to raise their heads even to ask for their legitimate rights. The housing conditions of Scheduled Tribes are also in no way better as they reside in the areas far away from the general population. Some of them reside in the thatched houses which do not provide adequate protection from sun and rain.

6.2. In view of the poor housing conditions of these people, a number of schemes have been undertaken by the Government of India as well as the State Governments under Central/State sectors. These schemes *inter alia* include the provision of house-sites, subsidy for construction of houses under the Backward Classes Sector. In general sector also there are schemes such as the Plumber Clearance Scheme, the Village Housing Projects Scheme, etc., benefits of which are available to these categories of people also.

House-Sites

6.3. As provision of housing to all Scheduled Caste persons involved heavy expenditure it was decided to undertake steps to provide house-sites to the deserving Scheduled Caste families. Steps have also been undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to confer ownership rights on the sites on which the houses of Scheduled Caste persons stand.

6.4. The latest information available in this regard indicates that in KERALA, under the Kerala Land Assignment Act, 1960, 25% of land available for assignment in each village is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The extent of land so assigned is, however, not to exceed 5 cents in the rural areas and 10 cents in urban areas. There is also a scheme under the State Welfare Department for allotment of land to Scheduled Castes by acquiring private land and transferring the Poramboke and Forest land. In MAHARASHTRA, assistance to the extent of Rs. 200/- is given for house-sites to Scheduled Castes in rural areas. House-sites are generally acquired and allotted to Scheduled Castes. There is no such scheme for Scheduled

Tribes. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as amended by the Madras Act XXI of 1948 and Act XII of 1953, provides for house-sites to Scheduled Castes subject to the conditions that the sites will not be alienated to anyone else for 30 years. Under the executive orders in the State of TAMIL NADU, the land is acquired at Government cost and plots not exceeding 5 cents are allotted to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes. In MYSORE under the executive orders proprietary rights have been conferred on the members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes who have constructed houses on land not belonging to them subject to certain conditions. The Government of RAJASTHAN have made special provisions relating to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Rajasthan Nyaya Panchayat (General) Rules, 1961 under which land is allotted free of charge to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. In PONDICHERRY, sites are procured by Government under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and distributed to Scheduled Castes free of cost for constructing houses. The right of ownership is conferred on the beneficiary after a continued occupation of 12 years. Till then, a nominal rent of Re. 1.00 per house per year is charged from them. In ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS, under the (Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956, the Tribal Areas have been declared as reserved areas and no outsider is allowed to acquire land in the Tribal Areas. Under this regulation, the Scheduled Tribes enjoy protection of their rights on land. In view of the provisions of these regulations, there is no problem of house-sites for Scheduled Tribes in the Tribal Areas. In the Union Territory of LACCADIVES, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS, under the Rules for House Construction Grants, the islanders are allowed to construct houses on Government lands. Such houses cannot be let out or used as shops or factories except as cottage industries in which the beneficiaries are engaged. The rights and liabilities of the islanders are protected and they cannot be evicted from their homestead lands. Under these rules, the land held or occupied by a Scheduled Tribe person shall not be liable to attachment or sale in execution of any decree or order of any civil or revenue court and the land cannot be sold to any person not belonging to this territory. In TRIPURA 'Khas' land is allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for building houses.

6.5. Apart from allotment of house-sites steps have also been taken by the State Governments/

Union Territory Administrations to confer ownership rights on the sites on which the houses of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have been constructed by way of issuing legislative as well as executive measures. The statement at Appendix IX indicates the latest available information about the various measures undertaken by the State Governments for providing housing facilities to Scheduled Castes/Tribes and for conferring ownership rights on the homestead land already under occupation of these people.

6.6. During the Third Five Year Plan, in the Central Sector, the Government of India also initiated a scheme for providing (i) house-sites for Scheduled Caste persons engaged in unclean occupations (ii) house-sites for landless labourers among Scheduled Castes and (iii) housing of sweepers and scavengers. In most of the States where the scheme is being implemented, a combined provision for all the three sub-schemes is made. The following table indicates the progress of the Schemes during the year under report :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	Allocation made during 1969-70	Expenditure incurred during 1969-70 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	1.07	5.00*	5.00
2.	Gujarat	0.42	2.00*	2.00
3.	Haryana	0.60	..	..
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.00	1.00	1.00
5.	Maharashtra	4.34	3.00*	3.00
6.	Mysore	1.00	1.00	1.00
7.	Orissa	0.25	1.00*	1.00
8.	Rajasthan	1.00	2.75	2.75
9.	Tamil Nadu	..	9.00*	9.00
10.	Uttar Pradesh	0.48	4.50	4.50
11.	West Bengal	1.43	..	..

6.7. The need for making separate provision for each of the schemes has been emphasized in the previous Reports. From the information available from various States, it however, appears that most of the State Governments continue to have a combined provision under this Scheme as a result of which it is difficult to assess the actual progress of each sub-scheme. It is, therefore, again stressed that in future separate allocation for each of these schemes should be made.

*Includes allocation for improvement of working conditions of sweepers and scavengers and elimination of the practice of carrying night soil as head load.

**Including for construction of houses.

6.8. House-sites are being given to the Scheduled Castes in some of the States/Union Territories under the State Sector also. The progress under the State Sector is indicated in the following table :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	Allocation made during 1969-70	Expenditure incurred during 1969-70 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not available	5.00	5.00
2.	Kerala	1.036	0.60	0.60
3.	Mysore	2.89	1.40	1.40
4.	Orissa**	..	1.00	1.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	13.40	15.00	15.00
6.	Delhi	0.11	0.60	0.60
7.	Pondicherry**	0.95	0.25	0.25

Construction of Houses

6.9. Apart from the schemes undertaken for providing house-sites to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons schemes for providing financial assistance to these persons for construction of houses have also been undertaken. As already pointed out the scheme in the Central Sector *inter-alia* includes provision for housing of scavengers and sweepers. Separate figures of the expenditure incurred on housing of scavengers and sweepers under this scheme are however not available. The scheme is being continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan and a composite provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made for this scheme and that of providing grant-in-aid to Municipalities/Local Bodies for the purchase of hand-carts/wheel-barrows etc. The State Governments have also been advised to confine this housing scheme to urban and semi-urban areas and to cover tanners and flayers besides sweepers and scavengers under this scheme.

6.10. As there is no provision for housing of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste persons other than scavengers and sweepers in the Central Sector, some of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have undertaken schemes for this purpose under the State Sector.

6.11. The following table indicates the progress of the scheme of construction of houses for

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State Sector :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	Allocation made during 1969-70	Expenditure incurred during 1969-70 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Scheduled Castes				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	5.00	5.00
2.	Assam	0.50	2.00	..
3.	Gujarat	..	5.00	5.00
4.	Haryana	1.20	1.20	1.20
5.	Kerala	3.32	0.85	0.85
6.	Maharashtra	28.84	6.15	6.15
7.	Mysore	0.82	2.10	2.10
8.	Orissa	0.29	1.00	1.00
9.	Rajasthan	..	0.50	0.50
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.28	5.00	5.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	..	1.00	1.00
12.	Delhi	0.96	2.50	2.50
13.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	0.80	0.80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	..	4.00	4.00
15.	Manipur	0.20	..	..
16.	Pondicherry	0.95	0.30	0.30
17.	Tripura	0.20	0.10	0.10
(b) Scheduled Tribes				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	11.20@	11.20
2.	Gujarat	2.32	8.70*	8.70
3.	Kerala	1.14	1.20	1.20
4.	Maharashtra	3.78	4.00	4.00
5.	Mysore	0.46	0.45	0.45
6.	Orissa	..	0.50	0.50
7.	Rajasthan	..	0.50	0.50
8.	Tamil Nadu	1.02	1.00	1.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	..	1.00	1.00
10.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.02	0.05	0.05
11.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	0.40	0.40
12.	Goa, Daman & Diu	..	0.20	0.20
13.	Himachal Pradesh	..	2.00	2.00
14.	Manipur	0.52	..	..
15.	Tripura	0.60	0.30	0.30

Pattern of Housing Schemes

6.12. Generally, the cost of construction of a house for purpose of subsidies for housing has been fixed at Rs. 1,200.00 which could be raised at the discretion of the State Governments in special cases in certain specific areas to Rs. 1600.00. In the case of snow-bound areas bordering the Himalayas, the cost has been fixed at Rs. 2,000.00. Seventy five per cent of the cost is given as subsidy and remaining 25 per cent has to be contributed by the beneficiary in cash

@Allocation includes schemes for drinking water wells, supply of ploughs & bullocks and colonization.

*Combined allocation for the schemes namely housing for Halpatis and financial assistance to co-operative housing societies.

or in the shape of labour, material, transport, etc. The housing subsidies are disbursed to the beneficiaries through the State Governments.

6.13. Under the Backward Class Co-operative Housing Scheme of the Government of MAHARASHTRA, assistance is given only to the Co-operative Housing Societies of Backward Classes and not to individuals. Land is given to the Co-operative Societies free of cost where waste land is available. Where it is not available, the Government acquires the land and bears the cost thereof subject to certain limitations. For development of the site, financial assistance is given to the maximum extent of 15 per cent of the estimated cost of construction. 75 per cent of the cost of the construction is given in the form of loan/subsidy which varies according to the category of the backward classes. The loan part of the assistance is without interest and is recoverable in 25 yearly instalments. The most important aspect of the scheme, from the point of removal of untouchability is the reservation to the extent of 10 per cent for non-backward class people in these Co-operative Housing Societies and these persons are entitled to similar concessions as the backward class people. This would help assimilation and integration of the backward and non-backward class people.

6.14. In DELHI under the scheme of grant of housing subsidy, the amount of Rs. 900.00 is given in four instalments to such of the Scheduled Caste persons in the rural areas only as are engaged in unclean occupations, subject to the condition that they possess at least 60 square yards of land in the rural areas of DELHI and no dependent member of their family already possesses a house in the Union Territory. The applicants are also required to contribute at least 1/3rd of the total subsidy granted to them for the construction of the house in cash or building material or by way of voluntary labour. Under this scheme during the year under report, a provision of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was made and 4,000 Scheduled Caste persons were to be benefited, out of whom 2,787 persons were given the first instalment of Rs. 270.00 each, and another 1000 persons were granted the second instalment of Rs. 270.00 each. Out of the above amount, about Rs. 2.00 lakhs were disbursed on payment of instalments for old cases.

Allotment of Built-up Flats

6.15. It was mentioned in the Report for the year 1966-67 that the Delhi Development Authority had agreed to reserve 15 per cent of the built-up flats for members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes. Recently in October, 1969, that Authority launched the scheme of Registration of House-buyers with usual reservation for Sche-

duled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under which all intending purchasers of built-up flats were required to register their names with the Delhi Development Authority by making certain advance deposits ranging from Rs. 500.00 to Rs. 5,000.00 according to the different kinds of flats built for various income-groups. Some voluntary organizations complained that Scheduled Caste persons were unable to make the advance deposits. They could, however, manage the money only once at the time of actual purchase by resorting to loans from Government. It was felt that a compulsory provision of advance deposits might result in the indirect denial of the facility of reservation to the extent of 15 per cent. On the other hand, it was also felt that administratively it was perhaps not feasible to give complete exemption to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as it might result in the submission of inhaled number of applications by persons who might not be interested in the deal finally. Certain amount of deposit was also necessary to bind down the applicants lest they should withdraw after the actual allotment resulting in wastage of administrative expenditure. In view of all these circumstances the Delhi Development Authority was requested to reduce the amount of deposits by at least 50 per cent for members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes. It is heartening to note that the Delhi Development Authority agreed to reduce the amount of deposit in Low Income Group from Rs. 3,000.00 to Rs. 1,500.00 and in the Janta Group from Rs. 500.00 to Rs. 100.00. In the case of Middle Income Group, however, reduction in the amount of registration deposit was not agreed to by the Delhi Development Authority as it was thought that the persons falling in that group were normally well placed.

Slum Clearance Scheme

6.16. The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme aimed at re-housing of families living in slum areas and/or re-development of Slum areas, was introduced in May, 1956. The scheme is implemented by the State Governments who formulate, sanction and execute individual projects. The slum-dwellers whose monthly income does not exceed Rs. 250.00 are entitled to benefits under this scheme. The cost of a dwelling unit varies between Rs. 1,850.00 and Rs. 8,750.00 per unit and subsidised rental ceiling based on 50 per cent of the approved construction cost ranges from Rs. 6 to Rs. 39. The State Governments can also sell the tenements to the allottees by recovering the full cost in lumpsum or on hire-purchase basis subject to certain safeguards.

6.17. According to the present pattern of the financial assistance, 87½ per cent of the approved cost of the projects is borne by the Central Government (50 per cent as loan and 37½ per cent as subsidy). The balance 12½ per cent is to be provided by the State Governments/Local

Bodies as their share of subsidy. In the case of slum clearance projects involving the rehousing of sweepers and scavengers, the State Governments are permitted to utilize an additional subsidy of 12½ per cent from the funds provided by the Department of Social Welfare for amelioration of living conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In such cases the total portion of the subsidy is raised to 62½ per cent against a loan of 37½ per cent and the rent payable by the beneficiaries is also reduced accordingly.

6.18. Statistical information indicating the progress of this scheme for the year 1958-59 received from 14 States and the Union Territory of DELHI has been given in the Statement at Appendix X.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

6.19. There is yet another scheme under the general sector programmes, benefits of which can be derived by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons residing in rural areas. The Village Housing Projects Scheme was introduced in 1957. All residents of the selected villages including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons and other backward classes can take advantage of the assistance available under this scheme. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments firstly to select such of the villages where there is substantial population of backward classes and to give preference to persons belonging to lower income groups to which most of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes belong. The Ministry of Home Affairs (now Department of Social Welfare) also advised the State Governments to give preference to the villages selected under the Village Housing Projects Scheme for purposes of implementing the housing scheme under the Backward Classes Sector for the amelioration of the living conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Thus the beneficiaries are able to avail financial assistance, both loan and subsidy available under both the schemes subject to the maximum of Rs. 3000.00 or 75 per cent of the cost of the construction of the house, whichever is less. This assistance can also be granted to the villagers for improving their existing houses. Indigent persons not capable of repaying loans are provided with open developed plots to enable them to put up their huts, the cost of plot being treated as loan. Under the scheme, there is a special provision for providing house-sites, particularly to landless agricultural labourers. The State Governments can utilize one-third of the funds under the Village Housing Projects Scheme to enable village Panchayats etc. to acquire land for house-sites. A nominal portion of the cost, about 20 to 25 per cent only, is to be recovered from the beneficiaries in convenient instalments which too is

to be retained by the Panchayats for improvement of sanitation and hygiene of the villages concerned. This scheme was a centrally sponsored one during the Second Five Year Plan, but was made centrally aided scheme in the Third Plan. This scheme is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Works, Housing & Urban Development.

6.20. Complete information regarding the progress of the Scheme during the year 1969-70 is not available. However, the information supplemented by the information available for the year 1963-69 in respect of some of the States/ Union Territories is indicated in the statement at Appendix XI.

CHAPTER 7

IMPACT OF PANCHAYATI RAJ ON THE INTERESTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES*

The Parliament adopted in December, 1954, the Socialist Pattern of Society as the objective of social and economic policy. The accent is on the attainment of positive goals and the raising of living standards among the disadvantaged classes. Expansion of social services through extension of free and universal education at the primary level, provision of larger opportunities for vocational and higher education, improvement in conditions of health, sanitation, water supply and housing are all sought to be attained. By a process of democratic decentralization at the village, block and district levels, responsibility for development is entrusted to village Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and they are given considerable powers. This revolutionary change in the administrative structure, however, tends to ignore the special interests of the weaker sections in the actual implementation of the programme.

7.2. On account of the peculiar economic and social forces resulting in the dominance of higher castes and classes in sharing political and economic power, the weaker sections who are directly dependent on them for their livelihood are not benefiting from this arrangement. Though it has been declared that the laudable objective is to create conditions for the growth of a progressive co-operative rural economy with a diversified occupational structure, in which the weaker sections of the community are brought speedily with the rest of the community, experience has shown that this objective is merely on paper. In the following paragraphs, an attempt has been made to bring out the failure of Panchayati Raj, so far as the interests of the weaker sections are concerned.

Implementation of Educational Programmes for Weaker Sections vis-a-vis Panchayat Raj Institutions

7.3. In some of the States where Panchayat Raj has been introduced, the implementation of primary education has been transferred to the Statutory Local Bodies at the district and lower levels under the general supervision of the State Education Departments. It has been observed that as a result of this, the special measures necessary for educational advancement of the

weaker sections have not been taken by the Panchayat Samitis.

Education—Master key to development of weaker sections

7.4. Rapid spread of education amongst Scheduled Castes and Tribes is one of the foremost requirements for their progress and development, and, ultimately, their assimilation into the main stream of national life. Education is the master key to their lasting uplift. If the benefits of economic development are to accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society and the Directive Principle of State Policy that the operation of the economic system should not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment, is to be given a practical shape, *the State should intensify its efforts at offering greater educational opportunities to these communities.*

Need for Employment-oriented Education

7.5. It needs no over-emphasis that mere progress in general primary education is no solution to the economic problem. Such a step will only result in aggravation of unemployment of semi-literate or non-employable urban mass of people, unless it is accompanied by special steps for their rehabilitation and employment. Craft-based employment oriented education is the need of the hour. Further, purposeful efforts to wean these backward groups from caste-based occupations to those that have no association with caste are necessary for the sake of the larger social objectives. There is no evidence that Panchayat Raj Institutions have implemented the above policy as part of a special programme for weaker sections.

Failure to take Special Measures for Weaker Sections in Education

7.6. Special measures for weaker sections in the field of education include adequate supervision and inspection of educational institutions in inaccessible areas, intensification of efforts at greater enrolment of children of under-privileged communities, increasing availability of teachers for schools in backward areas, residential accommodation, specially for women teachers, provision of proper buildings for schools and hostel facilities for children from inaccessible areas

*This is based on the paper read by Shri O. K. Moorthy, Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, at the Seminar on Panchayati Raj held on October 13-16, 1969 at Hyderabad.

particularly for girl students. A close study of educational institutions in backward areas had revealed that Panchayat Raj Institutions have, by and large failed to take effective measures in solving the above lacuna and have not made any significant impact on the problem. Inadequate supervision of Tribal and Harijan schools has for long remained one of the un-resolved problems. Though the officers at the state and district levels have been held to be indirectly responsible for spread of primary education in these backward areas, it has been noticed that, in actual practice, the functionary at the lowest level has too unwieldy a jurisdiction with the result that there has been only superficial control. Further, the rapid spread of primary education in rural areas, especially where an element of compulsion is introduced among the very indigent people to whom the child is an economic unit and is already an earning member supplementing the family budget, enforcement is not only glaringly inadequate but also impracticable under present conditions.

Difficulties in location of schools and recruitment of teachers in tribal areas

7.7. In the tribal areas where the problem is of long distances with no corresponding road facilities, the normal standards of the number of children per school have not been specially relaxed. In the poorer areas inhabited by Scheduled Castes, both the number of schools and the student-teacher ratio are disproportionate to the actual requirements. The incentives and pay-scales offered for really well-qualified teachers in difficult areas are not adequate to attract the best amongst them. This difficulty is more pronounced in the case of women teachers. The normal practice of leaving the responsibility of providing accommodation of school teachers to the local village community cannot work in backward areas, where people are so poor that no offer of housing to a teacher will ever be made. Consequently, unless Panchayat Samitis provide special funds for all the above requirements, education is not likely to make any significant impact.

Prevailing position in ANDHRA PRADESH, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH, MADRAS AND MADHYA PRADESH

7.8. In ANDHRA PRADESH, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN AND UTTAR PRADESH, it is the Zila Parishad at the district level and the Panchayat Samiti at the block level to which the officers of the education department at the corresponding levels have been transferred. In ANDHRA PRADESH, as in other States, primary education is mainly the concern of Panchayat Samitis and the funds for those programmes are chan-

nelled by the State Government through these Institutions.

7.9. With the introduction of Panchayat Raj in MADRAS, primary schools have been taken over by Panchayat Union Councils from the District Boards. These Councils are the managing and disbursing agencies and deal with appointments and transfer of teachers, disbursement of their pay and allowances, and enforcement of compulsory education for children in the age group of 6 to 11 years. The former Social Education Organizers are now redesignated as Extension Officers (Education) functioning under the charge of the Panchayat Union Councils.

7.10. In MADHYA PRADESH, which has a vast tribal population, there are Jana Pada Sabhas at Tehsil level which administer the primary schools in the area. It has been observed that the influence of non-official leadership on the administration of primary education, as exercised through Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis, has not exhibited any special interest in the education of the weaker sections. On the contrary, powerful vested interests have tended to work against the progress of their educational advancement.

Opinion Survey of Panchayat Raj in MADRAS —Effects on Harijans

7.11. In an opinion survey of Panchayat Raj in MADRAS, Shri M. Rafiq Khan* of All-India Panchayat Parishad, says that reports from the villages did not corroborate the statement of elected representatives and officials that several steps have been taken by Panchayats for improving the conditions in Harijan colonies. In this intensive study of the functioning of the Panchayat Raj in MADRAS State, Shri Rafiq Khan says that there is a big discrepancy evidenced from the replies to one of the questions they asked to specify the programmes taken up by Panchayats for the weaker sections. It was reported that opening of reading rooms for Harijans was one such major programme. The author has observed that this programme may be of little use to Harijans due to mounting illiteracy in that section of the population. It was further observed that the other programmes reported as having been undertaken by Panchayats included Harijan Housing Schemes, grant of scholarships, mid-day meals, etc. It is well-known that these schemes are entirely financed out of State Government funds, subsidised by the Government of India. The author concludes that the Panchayats, as indicated by the responses to the opinion survey, have not taken steps to do wherever little they could for the weaker sections, and their performance in this field is not any better than in the field of tackling the question of rural unemployment.

Readings on Panchayati Raj—Edited by Shri George Jacob, NICD, Hyderabad—Chapter—5—Panchayati Raj in Madras by Shri M. Rafiq Khan.

Pattern of Leadership of Panchayat Bodies—Study of the position in MYSORE and MAHARASHTRA in relation to Weaker Sections

7.12. In a study of the emerging pattern of leadership in Panchayati Raj set-up in MYSORE State, Shri K. S. Bhat* observes as follows:—

“The emerging leadership is economically better off compared to the other villages—most of them having their own houses and pieces of land. Some of them pay income-tax and some others the profession-tax too. As a consequence, the economically weaker sections of the village community, particularly the scheduled caste members and the landless labourers, are automatically excluded from the activities of the Panchayati Raj bodies. Admittedly, decentralization of power had no effect on them”.

7.13. Shri V. M. Sirsakar** in an interesting study of the pattern of rural leadership emerging in MAHARASHTRA observes:

“It appears that there is a perceptible trend towards concentration of social, economic and political power. The decentralization of power has not yet reached the poorer sections of the village community, like landless labourers and the Scheduled Castes.”

Some other instances of mis-use—Merger of Funds and Diversion for other purposes

7.14. Specific funds allotted for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the jurisdiction of Panchayat Samitis are usually merged with other funds. In many cases, it has been observed that either the funds are diverted for other purposes or not utilised in time and in the manner specified in the scheme. The funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Government of India or the State Government are so earmarked under a specific Article of the Constitution and the diversion for other purposes is not only improper but unconstitutional. In some States, work for the removal of untouchability has also been entrusted to the Zila Parishads. The Panchayats can play a very important role in the matter of eradication of untouchability if they take real interest in the problem. But unfortunately, in most of the Panchayats, this interest is yet to be created. Instances have come to notice in which public water works constructed by the Panchayats, with Government aid, are not opened to Scheduled Castes. Similar forms of discrimination have also come to notice

in the allotment of cultivable land. In PUNJAB, this type of discrimination has necessitated the amendment of the Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Rules, 1955, under which the Panchayat must reserve one-third of the cultivable land proposed to be leased for the Scheduled Castes. In this connexion it is necessary to confer on the District Magistrate supervisory authority over the Panchayat Samitis. Where the Panchayats neglect the welfare work of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes, or where they are not going to give priority to the allotment of wasteland vested in the Panchayat, the District Magistrate may be given the power to veto the decisions that are detrimental to the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Statutory earmarking of Funds and Departmental implementation for Weaker Sections

7.15. From these studies, it is evident that on account of factors such as economic dependence on higher castes, social disabilities such as untouchability, extreme poverty and low level of literacy and civic consciousness, the interests of weaker sections not only tend to be neglected but also deliberately ignored, in Panchayat Raj Institutions, unless programmes affecting their welfare are statutorily earmarked with specific outlays clearly apportioned. In such a situation, it is also essential that implementation of such a programme is guaranteed under separate departmental auspices.

Panchayat Raj in Tribal Areas—Scope of Traditional Panchayats vis-a-vis Statutory Panchayats

7.16. In Tribal areas, by and large, the Tribal Councils have simple and informal arrangement whereby village elders meet together under the leadership of the headman to settle dispute of a social and religious character. They also deal with general matters affecting village life. It appears that they are not organized well enough to undertake the type of development functions now being entrusted to Statutory Panchayats. The Elwin Committee on Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks suggested that in all homogenous tribal areas, where the new Panchayat Acts have not been introduced, the Governor should exempt the operation of such Acts under the Fifth Schedule and make a serious attempt to use the existing machinery instead. The advantage of working through the traditional institutions is that they have evolved naturally out of the conditions of life in tribal India and they command a ready allegiance from the people who will be more willing to co-operate with institutions which have an established position among them through long use and convention.

*Readings on Panchayati Raj edited by George Jacob. NICD, Hyderabad—Chapter—6— Emerging Pattern of Leadership in Panchayati Raj Set-up in Mysore State, by Shri K. S. Bhat.

**V. M. Sirsakar—Leadership Patterns in Rural Maharashtra—Paper submitted to the International Political Science Association Round Table, Bombay, 1964.

Views of Elwin Committee and Dhebar Commission on Panchayats in Tribal Areas

7.17. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission also recommended that in homogenous areas such as NAGALAND, N.E.F.A., Hill Districts of ASSAM and MANIPUR, Statutory Panchayats may not be introduced, but a serious attempt may be made to develop the existing tribal councils to transfer powers of statutory Panchayats gradually to them. The introduction of new Panchayats may defeat the very object of having them, for they are looked upon as alien institutions, something super-imposed on tribal culture and not evolving naturally out of it. However, in Panchayats in predominantly tribal areas, *State Governments should ensure that the Sarpanches should be elected or even nominated if necessary, from among the tribals only. A major responsibility rests on non-official agencies working in tribal areas to educate tribal communities sufficiently on the benefits of Panchayat Raj and prepare the people for it before the actual introduction.* Failure to do this has been responsible for inadequate response by the tribal people to Panchayat Raj.

Rotation of reserved seats

7.18. In the matter of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, notwithstanding the reservation of a specific number of seats depending on population, *it is desirable that the seats so reserved are regularly rotated with each successive election to ensure participation by all contesting Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe aspirants in proportional representation.*

Direct Election of Sarpanches by Weaker Sections

7.19. In the matter of election of the Sarpanch, who holds a key position in executing schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, their interests would be secured better if he is directly elected by the people and not indirectly by the members of the Panchayat. In Backward areas inhabited by large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the primary objective is speedy implementation of development activity on an intensive scale, almost with a definite bias in favour of the weaker sections. With the rising expectation and the demand for more and more welfare programmes by members of the weaker sections, their full and active participation in the process of development can be ensured only if they are satisfied that their representatives would have a say in development. Moreover, on account of limited means and wide order of priorities, important local needs can be specifically met only through directly elected representatives.

GUJARAT—Scheduled Castes

7.20. From the studies undertaken by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the 1964-65 Report, the work-

ing of democratic decentralization in relation to the weaker sections of the community, the following observations are significant :

- (1) The number of Sarpanches from among the Scheduled Castes was only 35, out of a total number of 6,863 Sarpanches, which comes to 0.05 per cent. This representation is inadequate and there is no provision in law to ensure adequate representation of Scheduled Castes as Sarpanches.
- (2) In the Taluka Panchayat Samitis, the representation of Scheduled Castes is much less compared to their population and this is mainly due to the fact that under the existing law, only 2 representatives of the Scheduled Castes can be co-opted as members in the Taluka Panchayat, irrespective of their population.
- (3) In the Zila Parishads, the representation of Scheduled Castes was merely 3.00 per cent. This low percentage is not understood as the relevant enactment provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes on the basis of their population.

Scheduled Tribes

- (1) The Scheduled Tribes are not adequately represented on Village Panchayats in the districts of Baroda, Broach, Surat and Bulsar.
- (2) The Scheduled Tribes were not adequately represented as Sarpanches in the districts of Broach, Surat and Bulsar. Similar was also the position in respect of their representation in Taluka Panchayats in these districts.
- (3) In the Zila Parishads, the Scheduled Tribes are inadequately represented in the districts of Broach, Surat, Bulsar, Panchmahals and Banaskantha.

UTTAR PRADESH—Scheduled Castes

7.21. Provision exists for the co-option of 3 to 10 Scheduled Caste members to the Zila Parishads, if no such member is elected. However, it is found that adequate representation has not been given to them. For instance, in Saharanpur district, although the Scheduled Castes constitute about one-third of the total rural population, only 5 Scheduled Caste members have been co-opted to the Zila Parishad, which has a total membership of 107. Likewise, in Hamirpur district, where the population of Scheduled Castes is one-fourth of the total rural population, only one Scheduled Caste member has been co-opted to the Zila Parishad having a total of 53 members. Similarly, in Pratapgarh district, having one-fifth of the total population belonging to Scheduled Castes only four have been co-opted to the Zila Parishad, having 103 members.

WEST BENGAL

7.22. There is no reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in Gram Panchayats, Anchal Panchayats and Zila Parishads, but under the West Bengal Zila Parishad Act, 1963, provision has been made for the reservation of two seats for the "backward community" in Anchalik Panchayats. *It is, therefore, necessary that representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes should be secured in the Gram Panchayats and the Anchal Panchayats at least in proportion to their population, either by reservation of seats or co-option, if they fail to get themselves represented through election. Similarly, the West Bengal Zila Parishad Act, 1963, should be suitably amended in order to secure representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Zila Parishads.*

Direct Election generally preferable to Co-option

7.23. The existing pattern of concentration of social and economic power in the hands of dominant sections of the population in the rural areas may result in further consolidation of their power and may lead to more intensive exploitation of the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes. Some of the State Governments have provided, through legislation, for the co-option of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Panchayat Raj Bodies. In a democratic set up where popular representation only through direct election is the most accepted form of representation, a co-opted member may not command popular support and by the very reason of his being co-opted he may not be able to wield sufficient influence in the Zila Parishad. *It is, therefore, necessary to provide suitable safeguards to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes by reserving seats for them in Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads, preferably on population basis, and insure their representation through reserved seats by direct election, as is the accepted formula for other reserved seats in Parliament and State Assembly constituencies.*

GUJARAT—Study on Working of Panchayat Raj Institutions for Weaker Sections—Low priority accorded to their needs.

7.24. Quite a few studies which have been undertaken of Panchayat Raj Institutions evince interest and concern for the welfare of the weaker sections of the community. A very interesting study of "Democratic Socialisation and Participant Alienation in Mahi Village Panchayat (GUJARAT)" was conducted by Dr. K. G. Panchanadikar and Dr. (Mrs.) J. Panchanadikar. It is reported that when the Panchayat was requested through Government for grant of a larger plot of land for use as 'Chamar-kund', for tanning and processing of leather by the local Chamar caste, thus stressing

on the Panchayat the need to encourage and support the community's occupational venture, the Panchayat, with great reluctance, resolved to part with 0.3 acre of its wasteland. Similarly, the request of the Milk Producers' Co-operative for allotment of land for water-taps did not find a happy response from the Panchayat. The authors conclude that these two episodes of lack of response on the part of the Panchayat point to the total unawareness of the local authority to its responsibility to encourage and activate local occupational enterprise. Likewise, the authors observe that when the question of housing the Vaghris, the backward community in the village, arose, the Panchayat instituted legal action against them for raising unauthorized hutments on the wasteland without prior permission. The authors observe that this incident reveals lack of understanding the need to adequately motivate houseless sections of landless labourers if they are to be committed to agricultural work. In their view, the Panchayat had no long term vision and perspective of economic development.

Sociology of Developmental Credit Discrimination in favour of advanced Communities

7.25. Another observation of what the authors call "the Sociology of Developmental Credit" has been made of the loans distributed out of the Block funds. Out of 20 applications for agricultural and land improvement loans, a sum of Rs. 67,750.00 was sanctioned to 12 families, all of whom happened to belong to the advanced community. There was a subsidy amount of Rs. 1,500.00 in each of the loans for the purchase of oil engines, which is the main attraction about these loans. The largest single amount of Rs. 23,000.00 was borrowed by the wealthiest landowner. The economic concentration of power in the majority community is revealed by the fact that out of 2,064 shares, one single advanced community hold 1,753, while the others hold 311 shares in the three co-operative societies.

Effects of Reservation of seats in favour of Weaker Sections

7.26. The authors have another interesting observation on the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Panchayats. They say "reservation had the latent effect of indifferent attendance and dumb participation, and thus was a drag on meetings. It deprived other more active and influential villagers of the opportunity to enter the panchayat".

Findings of Sadiq Ali Team on Panchayati Raj in RAJASTHAN—No solicitude for Weaker Sections

7.27. The Government of RAJASTHAN appointed a Panchayati Raj Study Team in November, 1962, under the Chairmanship of Shri Sadiq Ali, Member of Parliament to study the

working of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and suggest measures for improving their working. The Team submitted its report to the State Government in July, 1964. In their findings relating to the working of these institutions, in so far as the weaker sections including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, the Committee have observed, "we are of the opinion that by and large the Panchayati Raj Institutions have not been able to devote any special attention and render any significant help to weaker sections. The Panchayati Raj Institutions had their limitations also in this respect. They have very little funds from their own resources and, therefore, they have hardly any capacity to initiate any measures on a sizeable scale for welfare of weaker sections. The various schemes which have been transferred to them are hedged in by terms and conditions. The nature of these schemes is such that by and large well-to-do sections only of the community are able to derive benefits. This is more so in case of production programmes. The State Government accepting some of the important recommendations of the Study Group and Welfare of Weaker Sections had issued directives that certain funds should be earmarked in each Panchayat Samiti for the welfare of the weaker sections. But despite this direction, perhaps, no Panchayat Samiti has earmarked any such funds. Due to limited financial resources, this was not possible also. It has been found that in the sanctioning of loans and subsidies by far the larger share has gone to the comparatively well-to-do sections of the community in the villages. Under the existing circumstances and limitations, Panchayati Raj Institutions have not exhibited any special solicitude for the welfare of the weaker sections of the community".

7.28. The following suggestions are offered in this connexion :—

- (i) *The schemes for the benefit of weaker sections should be so orientated that weaker sections are able to derive the maximum benefit out of them. It is necessary to liberalise the rules and procedures for grant of loans and subsidies. Certain conditions in respect of grants and loans have already been liberalised but we understand they have not been put into effect in all cases. The conditions of furnishing security for loans should be relaxed in their cases. The principle of credit worthy purpose, not the credit worthy person, should be put into practice.*
- (ii) *Loan assistance given for rural housing should be exclusively utilised for helping weaker sections. The weaker sections of the community live on the periphery of the village and suffer from acute shortage of accommodation.*

Effective steps should be taken to allot them house-sites. If land is not available, the State Government should acquire it and provide to the weaker sections so that they are able to have better living space.

- (iii) *Assistance in form of grants and loans should be given to the weaker sections in the order of priority based on their economic condition. That is to say, amongst the weaker sections also those who have less income should get priority.*
- (iv) *Zila Parishad should have a special responsibility to improve the lot of weaker sections and given adequate special funds to be spent only for the schemes benefiting the weaker sections of the community.*

Earmarking of funds in ANDHRA PRADESH for weaker sections not implemented

7.29. The ANDHRA PRADESH Government is understood to have issued executive instructions to the Zila Parishads that 5.00 per cent and 12.00 per cent of the total outlay in the district should be earmarked for programmes for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively. A recent review of the implementation of this order has revealed that this has not at all been implemented in practice.

Opinion expressed in Legislative Assemblies for Departmental Implementation of schemes for weaker sections

7.30. There has been considerable criticism, particularly from the Scheduled Caste members of the Legislative Assemblies in ANDHRA PRADESH and UTTAR PRADESH, regarding the implementation of various welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes by the Panchayat Raj Institutions. The feeling is that these programmes were progressing satisfactorily when they were under the control of the Government directly and since their transfer to the Panchayat Raj Institutions extraneous considerations were coming into play, denying to the Scheduled Castes their due claims. There was, therefore, constant pressure from the Members of Legislative Assemblies for demanding reversion to the old system of executing the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes through the Departments concerned in the States.

Unspent Balance of funds earmarked for weaker sections lying in personal Ledger Accounts

7.31. In this context, it may be pointed out that instances came to notice in some States like RAJASTHAN and UTTAR PRADESH,

where considerable unspent balances of the previous years were lying with the Block authorities and the progress of expenditure and implementation of the schemes was not satisfactory. In RAJASTHAN it has been observed that large funds sanctioned by the State Social Welfare Department were lying unspent in the Personal Ledger Accounts of the Panchayat Samitis. The

Social Welfare Directorate of the State Government had conducted on the spot checks of funds placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis since their inception, for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, etc. The table below gives information in respect of three districts for which complete information has been received :—

S. No.	District	Amount			Balance unspent		Total (cols. 6 & 7)
		Transferred to Personal Ledger Accounts	Utilised	For which utilisation certificate received	Lying in Personal Accounts of Panchayat Samitis	With grantees	
1.	Nagaur	1,24,200	89,095	Nil	2,995	32,110	35,104
2.	Jaisalmer	1,31,200	61,850	42,250	68,750	500	69,350
3.	Jhalawar	1,73,000	82,397	14,300	45,135	46,543	91,678
TOTAL		4,28,400	2,33,342	56,550	1,16,980	79,153	1,96,133

It would be seen from the above table that the balance of amount which remained unspent in the Personal Ledger Accounts of Panchayat Samitis and with the grantees amounted to 45.78 per cent of the total amount placed at the disposal of the Panchayat Samitis of the 3 districts. Separately, 27.31 per cent and 6.80 per cent of the balances out of total remained with Panchayat Samitis in their Personal Ledger Accounts and with grantees respectively. Only for 24.44 per cent of the funds utilized, the utilization certificates were received by the Social Welfare Department. It has also been reported that funds meant for particular schemes have been diverted by the Panchayat Samitis without the approval of the Social Welfare Department.

Well-to-do Beneficiaries only selected

7.32. In MAHARASHTRA and UTTAR PRADESH, it was noticed that in a large number of cases, the beneficiaries selected were well-to-do people and their selection appeared to have been influenced by political considerations. In one village of Lucknow District in UTTAR PRADESH, the President of the Gram Panchayat had fraudulently attempted to obtain payments for grants which were sanctioned at his instance to some of the Scheduled Caste residents of his village. It was later discovered that the grantees had never applied for any grant and they were not aware even of the sanction. It is thus evident that the selection of proper beneficiaries is of vital importance for the very success of the scheme of democratic decentralization and therefore, it is necessary that suitable rules

should be framed on this subject by the State Governments. It would also be necessary to prescribe application forms for obtaining grant-in-aid under different schemes. These forms should be such as may elicit correct information regarding economic status of the applicants. Entries in the application forms should be verified by the block authorities and bear their specific recommendations, and each case should be discussed at the meeting of the standing committee/sub-standing committee at the Panchayat Samiti level.

Shortcomings in Democratic Decentralization Why not Departmental Implementation ?

7.33. In the matter of administration of Tribal and Harijan welfare programmes, the process of democratic decentralization of development functions at the village level has resulted in a setback. Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis which have been entrusted with Tribal Development Blocks are dominated by powerful vested interests composed mostly of non-tribals. The landlord, the money-lender, the forest and Public Works Department contractor and the liquor vender—all agents of exploitation of the tribals dominate the tribal scene and are not enthusiastic about programmes for the weaker sections. It is for serious consideration whether the Tribal Development Programme should not be taken away from the scope of democratic decentralization and departmentally implemented. Various studies conducted in the Tribal Development Blocks confirm that the Panchayat Samitis dominated by the vested interests may not be in a position to deliver the goods in so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned.

CHAPTER 8

UNTOUCHABILITY

[Articles 15(4), 17 and 25]

An on-the-spot study* conducted by this Organization into a complaint alleging discrimination with the Scheduled Caste students in an educational institute in Kanpur in UTTAR PRADESH revealed that the Scheduled Caste students were subjected to some discrimination in the messes attached to the hostel of that Institute. Apart from a canteen and three messes being run by the college authorities on contract basis, about 15 messes were allowed to be run by groups of students of common taste and means. These messes were provided space and furniture by the college authorities. The rest of the arrangements such as utensils, cooks, etc., were made by the students. During the course of study it was found that these group-messes were mostly formed on regional basis but the Scheduled Caste students of the concerned regions were not allowed to join these messes. It was also revealed that during the extension camps organized in the villages for certain categories of students, discriminatory treatment was meted out to the Scheduled Caste students in regard to messing arrangements, which was mainly an outcome of allowing group messes to run in the Institute. These messes had virtually caused segregation of the Scheduled Caste students from others. This system of group-messes was also reported to exist in many other districts of UTTAR PRADESH. The existence of such messes indicates that the student community is also not free from caste barriers. *It is suggested that such group-messes wherever these exist should be done away with as early as possible.*

8.2. An *ad-hoc* survey conducted by the reporters of a leading English Daily on the practice of untouchability in "parts of affluence and clusters of poverty" in the city and the villages of the Union Territory of Delhi, revealed that untouchability persisted in one form or another in the Territory. During the course of survey a number of persons, young and old, rich and poor, students and businessmen, were contacted by the reporters. The findings of the study *inter-alia* indicated that even the student community and those engaged in occupations like lawyers, in the capital of India were not free from caste barriers. All the 12 students who were contacted during the course of study said that they would not mind having Scheduled Caste boys as their

friends, but in actual practice none of them could name a single Scheduled Caste friend. A barrister when asked by the team as to why the entry of the sweeper was restricted to the bathrooms only in his house, replied that that was due to the fact that his mother was orthodox.

8.3. The study* conducted by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in MADHYA PRADESH also revealed that the Scheduled Caste persons were still subjected to discrimination in regard to drawing of water from public wells, entry into temples and availability of services of barbers and dhobis in a number of villages. Even in the *Gram Panchayats* they were subjected to discrimination in a large number of villages.

8.4. A press report in a leading newspaper indicated that the sweeper women were being employed in kitchens by upper caste persons in CHANDIGARH. A sifting survey was conducted by the Chandigarh Zonal Office of the Directorate General of Backward Classes Welfare of the Union Department of Social Welfare, to find out the truth in the press report. The survey revealed that no doubt a number of sweeper women were working as kitchen-maids but almost all the sweeper-women who were interviewed during the course of survey, were found to be using *psuedo* caste names for getting employment as kitchen-maids. The informants were afraid of losing their jobs by disclosing their real caste names. Some cases were also quoted by the informants indicating that the services of the sweeper women as kitchen-maids were dispensed with when the employers came to know about their real caste.

8.5. The Zonal Office of the Directorate General of Backward Classes Welfare, Chandigarh, had also conducted a survey* in some of the villages of the Union Territory of CHANDIGARH. According to that office, the survey revealed that the practice of untouchability was almost non-existent in the villages. It was, however, interesting to note that according to the report of that survey, the Scheduled Caste persons were still calling *Granthis* (priests) of their own community from the neighbouring villages as it had become traditional to do so for the last over two decades when the services of the *Granthis* of *Jat Gurdwaras* were not used to be available to

*Please see Chapter 20 for details.

them! The survey also revealed that the local Scheduled Castes were having separate *Dharamshalas* and cremation grounds located near their houses, and they had not felt any need for using the *Dharmshala* and cremation grounds of upper-caste persons!! Does all this not indicate that after all caste discrimination still existed in the villages surveyed?

8.6. *It will thus be seen that the evil practice of untouchability continues, in one form or other in spite of efforts made by governmental and non-official agencies. That discrimination against the Scheduled Caste persons is being made even in educational institutions, is rather a sad reflection on our society which even after over two decades of Independence have not yet found it possible to treat all human beings alike. To say that this type of deep rooted social customs will take time to disappear, cannot satisfy the critic now. With the spread of education among the Scheduled Castes they can no more remain content with the usual theory that it is their fate to be born as untouchables and to continue to bear all insults. Some concrete step must therefore be taken to tackle this rather ticklish problem. As stated in the 1968-69 Report, what would really help to eradicate untouchability completely is direct action, over and above other measures, in the form of non-violent assertion of their constitutional rights by the Scheduled Castes themselves, and that the weaknesses in the law, or the slackness in administrative implementation, can be set right if the Scheduled Castes themselves straighten up their backs and are prepared, with the help of those who wholly identify themselves with them, to undergo voluntary suffering for the full enjoyment of their rights. We do not know whether the Scheduled Caste persons will pay heed to this advice. Our fear, however, is that if the upper caste people do not start treating their Scheduled Caste brethren as their equals, the latter may take recourse to other, rather undesirable, methods of dealing with the situation, and that may not be in the larger interests of the nation and the country.*

8.7. It was reported in the 1967-68 Report that the Scheduled Caste residents of a village hamlet in Ramanathapuram district of TAMIL NADU had alleged that the upper caste members of that Town *Panchayat* had completely neglected the interests of their hamlet with the result that the Scheduled Caste persons were deprived of all civic amenities provided in other areas of that town. They had, therefore, demanded a separate *Panchayat* for their hamlet. The matter was referred to the Government of TAMIL NADU for facts. The State Government have now informed that the proposal for bifurcation of the Town *Panchayat* and constitution of a separate *Panchayat* in the village hamlet inhabited by the Scheduled Caste persons has been approved. It is rather unfortunate that due to the

apathy of the high-caste persons towards the Scheduled Caste residents of the village, the State Government has been compelled to set up a separate *Panchayat* for the Scheduled Caste hamlet. The right course would have been for the majority members of the Town *Panchayat* to take immediate action to satisfy the legitimate demands of the Scheduled Caste residents of the hamlet and thus stop the formation of a separate *Panchayat* in the hamlet, which now is bound to lead to segregation between the Scheduled Caste and high caste residents of that area.

STEPS TAKEN FOR THE REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Government of India

8.8. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting continued to work for the removal of untouchability through its various media units. During the year under report, 774 programmes including 302 talks from eminent personalities were broadcast by the All India Radio; the Press Information Bureau issued 8 press releases on the subject; the Song and Drama Division arranged 590 programmes; the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity released an advertisement entitled 'Equality of Status' incorporating Mahatama Gandhi's sayings, in connexion with the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations; the Film Division produced a documentary film "An Ancient Curse" on the subject of untouchability and supplied one 35 mm print of this film to the TV Centre of the All India Radio for telecast and also provided news coverages on "Youth at Work" and "Group Inter-Caste Marriage" which were included in the Division's Indian News Review Nos. 1070 and 1081; the Publications Division brought out Bengali edition of the pamphlet "All are equal in the Eyes of God" and the Malayalam, Oriya and Tamil editions of the pamphlet "Fair Deal for Backward Classes"; some of the journals, such as Bal Bharati, Ajkal (Hindi) and Ajkal (Urdu) brought out by that Division also carried articles on the theme of untouchability.

State Governments

8.9. In a circular letter issued by the Government of GUJARAT in connexion with the celebration of the Removal of Untouchability Week and the Bhangi Kasta Mukti Week, the *Taluka Panchayats* were requested to create a situation which might enable the Scheduled Caste persons to draw water along with all communities without any hitch or hindrance from all water-works in the State and to remove separate taps wherever fitted for Scheduled Caste persons near water-works and to allow them to draw water along with the upper-caste persons. The *Taluka Panchayats* were also asked to discontinue the practice of earmarking the last tap of water-works for Scheduled Caste persons and to

allow them to draw water from public wells wherever they encountered difficulty in doing so.

8.10. During the year under report, posters high-lighting the provisions of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, were issued by the Government of HARYANA. The Directorate of Public Relations of the State also undertook a number of programmes for removal of untouchability, which included 540 dramas, 449 cultural programmes, 1,127 *melas* and conferences and screening of 3 films; 1,805 *bhajan* parties were also arranged during the year under report.

8.11. The Inspector General of Police, MADHYA PRADESH, issued instructions to all Superintendents of Police, during 1969-70, to ensure effective implementation of various provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. It has been pointed out in the circular issued that the Committee on Untouchability and Economic and Educational Development of Scheduled Castes (Elayaperumal Committee) appointed by the Government of India had observed after a study of certain villages in an adjoining State that the police officers were found to have no knowledge of various Sections of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and were not careful about the registration of cases under that Act. The concerned police officials have been asked to be extra-cautious in regard to the investigations and proper scrutiny of various cases registered under that Act. The police officers have also been instructed to make annual assessment of the cases registered under the Act in order to know various shortcomings which might appear at the time of investigations and also make special mention in their fortnightly and monthly reports about the action taken under the Act. A separate order has also been issued to all the Police Training Centres to include social and legal aspects of untouchability in the training course. Knowledge of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act has also been made compulsory for the trainees.

8.12. The Government of MAHARASHTRA appointed four committees at divisional level, during the year under report, each consisting of six members including the Chairman, with the Divisional Social Welfare Officer as the Member-Secretary. These Committees will enquire into allegations of breaches of the provisions of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, in cases in which enquiries to the committees are specifically entrusted by Government and also on other cases referred to them by the State Government on the basis of complaints, press-reports, etc., that may come to the notice of the Government. The members of the committee have been empowered to make on-the-spot enquiries in

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such cases. A committee at the State level has also been appointed by the State Government, for effective implementation of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and to ensure that offences under the Act are promptly investigated and cases put up to the Law Courts as expeditiously as possible. The committee consists of six members including the Minister for Social Welfare as its Chairman and the Director of Social Welfare of the State as its Member-Secretary.

8.13. In pursuance of the recommendation made in the 1963-64 Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the Government of ORISSA issued instructions to Heads of Departments impressing upon them the desirability of issuing suitable instructions to their subordinate officers that while on tour they should impress on the villagers the importance of early eradication of untouchability; and while reviewing their tour diaries, the Reviewing Officers should ensure that they had complied with the instructions. The Heads of Departments were also requested to take pledge from all Government servants to refrain from the observance of untouchability in any form personally and also discourage its observance to the maximum extent possible within the sphere of their activities.

8.14. The term of the committee appointed by the Government of ORISSA to examine the question of removal of untouchability and also the problems of educational and economic uplift of Scheduled Castes, which was to submit its report to the Government by the end of December, 1969, has been extended up to the end of June, 1970. Consequent on the abolition of the post of Deputy Minister of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department who was the Chairman of this committee, this committee has now been put under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Tribal and Rural Welfare Department.

8.15. As pointed out in the previous Reports the Government of TAMIL NADU have introduced a scheme of awarding gold medals and certificates of appreciation to couples contracting inter-caste marriages. According to the information available during the year under report, 48 such couples were awarded the medals.

8.16. During the year under report, the Government of GOA, DAMAN AND DIU issued instructions to all the concerned authorities to enforce the provisions of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, vigorously. The prosecuting agencies have been advised to give high priority to the cases registered under the Act and to take serious notice of any lapses committed in conducting these cases before the Law Courts. They have also been asked to request the courts to award deterrent punishment to the culprits so that the people at large may become

aware of the legal consequences of such acts of discrimination. They have also been asked that the Magistracy and the Police should have a thorough understanding of the provisions of the Act. With a view to enabling the Government to rectify deficiencies in investigation and prosecution of offences under this Act, the Government have asked the concerned officers to submit annual review of the prosecutions launched under the Act, to the Government. The training institutions for the police officers, revenue officers and magistrates have also been asked to include special instructions on the sociological and legal aspects of untouchability in their syllabi and to make knowledge of the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act compulsory. The officers have also been asked to obtain first hand information, while on tour, about the disabilities suffered by the Scheduled Caste persons and to take steps to induce the conservative elements to give up the practice of untouchability.

Voluntary Organizations

3.17. A number of voluntary organizations are engaged in propaganda work for eradication of the practice of untouchability. A review of their working is given elsewhere* in this Report.

3.18. The Fifteenth Session of the Indian Council of Social Welfare was held in Ahmedabad from 1st to 4th November, 1969. The theme of the Conference was the "Policies and Programmes for the Welfare of Weaker Sections of the Community with stress on Eradication of Untouchability". The Conference was divided into three** Sections and five Study Groups. A symposium on "Intensifying national concerns for Harijans and Adivasis" was also arranged at this Conference. The various suggestions made by the Conference *inter-alia* include the following:--

- (1) To hasten the process of economic development, the training facilities should be increased for Scheduled Caste boys in different trades and courses.
- (2) The administrative machinery should be tightened effectively to implement the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. For that purpose the Collector should be made responsible to see that untouchability is not observed in his District within specified period with regard to the drawing of water from common wells and throwing open to them shops, hotels, temples, etc.

- (3) A crash programme for child development with particular emphasis on education, nutrition and health should be launched so that the children of the weaker sections of the community could have a normal start in the race of life without any handicap. The group opined that this crash programme should be entrusted to the reputed voluntary organizations with the State supplying the requisite technical know-how, expertise, planning and funds etc.
- (4) Special papers on welfare should be instituted at various levels with particular emphasis on the problems of weaker sections and this should be made compulsory in the syllabus to arouse the conscience of the students against the social evil.
- (5) Pay and allowances allowed in occupations associated with dirt or filth and looked down upon as debasing should be suitably increased, so that the process of economic emancipation is set in motion. The practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads should be done away with and modern methods of sanitation introduced for the purpose.
- (6) To discourage emphasis on caste, all employers should be urged not to ask for caste or surname of applicants for jobs. This would in the long run help in providing opportunities whereby the weaker sections could become one with the rest of the society.
- (7) The legislative measure should be backed by persistent community education and action by voluntary agencies, and efforts made to elicit participation of Scheduled Castes on equal basis in all welfare programmes and activities undertaken for them.
- (8) The voluntary organisations should select a group of villages and carry out intensive welfare work on a regular basis. Efforts should also be made to elicit participation from the Scheduled Castes. To change orthodox beliefs and attitudes of caste Hindus there is a need for a band of highly educated and influential Hindu Missionaries to successfully carry out this reform. Special efforts should be made

* Please see Chapter on Welfare Schemes.

** One of the Sections was presided over by Shri O. K. Moorthy, Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Shri R. N. Chandolia one of the Research Officers of this Office also participated in this Conference.

for inculcating such a change among the younger generation as they are more rational and less prejudiced as compared to their older counterparts.

- (9) All efforts should be made to improve educational standards of the Scheduled Castes rapidly. Special coaching should be given to the students of weaker sections to bring them at par with the rest of the class.
- (10) Efforts should be made for strengthening and diversifying the economy of the Scheduled Castes. As most of the Scheduled Caste persons are landless labourers, urgent measures should be undertaken to build up their agricultural economy by diversifying their rural occupations through Agro-industries.
- (11) Inter-caste marriages should be encouraged.
- (12) The Scheduled Caste persons should be nominated as managerial trustees of the Hindu temples.
- (13) The *Panchayat Raj* Institutions have not played the anticipated role in the removal of untouchability and promotion of the welfare of the weaker sections because of the domination by the higher castes controlling political and economic forces at the village, block and district levels. The concerned departments should, therefore, be the appropriate agencies for implementing the welfare programmes instead of the *Panchayati Raj* Institutions.
- (14) On experimental basis separate police force should be provided for enforcing certain selected legislations, such as Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, Childrens Act, 1960, Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, etc.

8.19. *It is hoped that the authorities concerned will give serious consideration to the recommendations made by the Conference.*

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES) ACT, 1955

8.20. The practice of untouchability has been made an offence and is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

8.21. Like previous years efforts were made to collect information from the various States and

Union Territories about the number of cases registered under the Act. This information for the year 1969, was however, received from a few of them only. The information for the year 1968 received from 13 States and 9 Union Territories is analysed* below:—

No. of cases challaned	No. of cases ended in			**No. of cases pending
	Conviction	Compromise	Acquittal	
**203	35	39	52	77

The information received also indicates that no cases were registered under the Act in the States of ASSAM and BIHAR and in any of the Union Territories except DELHI during that year; in DELHI one case was registered.

8.22. As already pointed out in the previous Report, the Committee on Untouchability, Economic and Educational Development of Scheduled Castes has made a number of suggestions for the effective implementation of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The Government of India is still considering to amend the Act in the light of the recommendations made by this Committee.

8.23. Section-3 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 ensures to every person belonging to a religion, a religious denomination or a section of religious denomination, entry etc., into a place of worship which is open to persons professing that religion, that religious denomination or that section of religious denomination, as the case may be. Thus it has a limited scope as it prevents untouchability within the same religion, within the same religious denomination or within the same section of religious denomination. With a view to facilitating the entry of all sections and classes of Hindus to all types of Hindu temples, some of the State Governments have enacted suitable legislations to throw open all Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus. According to the information available in the Office, such legislations are in force in ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT, KERALA, MAHARASHTRA, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH and DELHI, and such measures should be adopted in other areas also.

8.24. The Government of TAMIL NADU has, in fact, gone a step further. During the year under report, they decided to delete from the Tamil Nadu Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1945, the clause prohibiting persons who are not Hindus to enter or offer worship in any place situated outside or inside the temples. This has been done to provide entry to non-Hindus into the temples.

*Please also see statement at Appendix XII.

**Includes 44 cases brought forward from the previous year.

8.25. Economic backwardness of Scheduled Caste persons is also one of the important factors responsible for the practice of untouchability. As pointed out in the previous Reports, it is necessary that steps are taken to improve their economic conditions side by side the spread of education and propaganda for removal of untouchability. One useful measure that can be adopted for that purpose is to allot to them agencies and quotas. In this connection, certain steps taken by the Indian Oil Corporation are worth mentioning here. The employment policy of the Corporation is to give new retail dealerships to suitable unemployed graduates and engineers. Within this category the Corporation has agreed to give weightage to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, if they are otherwise eligible. This is a welcome step which is recommended to other governmental agencies and public undertakings.

8.26. Religious leaders can play a very important role in the eradication of the practice of untouchability by impressing on the masses the evils of this practice. According to a report which appeared recently in the Press, His Holiness Shri Visvesha Tirtha Swamiji of Pejawar Mutt, Udipi, South Kanara, Mysore,

known for his liberal outlook and views, publicly disapproved of untouchability and remarked that it was against the spirit of Hinduism to look down upon the Scheduled Castes who were a part of the Hindu Society. He was further reported to have said that as a part of the programme for economic and social uplift of down-trodden Mathadipathis should visit localities where Scheduled Castes lived and help in establishing multipurpose service centres for their benefit. The Swamiji, after visiting some Scheduled Caste colonies was reported to have felt the need for providing water facilities and community prayer halls for them and for educating them in hygiene by seeking public cooperation. The Swamiji has been requested by the Commissioner to give details of his activities in this regard, which are awaited.

8.27. It is understood that a Scheduled Caste person has been recently elected as Mayor of Madras. It is reported that under a convention governing the election of Mayor in this Metropolitan city, this time it was the turn of a Scheduled Caste person to be elected to this post. Such healthy practices should be introduced in other States also.

CHAPTER 9

IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS OF SCAVENGERS AND SWEEPERS

(Article 16)

The worst victims of untouchability among the Scheduled Castes are perhaps the scavengers and sweepers. Because of the unclean occupations in which they are engaged, they have remained a despised community in society and are looked down upon even by the other Scheduled Caste persons. The system of carrying night-soil as head-loads has specially been responsible for their unfortunate condition. Improvement in the working and living conditions, specially the eradication of the practice of carrying of night-soil as head-loads has, therefore, been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some time.

Improvement in the Working Conditions

9.2. With the object of stopping the practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads a scheme for providing wheel-barrows/hand carts to municipal scavengers was introduced by the Government of India in 1957-58 as a centrally sponsored programme in the Third Plan under which grants to the extent of 50.00 per cent of the cost of wheel-barrows/hand carts were offered to the Municipalities and local bodies. In October, 1957, the Ministry of Home Affairs set up a Committee known as Scavenging Conditions Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri N. R. Malkani, Member of Parliament, to prepare a scheme to put an end to the inhuman practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads. The Committee examined the question thoroughly and made a number of useful recommendations not only for eliminating the practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads but also allied questions like implements to be used in collection of night-soil, environmental sanitation, housing, living conditions, conditions of work in local bodies etc.

9.3. In 1960-61 the scope of supply of wheel-barrows which was in the beginning restricted to the municipal scavengers was enlarged so as to cover the private scavengers also. Consequent on the recommendation of the above Committee, the pattern of financial assistance was also liberalised in 1961-62 and the local bodies with less than one lakh of population, according to the 1961 Census, were allowed grants-in-aid by the Central Government upto 75.00 per cent of the cost of wheel-barrows etc. For the Municipalities, with more than one lakh of population, the grants

to the extent of 50.00 per cent were continued. Grants-in-aid under this scheme were also made available to scavengers for the supply of implements like scrapers and protective devices like gum-boots. This scheme was continued throughout the Third Five Year Plan and in the Fourth Five Year Plan also a composite provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made for continuing this scheme as well as for the scheme of housing for sweepers and scavengers and house-sites for Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations or working as landless labourers. The following table gives details of the expenditure incurred during 1968-69 and the allocation made and expenditure incurred in the year 1969-70 under the wheel-barrows scheme :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	Allocation made during 1969-70	Expenditure during 1969-70 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.50	4.00	4.00
2.	Assam	1.00	4.00	4.00
3.	Bihar	0.10	5.00*	5.00
4.	Gujarat	0.46	2.00*	2.00
5.	Haryana	0.30	1.00	1.00
6.	Kerala	0.50	2.00	2.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.26	5.00	5.00
8.	Maharashtra	0.07	3.00*	3.00
9.	Orissa	0.24	1.00*	1.00
10.	Punjab	1.00	1.25	1.25
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.11	9.00*	9.00
12.	West Bengal	0.40	4.75	4.75
13.	Pondicherry	0.10	0.05	Not available

9.4. It may be observed from the above table that during 1968-69 and 1969-70, the scheme was implemented only in 12 States and 1 Union Territory. In the previous Reports, it has already been pointed out that this scheme which is so simple has not been implemented with the required zeal and care necessary and has not achieved fully the intended goal. A large number of instances of the unsatisfactory working of the scheme have been pointed out in the earlier Reports. Measures have also been suggested for the proper implementation of the scheme. The

*Includes allocation for subsidy for the housing of Sweepers and Scavengers and provision of house-sites for the Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations or working as landless labourers.

following recommendations made earlier are reiterated :—

- (i) *the State Governments must ensure that the Municipalities/Local Bodies purchase only such implements as may be suitable under the local conditions;*
- (ii) *grants for purchase of wheel-barrows etc. may be sanctioned for such areas only as have adequate roads and lanes for plying them; and*
- (iii) *while sanctioning the grants, it should be kept in view that the Municipalities/Local Bodies concerned are financially capable to replenish the supply of implements, which become worn out and useless.*

9.5. A working group appointed by the National Commission on Labour, in 1967, to study the working and service conditions of sweepers and scavengers in all its aspects and suggest practical steps to be taken to improve their living and working conditions, has also pointed out in their report that in spite of the attempts made so far to eradicate the evil, the practice of head-loads of night-soil being carried was in existence. The Committee felt that 'sweepers and scavengers' constituted an important section of the working class who had been denied the benefits of progressive labour legislation. The Committee also felt that as the recommendations of various Committees appointed in this regard had no statutory force, the implementation thereof by various employing authorities was not uniform and generally poor and as such it recommended that the Central Government should undertake a comprehensive legislation regulating their working, service and living conditions which should also provide for adequate inspectorate and enforcement machinery. This recommendation of the Committee deserves sympathetic consideration. The Committee also made a number of other observations about the minimum pay, regulation of working hours, weekly rest and holidays to sweepers and scavengers. Matters like the supply of uniforms, protective implements, health, housing and educational facilities, social security etc. were also reviewed by the Committee who suggested various remedial measures which deserve attention of the Government of India and the State Governments.

9.6. The Government of RAJASTHAN have initiated a scheme entitled "Bhangi Kasht Mukti Niwaran Yojna" and in the Fourth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 115.00 lakhs has been provided for this scheme. During the year 1969-70 though no specific amount was approved for this scheme, a sum of Rs. 46.70 lakhs was anticipated to be spent for this scheme. Similarly, during 1970-71, an outlay of Rs. 23.00 lakhs was proposed. Under this scheme a phased programme

for eradicating the practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads as also conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines has been taken up. For eradicating this practice, scavengers are provided with gum-boots, hand gloves, *Khurpas*, wheel-barrows with covered buckets and mechanical transport for carrying night-soil from the latrines to the dumping ground. Another important item of this programme is the provision of subsidy to low-income groups for conversion of dry latrines into flush latrines. In a phased manner, starting from 1969-70, the programme will be spread from one Municipality to another.

Living Conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers

9.7. The scheme of housing for sweepers and scavengers is linked with the schemes of (i) house-sites for Scheduled Castes engaged in unclean occupations and (ii) house-sites for landless Scheduled Caste labourers. As already pointed out a composite provision of Rs. 3.00 crores has been made in Fourth Five Year Plan for continuance of this scheme as well as for the scheme of improvement of living and working conditions of scavengers and sweepers.

9.8. The following table shows the progress of the combined scheme during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 :—

(Rs. in lakhs)				
S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	Allocation made during 1969-70	Estimated expenditure during 1969-70
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	1.07	5.00*	5.00
2.	Gujarat	0.42	2.00*	2.00
3.	Haryana	0.60		
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.00	1.00	1.00
5.	Maharashtra	4.34	3.00*	3.00
6.	Mysore	1.00	1.00	1.00
7.	Orissa	0.25	1.00*	1.00
8.	Rajasthan	1.00	2.75	2.75
9.	Tamil Nadu	Nil	9.00*	9.00
10.	Uttar Pradesh	0.48	4.50	4.50
11.	West Bengal	1.43		

Provision of Houses for Conservancy Staff Working in Cantonment Boards

9.9. Till 1961-62, the sweepers and scavengers working under the Cantonment Boards in most of the States did not come within the purview of the scheme for the improvement of their living and working conditions and the Cantonment Boards were carrying on a limited programme from funds available with them. Later the State Governments were advised to include schemes of the Cantonment Boards also in the above scheme. In the 62 Cantonment Boards, 8,687 sweepers and scavengers were employed as on 31.3.1968, out of whom 3,858 were allotted quarters upto 10.4.1967. During the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 no quarters were constructed by the Cantonment Boards.

* Includes allocation for improvement of working conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers and elimination of the practice of carrying night-soil as head-load.

CHAPTER 10

REPRESENTATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES IN SERVICES

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

PROCEDURE TO BE ADOPTED BY COMMISSIONER FOR INVESTIGATION INTO THE WORKING OF SERVICE SAFEGUARDS

While making provision for the appointment of the Special Officer (designated by Government as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) under article 338 of the Constitution, and for the functions to be discharged by him, the Constitution-makers did not prescribe the procedure that this Officer may adopt in the matter of investigation of the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government also, while making appointment of the Commissioner, did not find it necessary to prescribe such a procedure. It has apparently been done purposely so that Commissioner is allowed a free hand in deciding the best methods for investigations according to the needs of the situation.

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

was likely to be taken by the authorities concerned as indicative of distrust in them.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 11

INDEBTEDNESS AND BONDED LABOUR

(Article 23)

Indebtedness

As already reported last year, a survey conducted by the organization of the Director General of Backward Classes Welfare, in Jaunpur-Bawar area of UTTAR PRADESH, had revealed that out of the 64 families surveyed in five villages, 53 were in debt; that 90.00 per cent of the debt was taken for unproductive purposes and that the rate of interest varied from 18.00 per cent to 75.00 per cent. Another survey was conducted by this organization in November, 1969, in Dehradun and Meerut districts of UTTAR PRADESH. As far as district Dehradun is concerned, the survey covered 11 villages of Chakrata and Kalsi Tehsils. Out of a total number of 90 informants contacted in these villages, 57 were Koltas, 13 Rajputs, 12 Bajgis, 4 Badis (Carpenters) 1 Brahmin, 2 Lohars and 1 Dome. The survey revealed that 84.21 per cent of Kolta informants, 7.69 per cent of Rajput informants, 41.60 per cent of the Bajgi informants, 50.00 per cent of the Badi informants and 50.00 per cent of the remaining were in debt. As regards district Meerut, 6 villages of Ghaziabad and Mawana Tehsils were covered in which 101 informants were contacted of whom 79 belonged to Chamar/Jatav community, 20 to Bhangi Community and 2 to Nai community. 69.62 per cent of the Jatav/Chamar informants, 70.00 per cent of the Bhangi informants and 50.00 per cent of the Nai informants were in debt. Most of the debts were taken for unproductive purposes like marriage, household expenditure etc.

11.2. Another survey was conducted by this organization, during the year under report, in the Bhoi area in the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills in ASSAM. During this survey 127 families were covered. The survey revealed that 37.00 per cent of the families covered under the survey were in debt. 60.00 per cent of the debtor families had taken loans from Khasi Tribe. It was also revealed that majority of the loans were taken against mortgage of land. The survey conducted by this organization in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills in ASSAM revealed that 37.00 per cent of the families surveyed were in debt. It was also revealed that the bulk of the loan was taken by the people from the money-lenders. Only 5.4 per cent of the total loans taken by the tribal people was from the Government through State Credit Scheme. The survey also revealed that 37.00 per cent of the debtors had taken loan from non-tribal

money-lenders mostly against standing cash crops which were sold to them at a fixed rate lower than the market rate during the harvesting season.

11.3. As pointed out in the previous Reports, the Government of MADHYA PRADESH had undertaken a scheme for the grant of credit to tribal people for non-productive purposes. This scheme, for which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh had been provided by the Government of India, was being implemented through the Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation. The scheme was introduced by the Corporation in two blocks, one each in Raigarh and Dhar districts. During the year under report a survey was conducted by the Zonal Office of the Directorate General of Backward Classes Welfare, Bhopal, to study the working of this scheme in the Gandhwani Block of Dhar District.

11.4. The study revealed that the procedure followed by the societies was very different from what had been prescribed for the implementation of the schemes which caused delay in granting loans. It was also revealed that the Executive Officer did not follow any well defined and uniform procedure in scaling down the demands for loans which was done on an ad-hoc basis. The Circle Organizer who should have played a key role in sanctioning the loans remained completely ignorant of the existence of this scheme until a year ago. Even though the demand for each individual was well within the prescribed limits no member got the loan to the extent of his demand.

11.5. Out of the provision of Rs. 50,000.00 placed at the disposal of the Dhar Branch of the Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation for disbursement amongst tribals through the Cooperative Societies in Gandhwani Tribal Development Block, only 20.00 per cent of the amount was advanced to the societies for the purpose. The remaining 80.00 per cent of the money was obviously utilized in Corporation's business. If the scheme was intended to be implemented properly, funds should have been released at least to Gandhwani and Awaldaman societies which were alive.

11.6. Loans for special non-productive needs such as birth, marriage and death rituals have been advanced to very few persons. One of the important reasons for this is that the social cere-

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

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

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

"Individual Government servants sometimes approach the Commissioner for redress of their real or imaginary grievances in service matters. There are no special safeguards for Government servants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in disciplinary matters or other conditions of service; safeguards are limited to reservations in appointments and in some cases of promotions. But even in these matters, every public servant has a prescribed hierarchy of appellate and reviewing authorities, with the President at

the top at the Centre and the Governor in the State (the powers are, in fact, to be exercised by the Minister concerned). It should be possible for a person who has any real grievance to get redress by proceeding through the prescribed channels and he should be discouraged from proceeding in a manner involving a breach, in letter or spirit, of the Conduct Rule which prohibits any attempt to influence the authorities concerned by extraneous means."

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

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

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

10.12. *If therefore the position of the Commissioner is not to be undermined any more and he is to be enabled to discharge his duties effectively, the issue of instructions on the basis of the assurances given to the Parliamentary Committee regarding freedom to be enjoyed by individual Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe*

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

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

employees in the matter of representations made direct to the Commissioner and in regard to the supply of facts or records required by Commissioner, cannot be delayed any longer. In the absence of these instructions to the authorities concerned, it is not at all possible for Commissioner to do justice to the duties entrusted to him under the Constitution.

Interpretation of Article 335 of the Constitution

10.13. In the Report for the year 1963-64, it was suggested that an authoritative opinion of the Law officers of the Government of India in regard to the exact interpretation of article 335 and also article 320(4) of the Constitution should be obtained. The Ministry of Home Affairs obtained the opinion of the Ministry of Law and stated that the provisions of article 335 of the Constitution were not mandatory. The Commissioner found it difficult to accept this view and in his 1967-68 Report again requested the Government to give serious consideration as to how, in view of that ruling, the provisions of article 335 were to be given effect to. The Ministry of Home Affairs have reiterated that they have been advised that the provisions of article 335 are not mandatory in nature and it did not cover appointments made on the basis of promotion and deputation.

10.14. It has still not been possible to reconcile with the ruling that neither article 335 of the Constitution is mandatory nor does it cover appointments made on the basis of promotion and deputation.

10.15. Article 335 occurs in Part XVI of the Constitution, regarding the special provisions relating to certain classes. A perusal of the various articles in this Part will show that the language used in the various articles therein is exactly similar. For example, article 330 says that "Seats shall be reserved in the House of People for" the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; article 332 says that "Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" in the Legislative Assemblies of the States; article 338 says that there "shall be a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes"; and article 335 says that "the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration" etc. etc. The word "shall" occurs in almost all other articles in this Part of the Constitution. Therefore, if article 335 is not mandatory in nature it would follow that articles 330, 332 and 338 also, and for that matter, other articles wherein the word "shall" has been used in this Part, could not also be treated as mandatory in nature. There need not therefore be any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and the State Legislatures, nor would it be compulsory to have a special officer for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes. And yet we know that this is not the position, as reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and State Legislatures has to be made and a special officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also must be appointed. It is, therefore, rather difficult to imagine that when these other articles have been held mandatory, why article 335 alone should be regarded not mandatory. It would, therefore, appear necessary that the whole question is thoroughly examined again with reference to this particular point. In fact it would be better if Government could refer this important question of interpretation of this article to the Attorney General for his considered opinion. While making a reference to him he may also be requested to give his considered view regarding the manner in which provisions of this article are to be given effect to. His attention should also be particularly invited to the provisions of article 320(4) which, in short, says that the manner in which effect is given to article 335 is not the concern of the Union Public Service Commission.

10.16. It would also be necessary to clarify the connotation of the words "appointments to services and posts" used in article 335. In the opinion of the Ministry of Home Affairs "Article 335 talks of appointments only, while article 320 distinguishes clearly between appointments, promotion and transfer." They, therefore, feel that "article 335 does not make it mandatory to have reservations in promotions and transfer." It has been held by the Supreme Court in its judgement on Civil Appeal No. 341 of 1960 (General Manager, Southern Railway, vs K. Rangachari) that the words "appointments" and "posts" include both initial appointments and appointments to selection posts. It is, apparently, as a result of this elucidation that provision for reservations in selection posts filled by promotion in Classes III and IV was made by the Ministry of Home Affairs. That Ministry, in giving their interpretation of the word "appointment" have mainly relied on the language of article 320. In article 320, no mention has been made about appointments by deputation. Nevertheless, advice of the Union Public Service Commission is sought also in cases of appointments made on deputation basis. There is, therefore, no room for doubt about the exact implication of the words "appointments" and "posts" occurring in article 335 of the Constitution. It would, therefore, be better if the opinion of the Attorney General is obtained in this regard also.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Reservation in posts and services under the Central Government

10.17. In the 1967-68 Report, it was recommended (Para 2.4) that the representation in Central Government posts and services should be

allowed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population according to the 1961 Census. The Ministry of Home Affairs have on the 25th March, 1970 issued orders increasing these percentages as follows :—

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(i) Direct recruitment on an all-India basis :		
(a) By open competition (i. e. through Union Public Service Commission or by means of open competitive test by any other authority).	15%	7.5%
(b) Otherwise than at (a)	16½%	7.5%
(ii) Direct recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region.	In proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective states and Union Territories, on the basis of 1961-Census.	
(iii) Reservation as applicable under the existing orders to posts filled by promotion.	15%	7.5%

These revised orders are contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 27/25/68-Estt. (SCT), dated the 25th March, 1970, a copy of which is reproduced at Appendix... XIII.

10.18. Consequent on the revision of the percentage of the reservation as stated above, the Ministry of Home Affairs have revised the rosters to give effect to the latest percentages of reservations. The Ministry of Home Affairs' orders in this connection contained in their Office Memorandum No. 1/11/69-Est. (SCT), dated the 22nd April, 1970, are reproduced at Appendix XIV.

10.19. Information regarding the quantum of representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various posts and services under the Central Government, for the year 1969, has not been furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Complete information in this regard has not been made available even in respect of 1968. It has, therefore, not been possible to evaluate the progress made by these communities in Government services during the last two years. *The inability of the Government to provide this vital information gives rise to the feeling that the appointment of the Liaison Officers and the creation of Cells in the various Ministries/Departments have not served any useful purpose and that the Ministry of Home Affairs have not been able to coordinate their activities properly. This matter, therefore, needs urgent attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs.*

10.20. Even though information regarding the intake of these communities during the previous two years has not been supplied, it can safely be stated, on the basis of the statistics regarding the intake during the earlier nine years, that the situation could not have improved in any significant manner since 1.1.1968. This would be clear from the following table :—

Date	Representation in			
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>			
1-1-1959	1.18%	2.38%	6.95%	17.24%
1-1-1968	2.08%	3.10%	9.33%	18.18%
Increase in the percentage during 9 years.	0.90	0.72	2.38	0.94
	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>			
1-1-1959	0.16%	0.47%	0.79%	2.60%
1-1-1968	0.57%	0.41%	1.25%	3.49%
Increase in the percentage during 9 years.	0.41	(-)-0.06	0.46	0.89

It will be observed that during the period of nine years ending on 31-12-1967, in Classes I, II and IV the Scheduled Castes registered an increase of less than one per cent; in Class III too, their representation rose by 2.38 per cent only. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the increase during this period had been very poor in all classes and it should be taken serious notice of.

10.21. *In view of this unhappy position, the need for revision of the existing orders regarding reservations on the lines of the recommendations made in the earlier Reports of the Commissioner, cannot be over-emphasised. It is also imperative to ensure proper implementation of the orders issued by the Government, and to provide for penal measures against failure to observe the relevant instructions both in the letter and spirit. In the present situation, the plea that the unhappy position is due to lack of qualified candidates has lost its force. The annual report of Union Public Service Commission for the year ending 31-3-1969 clearly establishes the fact that the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for even higher post is steadily increasing. According to this report, the number of such candidates has more than doubled during the period 1963 to 1968. This is so not only in regard to posts in the I.A.S., I.F.S. I.P.S., but also for Engineering, Forest and other services. That the number of applicants for a types of jobs is growing rapidly is also clear from the statistics furnished by the Employer Exchanges and reproduced at Appendix. XXVII There is, therefore, no dearth of qualified candidates to man the reserved posts.*

10.22. It is true that Government have, of late, been reviewing the situation. They have issued a number of orders which are undoubtedly necessary but in the context of the results achieved so far, these are not likely to prove really effective. For example, the latest order referred to in para 10.24 of this Chapter giving certain concessions in the matter of promotions within Class I, though indicating earnestness on the part of the Government to secure to these communities an advancement in higher posts in Class I, is not likely to produce any significant result since there may not be many Officers senior enough to be benefitted by these orders. However, this concession and those given on 11.7.1968 in regard to grant of weightage at the time of promotions, do reflect the genuine desire of the Government to improve the situation and at the same time constitute an implied admission of failure of the steps taken so far.

Reservation in promotions made on the basis of Selections

10.23. In the 1967-68 Report, a copy of the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 1/12/67-Ests(C), dated the 11th July, 1968 was reproduced. That Office Memorandum contained certain concessions allowed to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in matter of promotion, made on the basis of selection, from Class III to Class II, within Class II and from Class II to the lowest rung or category in Class I. According to these instructions the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees within the zone of consideration are required to be given one grading higher than the grading otherwise assignable to them on the basis of the record of work. In other words, if on the basis of record of service, a Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate is graded as "Good" by a Departmental Promotion Committee, he should be treated as "Very Good" for the purpose of promotion. Similarly, those who are found "Very Good" on the basis of the record of work should be treated as "Outstanding" for the purpose of promotion to the higher posts. This is, no doubt, a welcome stand and should help, if the provisions of this Office Memorandum are properly implemented by the authorities concerned, to increase the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the higher posts.

10.24. In order to accelerate the pace of the representation of these persons in Class II and Class I Posts, it had been recommended earlier (cf. paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6 of 1966-67 Report) that reservation should be made in promotion *inter-alia* in Class I posts also. The Government of India have not found it possible to accept that recommendation. They have, however, recently issued instructions that in the case of promotions by selection, to posts within Class I, which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2,000 per month, or

less, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers, who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion to be within the number of vacancies for which the selection list has to be drawn up, should be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion. Their position in the select list has, however, to be on the basis of their record of service, and they would not be given for this purpose one grading higher than the grading otherwise assignable to them on the basis of their record, as is done in the case of promotion from Class III to Class II, within Class II and to the lowest rung of Class I. A copy of the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M.No. 1/9/69-Ests (SCT), dated the 26th March, 1970, which contains these instructions is reproduced at Appendix XV. In this O.M. the Ministry of Home Affairs has also directed that in order to improve the chances of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers for selection to the higher categories of posts in Class I, they should be provided with more opportunities for institutional training and for attending seminars/symposia/conferences and that it should be the special responsibility of the immediate superior officers under whom the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers in Class I serve, to give advice and guidance to the latter to improve their quality of work.

10.25. *This step is no doubt encouraging. But the fact remains that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates can benefit from these instructions only if they happen to be senior enough to be covered by the number of vacancies available. As is well known, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people started joining Government service very late and as such it will benefit only a few officers. It would have been more helpful if, instead of limiting the selection of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees to those covered within the number of vacancies available, the orders had covered all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the zone of consideration.*

10.26. Information as regards the number of reserved posts filled by promotion by the appointment of persons belonging to the reserved categories, has been received only from a few offices, mostly the Audit and Accounts offices. This reveals the following position:—

No. of promotion posts reserved for		No. of promotion posts filled by	
Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
107	49	63	4

In other words, 41% of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and about 96% of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes, were

filled by other employees. In two offices, namely, Office of the Director of Audit, Defence Services, New Delhi, and the Office of the Accountant General, Trivandrum, candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes were available for promotion but they were not found fit to be promoted. In the remaining Offices the reserved posts were dereserved because of the non-availability of eligible Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees.

Promotions made on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness

10.27. According to the existing instructions, there is no reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes when vacancies are filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, as against selection on basis of merit. Prior approval of the Minister/Deputy Minister concerned is, however, required to be taken in case of supersessions of Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees in the matter of promotions to Class I and Class II posts, while such cases of supersession in the case of promotions to Class III and IV posts are required to be reported to the Minister/Deputy Minister within one month.

10.28. Information as regards the supersession of Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees in such promotions has been received from a few offices only. This limited information indicates that four Scheduled Caste employees were superseded in the matter of promotion one to Class II and three to Class III posts in the following Offices :—

(i) Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (Ministry of Defence)	1 (Class II)
(ii) Office of the Accountant General, Tamil Nadu, Madras.	1 (Class III)
(iii) Office of the Director of Audit, Defence Services.	1 (Class III)
(iv) Office of the Accountant General, Bihar, Ranchi.	1 (Class III)

It has been stated that prior approval of the Deputy Defence Minister was obtained by them with respect to the supersession at (i) above and that the case at (iii) above had been reported to the Comptroller and Auditor General. Whether similar action has been taken by the Accountants General, Tamil Nadu and Bihar in case of the posts at (ii) and (iv) above is not known.

10.29. In view of the fact that some cases of supersessions of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers were not being submitted or reported to the Minister as required under the instructions referred to above, the Ministry of Home Affairs have again brought the relevant orders to the notice of all Ministries and Departments vide their O.M. No. 16/8/69-Estt. (SCT), dated 31-10-1969 for strict compliance. In this

O.M. they have also made it the special responsibility of the Liaison Officers nominated in the Ministries/Departments to ensure that the prescribed orders in this regard are scrupulously followed.

Representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in posts filled on deputation basis

10.30. The need for applying the reservation orders to posts filled on deputation/transfer basis has been emphasised from time to time, but so far Government have not accepted the views of the Commissioner regarding the interpretation of the Government's policy resolution issued in 1950. They have only issued instructions to the Ministries and Central Government Offices that at the time of recommending names to the recruiting authorities for posts to be filled on deputation basis, the claims of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees should also be considered. These orders have not brought about any perceptible results. The available information shows that out of 300 posts, which included a large number of Class I and II posts also, filled on deputation basis in 1968 in the various Ministries and their attached/subordinate offices, only 10 Class III and 3 Class II posts were filled by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes on deputation basis, as indicated in the following table :—

Ministry including Attached/Subordinate Offices	No. of posts filled on deputation basis	No. of Scheduled Castes/Sch. Tribes appointed to such posts
(1) Ministry of Home Affairs.	86	4 (Class III)
(2) Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation.	79	5 (Class III)
(3) Ministry of Mines & Metals.	40	1 (Class II)
(4) Ministry of Shipping & Transport.	31	2 (Class II)
(5) Ministry of Defence.	30	—
(6) Ministry of Communications.	15	1 (Class III)
(7) Ministry of Law (Legislative Department)	7	—
(8) Ministry of Food & Agriculture.	5	—
(9) Ministry of Supply	4	—
(10) Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals.	2	—
(11) Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade & Company Affairs. (Department of Company Affairs)	1	—
TOTAL	300	13

10.31. It is doubtful if the situation in the remaining Ministries/Departments would be any better. In any case it is apparent that the claims

of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees for a proper share in the deputation posts are not being adequately conceded, and this cannot always be due to paucity of suitable candidates from these categories. In the circumstances, there is an urgent need for reconsidering the whole matter.

Appointment of the best amongst the available qualified Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates to quasi-technical and non-technical posts

10.32. In the Report for the year 1967-68 (Para 2.7), it was recommended that the authorities concerned should be asked to prepare lists of non-technical and quasi-technical posts in Classes III and IV covered by the orders issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in their O.M. No. 24/7/67-(I)—Estt. (SCT), dated 24-9-1968, directing the appointing authorities to select, for non-technical and quasi-technical Class III and Class IV reserved posts required to be filled by direct recruitment otherwise than by written examination, the best among the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates available and fulfilling the minimum educational qualifications and give them in service training. A clarification was also asked for whether these orders applied to non-technical and quasi-technical posts in Class III filled through the U.P.S.C. Further it was recommended therein that these orders should be extended to such posts also recruitment to which is made on the basis of written examinations.

10.33. The Ministry of Home Affairs have clarified that those orders cannot be extended to posts filled through written examinations held either by the U.P.S.C. or by any other authority. They have stated that in the written examination selection of candidates is done on an objective basis and there is already a provision for relaxation of standards in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and candidates belonging to these communities are selected against reserved vacancies without comparing their merits with the candidates of other communities. In recruitment through written examination it may happen that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates applying may far exceed the number of reserved vacancies and in such cases it is necessary to choose the more meritorious candidates from amongst Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants which is done on the basis of the performance in the examination. Those Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates who do not qualify in the examination even by relaxed standards cannot be selected.

10.34. *It was not the intention of the Commissioner that a written examination need not be*

*held even if the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes exceeded the number of the reserved vacancies. The idea behind the recommendation was that if the number of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was equal to, or less than, the number of reserved vacancies, such candidates might be appointed irrespective of whether they passed the written test or not so long as they possessed the minimum qualifications. Experience shows that despite the requirement of a written test as laid down in the Recruitment Rules, posts have been filled on interview basis only, in some cases. Later on, such employees have been recommended by the authorities concerned for absorption on the plea of experience gained by them. In fact, appointments on *ad-hoc basis in relaxation of the Recruitment Rules have been made in a number of Ministries. If Recruitment Rules can be waived in the case of other communities in the public interest, there is no reason why such relaxation should not be made in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who continue to be under-represented in the various services.*

10.35. As regards the argument that in the case of written tests, standards are relaxed in favour of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, despite attempts made by this Office it has not been possible to ascertain the actual extent of such relaxation in many cases.

10.36. A recommendation was made in the Report for the year 1967-68 (para 2.9) that, in view of the insignificant representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class II posts, Government should not hesitate to extend orders of the Home Ministry contained in their O.M. of 24.9.1968 to Class II posts also.

10.37. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that their intention, as recommended by the Yardi Working Group, is to confine this concession in the initial stages to non-technical and quasi-technical posts in Class III and IV, and extend it to Class II non-technical and quasi-technical posts sometime later, after watching the working of the present orders.

10.38. *The reason assigned by the Ministry of Home Affairs for nonextension of the orders referred to in this recommendation to Class II posts, is not convincing. The fact remains that orders which are now applicable to Class III and IV non-technical and quasi-technical posts were issued on 24.9.1968 and there has been no complaint that the application of these orders has resulted in inefficiency. In the absence of any such complaint it should be possible to extend the orders to Class II posts also, specially as the experience of the last 18 years of the working of the reservation orders has amply shown that*

*Please see Appendix XVI.

despite the existing orders representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class II posts is still insignificant.

Post filled on ad-hoc basis

10.39. It has been stated in the 1967-68 Report (Para 2.11), that instances of *ad-hoc* appointments made without applying reservation orders, for any length of period in the case of posts which are ultimately to be filled by the U.P.S.C. have come to notice. It was, therefore, recommended that it should be ensured that such appointments are also covered by the reservation orders.

10.40. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the *ad-hoc* appointments which are to last for 45 days or more, if made by direct recruitment or by promotion where reservation is applicable, would come within the purview of the reservation orders; *ad-hoc* appointments made by transfer or deputation or by promotion to which reservation orders do not apply will not come within the purview of the reservation orders.

10.41. *The Ministry of Home Affairs have only indicated the position as required by the orders issued by them. They have not commented on the position made out in the recommendation that reservation orders have not been applied to posts filled on ad-hoc basis for more than 45 days. In fact the experience of this office gained through the various inquiries made into such appointments shows that the reservation orders are not being applied to posts filled on ad-hoc basis on the plea inter-alia that these posts have not been filled on regular basis.*

Nomination of candidates qualified in Union Public Service Commission examinations on the basis of their preferences for various services

10.42. Attention is invited to para 5.10 of the Report for the year 1968-69 in which it was suggested that the Ministry of Home Affairs should review their policy regarding nomination of candidates who qualify in Union Public Service Commission examinations on the basis of their preferences for posting in particular services.

10.43. The Ministry have reconsidered the matter in the light of the judgment of the Supreme Court referred to therein and, in consultation with the Ministry of Law, have since decided that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who are declared qualified at the Stenographers' and Clerks' Grade Examinations* held by the Union Public Service Commission will henceforth be allocated like other qualified candidates to the various services/posts on the

basis of their merit-cum-preferences to the extent reserved vacancies are available in the different services/offices. They are, however, not in favour of applying this decision to past cases as such a course of action will cause repercussions.

Reservation at the time of formation of a new service

10.44. It was recommended in the Report for the year 1967-68 (Para 2.3), that, in view of the declared policy of the Government to provide adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a review of the present policy whereby no reservation is made in favour of these communities at the time of initial constitution of a service, is called for.

10.45. The Ministry of Home Affairs have not accepted this recommendation, as according to them, at the initial constitution of a new service departmental candidates who may be holding posts incorporated in the service are screened and considered for absorption in that service. Further they have stated that the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes applies to vacancies as and when they occur in posts filled by direct recruitment and in posts filled by promotion to the extent reservation has been provided in such posts. At the time of initial constitution of a new service only certain posts are encadred and there are no new vacancies which are being filled. They are therefore, of the view that reservation having once been made in the vacancies when they were not in organised service, reservation again on an encadrement of such posts is not practicable particularly when no new vacancy has occurred.

10.46. *While advancing this reason, the Ministry of Home Affairs have overlooked the fact that before the date of formation of the organised services, the reserved posts had not always been filled by candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Such reserved posts were, under the existing orders, being carried forward. The Ministry of Home Affairs should have taken into account the carried-forward vacancies when constituting a service or at least agreed to add these to the future vacancies. Attention in this connection is invited to paragraphs 10.76 & 10.77 of this Chapter, which will make this position clear.*

Dereservation of vacancies

10.47. According to the existing orders, a vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, which is included in the roster for permanent appointments and temporary appointments likely to become permanent or to continue indefinitely, cannot be dereserved

*It was in these cases only that nominations were not being made on the basis of preferences given by the candidates.

and a person not belonging to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe cannot be appointed or made permanent in such posts without the prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The number of such reserved posts sought to be

dereserved during the year 1969, the number of reserved posts agreed to be dereserved, the number not agreed to be dereserved and the number of cases in which a decision was pending, were as follows:—

Class of posts	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
	Total No. of vacancies referred for dereservation	No. of vacancies in which dereservation was			Total No. of vacancies referred for dereservation	No. of posts for which dereservation was		
		Agreed to	Not agreed to	Pending decision		Agreed to	Not agreed to	Pending decision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class I	43	36	5	2	26	24	—	2
Class II	101	95	1	5	60	57	—	3
Class III	205	136	44	25	318	211	47	60
Class IV	9	2	—	7	105	78	—	27

10.48. Of late, the Ministry of Home Affairs have not been agreeing to dereservation in cases where they feel that Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates fulfilling the minimum qualifications can be considered for *ad-hoc* appointments against the reserved vacancies including vacancies which are filled through Union Public Service Commission. This is a step in the right direction.

10.49. In the case of the reserved vacancies included in the roster for purely temporary appointments, which have no chance whatever of becoming permanent or continuing indefinitely, dereservation can be done by the Ministries themselves after ensuring that the steps prescribed to secure suitable Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates were duly taken and proved futile. The information in respect of 16 Ministries/Departments furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding such reserved vacancies during the year 1968, is summarised below:—

Category of posts	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Total No. of reserved vacancies filled during the year	No. of reserved vacancies treated as dereserved i.e. filled by non-Scheduled Castes	Total No. of reserved vacancies filled during the year	No. of reserved vacancies treated as dereserved i.e. filled by non-Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
Class I	23	18	7	6
Class II	85	6	35	5
Class III	595	81	337	125
Class IV	342	29	96	12

The Ministry-wise break-up of the above figures is given at Appendix XVII.

10.50. To ascertain whether proper procedure was being followed scrupulously by the various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, the authorities were requested to supply relevant details in regard to the various reserved posts under their control. The information received so far has been compiled and will be found at Appendix XVIII. An analysis of this information shows that in a number of cases neither the posts were advertised nor was prior approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs obtained before filling the reserved posts by candidates belonging to other categories; even the Ministry of Home Affairs themselves have been responsible for transgressing the relevant orders in a number of cases.

10.51. It was suggested in the 1967-68 Report (paragraph 2.10), that in regard to de-reservation of posts, it would be advisable if the Ministry of Home Affairs, before agreeing to de-reservation of posts, require the authorities concerned to indicate the number of applicants belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who had applied for the posts and also the *specific reasons* for rejecting them.

10.52. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that they have already issued orders in their O. M. No. 27/5/68-Est.(C), dated the 13th March, 1968 that while making a reference to them for dereservation of reserved vacancies, full details in support of the proposal should be given. A copy of the reference for dereservation has also to be endorsed by the Ministry/Department concerned to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

10.53. It is true that the Ministry of Home Affairs orders require that detailed information should be given while making a reference for de-reservation of reserved posts. Such references are, however, usually conspicuous by the absence of vital information, specially in regard to the

specific reasons for rejection of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates.

Extension of the duration of carry-forward rule and filling of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes by appointment of a Scheduled Tribe and vice-versa.

10.54. The Ministry of Home Affairs have decided that the period for carrying forward of the reserved vacancies should be increased from two to three subsequent recruitment years. They have further decided that while the vacancies reserved for a particular category (say Scheduled Castes) may continue to be treated as reserved for the respective category only, persons belonging to the other category (*i.e.* Scheduled Tribes) may also be considered for appointment against that vacancy when such a vacancy could not be filled by a person of the category for which it was originally reserved, even in the third year to which the vacancy is carried forward. In other words, in the third year of carry-forward of reserved vacancies, candidates from both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be considered, if necessary. A copy of the relevant orders of 25.3.1970 on this subject is reproduced at Appendix XIX.

Separate rosters at the time of confirmation

10.55. According to the orders contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 42/21/49NGS, dated the 28th January, 1952, separate rosters had to be maintained for (i) permanent and (ii) temporary appointments. These orders were, however, revised in March, 1963, resulting in the abolition of the right of reservation in permanent posts. It was, therefore recommended in the Report for the year 1967-68 (para 2.6) that it would be desirable to restore the old orders. This recommendation was made in the light of the recommendation No. 12 of the Working Group under the Chairmanship of Shri M. R. Yardi in which it was suggested that "reservation should not be granted at the time of confirmation as this leads to the anomalous situation of junior Scheduled Caste officers who have entered service much later becoming senior to the officers who have entered the service much before them and under whom they have worked".

10.56. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that it is not correct that the orders of the 27-3-1963 have resulted in abolition of reservation in permanent posts. They have explained that the position in this regard is that prior to 27-3-1963, separate rosters were required to be maintained for permanent appointments and for temporary appointments while determining the points of reservation. On 27-3-1963, orders were issued that a common roster should be maintained for permanent appointments and temporary appointments likely to become permanent or continue indefinitely. Another roster was

to be maintained for purely temporary appointments which had no chance whatever of becoming permanent or continuing indefinitely. They also clarified that a post which was temporary and was later converted into permanent should be treated as reserved or unreserved according to the point at which it fell when it was initially filled. Thus, the position after 27-3-1963 is that when a temporary post is converted into permanent the appropriate roster has to be consulted and the permanent vacancy treated as reserved or unreserved accordingly. Against a reserved permanent vacancy, an employee belonging to Scheduled Caste/Tribe if available and eligible for confirmation has to be considered for confirmation irrespective of his position in the seniority list. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that this position is being clarified to the Ministries/Departments.

Framing of Recruitment Rules to improve the chances of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes to enter Government services

10.57. In their Office Memorandum No. 2552/54-RPS, dated the 8th January, 1955, the Ministry of Home Affairs pointed out that there was a tendency in the Government Departments to fill a large number of vacancies by promotion and transfer, thereby rendering the reservations nugatory. They, therefore, stressed that such a tendency should be avoided and that, where specific proportion of posts to be filled by direct recruitment and promotion have been laid down, they should not be varied, to decrease the proportion of vacancies available for direct recruitment.

10.58. On the basis of further representations received by the Ministry of Home Affairs that a large number of posts were being removed from the scope of reservation orders and that the chances of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes securing adequate representation reduced, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued fresh instructions in their Office Memorandum No. 2/45/55-RPS, dated the 8th December, 1955 which are reproduced below :—

"As Ministries are aware the orders regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes apply only to vacancies filled by direct recruitment. They do not apply to vacancies filled by promotion or transfer except where the latter is treated specially as direct recruitment. It has been represented that a large number of posts are thereby removed from the scope of these orders and the chances of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes securing adequate representation reduced. It has been urged that in all grades and groups of posts an element of direct recruitment should be introduced so that a proportion of the recruitment

becomes subject to the orders regarding reservation of posts, and members of these communities are appointed to the extent of their quota.

"The manner in which recruitment to a particular grade or group of posts should be made has necessarily to be determined with reference to the qualifications, experience and previous training required for efficiently manning the post. It will also be necessary to ensure that persons employed in the lower grades of the service or lower posts have adequate opportunities of promotion so that incentive to good work is maintained. Another point to be considered in the context is the availability in the open market of persons who can be appointed to the particular grade or post. The need for providing a certain amount of direct recruitment which would facilitate the introduction of fresh blood and incidentally provide an opportunity for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employees to be appointed against a reserved quota will have to be balanced against the other considerations mentioned above and the controlling authorities of the various services and posts will, on a balance of these considerations, have to determine whether, and if so to what extent direct recruitment can be introduced in grades or posts to which there is at present no direct recruitment.

"Ministries are requested to review the recruitment rules in the light of the above observations and consider if modifications are necessary to any of them. The result of the consideration may please be intimated to this Ministry in due course."

10.59. *There is no evidence to show that while framing recruitment rules for various services and posts, all these instructions are being kept in view. On the other hand, a perusal of the recruitment rules received from some of the Ministries shows that there is a tendency to frame recruitment rules without keeping the above instructions in view. Instances of this type are given in Appendix XX. It is hoped that the Ministry of Home Affairs will again ask for a review of the recruitment rules to ensure the incorporation of the suggestions made by them in the aforesaid Memoranda.*

Delay in finalisation of seniority rule

10.60. A reference was made in para 5.8(b) of the Report for 1968-69 in regard to the non-adoption of the general principles of seniority by the Ministry of Defence and the Central Water and Power Commission. The matter is stated to be still under review of the Government. Delay in making decisions in these cases is adversely affecting the interests of the Scheduled Caste and

Scheduled Tribe Government employees concerned. These decisions should, therefore, be expedited.

Liaison officers and Special Cells

10.61. The Ministry of Home Affairs issued orders on 19-4-1969 asking all the Ministries/Departments to set up a Cell within each of them to secure proper enforcement of the orders of reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under them. The information, furnished by the Ministry of Home Affairs shows that the following Ministries/Departments have since set up such Cells:—

1. Department of Communications.
2. Department of Administrative Reforms.
3. Department of Petroleum & Chemicals.
4. Department of Food.
5. Department of Agriculture.
6. Department of Supply.
7. Ministry of Irrigation and Power.
8. Union Public Service Commission.
9. Department of Health.
10. Department of Labour & Employment.
11. Department of Company Affairs.
12. Planning Commission.
13. Ministry of Finance (Defence).
14. Directorate General of Posts & Telegraphs.
15. Department of Statistics.
16. Department of Expenditure.
17. Ministry of Education & Youth Services.
18. Ministry of External Affairs.
19. Department of Community Development & Cooperation.
20. Department of Family Planning.
21. Ministry of Railways.
22. Department of Foreign Trade.
23. Department of Parliamentary Affairs.
24. Ministry of Home Affairs.
25. Department of Social Welfare.
26. Ministry of Law.

10.62. In addition to the above mentioned Ministries/Departments, the Department of Cabinet Affairs of the Cabinet Secretariat and the Offices of the President's Secretariat and of the Prime Minister's Secretariat, have informed the Ministry of Home Affairs that they have adequate arrangements to enforce the orders regarding the reservation, etc., under the direct supervision of the Liaison officers. In view of the limited strength of staff in these offices, the Ministry of Home Affairs have not pursued the matter of setting up of separate Cells, with them. It is, however, being pursued by that Ministry with the other Ministries/Departments.

10.63. It was suggested in the 1967-68 Report (paragraph 2.16) that Liaison Officers should be made personally responsible for any default in the implementation of the reservation orders issued by Government and that they should also be requested to ensure the extension of necessary assistance in the investigation of complaints referred by the Commissioner in regard to service matters.

10.64. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated in this connection that the Liaison Officers nominated in the Ministries/Departments and in offices under the Heads of Departments would give necessary assistance in the investigation of complaints referred by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that specific instructions were being issued to the Liaison Officers.

10.65. The Ministry of Home Affairs have, however, not considered it necessary to make the Liaison Officer personally responsible for any deficiency in the implementation of the reservation orders as each appointing authority is already responsible for proper implementation of the reservation orders and each case has to be examined on merits. In their view, Liaison Officers could look into the cases of non-observance of reservation orders, if any, and bring to the notice of the appropriate authority or the Head of the Department any case of non-implementation or faulty implementation of the reservation orders in order to ensure proper compliance with these orders.

10.66. As far back as 1955, the Ministry of Home Affairs had, in their O.M. No. 42/35/52-NGS (SCF), dated the 1-6-1955, requested the Ministries to appoint one or more "Controlling Authorities" who should be held personally responsible for a proper scrutiny of the communal returns and to certify that the orders regarding reservation in the services had been properly complied with. In the light of these orders, the reluctance of the Ministry of Home Affairs to make the Liaison Officers responsible for any deficiency in the implementation of the reservation orders, is not understood. It is hoped that they will reconsider their decision in this case.

Pre-examination Training Centre

10.67. During the year under report, four training centres, as indicated below, were running with the Central Government help, for training the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates preparing for the U.P.S.C. examinations for all India services:—

1. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes All India Services Pre-examination Training Centre, Allahabad.
2. Pre-examination Training Centre, Madras.
3. Pre-examination Training Centre, Chandigarh.

4. Pre-examination Training Centre, Kerala, Trivandrum.

10.68. Available information shows that in the Madras Centre training was imparted to 24 Scheduled Caste and 4 Scheduled Tribe candidates, all of whom except one Scheduled Caste candidate appeared in the examination held during October-November, 1969. On the basis of the results of the written test, one candidate each belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes was declared successful for I.A.S. and Allied Services, respectively. After the *viva voce* test, however, only one Scheduled Tribe candidate could succeed for I.A.S./I.F.S./I.P.S. and Central services.

10.69. At the Allahabad Centre, 62 Scheduled Caste and 8 Scheduled Tribe candidates were trained during the year. Of these 52 Scheduled Caste and 6 Scheduled Tribe candidates appeared in the examination held in 1969. Only 4 Scheduled Caste candidates could qualify for interview for I.A.S. and 3 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe candidates for the Allied services. After the *viva voce* test, however, only one Scheduled Caste candidate could finally get selected for I.P.S. and four Scheduled Caste and two Scheduled Tribe candidates for Allied services. Apart from these, one Scheduled Tribe candidate who had not received training in the Centre during 1968-69 but who is at present undergoing training (1970-71 batch) and had appeared in the examination in 1969 has also been finally selected for the Allied services.

10.70. Similar information has not so far been received from the centres at Chandigarh and Trivandrum.

10.71. The Delhi Administration have started free coaching Centre for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes intending to appear for examinations for the posts of Lower Division Clerks, Upper Division Clerks, Stenographers or Income-Tax Inspectors, to be held by the U.P.S.C., during 1970. The Centre has a capacity of 100 seats. Besides, the Delhi Administration propose to grant stipends to 50 more Scheduled Caste candidates, who could not get admission in the above Centre or in the Centres run at Allahabad and Chandigarh.

Training of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates selected by U.P.S.C. for various appointments

10.72. The U.P.S.C. has recommended in its 19th Annual Report, *inter-alia*, that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, who are selected in the various competitive examinations, do not always come up to the standard prescribed for other candidates in such examinations and therefore they have to be given some extra training to enable them to come up to the standard of other candidates.

10.73. On the basis of the above recommendation, the Ministry of Home Affairs have requested the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, the National Police Academy, Abu, and the Secretariat Training School, New Delhi, to provide facilities of additional tutorial classes to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees at the institutions in the subjects in which they are lacking.

10.74. All the Union Ministries/Departments have also been requested to issue similar instructions to the institutions, if any, run by them for imparting training to their employees.

All India Services

10.75. Information in regard to the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, during the year 1969, in the I.C.S./I.A.S. I.P./I.P.S., I.F.S. (A), I.F.S. (B) and various other All India Services has not been made available. Even for the year 1968 complete information has not been furnished.

10.76. As regards the Indian Forest Service, the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes as on 1-1-1970 was as shown below :—

	Total No. appointed	No. reserved for		Number of candidates belonging to the	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
	2	3	4	5	6
(i) Number of Officers recruited at the initial Constitution	775	8	..	9	9
(ii) No. of Officers appointed to the service in 1968 through I. F. S. Examination 1967	50	6	3	6	3
(iii) No. of Officers appointed to the Service in 1969 on the basis of I.F.S. Examination, 1968	44	5	2	5	2

10.77. It is gratifying to note that the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in both the examinations held in 1967 and 1968 has been fully filled. However, this quota was based on the number of vacancies which were being filled during the years in question. No account seems to have been taken of the vacancies which should have been carried forward but for the formation of the service. This being so, the number of vacancies that would have been carried forward, had the service been not formed, should have been taken into consideration while fixing the quota of reserved vacancies in 1967 and 1968.

Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service

10.78. It was recommended in the 1967-68 Report (paragraph 2.25) that in order to ensure better representation in this service, the possibility of making recruitment from among the stenographers or steno-typists belonging to these communities and serving in non-participating offices, should be explored, if necessary by making relaxation in the existing recruitment rules.

10.79. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service Rules, 1962, provide that recruitment to Grade II of the Service will be through competitive Examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. The usual reservations of 2½% for Scheduled Castes and 5% for Scheduled Tribes are applied for recruitment through competitive examination to this Grade. Relaxed standards of suitability are applied in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candi-

dates and candidates from these communities are recommended against reserved vacancies by the Union Public Service Commission even if they have secured lower ranks in the order of merit. They are further of the view that it is essential that the method of recruitment for both reserved and un-reserved vacancies should be the same, and do not therefore, consider it desirable to recruit Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates otherwise than through the normal method of recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission on the results of competitive examination.

10.80. The fact is that the Government have not refrained from relaxing the Recruitment Rules whenever necessary. The insignificant representation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes would, therefore, justify a reconsideration of the stand taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In this connection attention is also invited to a similar recommendation made by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in paragraph 2.48 of their Fourth Report. It is hoped that this recommendation will receive earnest consideration of the Government.

10.81. In this connection it may be pointed out that the Ministry of External Affairs had made ad-hoc appointments during 1963-65, of 13 stenographers by promoting clerks as stenographers. In view of the fact that a large number of reserved vacancies in the various organised Services are being de-reserved every year for want of qualified candidates, Government would be doing justice to the claims of the Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates if the procedure adopted by the Ministry of External Affairs is followed and suitable Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Clerks possessing the requisite speed in typing and shorthand are appointed to reserved vacancies, in the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service.

Central Secretariat Clerical Service

10.82. So far as the posts of Lower Division Clerks are concerned it is heartening to report that all the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes were filled by candidates belonging to these communities on the basis of the 1969 Clerks Grade Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission. However only 2 Scheduled Tribes could be appointed against 84 posts reserved for them.

10.83. It appears that the Ministry of External Affairs appointed 70 Clerks from the Employment Exchange on *ad-hoc* basis during 1964-65 in the I.F.S.(B). Earlier also a large number of Clerks had been similarly appointed. This procedure, which is contrary to the Recruitment Rules, is said to have been adopted in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission because the number of candidates recommended by the Union Public Service Commission was not adequate to fill all the vacancies. However these clerks who were appointed on *ad-hoc* basis are still continuing and the question of their

permanent absorption in I.F.S.(B) is under consideration of the Ministry of External Affairs. On the same analogy there should be no objection to adopt a similar procedure to make good the deficiency in the reserved posts in this Service also. While making the *ad-hoc* appointments the Ministry of External Affairs did not apply reservation orders even though the orders were applicable and the appointments were expected to continue for more than three months. This has been justified on the plea that the appointments were made on purely temporary basis. In fact the default on the part of the Ministry of External Affairs is continuing since then and no attempt has been made to assess the number of reserved vacancies while notifying vacancies for being filled by the Union Public Service Commission. This situation could be retrieved even at this stage by assessing the number of vacancies which should have been reserved and by making recruitment thereof through Employment Exchange of the Scheduled Caste Scheduled Tribe candidates. This is all the more necessary because the Ministry of External Affairs are contemplating permanent absorption of the candidates already appointed on *ad-hoc* basis.

Railway Services

10.84. The representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railway Board Secretariat, as on 1-1-1970, is indicated below :

Railway Board Secretariat Service						Railway Board Secretariat Stenographers Service				Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service	
	Selection Grade	Deputy Director Grade	Grade I	S. Os Grade	Grade IV	Selection Grade	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade I	Grade II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	9	8	18	129	452	—	20	171	..	133	340
Scheduled Castes	—	1	2	5	62	—	1	6	..	28	43
	(12.50%)	(11.11%)	(3.87%)	(13.71%)		(5.00%)	(3.51%)			(21.05%)	(12.65%)
Scheduled Tribes	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
				(0.77%)	(1.33%)						

It will be noticed that representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railway Board Secretariat is also poor.

10.85. Similar information in respect of the Railway Services, as on 1-1-1969 which also do not indicate happy position was as under :—

1	Total No of employees as on 1-1-1969	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
	2	3	4	5	6
Class I	3,437	103	3	15	0.44
Class II	3,760	114	3	12	0.3
Class III	552,666	47,024	8.5	5,437	0.98
Class IV (Excluding Sweepers)	738,538	126,953	17.2	28,916	4.00

The breakup of the above figures pertaining to

the various units is given in Appendix XXI.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the services of the Supreme Courts and of the High Courts

10.86. It was mentioned in the Annual Report for the year 1965-66 that fresh efforts were being made to persuade the Supreme Court as well as the High Courts to follow the policy of making reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of their own services.

10.87. The Ministry of Home Affairs have since informed that the Supreme Court have reiterated their earlier stand that there are no rules regarding the recruitment of staff in the Registry of that Court and, therefore, the question of making of any provision for reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not arise. The Court have further stated that the scope of appointments in the Registry is limited and fresh recruitment very limited and that appointments are made by the Chief Justice of India who always takes into consideration the claims of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes consistent with the efficiency of the Registry.

10.88. The Ministry of Home Affairs had also taken up the question of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the various High Courts, with the res-

pective State Governments. The position in this regard, as ascertained by the Ministry of Home Affairs from the various State Governments, is indicated in the statement at Appendix XXII. It will be seen from this Statement that the High Courts of ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM and NAGALAND, BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MYSORE, ORISSA, PUNJAB and HARYANA, RAJASTHAN, TAMIL NADU and UTTAR PRADESH have agreed to make reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent indicated in the statement. It will also be seen from the statement that the High Courts of MAHARASHTRA, WEST BENGAL and DELHI have declined to follow this policy.

Appointments of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Public Service Commissions and the Railway Service Commission.

Union Public Service Commission

10.89. The Commission consisted of 9 members including the Chairman, during the year under report. The member belonging to the Scheduled Tribe continued to serve on the Commission.

State Public Service Commissions :

10.90. The position in the State Public Service Commissions, based on the available information, was as follows :

Public Service Commission in the State of	Whether the Chairman belongs to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes	No. of members belonging to		Remarks.
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5
Assam	Scheduled Tribe	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	..	1	..	
Bihar	1*	*One member belonging to Scheduled Castes retired and in his place the present member belonging to Scheduled Tribe was appointed on 11-2-1970.
Haryana	
Jammu & Kashmir	
Kerala	..	1	..	
Maharashtra	..	1	..	
Mysore	..	1	..	
Nagaland	1	
Orissa	
Punjab	..	1	..	
Rajasthan	
Tamil Nadu	Scheduled Caste	..	..
West Bengal	..	1	..	

Reports of the Public Service Commissions :

10.91. It was observed from the annual report of a State Public Service Commission for the year 1968-69 that information given therein did not indicate the figures separately for Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes. It was not therefore possible to analyse the information in so far as these categories were concerned. The Commissioner has, therefore, suggested to all the State Public Service Commissions that they may consider the

desirability of indicating this information separately for each of these categories in their future reports. It has also been suggested to them that this subject may be dealt with in a separate Chapter in each report giving *inter-alia* detailed information about the performance of the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and also suggestions, if any, for improvement in their recruitment position.

10.92. *The Ministry of Home Affairs may consider the desirability of following up this recommendation with the State Public Service Commissions and also requesting the Union Public Service Commission to examine the possibility of taking similar action in regard to their annual report also.*

Railway Service Commission

10.93. Of the four Railway Service Commissions functioning at BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA and ALLAHABAD, the Chairman of the Commission located at BOMBAY belonged to the Scheduled Tribe.

Public Sector Undertakings

10.94. There are about 200 Public Sector Undertakings and Corporations. They were requested to furnish information regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in their services as on 1-1-1970. This information was, however, made available only by the following Public Sector Undertakings :

1. Indian Rare Earths Ltd., Bombay.
2. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.
3. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Singhbhum.
4. State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.
6. Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi.
7. Lubrizol India Ltd., Bombay.
8. Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras.
9. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
10. Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam.
11. Bharat Heavy Plate Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
12. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd., New Delhi.
13. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.
14. Triveni Structural Ltd., Nainital.

15. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur.

16. Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi.

17. Gauhati Refinery, Gauhati.

18. Indian Airlines.

The information given by these Undertakings has been compiled in the two Statements at Appendix XXIII.

10.95. *It will be seen from these Statements that the representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the Public Sector Undertakings is meagre.*

10.96. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that Ministries were asked in 1964 to issue instructions to the Public Sector Undertakings under them to make reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services on the lines of the reservations in the Central Government services and that a majority of the Undertakings have already fallen in line. The question is also being pursued with the remaining Undertakings/Bodies which have not yet adopted the reservation orders. The Ministry have also decided to issue a comprehensive directive to all Public Sector Undertakings and Semi-Government and Statutory bodies directing them to follow the reservation orders. The Bureau of Public Enterprises has since finalised the draft directive in this regard and sent it to the administrative Ministries for issuing to the Public Enterprises under them. It has also been laid down that prior approval of the Board of Directors for Class I and II posts and that of the Managing Director for Class III and IV Posts should be obtained before vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are dereserved and filled with general candidates. The system of nominating Liaison Officers who would *inter-alia* be responsible for ensuring due compliance with all reservation orders is also to be extended to these bodies and undertakings.

10.97. According to the information received from the Bureau of Public Enterprises (Ministry of Finance) the directive has already issued in the case of the Undertakings mentioned at Appendix XXIV. In the case of the Undertakings mentioned at Appendix XXV the Articles of Associations are being amended with a view to facilitating the issue of the directive.

Notification of exact number of reserved vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings/Statutory Bodies :

10.98. It was stated in the Report for the year 1967-68 (paragraph 2.12) that the Public Sector Undertakings while notifying or advertising the vacancies did not specify the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It was, therefore, recommended that suitable instructions should be issued to the various Undertakings and Corporations.

10.99. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the Ministries/Departments have already been asked in April, 1969 to ensure that the orders of Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 14/12/67-Est (D), dated 10-4-1968 according to which the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be specifically indicated while notifying vacancies to the Employment Exchange, are also followed by the Public Sector Undertakings Statutory Bodies etc. under them.

10.100. *The position as stated in this recommendation continues un-checked. Most of the advertisements issued by the Public Sector Undertakings/Statutory Bodies still fail to mention the exact number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This position is required to be watched carefully.*

Reservations in Posts under the Universities

10.101. Some time back, the various Universities in the country were requested :—

- (a) to intimate whether the orders/instructions issued by the Government had been

adopted by them in regard to the posts under them;

- (b) to consider the desirability of applying the orders/instructions in case this had not been already done.

10.102. Some of the universities have accepted the suggestion to follow the reservation orders to the extent indicated in Appendix XXVI. The Universities which have not accepted the principle of reservation are indicated in Appendix XXVII. *It is desirable that these Universities should also fall in line with those who have agreed to adopt this principle.*

State Government and Union Territory Services

Representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in services of the States

10.103. This year also, none of the State Governments, except the Government of HARYANA have furnished the statistical information regarding the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under them. The information furnished by the Government of HARYANA, as on 1-1-1970 is summarised below :

The total number of employees

Number of Scheduled Castes

Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
368	2413	67549	23525	6 (1.6%)	64 (2.5%)	3772 (5.5%)	4093 (17.4%)

* Apparently the intake of Scheduled Castes is not at all satisfactory so far as Class I, II and III posts are concerned.

10.104. *The Ministry of Home Affairs have again requested all the State Governments etc. to furnish this information to the Commissioner by 31st December every year. If past experience is any guide, it is doubtful if this situation would improve.*

Committees appointed by the State Governments to watch the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in State Services.

10.105. This information has been received from a few States only and is indicated in the following paragraphs.

10.106. **Haryana** : In this State, there are two State level Committees for enquiring into the representation of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the State Services, namely :

- (i) The State Advisory Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes which deals *inter-alia* with the representation of Scheduled Castes in State Services.

- (ii) The State Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister set up specifically to enquire into the representation of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in State Services, to suggest measures and to ensure full implementation of the decisions of the Government by various departments in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes in State Services.

The Committee referred to at (i) above which was set up on 29-11-1968 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, met last on 3-11-1969. Certain recommendations have been made by the Committee, which are under consideration of the State Government. The Committee at (ii) above has not yet met.

10.107. **Maharashtra** : It was stated in the last Report that the Government of MAHARASHTRA had set up a standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister to review the performance of Backward Classes in the Services and posts under the State Government and the Local Body/Corporation/Boards. So far, the Committee has convened three meetings and made several recommendations which are under consideration of the State Government.

10.108. **Orissa**: The State Government had appointed a sub-committee to review the performance of the Departments/Heads of Departments/Other Offices, including Public Sector Undertakings, in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in services. This sub-committee was initially required to submit its report by 31-3-1970, but now it has been reconstituted into a Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister-in-charge of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department.

10.109. **Uttar Pradesh**: The Government of UTTAR PRADESH, keeping in view the reservation made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and their other interests, have set up a one-man Minority Commission. Besides this they have also set up Committees at district levels for this purpose.

10.110. **West Bengal**: Although no committee was appointed during 1969-70 exclusively to enquire into the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the State services, a Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, and eight other Ministers as members, was formed for the following purposes:—

- (i) Coordination of the activities of different Departments regarding the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) Reviewing the performance in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Government services.

The Committee is, however, no longer in existence on account of the introduction of the President's Rule in the State. No specific recommendation could be made by the above Committee during the short period of its existence.

10.111. **Goa, Daman & Diu**: The Government of GOA, DAMAN AND DIU have recently appointed an Advisory Committee to watch the interests of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and economically Backward Classes. No meeting of the Committee has so far taken place.

Non-implementation of reservation orders in Union Territories

10.112. It was mentioned in the 1967-68 Report (Paragraph 2.36) that the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories was also very inadequate and that even in the Union Territory of Delhi with a large number of educated Scheduled Caste persons registered unemployed with the Employment Exchanges, their representation in all the classes was insignificant.

10.113. The Ministry of Home Affairs have stated in this connexion that orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes issued by them from time to time apply to the Union Territories also. The various concessions and facilities extended by the Government of India to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with a view to increasing the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would thus be available in the case of recruitment to services and posts under the Union Territories also. The recommendation of the Commissioner is again being brought by them to the notice of the Union Territories including Delhi, with the request to take suitable measures with a view to improving the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services under them.

Employment Exchanges

10.114. The information furnished by the Director General, Employment & Training in respect of the Employment Exchanges may be seen in Statements 1 to 9 of Appendix XXVIII. This data indicates the extent of un-employment amongst the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and the extent to which they are able to secure employment specially in posts reserved for them. The position is summarised below:

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
(i) No. of registrations	4,71,094	99,007
(ii) No. of placements effected	51,421	15,237
(iii) Percentage of placement to registration	10.92	15.38
(iv) No. of reserved vacancies notified	17,908	5,703
(v) No. of reserved vacancies filled	7,367	1,541
(vi) Percentage of reserved vacancies filled	41.14	27.02
(vii) No. on live register on 31-12-1969	3,82,571	80,896

10.115. *This year again, while a large number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates remained unemployed, about 59% and 73% of the vacancies reserved for them respectively were filled by persons belonging to other communities.*

10.116. *In the last Report, it was recommended that complete details of the unfilled reserved posts should be maintained by the Employment Exchanges, as also the number of such posts as remained unfilled under the Centre, State Governments, Public Undertakings, etc., separately, with reasons therefor. This recommendation does not appear to have been acted upon.*

Reasons for rejecting candidates sponsored for reserved vacancies by Employment Exchanges

10.117. In spite of the Ministry of Home Affairs orders issued on 10-4-1968 to the effect "that if any of the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not filled by a candidate of the respective category spon-

ored by the Employment Exchanges, specific reasons therefor should be communicated to the Exchanges", the experience of the Director General, Employment & Training, was that in many cases specific reasons for rejection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for reserved vacancies were not being communicated to the Employment Exchanges. This lapse on the part of the appointing authorities was brought to the notice of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry have now in their O.M. No. 14/7/70-Estt(D) dated 16-4-1970, reminded all concerned about the aforesaid instructions and requested them to ensure their proper observance.

Investigations into the Working of Reservation Orders

10.118. Hitherto, in the Annual Report, the emphasis has been on the working of the safeguards for reservation in services in regard to the posts directly under the Central Government and to a certain extent in regard to the posts under the public sector undertakings under the control of the Government of India.

10.119. Unfortunately very little or no information from the State Governments and Union Territories, and also a number of Central Government Offices, is usually made available to this Office to assess the working of this safeguard by these agencies. It has, therefore, not been possible to make a critical analysis of the performance of the various Governments and authorities concerned in this regard in the Reports, in spite of the fact that it is an important part of the duties of the Commissioner. Nevertheless, every effort has been made so far to include as much material as is available with this Office in the Reports.

10.120. The lack of information in regard to Central and State Governments' services and the services under the control of the various Union Territory Governments/Administrations has been due to various reasons. The investigations have to cover all services of the large number of Central Government Offices and also of 18 States and the 8 Union Territories, and for want of adequate staff it has not been possible to tackle the problem even at the fringe. Secondly, the Government offices themselves are often unable to supply the information called for by this Office promptly and in time to enable this Office to make any useful analysis.

10.121. It is obvious that a remedy to such a situation does not lie in continuing the same old methods of attempting to obtain information by correspondence. Initiative has, therefore, to be taken to introduce a dynamism in approach which will at once impress upon the authorities concerned/Administrations (i) the importance of

the office of the Commissioner, (ii) the timely collection of relevant data from them and (iii) the necessity for scrupulously following all rules and affording facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons to join Government services and posts. The only way to do this is to send out teams from this Office to the various Central Government Offices and the headquarters of the various State Governments/Union Territory Governments/Administrations, for the purpose of collecting relevant information and studying on the spot the process of the working of the safeguard by them, so that the information thus collected could be properly sifted and analysed and included in the Annual Report. In view of the amount of work this would involve because of so large a field to be covered, it would be futile to expect that all Offices under the Centre and in the various States and Union Territories could be covered in a single Report. But if, at least a few of these offices are taken up initially and a proper assessment is made in their respect, a beginning can be made and to that extent, the Commissioner can satisfy himself that this part of his duties has not been neglected.

10.122. In the light of these considerations, this Office has submitted proposals to the Department of Social Welfare for additional staff for the purpose of enabling the Commissioner to fan out his operations for collecting information from the field and to make on-the-spot studies. It is hoped that Government will appreciate the importance of these proposals and would be able to signify their approval thereby strengthening the hands of the Commissioner to enable him to do proper justice to his duties.

10.123. While the above proposals are still under consideration of the Government of India, it was considered that the question of obtaining relevant data from the Government offices and conducting on-the-spot studies could no longer be postponed and that a beginning had to be made in this direction whether or not additional staff was forthcoming immediately. It was, therefore, decided that a start should be made with the Offices of the Delhi Administration.

10.124. In accordance with this decision on-the-spot studies have so far been undertaken in the Delhi Administration in the Chief Secretary's Secretariat, Directorate of Public Relations, Directorate of Industries and the Delhi College of Engineering.

10.125. *The studies revealed that in the Chief Secretary's Secretariat no roster had been maintained until 1967 when some subordinate services under the Administration were re-organised and were brought under the direct control of the Secretariat. The Secretariat stated that there were no rosters at all available in respect*

of appointments made prior to 1967. According to them rosters are being maintained now. An inspection of the roster, however, showed it was not in the prescribed form and that the entries made therein were not necessarily in respect of those who had been actually appointed against various points in the roster. It was discovered that the roster was also not in running order covering recruitment made from year to year and that some of those who had been placed on the select lists but were not actually appointed had been shown therein. The study also disclosed that the Directorate of Industries and the Directorate of Public Relations had not been maintaining any roster at all. The Delhi College of Engineering had, however, been maintaining some roster but it was found that these also required to be changed.

10.126. A perusal of the records connected with the reservation of vacancies for the Scheduled Castes in one of the above offices revealed an interesting discussion between the Head of Department and his officers in regard to the treatment of a particular post as reserved. The post, that of a Store Officer (Class II gazetted), was treated as reserved as it fell on a reserved point in the roster and the Union Public Service Commission were asked to make recruitment. It was advertised by the Union Public Service Commission as reserved and applications from candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes were called for. It was found from the records of the office that the Head of the Department concerned was not in favour of the post being reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates on the ground that the post being "unique" and calling for certain particular type of experience should not have

been reserved and that it should be thrown open to candidates from other categories also. Even when the fact that the vacancy fell on a reserved point in the roster and had, therefore, to be treated as reserved for Scheduled Castes only, was brought to his notice, the Head of the Department clung to his views and suggested to the Delhi Administration that it should be treated as unreserved and that some other post should be treated as reserved in lieu of this post. The views of the Head of the Department were, however not accepted by the Delhi Administration. Interestingly it was noticed that in spite of the apprehension that suitable Scheduled Caste persons would not be forthcoming for this post, the Union Public Service Commission were able to select a Scheduled Caste person for appointment to this post and also recommended the grant of five additional increments to him in view of his experience. This instance is being mentioned here not with a view to finding fault with the authorities but to focus attention on the general attitude of some authorities who are prone to believe that a sufficient number of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would not be forthcoming for reserved posts.

10.127. It is strange that even after such a long time during which the reservation orders have been in existence, authorities in the Delhi Administration and in the Central Government Ministries/Departments are not implementing them properly. The very small number of studies undertaken by this organization, has brought to light the fact that the orders are not always followed faithfully. The defects noticed during these studies have emphasized the need for greater vigilance and more such studies by this organization.

monies among tribals require larger amounts than the sum of Rs. 150.00 that can be advanced to them under the scheme. The tribal members are, therefore, inclined to take loans for such purposes from the money-lenders where they often have to pay interest at the rate of 25.00 per cent. Since the amount of Rs. 150.00 is very meagre, some of the beneficiaries advised that this limit be raised to at least Rs. 300.00. The limit for the consumption needs may also be raised from Rs. 75.00 to Rs. 100.00. The success of the scheme of advancing short term loans depends on the timely repayment of the amounts given. It is noticed that the progress of repayment has been slow. The total amount returned by the beneficiaries upto September, 1969 amounted to Rs. 2,395.00 (29.00 per cent) as against Rs. 8,165.00 advanced upto that period. Thus, about 71.00 per cent of the amount along-with interest remained to be recovered from the beneficiaries. This is partly due to lack of interest on the part of managers. *It is, therefore, essential that the executive bodies of the cooperative societies should meet more frequently and the managers as well as members should make it a point to remind the beneficiaries to repay the loans at the time of each harvest.* No additional staff for this purpose would be necessary if the managers, Circle Organizers and the members take adequate interest in the scheme.

11.7. To control usurious activities of money-lenders, most of the State Governments have already undertaken a number of legislative and administrative measures details of which have already been given in the previous reports.

11.8. The latest information available in the office indicates that in addition to the Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946, as amended by Act XXXXX of 1959 and the rules made thereunder, which are already in force in the State, the Government of MAHARASHTRA have passed the Maharashtra 'Vidarbha Region' Agricultural Debtors' Relief Act, 1969 (Act No. XXII of 1969). This Act has been extended to the Vidarbha region of the State and has come into force from 7th March, 1969. Section 18 of this Act empowers the Court to determine the amounts due to creditors from debtors. The Court can even reduce the amount found due under or in relation to decree in respect of the principal as well as interest to the extent of 30.00 per cent.

11.9. The Bombay Money Lenders Act, 1946 which is in force in the State of GUJARAT checks the usurious activities of money-lenders. Since the Act has not been administered strictly, instructions have recently been issued to Departmental Officers who administer the Act to enforce it more rigidly and vigorously especially in Scheduled Areas. Moreover, with the object of exercising greater vigilance the State Government have sanctioned 15 additional posts

of Cooperative Officers (money-lending) for Scheduled Areas.

11.10. The term of the Committee appointed by the Government of GUJARAT in April, 1968 for examining the question of exploitation of Scheduled Tribes by money-lenders in the State which was to expire on 31st December, 1969 has been extended upto 31st May, 1970.

11.11. The Kerala Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, 1958 and the Kerala Money Lenders Act, 1958 are the general laws in force in the State of KERALA to regulate the money-lending business and giving relief to debtors. Since none of the above statutes has proved effective in providing protection to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the usurious activities of money-lenders and scaling down old accumulated debts, the question of enacting a legislation for the purpose, has now been reported to be under the active consideration of the State Government.

11.12. As the Government of MADHYA PRADESH have been receiving persistent complaints that the properties of the tribals including their forest and agricultural produce and costly timbers were being purchased at far below their market value and that the tribals were being exploited in several other ways by unscrupulous traders, the Government decided to constitute a District Level Committee to inquire into the exploitation of the tribals by traders in forest and agricultural products in every district. The Committee will consist of (1) the Collector of the district as Chairman, (2) Divisional Forest Officer (Member), (3) Executive Officer of the Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation (Member), (4) Members of Legislative Assemblies from the area concerned (Members). The Committee will also report to the State Government on measures to be taken to ensure against exploitation of the tribals. The term of the Committee will be two years.

11.13. The Rural Indebtedness Commission appointed in November, 1968 by the Government of GOA, DAMAN AND DIU to study thoroughly the extent of indebtedness among the weaker sections of the rural community in the territory has recently, as reported, submitted its report which is being examined. The question of taking legislative or executive measures would be decided after the Commission's report is approved by the Government.

Bonded Labour

11.14. The high incidence of indebtedness among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is primarily responsible for the existence of the system of bonded labour with which these people are suffering. Article 23 of the Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings and the

practice of forced labour, as a result of which forced labour does not appear to exist in the country. However, bonded labour, a modified form of servitude, still persists in some form or the other in a number of States/Union Territories. The various names designated to this practice of bonded labour and the Castes/Tribes subjected to this practice in different States/Union Territories have been given at Appendix XXIX.

11.15. According to the latest information available from the State Governments/Union Territory Governments/Administrations concerned this system does not exist in the States of GUJARAT, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, HARYANA, MAHARASHTRA, NAGALAND, PUNJAB, WEST BENGAL and Union Territories of ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, CHANDIGARH, DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI, DELHI, GOA, DAMAN AND DIU, HIMACHAL PRADESH, MANIPUR, PONDICHERY and TRIPURA. The Government of MADHYA PRADESH in the Labour Department have opined that since no such survey has been undertaken, the Department had no knowledge of the prevalence of the practice of bonded labour. The Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Central Zone, Bhopal, in a note regarding the prevalence of the practice of bonded labour amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in MADHYA PRADESH, submitted to the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, has, however, stated that in the districts of Ratlam, Morena, Jhabua, and Mandsaur, the system is prevalent in a mild form with regional variations of name and intensity.

11.16. According to the Government of TAMIL NADU too, the practice of bonded labour is not prevalent in the State. The system of labour which is generally taken as the system of bonded labour, prevalent in the districts of Madurai, Coimbatore, and Nilgiris is not in the nature of bonded or forced labour. In these districts the agriculturists employ Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who, with a view to be employed continuously, work for the agriculturists/employers willingly with no compulsion or force for such employment. They are always free to leave one employer and work for the other. The relationship between the employer and the employee also remains cordial. In the district of Nilgiris, the tribal people thus employed are fed by the employee in addition to payment of wages in kind at the rate of two seers of paddy per head for male cooly and one seer for a female cooly per day. They are also provided with houses.

11.17. The Government of UTTAR PRADESH, informed that the practice of bonded labour has been stopped as taking of 'begar' is an offence under Section 386 of the Indian Penal Code. The

survey conducted among the Koltas and other artisan class of Jaunsar-Bawar area of district Dehradun in that State, by the organization of the Director General of Backward Classes Welfare, however, revealed existence of bonded labour, locally known as 'Mat' system. This finding was further supported by another survey* conducted in that area among the Koltas and other artisan class, by this organization in November, 1969. The survey revealed that many of the Kolta informants had attached themselves to upper caste money-lenders in order to pay interests for the loans taken for marriages etc. and also to earn their living by working in the fields of the money-lenders.

11.18. In reply to a question raised in the Lok Sabha on 25th March, 1969 regarding the existence of slavery involving Halpatis tribe in the State of GUJARAT, the Minister of State in the Department of Social Welfare, denied the existence of slavery among Halpatis of that State. However, a system of labour called "Hali" system of debt-bondage existed in that State. Under this "Hali" system the Halpatis and their families used to render "bonded labour" in return for a loan, taken usually for the purpose of marriage. The Government of GUJARAT had also appointed a "Hali" Labour Enquiry Committee to enquire into the problem as early as in 1947. Consequent upon an agreement reached in 1948, the Hali system in Surat district of GUJARAT was abolished. Moreover, in order to control the system of debt-bondage, the Government of GUJARAT was also making use of the Bombay Money Lender's Act, 1946. It was observed in 1966 that this Act, had not been strictly enforced in the Scheduled Areas of GUJARAT. To remedy the situation, the State Government, as reported, have appointed Inspectors of Money-lenders for the Scheduled Areas. The State Government have also undertaken a number of special schemes particularly allotment of land, housing and industrial training to enable the people of this tribe to stand on their own feet.

11.19. As reported by the Administration of the Union Territory of LACCADIVES, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS, a system of bonded labour called "Nadappu" was also prevalent in the Territory under which tenants were required to give a type of compulsory service to their landlords. This has, however, now been legally abolished under section 85 of the Laccadives, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands Land Revenue and Tenancy Regulation, 1965 enforced in 1968.

11.20. The Government of MYSORE have reported that a system of bonded labour locally called as "Jeetha" system existed in 31 villages of Hanagal Taluk and 10 villages of Mundargi Taluk in Dharwar district, where, as many as 365

* Please see Chapter 20 for details.

persons belonging to Scheduled Castes were subjected to this practice. Similarly this system existed in about 11 villages of Sira Taluk where Adi-Karnatakas and Adi-Dravidas were the main victims of the system. The State Government is considering to take suitable steps for their rehabilitation.

11.21. *Since the practice of bonded labour still exists in some States and Union Territories, it is*

suggested that concerted efforts should be made by the State Governments/Union Territory Governments/Administrations concerned to find out the conditions of service, number of persons subjected to these practices and immediate steps be taken to free them from such serfdom by taking suitable legislative and executive measures. Cultivable waste lands and other necessary facilities should also be provided to them so that they rehabilitate themselves as free men.

CHAPTER 12

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SCHEDULED AREAS AND THE TRIBAL AREAS

[Articles 244(1), 275 and 339 and Fifth Schedule
and Article 19(5)]

The Scheduled Areas declared in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA and RAJASTHAN are administered and controlled under the provisions of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution as laid down in Clause (1) of Article 244 of the Constitution.

12.2. The important provisions made in the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas are :

- (a) Submission to the President of periodical reports by the Governors of the States concerned, regarding the administration of the respective Scheduled Areas (Para 3 of Fifth Schedule);
- (b) Setting up of Tribes Advisory Councils in the States concerned (Para 4 of Fifth Schedule);
- (c) Discretion to the Governors to decide about the applicability of general laws to the Scheduled Areas and their powers to issue Regulation for the peace and good government of a Scheduled Area (Para 5 of Fifth Schedule); and
- (d) Declaration of Scheduled Areas (Para 6 of Fifth Schedule).

Reports of the Governors on the Administration of the Scheduled Areas

(Para 3 of Fifth Schedule to the Constitution).

12.3. In accordance with the provisions of para of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Governor of each State having Scheduled Areas therein shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas. As already decided by the President these reports of the Governors are required to be submitted to the President within three months of the close of the relevant financial year. It has, however, been noticed that generally these reports are not received within the prescribed period. These reports are sometimes delayed for more than a year. To quote an example the Governor's Report on the administration of Scheduled Areas of GUJARAT for the year 1967-68 was submitted

to the Government of India on 11th September, 1969, i.e., about 14 months after the due date.

12.4. It has also been observed that these reports generally fail in giving a complete picture of the progress made in the development of Scheduled Areas. While some of these reports do not contain any information on the working of the legislative and executive measures with reference to their applicability to the Scheduled Areas, the reports relating to some other States only contain information regarding the Acts and Regulations in force in Scheduled Areas but do not comment on the working of such Acts and Regulations. Thus a comparison of the benefits availed of by the Scheduled Tribes living in the Scheduled Areas, with benefits availed of by others living outside Scheduled Areas, becomes difficult. As suggested in the Report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, figures of developmental expenditure should be maintained separately for the important Scheduled Areas and indicated in these reports. Important pieces of legislation enacted during the year of report and their implications in so far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, and also the working of the laws already in force in the various Scheduled Areas, should also be discussed in these reports. As stated previously also the Governor's report on the administration of Scheduled Areas are sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is not known what considerations have weighed with the Government of India in asking State Governments to send these reports to the Ministry of Home Affairs when the subject of welfare of Scheduled Tribes has since been transferred to the Department of Social Welfare. As these reports deal with the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes it will be more appropriate if these reports are submitted to the Department of Social Welfare. Tribes Advisory Councils (Para 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution)

12.5. Para 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution lays down that there shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein, and if the President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of not more than 20 members of whom, as nearly as may be three-fourth shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. It is also laid down in that para-

graph that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State is less than the number of seats in the Tribes Advisory Council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes. In accordance with the above provisions, Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up in all the States having Scheduled Areas, namely, ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA and RAJASTHAN. Such Councils have also been set up in TAMIL NADU and WEST BENGAL which have no Scheduled Areas but have Scheduled Tribes.

12.6. Except in the case of RAJASTHAN where the Tribes Advisory Council is supposed to hold four meetings, in all the other States the Tribes Advisory Council is required to hold its meeting at least twice a year. But it has been observed that the Tribes Advisory Councils in the various States do not hold their meetings as frequently as they should. The meetings of these councils are generally convened at very long intervals and their views are generally not taken due notice of even on important matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes. Sometimes very important points are discussed in the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Council and the States accordingly have to take action on the important recommendations made by the Tribes Advisory Council. For example, the Revenue Department of the State Government of ORISSA, on the recommendation made in the meeting of the Tribes Advisory Council, held on 26th December, 1969, has framed a Bill regarding the return of the land revenue collected from Scheduled Tribes under the **Mutha Head System** and has sent it through the Law Department to the Governor for his assent.

Protective Legislation for Scheduled Tribes (Para 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution)

12.7. Para 5 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution empowers the Governors of the States concerned to perform the following legislative functions with regard to the Scheduled Areas :

- (i) to direct that any particular Act of Parliament or the Legislature of the State shall not apply to Scheduled Areas or any part thereof in the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification
- (ii) to make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area. These regulations may in particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power prohibit or restrict transfer of land by or among the Scheduled Tribes in such areas, to regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such areas and

regulate the carrying on of business as money-lending by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes for such areas.

Practically in all the States having Scheduled Areas, several measures of protective legislation have since been made or the general laws made applicable, with due modifications to their respective Scheduled Areas. In some cases it has, however, been found that there are some serious lacunae in such Regulations applicable to Scheduled Areas of which the interested persons have been taking undue advantage. For instance the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Money Lenders Regulation, 1960, controlled money-lending within the Scheduled Areas. The money-lenders were, however, found carrying on their business in the Scheduled Areas from outside those areas and it was not considered as an offence under the above Regulation. Fortunately since it was a serious lacuna the government of ANDHRA PRADESH has, promulgated the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Money Lenders (Amendment) Regulation, 1968 amending the principal regulation in that respect.

12.8. The Government of ANDHRA PRADESH have also amended the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer Regulation, 1959 by the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Areas Land Transfer (Amendment) Regulation, 1970 (Andhra Pradesh Regulation I of 1970), and also have framed rules thereunder. Under these Rules and the Regulations, any transfer of immovable property situated in the Agency Tract, by a person whether or not such a person is a member of a Scheduled Tribe, shall be absolutely null and void, unless such transfer is made in favour of a person who is a member of a Scheduled Tribe or a society composed solely of Scheduled Tribe persons. Moreover, no immovable property in the Agency Area and owned by a Scheduled Tribe person, shall be liable to attachment and sale in execution of money decree against him except to the extent and manner prescribed in the Rules. The Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Act, 1917, has been repealed to the extent to which any of the provisions contained therein correspond or are repugnant to any of the provisions contained in this Regulation.

12.9. The Government of ANDHRA PRADESH in order to further scale down debts of Scheduled Tribe persons in Scheduled Areas are also considering a proposal to issue a fresh regulation for debt relief to Scheduled Tribes. According to the available information in this office no such legislative measures appear to have been taken by other States concerned.

Declaration of Scheduled Areas

(Para 6 of Fifth Schedule to the Constitution)

12.10. The President may in accordance with para 6 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution,

by order declare an area in a State to be a Scheduled Area and may also at any time by order :

- (i) direct that the whole or any specific part of a Scheduled Area shall cease to be a Scheduled Area or a part of such an area;
- (ii) alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries, any Scheduled Area;
- (iii) on any alteration of the boundaries of a State or on the admission into Union or the establishment of a new State, declare any territory not previously included in any State to be, or to form part of a Scheduled Area.

It will thus be seen that while the President has power to declare a Scheduled Area or can direct the whole or any specified part of a Scheduled Area to cease to be a Scheduled Area or part of such an area, he has no power to add to the Scheduled Areas once notified by him. PUNJAB had Scheduled Areas but after the reorganization of that State the Scheduled Areas of PUNJAB were transferred to HIMACHAL PRADESH and that being a Union Territory these Areas ceased to be Scheduled Areas. According to the available information no such changes appear to have been taken in the existing Scheduled Areas. The total area of the Scheduled Areas in the country is approximately 1,00,448* square miles with the total population of approximately 174.74* lakhs of which 109.76* lakhs are the Scheduled Tribes.

The Tribal Areas

12.11. The Tribal Areas have been specified in parts 'A' and 'B' of the table appended to para 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. These areas are administered and controlled under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, as laid down in Clause (2) of Article 244 thereof. The part 'A' Tribal Areas consist of the Hill Districts of ASSAM, i.e., United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Mizo, Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills. The part 'B' Tribal Areas comprise the entire North East Frontier Agency.

12.12. As reported last year the Government of India had decided to undertake legislation to constitute an Autonomous State within the State of ASSAM comprising the autonomous districts of Garo Hills, Khasi Hills and Jowai. The autonomous districts of Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills were given the option to be exercised by a specified date, to join the Autonomous State on the basis of a resolution adopted by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the District Councils. Both the North Cachar and

Mikir Hills districts have opted not to join the newly constituted State viz., Meghalaya and have, thus remained within the State of ASSAM. Meghalaya has come into existence on 2nd April, 1970.

District/Regional Council in the Part 'A' Tribal Areas of ASSAM.

12.13. (i) **Garo Hills District Council** : In brief the administration of the district by the Council is more or less that of a miniature State Government in respect of all matters specified in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. At its highest level there is the Executive Committee of the Council headed by the Chief Executive Member who is the leader of the party assisted by two Executive and two Deputy Executive Members. Similar to the Cabinet system of Government in Parliamentary Democracy, the Executive and Deputy Executive Members of the Committee are appointed by the Government on the advice of the Chief Executive Member. The Executive Committee as such, is jointly and collectively responsible for all policy matters to the District Council. There are different branches of the Offices of the Council, namely, (1) Forest Branch, (2) Taxation Branch, (3) Land Records and Revenue Branch, (4) Transport Branch, (5) Civil Works Branch, (6) Rural Development Branch, (7) Finance and Accounts Branch, (8) Education Branch, and (9) Legislative Branch. These branches carry on the administration and development works etc., throughout the district of Garo Hills.

(ii) **Pawi Lakher Regional Council** : The Headquarters of the Council was shifted from Saiha to Lawngtlai in April, 1968. The communication difficulties prevent the Council from smooth working. In fact, owing to the communication difficulties and inadequate security measures, the area is hardly in touch with even the Government of ASSAM once in two or three months. During 1968-69 the Council could have only two sessions. The grants-in-aid are always insufficient for the pay and allowances of the officers and the staff. They always suffer from non-receipt of pay etc.

(iii) **Jowai Autonomous District Council** : Constituted from 8th April, 1967, the Council in this short period has recruited the required officers and staff and is now functioning smoothly.

(iv) **Mikir Hills District Council** : During the year 1967-68 the Council had undertaken works of development of rural communication worth Rs. 5,24,653.00 of which Rs. 3,06,292.00 were met from Government grants and Rs. 94,180.00 from public contribution. Upto the end of 1967-68, there were 538 schools of primary education 818 teachers appointed and 27,239 students enrolled.

* The figures include figures of area and population of Scheduled Areas of prior PUNJAB State.

CHAPTER 13

TRIBAL RESEARCH

Research into the various problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has already been recognized as a pre-requisite prior to initiation of developmental activity. The Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their first report, have recommended that "more and more Universities be persuaded to take up studies on the living conditions and occupational patterns of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes". This office has taken a number of steps to collect information relating to the research activities of the various Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes in India. Efforts were also made to collect information from the Universities in India on research studies conducted by them in the field of social anthropology and sociology. Besides, information was also collected from the Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta. Out of 9 Tribal Research Institutes functioning in India, 6 Institutes namely, (i) Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad, (ii) Tribal Research and Training Centre, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, (iii) Tribal Research Bureau, Bhubaneswar, (iv) Tribal Research Institute and Training Centre, RAJASTHAN, Udaipur, (v) Tribal Research and Development Institute, MADHYA PRADESH, Bhopal, and (vi) Cultural Research Institute, Calcutta, have furnished information. Information was also received from 14 Universities. An up-to-date list of research works undertaken by different Universities, Tribal Research Institutes, Anthropological Survey etc. has been brought together for convenience at Appendices XXX and XXXI.

13.2. At present there are 9 Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes in India. During the Fourth Plan period provision has also been made for research and training in the States of KERALA, TAMIL NADU and UTTAR PRADESH. The Governments of KERALA and UTTAR PRADESH have already started preliminary work for setting up research institutes in their States. Functions of different Tribal Research Institutes are not the same but, by and large, their broad objectives are the following :

- (i) Research-fundamental, applied and action-oriented;
- (ii) Socio-economic surveys and other evaluating studies;
- (iii) Linguistic studies;
- (iv) Training; and
- (v) Publicity.

Fundamental research and other studies of an academic nature are appropriately the concern of Universities and the Anthropological Survey of India. Tribal Research Institutes specifically set up out of funds for welfare of Scheduled Tribes are for conducting surveys among the tribal people with reference to welfare programmes under implementation. It would be seen from the Appendices that the area of research for different institutes varies considerably. There are studies on Ethnography and surveys on Socio-economy, Tribal Development Block, Tribal Indebtedness, Impact of Industrialization, Festivals, Handicrafts etc. Studies are being made on the evaluation of developmental schemes, like working of Cooperatives, Ashram schools, Hostels etc.

13.3. There is risk of duplication of efforts if coordination among different research organizations is not ensured. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his Annual Report for the year 1967-68 suggested that it would be appropriate if a Central Institute is established to promote exchange of information as well as provide proper guidelines about the topics on which research should be conducted by the various institutes. Besides, in cases where more than one State is involved for a particular research project, the Central Institute may take upon itself the work of conducting research. This recommendation of the Commissioner has been already made by the various Commissions and Study Teams on Backward Classes. The Estimates Committee of Parliament (48th report) has also felt the need for closer coordination among the various Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes. The Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes (Renuka Ray Team) also suggested the creation of a Central Institute of Tribal Welfare. The Committee on Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks (Elwin Committee) felt that there was need for some coordinating body to give these institutes advice, generally supervise their work and ensure proper coordination. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (Dhebar Commission) proposed the creation of a Central Institute of Tribal Welfare to coordinate research on an All India level and take up studies of special problems which extend beyond the territorial limits of any one State.

13.4. *The setting up of a Central Institute thus will help effective coordination among different research bodies thereby, avoiding duplication of efforts and possible wastage of funds*

CHAPTER 14

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER-IN-CHARGE OF WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

[Article 164 and Paragraph 14(3) of the Sixth
Schedule]

As provided under article 164 of the Constitution, the portfolio of tribal welfare continued to be under the charge of a Minister of Cabinet rank in all the three States of BIHAR*, MADHYA PRADESH and ORISSA, during the year under report.

14.2. Provision has also been made in paragraph 14(3) of the Sixth Schedule of the Consti-

tution to place one of the Ministers specially in charge of the welfare of autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State of ASSAM. According to the available information there was a Minister-in-charge of autonomous districts and autonomous regions who also held the portfolio of Soil Conservation and Health in that State during the year under report.

*Based on the information received last year.

CHAPTER 15

REPRESENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

(Articles 330, 332 and 334)

The Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969, was passed during the year under report. This Act which received the consent of the President of India on 23rd January, 1970 *inter-alia* provides for the extension of the period of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabhas for a further period of 10 years. Thus the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these bodies will continue up to January, 1980.

(a) Lok Sabha

15.2 During the year under report, there was no change in the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha, where 77 and 37 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, in accordance with the provision made in article 330 of the Constitution.

15.3. According to available information, no Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe person was elected to the Lok Sabha against an unreserved seat during the year under report.

(b) Rajya Sabha

15.4. There is no provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Rajya Sabha. However, there were 13* Scheduled Caste and 5* Scheduled Tribe members out of 240 members in the Rajya Sabha, during the year under report.

State Legislatures

(a) Vidhan Sabhas

15.5. Out of a total of 3,563 seats in the Vidhan Sabhas in various States and Union Territories

concerned, 503 and 262 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, in accordance with the provision made in article 332 of the Constitution.

15.6. According to available information, during the year under report, one Scheduled Tribe person was elected to the Vidhan Sabha of MADHYA PRADESH against a general seat. No Scheduled Caste member is reported to have been elected to any such seat during this year.

(b) Vidhan Parishads

15.7. There is no Constitutional provision for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Vidhan Parishads. However, 18 Scheduled Caste and 9 Scheduled Tribe persons were members of the Vidhan Parishads during the year under report, in various States, as indicated in the following table :

State	No. of Scheduled Caste members	No. of Scheduled Tribe members
Andhra Pradesh	2	1
Bihar	5	6
Maharashtra	2	1
*Mysore	3	1
*Uttar Pradesh	3	..
West Bengal	3	..

*Based on last year's information.

CHAPTER 16

LISTS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Articles 341 and 342)

As pointed out in the previous Report, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967, was referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. This Committee submitted its Report to Parliament during the year under report.

16.2. The various amendments suggested by the Committee in various Orders issued by the President specifying Scheduled Castes, provide, *inter alia*, that a woman who marries a person belonging to a Scheduled Caste should be deemed to belong to the Scheduled Caste to which her husband belongs. It also provides that any person who belongs to a caste scheduled in a particular

State, shall continue to be a Scheduled Caste even if he migrates to any other State in which his caste is not scheduled.

16.3. As regards the Scheduled Tribes, the amendments suggested in the Bill provide, *inter alia*, that "no person, who has given up tribal faith or faiths and has embraced either Christianity or Islam, shall be deemed to be a member of any Scheduled Tribe". This amendment, however, has attracted minutes of dissent from some of the members of the Joint Committee.

16.4. The Report submitted by the Joint Committee is yet to be discussed by Parliament.

CHAPTER 17

WELFARE SCHEMES

(Articles 46 and 257)

A. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The statement below indicates expenditure incurred during 1968-69, allocation made and estimated expenditure incurred during 1969-70, under both the Central and State Sector programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Sector	Expenditure incurred 1968-69	Allocation made 1969-70	Expenditure incurred during 1969-70 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
<i>SCHEDULED CASTES</i>				
1.	Central	607.25	148.00	247.83
2.	State	492.45	487.12	406.07
TOTAL		1,099.70	635.12	653.90
<i>SCHEDULED TRIBES</i>				
1.	Central	586.36	787.25	817.21
2.	State	370.62	453.41	357.04
TOTAL		956.98	1,240.66	1,174.25

17.2. Information about the financial targets proposed in the Welfare Programmes, undertaken under the Backward Classes Sector, both in the Central and State Sectors, is given in Appendices XXXII & XXXIII of this Report.

B. Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities

Denotified Communities

17.3. As already stated in previous reports Denotified Communities previously known as Criminal Tribes, are mostly found in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, GUJARAT, HARYANA, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, MADHYA PRADESH, TAMIL NADU, MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRANDESH, WEST BEGAL, and in the Union Territories of DELHI and HIMACHAL PRADESH. The procedure for rehabilitation and assimilation of these people with the rest of the people of the country has been difficult on account of stigma of anti-social heritage which surrounds them. Special efforts will have to be rendered in the Fourth Plan for a close study of the problems and attitudes of different denotified tribes.

*Includes allocation for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.

@Includes expenditure for Nomadic Tribes and expenditure on Post-Matric Scholarships for Nomadic and lower income group students.

as each community has certain special problems rooted in the past. In planning for the welfare of these communities, besides economic aspects, social and cultural factors also will have to be taken into consideration.

Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities

17.4. Nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes are distributed in the plains as well as in the hills of India. The basic problem for them is sedentarisation; yet a uniform plan may not be applicable to all these communities. Nomads and Semi-Nomads of high altitudes have been living under environment different from those inhabiting the plains. The programme of rehabilitation of different groups needs to be worked out separately for which purpose, a large number of empirical data will be necessary not only on matters relating to social, economic and political organization of each group but also on the resources, capability and economic potential of the particular region concerned.

Allocation and Expenditure on Welfare Schemes

17.5. The table given below indicates the expenditure incurred on the welfare of Denotified Communities under the Central Sector in the year 1968-69 and allocation made for the purpose during 1969-70 :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	Allocation for 1969-70
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Not available	6.00
2.	Bihar	1.00	1.50
3.	Delhi	0.90	3.22
4.	Gujarat	3.75	10.00
5.	Haryana	0.73	0.50
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2.28	6.25
7.	Maharashtra	28.42@	7.25
8.	Mysore	1.16	3.25
9.	Orissa	0.79	3.00
10.	Punjab	0.94	0.50
11.	Rajasthan	Not available	3.25
12.	Tamil Nadu	16.70	16.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7.65	12.00
14.	West Bengal	0.27	2.50
TOTAL		64.59	75.22

17.6. In MYSORE Rs. 6.56 lakhs were also spent for the welfare of Denotified Tribes under the State Sector.

C. Voluntary Organizations

17.7. In a vast country like India, Voluntary Organizations have a significant role to play in advancing the social and economic progress of the community in general and in particular of the backward sections of society like the tribes and denotified communities. A number of voluntary organizations are working for the amelioration of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes. Some of them are of an all-India character while activities of others are confined to one or two States.

17.8. Information regarding grants-in-aid given by the Government of India to the organizations of all-India character in 1969-70 and expenditure incurred during 1968-69 are given below :

S. No.	Name of the Organization	Grant-in-aid given during 1969-70	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69@
1	2	3	4
SCHEDULED CASTES			
1.	All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi	7,62,641	5,84,211
2.	Bharatiya Depressed classes League, New Delhi	1,18,440	1,07,280
3.	Ishwar Saran Ashram Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	54,754	50,568
4.	Hind Sweepers Sevak Sangh, New Delhi	1,21,176	82,521
5.	Thakkar Bapa Ashram, Nimak-khandi, Orissa	10,000	15,000
TOTAL		10,67,011	8,39,580
SCHEDULED TRIBES			
1.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi	3,11,016	2,41,463
2.	All India Women's Conference, New Delhi	10,800	No grant
3.	Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi	19,350	30,006
4.	Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	69,794	71,722
5.	Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong, Assam	24,382	24,772
6.	Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji, Assam	3,34,553	2,99,113
7.	Shri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, Kalady, District Ernakulam, Kerala	1,29,600	40,900

*Excludes amount allowed to be carried over from previous years.

@Total expenditure including expenditure from the grant carried over from previous years.

1	2	3	
8.	Ramakrishna Mission Sevashram, Silchar, Assam	25,520	21,120
9.	Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	15,000	15,000
10.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Ranchi, Bihar	59,000	30,000
11.	Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi	76,350	62,894
12.	National Council of Educational Research and Training Centre, New Delhi	72,292	84,080
13.	Ramakrishna Mission, Along, NEFA, Assam	86,831	74,519
TOTAL		12,34,488	9,95,579

BOTH FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

1.	Servants of India Society, Poona, Maharashtra	1,71,450	1,63,587
2.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narendrapur, West Bengal	88,319	77,873
3.	University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	2,58,036	1,67,599
4.	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Puri, Orissa	38,540	42,500
TOTAL		5,56,345	4,51,559

FOR OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

1.	All India Backward Classes Federation, New Delhi	34,180	Not available
2.	Bharatiya Ghumantu Jan (Khanabadash) Sevak Sangh, Delhi	77,004	75,684
3.	Shri Ramakrishna Ashrama Nimpith, West Bengal	47,000	No grant
4.	Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi	2,65,166	1,80,086
TOTAL		4,23,350	2,55,770

17.9. A brief account of the schemes undertaken by some of the organizations mentioned above, in respect of which information was received is given in Appendix XXXIV.

D. Nutritional Programme

17.10. At the close of the year under Report some constructive programmes have taken practical shape due to the direct initiative shown by the top leadership of the Nation. The President Mr. V. V. Giri while opening the three-months Budget Session of Parliament said,

“Government are acutely aware of the inequalities in the country which become glaring

ing when contrasted with the prosperity of some sections of the community. Consequently, change in the social structure and the removal of poverty are two aspects of the same question. One cannot be achieved without the other.

Government are resolved to go forward at a faster pace towards the achievement of a social order which is just and humane, by taking particular care of the weaker sections of the community and by ensuring that the meagre wealth of the nation is augmented by hard and dedicated work. It is my Government's unswerving purpose to build, brick by brick, a society which is democratic and socialist".

The Prime Minister herself put forth a provision of Rs. 4 crores during 1970-71 for nutrition programme for children living in Tribal Development Blocks and city slums. In the Union Budget for 1970-71 presented to Parliament Mrs. Indira Gandhi said,

"To supplement existing schemes for school feeding and the like, a beginning is being made with a programme to meet the nutritional requirements of the age group 0-3. A provision of Rs. 4 crores is being made in the Budget for children in tribal development blocks and in city slums. From time to time the programme will be extended with the help of specially designed schemes to raise additional resources".

17.11. The desirability of providing mid-day meals to combat malnutrition as well as to attract children to schools has been stressed in the earlier Reports and it was suggested in the last year's Report that more funds should be allocated for this useful scheme.

17.12. It is observed from the surveys carried out by various States that the nutritional status of tribal and semi-tribal population is far from adequate. Through the diet surveys carried out in the tribal and agency areas of Andhra Pradesh, it was observed that the tribals commonly consumed roots, tubers and berries and their diet was lacking in essential nutrients and calories.

17.13. In the Dohad Block of Panchmahals District, GUJARAT State widespread vitamin 'A' deficiency and intestinal parasitic infestation was prevalent. From the survey carried out in 4 development blocks in Maharashtra State which included 17 tribal families also, it was observed that except for cereals, the diet was below the recommended level. From the diet survey of agricultural labourers conducted in Javadhi Hills (North Arcot District), TAMIL NADU it was observed that while the diet was adequate in essential minerals, it was lacking in proteins, fats and

vitamins. In the Attappady Block of KERALA State, the diet of tribals was found to be deficient in fats, minerals and vitamins. Similarly through surveys undertaken in 3 Tribal Development Blocks (Joshiapur, Govindapalli and Udaygiri) the diet was found to be lacking in cereals, pulses and vegetables and fats, as a result of which nutritional deficiencies were prevalent. In Burdwan District, WEST BENGAL diet survey of some Santhal families was undertaken. Mild anaemia and undernutrition was found to be prevailing.

17.14. In his presidential address to the Medical and Veterinary Sciences Section of the Indian Science Congress Dr. Kalyan Bagchi Nutrition Adviser to the Ministry of Health stated that about 14,000 children in Southern and eastern regions of India go blind every year as a result of "keratomalacia"—a condition caused by malnutrition resulting from Vitamin-A deficiency. The long term effects of malnutrition are stated to be even more tragic. Besides a large number of children who become blind, there were millions of others—not less than 50 to 60 millions—who lost their full potential of physical and mental growth. These unfortunate victims besides being unproductive for the country needed further investments for their rehabilitation.

17.15. During 1968, the Department of Social Welfare constituted a Committee of Experts under the chairmanship of Shri Ganga Saran Sinha, Member of Parliament to examine the minimum programme of child welfare in the country. The Committee in their Report emphasized the need of making adequate provision of nutrition for the pre-school children. It recommended a total coverage of 10 per cent of the pre-school children with services of Balwadis wherein nutrition should constitute a major activity. The Working Group on Nutrition constituted by the Planning Commission also emphasized the need of providing nutrition to pre-school children.

17.16. Of late the programme of nutrition to cover poor and needy children between 0-3 age group and pre-school children has been given serious thinking and it is heartening to know that in the meeting of the Secretaries of States and Union Territories called by the Department of Social Welfare on 7th April, 1970 to discuss the nutrition Scheme for Children in 0-3 age group, all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, uniformly welcomed the scheme and assured their support and cooperation for its efficient administration.

17.17. During 1970-71, the Government resolved to introduce two programmes, one to cover children in 0-3 age group and the other for the benefit of children in 3-5 age group. It was proposed to cover one million children in the 0-3 age group in areas having Tribal Development Blocks

and areas having sizeable tribal concentration and slums of metropolitan cities. It has been estimated that roughly 25 per cent of the population in most of the metropolitan cities live in slum areas, out of which 10 per cent are more vulnerable. On an average 5 to 7 per cent of that population is estimated to belong to 0-3 age group. After careful consideration it was proposed to provide the following levels of nutrition :

0-1 age group should get approximately 200 calories and 8-10 grams of good quality protein, a portion of which should come from milk, infants of 0-6 months depend upon mothers' milk and hence they may not be covered. Infants of 6-12 months may be given foods of liquid and semi-liquid consistency e.g. milk, soft khichari sweetened gruel preparation from bal-ahar.

1-3 age group should get approximately 300 calories and 12 grams of protein of good quality. A combination of cereals and pulses is expected to supply adequate quality of protein.

17.18. The total unit cost per year has been estimated to be Rs. 40.00. It has been estimated that one unit of nutritional food given in different forms would cost between 12 to 14 paise per day or Rs. 32.50 per year. The food is to be given for 250 days in an year. Added to this would be Rs. 7.50 for administrative cost and the total unit cost is expected to be Rs. 40.00. A provision of Rs. 4 crores was budgeted for 1970-71 to cover 5 lakh children in urban slums. This is a central scheme to be operated with the help of State Governments. The overall supervision of the programme will rest with the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, which is in charge of welfare activities in tribal areas and urban slums where Harijans predominate. There exist 489 Tribal Development Blocks in the country, besides a number of concentrated pockets of tribal population in backward rural areas. It is hoped that it should be possible for the Block Development Officers and extension workers to coordinate and supervise the services of nutrition under the programme in cooperation with the State Departments of Health. In the slum areas of the cities, it has been considered necessary to utilize the services of local-self government agencies and also of active voluntary organizations. After the initiation of the project, it is also proposed to conduct periodical evaluation to assess the impact on beneficiaries and the Block Development Officer is expected to arrange for periodical medical check up at distribution centres.

17.19. As regards nutrition programme for pre-school children, an outlay of Rs. 6.00 crore is reported to have been made in the Fourth Plan.

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On the advice of experts in Nutrition a provision of 300 calories plus 15 grams of protein is proposed to be made in each meal per child per day. About 6000 Balwadis functioning under grants-in-aid from Central Social Welfare Board are expected to be covered under this programme. 2,400 Balwadis will be provided with nutrition in 300 family and Child Welfare Projects. Besides 5,000 Balwadis run by the Voluntary Organizations and State Directorates of Tribal Welfare will also be provided with facilities of nutrition. During Fourth Plan more Balwadis are proposed to be opened and on the whole some 35,000 Balwadis are proposed to be covered under the programme. During 1970-71 a provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been included for developing this programme under the Central Sector.

17.20. *There is no doubt that this useful scheme taken in seriousness will go a long way in improving the health standards of the children belonging to weaker sections of the society and will pave the way for their all round development. It is hoped that gradually this experiment will be extended to other areas as well.*

E. Drinking Water Supply

17.21. The problem of supplying safe and protected drinking water to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people continues to be very acute. For the Scheduled Castes the problem arises mainly because of the practice of untouchability in rural areas as a result of which they are not allowed access to the sources of drinking water by the so called high caste people and its solution lies in taking suitable steps to make these sources accessible to them. So far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned the problem arises because of the remoteness, inaccessibility and hilly nature of the tribal areas. According to the Union Department of Health, there are about 2 lakhs of villages and hamlets in the country, which can be termed as scarce and difficult from the point of view of drinking water supply. A very large number of these villages are located in the States of ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, RAJASTHAN and WEST BENGAL which have a sizeable Scheduled Tribe/Caste population.

Progress of Expenditure

17.22. The problem of drinking water supply is being tackled with the funds earmarked for this purpose in the Backward Classes Sector, as well as, as a part of the National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, the Community/Tribal Development Programmes and the Local Development Programme. The allocations made and expenditure incurred for the various drinking water supply schemes in different States/

Union Territories under the Backward Classes Sector are given in the table below :

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes	
		Allocation made during 1969-70	Expenditure incurred during 1969-70 (Estimated)	Allocation made during 1969-70	Expenditure incurred during 1969-70 (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	5.00	—	—
2.	Assam	1.60	1.60	..	..
3.	Bihar	2.00	0.03	2.60	0.04
4.	Haryana	..	..	1.50	1.50
5.	Gujarat	Not available	Not available	..	..
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	0.25	0.25
7.	Kerala	0.80	0.80	0.85	0.85
8.	Maharashtra	Not available	Not available	..	..
9.	Mysore	0.30	0.30	1.65	1.65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.34	0.34	Not available	Not available
11.	Orissa	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
12.	Punjab	..	..	0.50	0.50
13.	Rajasthan	Not available	Not available	3.25	3.25
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.90	0.90	7.50	7.50
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2.00	2.00	2.60	2.60
16.	West Bengal	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.09	0.09	..	..
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Not available	Not available	..	..
3.	Goa, Daman & Diu	Not available	Not available	..	..
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.60
5.	Manipur	Not available	Not available	..	..
6.	Tripura	0.10	0.10	..	..
7.	Delhi	..	..	0.60	0.60
8.	Pondicherry	..	..	0.31	0.04

17.23. The information regarding the amounts released by the Government of India to the various State Governments during the years

1967-68 and 1968-69, under the National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme is given in the table below :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	1967-68		1968-69	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	117.50	23.70	171.86	7.13
2.	Assam	30.00	8.00	53.95	1.30
3.	Bihar	222.31	40.99	140.00	51.34
4.	Gujarat	61.14	27.42	85.00	38.92
5.	Haryana	1.78	3.88	10.85	13.60
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	45.00	21.50	40.00	19.00
7.	Kerala	60.00	20.00	116.50	14.25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	..	..	143.80	9.60
9.	Maharashtra	106.16	106.67	394.20	52.70
10.	Mysore	..	..	112.00	22.00
11.	Orissa	76.50	7.64	39.38	1.34
12.	Punjab	21.16	21.64	1.65	6.50
13.	Rajasthan	126.50	99.38	55.30	7.40
14.	Tamil Nadu	163.00	51.50	100.37	4.85
15.	Uttar Pradesh	147.50	13.80	150.00	75.00
16.	West Bengal	54.80	24.10	17.68	5.88

However, information regarding the expenditure incurred by the various State Governments under this programme, has not been furnished by them to the Union Department of Health as a result of which it is not possible to assess the progress of the scheme. *The Government of India should, therefore, stress upon the State Governments the urgency of submitting the periodical reports on the progress of the scheme to them.*

17.24. Recently, the UNICEF have announced that a project to provide safe drinking water in 2000 villages in the country over a four years period with their aid will be started in 1970.

According to their technical experts, usually, good water can be found at a depth of 150 feet, though in some cases digging has to be done up to 500 feet. The digging will be done with the aid of high speed air hammer drilling rigs to be imported for the purpose. It is claimed by them that a 150 feet well can be drilled in a hard rock area in a single day. This method of digging is also claimed to be very economical. *If this project proves successful the Government of India should themselves arrange to import more of such drilling rigs with a view to speedily solving the problem of drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country and priority should be accorded to the tribal areas.*

CHAPTER 18

ANGLO-INDIANS

(Articles 331, 333 and 334)

The Constitution (Twenty-third Amendment) Act, 1969, which received consent of the President on 23rd January, 1970, *inter alia* provides for extension of the period of representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and in the Vidhan Sabhas of the States concerned for a further period of 10 years. Thus the Anglo-Indian community will continue to get representation in these bodies upto January, 1980.

18.2. This Amendment Act also provides for the amendment of article 333 of the Constitution, limiting the number of Anglo-Indian members to be nominated to the various Vidhan Sabhas in the States concerned, to one in each. This Amendment, however, does not affect representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the

Vidhan Sabha of any State existing at the commencement of this Act until the dissolution of that Sabha.

18.3. Two Anglo-Indian members nominated by the President under article 331 of the Constitution continued to represent their community in the Lok Sabha, during the year under report.

18.4. In accordance with the provisions of article 333 of the Constitution, one Anglo-Indian member each in the Vidhan Sabhas of ANDHRA PRADESH, BIHAR, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, MYSORE*, TAMIL NADU, UTTAR PRADESH and two in WEST BENGAL also continued to represent their community, during the year under report.

*Based on information furnished by the State Government last year.

CHAPTER 19

INVESTIGATIONS INTO INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS RECEIVED IN COMMISSIONER'S ORGANIZATION

During the year under report 2,522 complaints were received in the Office against 1,908 complaints received in the previous year, the subject-wise break up of which is given below :—

Sl. No.	Nature of complaints	Number of complaints received
1.	Untouchability and harassment	380
2.	Land and Agriculture	195
3.	Education	210
4.	Housing	170
5.	Service matters	1,486
6.	Miscellaneous	81
TOTAL		2,522

19.2. As pointed out in the previous Reports, the State and the Union Territory Governments/ Administrations and the Ministries and other Central Government Offices concerned continued to take a long time in furnishing facts of the cases referred to them. A number of files had to be closed as no replies were received from the concerned authorities in spite of protracted correspondence and in some cases also because the complainants did not approach this office again, after sending their complaints.

19.3. In the following sub-paragraphs, some of the typical examples of the complaints received in this Office on various subjects are given. These will give an idea of the nature of cases received in this Office.

(i) Cases of untouchability and harassment

(1) It was mentioned in the 1967-68 Report that the painful offence of burning of a Scheduled Caste boy in Kanchikacherla village in Krishna District in ANDHRA PRADESH received wide publicity in the Press as well as Parliament. This Scheduled Caste boy, caught by the villagers for committing theft of some brass vessels, was alleged to have been tied to a pole, beaten and his clothes set on fire resulting in extensive burns. He was said to have run to a Police Station and made a complaint, and later when admitted in a hospital was reported to have died. The latest information in this regard indicates that the trial Court acquitted all the accused of the murder charge, but found them guilty under Section 304 (culpable homicide not amounting to murder)

read with Section 149 (unlawful assembly) Indian Penal Code, and sentenced them to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

Both the State Government and the accused filed appeals in the ANDHRA PRADESH High Court against the judgement of the trial Court. According to the judgement recently published in newspapers, the High Court found three of the seven accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to life imprisonment. The remaining four are reported to have been acquitted by the High Court.

(2) A case of axing to death of a 55 year old Scheduled Caste person, on 2nd October, 1968, again in Kanchikacherla village of Krishna District of ANDHRA PRADESH was reported in the newspapers. The matter was referred to the Government of ANDHRA PRADESH and the information received revealed that the Scheduled Caste person was axed to death by nine other Scheduled Caste persons, due to enmity. The Additional Session Judge who tried the case, acquitted all the nine accused and the State Government did not prefer an appeal against the judgement as they felt that sufficient grounds for doing so were not present.

(3) A case was reported by Government of ANDHRA PRADESH indicating that two Scheduled Caste persons of a village in Krishna District were beaten with chappals on 3-4-1969 by certain persons, belonging to Kamma Caste, when the Scheduled Caste persons entered a temple to offer coconut to the deity on the occasion of a marriage. The case was originally registered under Section 3 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. However, according to the final report received from the Government of ANDHRA PRADESH, the accused were convicted under Section 504 India Penal Code and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60.00 each; they were acquitted of the offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

(4) A report appeared in the press that the Scheduled Caste residents of a village in Khammam district, ANDHRA PRADESH had fled away from their village and were taking shelter in the neighbouring villages, following an organised attack on their *basti* by some landlords and their hirelings who demolished the houses/huts of Scheduled Caste persons after belabouring them because they had dared to send their

cattle for grazing on the fallow land reserved for community purposes. It was also alleged that the landlords had been demanding subscription from the Scheduled Castes and their sympathisers. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that since January, 1967, there were two political groups in the village, one being supported by the majority of Scheduled Castes; both the groups indulged in unlawful activities and specific cases were registered against them in addition to initiating action under Section 107 Cr. P.C. It was further reported that the allegations of harassment of Scheduled Castes by the landlords and the demanding of subscription from them were not correct. Both the rival political groups were reported to have compromised.

(5) It was alleged that a Scheduled Caste person and his father in a village in Medak district of ANDHRA PRADESH were brutally assaulted by the upper caste landlords for the theft of a sugarcane. Enquiries made indicated that a Scheduled Caste farm servant of an upper caste person was snatched by his landlord as he had taken a sugarcane from the field. This resulted in a quarrel between the Scheduled Caste persons and the landlords in which both the parties sustained injuries and lodged complaints against each other at the police station. On medical examination, the injuries were found to be simple. On the following day the Scheduled Caste farm servant and his father, were reportedly attacked by the landlords as a result of which both of them received grievous injuries and cases against the miscreants were registered. According to the latest information available, the two cross cases were pending trial in a court of law. The third case registered against the upper caste persons ended in acquittal.

(6) A Scheduled Caste resident of a village in district Chittoor of ANDHRA PRADESH and working in a post office alleged that when he went to take tea in a hotel, the Manager of the hotel enquired about his Caste and after knowing that he belonged to a Scheduled Caste was knocked out of the hotel resulting in an injury on his leg. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that the complainant went to a hotel in the evening and wanted tea to be served to him. The hotel keeper delayed serving of tea as it was not readily available which resulted in a verbal altercation between the complainant and the hotel keeper, during the course of which the petitioner threatened the hotel keeper of dire consequences. It was further reported that though it was a weekly market day, complainant could not cite any witness about the alleged incident nor did he report the injury to the police; there was also no witness to substantiate that the hotel keeper necked the petitioner out of hotel after knowing that the applicant was a Scheduled

Caste. The hotel keeper was, however, warned and the consequences of his behaviour were explained to him.

(7) A Scheduled Caste boy of a village in district Hyderabad in ANDHRA PRADESH was allegedly sacrificed by some upper caste people on the advice of an astrologer in the hope of getting a hidden treasure. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that it was a case of murder and not that of human sacrifice. It was further reported that the boy was employed by a landlord of the same village and had developed illegal intimacy with the daughter-in-law of the employer. On account of the humiliating affair, the landlord reportedly conspired with the village *patwari* and murdered the boy with the help of other members of his family after making the deceased heavily drunk, and threw the body in the sugarcane field. Immediately on receipt of the report, the police investigated the case and chargesheeted all the six accused and all except one, who was absconding, were arrested. The trial is expected to start soon.

(8) A report appeared in the press alleging violent clashes between the Scheduled Castes and upper caste persons of several villages of Bihar-Sharif Sub-division of Patna District of BIHAR, over drawing of water by the Scheduled Castes from public wells. The matter was taken up with the authorities who reported that in a village in Bihar Sharif Sub-division, trouble arose when a Scheduled Caste woman was reportedly not allowed to fetch water from a public well near the house of an upper caste person. The upper caste persons, however, alleged that the Scheduled Castes did not allow some upper caste persons to take their oxen to a weekly market through the road situated near the Scheduled Caste houses. Both the cases occurred on the same day and legal action had been initiated against both the parties. It was further reported that there had not been any caste reactions in the neighbourhood and the incident was purely local.

(9) A report appeared in the press alleging that ten people were killed when some landlords fired on a group of Scheduled Castes in an area of Buxar Sub-division of Shahabad District of BIHAR, due to the settlement of some Scheduled Caste families under the Privileged Persons Homesteads Act, on what the landlords claimed to be their land. The case was referred to the concerned authorities and the report received revealed that the incident related to a purely pararian problem and not a caste problem. It also revealed that out of 11 persons killed and 12 injured in the incident, none belonged to the Scheduled Caste. One of the persons killed, however, belonged to a Scheduled Tribe and the four persons injured were also Scheduled Tribes. It was further reported that security measures had been strengthened in the area after the incident.

(10) A report appeared in the press alleging that the Scheduled Caste persons in a village in District Mehsana in GUJARAT were attacked by some women who pelted stones on Scheduled Caste persons while they were going to enter a temple. The matter was referred to the State Government who reported that the Untouchability Removal Committee had arranged a programme of temple entry in the village and 300 Scheduled Caste persons had assembled there in that connexion. After entering one temple, when the procession was moving to another temple one of the buglers filled a bugle with water and blew it and the water fell on a Scheduled Tribe woman who was standing nearby with some other ladies. This incident led to the ladies pelting stones on the Scheduled Caste persons resulting in minor injuries to unarmed police constables and seven Scheduled Caste persons. Cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and various Sections of the Indian Penal Code were registered against 25 persons including 8 ladies. All the accused persons were, however, acquitted later on by the Court.

(11) It was alleged that a Scheduled Caste farmer of a village in Bhavnagar district of GUJARAT was murdered in a dispute over land. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that a case had been registered under Section 302 Indian Penal Code and all accused persons had been arrested. It was further reported that the deceased had been murdered not because he was a Scheduled Caste but due to a land dispute which could normally occur between any parties.

(12) Some Scheduled Caste residents of a village in district Jind of HARYANA alleged that the local police had arrested two persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in connexion with the death of an upper caste boy who had died in a quarrel. Later on about forty Scheduled Caste persons were alleged to have been called to the Police Station, beaten mercilessly, and kept in Police custody for five days, by the Station House Officer and released only after taking Rs. 100.00 from each; in their absence during the five days, the police officials were alleged to have removed valuables from their houses. It was further alleged that the five Scheduled Caste ladies were also taken to Police Station where they were insulted and detained for three days. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that the cattle of some Scheduled Caste persons grazing in the farm of an upper caste person were confined in the cattle pound and when the owner of the field came back to his field he was attacked by the Scheduled Caste persons resulting in grievous injuries to him resulting in his death in the hospital. It was further reported that the local police, while making efforts to arrest the 4 Scheduled Caste accused persons, had searched their houses and interro-

gated them at length, as a result of which the complaint had been submitted.

(13) It was alleged that the upper Caste persons of a village in district Ujjain of MADHYA PRADESH, attacked some Scheduled Caste persons and chopped off the noses of three of them including a woman, because an upper caste girl had run away with a Scheduled Caste boy. The facts collected from the concerned authorities indicated that an upper caste person of the village had reported to the police on 23-1-1969 that a Scheduled Caste resident of his village had enticed away his married daughter who ran away with jewellery costing more than Rs. 2,000.00. The police enquiry revealed that the parents of the girl had not sent her to her in-laws for the last four years. During that period she developed intimacy with the accused who was working in their house. It was also revealed that the girl had gone of her own will. This, however, resulted in enmity between the local Scheduled Castes and the upper caste persons concerned culminating in the attack on the Scheduled Castes and cutting of noses of three Scheduled Caste persons including a woman. A case had been registered under Sections 148/326/452 and five accused persons had been arrested and challaned in the Court on 21-4-1969.

(14) A Scheduled Caste resident of a village in district Mysore of MYSORE State alleged practice of untouchability and harassment at the hands of the upper caste Chairman of the Village Panchayat who, it was alleged, incited people to socially boycott the applicant. Enquiries made indicated that there was some misunderstanding between the applicant and the Chairman of the Panchayat during the Panchayat elections and there was no social boycott in the village on the basis of caste, as alleged, the applicant was in fact reported to be doing better business at his shop than the other shopkeepers belonging to upper castes.

(15) Some Scheduled Caste residents of a village in Hassan district of MYSORE alleged that during an excursion tour of students of a school, the Headmaster and upper caste teachers of the school humiliated the Scheduled Caste teachers and students at the time of the midday meals arranged in a religious *Muth* by asking them to sit in a separate row. It was further alleged that the authorities, who were approached for action against the teachers, did not take any action under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that the pupils had taken their tiffin without any caste distinction in which two teachers belonging to Scheduled Castes also participated. The report, however, revealed that in the afternoon meals one upper caste teacher told the boys that "something might happen in that locality i.e. the *Muth* if the

Harijans sat together and dined". Due to some sort of sentimental belief, it was reported that the pupils and the teachers (Harijan) sat separately of their own accord and took the meals. It was further reported that in the School no distinction of caste was observed. The teacher concerned had, however, been warned and instructed not to give room for such complaints in future.

(16) It was alleged that the Scheduled Caste persons of a village in district Ajmer of RAJASTHAN were insulted and threatened with dire consequences on refusal to remove dead cattle belonging to the upper caste persons of the village. It was further alleged that the upper caste persons organised a *Panchayat* and decided to socially boycott the Scheduled Castes. This resulted in the Scheduled Caste families being refused entry into the fields of upper caste persons even to answer the call of nature. The *Mukhia* of the Scheduled Caste persons who had objected to the *Panchayat* decision was allegedly murdered the following day when he had gone to answer the call of nature in the field and his body thrown in a nearby well. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that a *Panchayat* of the residents was organised in the village in which some of the Scheduled Caste persons were asked to do skinning and tanning work of the dead cattle without charging anything and on their refusal to do so the upper caste persons threatened the Scheduled Caste persons to stop their going out to answer the call of nature. On the next morning the *Mukhia* of the Scheduled Caste persons went to answer the call of nature and was reportedly caught hold of by some upper caste persons and thrown in a nearby well after being beaten seriously and putting an iron bar through his body near his tail bone. It appears from the police report that the police was finding it difficult to pursue the case properly for want of eye witnesses, though the six accused persons had been arrested. The final outcome of the case is awaited.

(17) Some Scheduled Caste residents of a village in Ramanathapuram District of TAMIL NADU alleged that members of the Muslim community were harassing them and trying to convert land intended for the residential purpose for the Scheduled Castes, into a burial ground. It was further alleged that the Scheduled Caste persons were being tortured with a view to compelling them to get converted to Islam. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that there had been some ill-feeling between the Scheduled Castes and the Muslims of the village over the purchase of a plot of land by Muslims for a burial ground. The Scheduled Caste persons were under the impression that the land in question was a part of the land which was supposed to be acquired for providing house-sites to them. After the purchase of the land by the Muslims an attempt was made

by them to bury the dead body of a Muslim lady which was objected to by the Scheduled Caste residents of the area. With the intervention of the Civil and Revenue officials the Muslims agreed not to use the site as a burial ground till the case was finally decided. After enquiry by the concerned officers the Scheduled Caste persons were informed that the land in question was not the one which was intended for providing house-sites to them. The Muslims had also promised that they would not use the site in question for a burial ground.

(18) Some Scheduled Caste residents of a village in District Etah of UTTAR PRADESH alleged that the upper caste people of the village managed to get their well brought under their holdings and insulted the Scheduled Caste women when they went to draw water from that well and also threatened them with dire consequences. It was further alleged that the Police when contacted by them, instead of taking action against the culprits, asked the Scheduled Caste persons to construct another well for their use, but that also was not allowed by the upper caste persons concerned resulting in the Scheduled Caste persons facing acute shortage of drinking water. The water tank from which the cattle of the Scheduled Caste persons drank water was also alleged to have been brought under *Panchayat* during the consolidation operations and the upper caste persons had sown *singhara* creepers in it. The enquiries made from the concerned authorities indicated that though the complaints of the Scheduled Caste persons were somewhat correct, these were not the result of the practice of untouchability. There were two parties of the Scheduled Caste persons in the village and both had some upper caste villagers on their side. However, Scheduled Caste persons did ultimately have a new well constructed in the village and the *singhara* creepers had also been removed from the tank, thus leaving no complaint. It was also reported that some Scheduled Caste persons were still drawing water from the old well under dispute and as such there was no case of untouchability.

(19) A Voluntary Organization working for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in UTTAR PRADESH alleged that the Scheduled Caste persons of a village in District Etawah were being harassed by the upper caste persons of that village and were not allowed to sit on beds in the presence of the upper caste persons and were also not allowed to take water from village wells. The case alleging serious beating of a Scheduled Caste person when he was taking water from a well was also narrated; his house was also alleged to have been set on fire in the night because he had reported the matter to the police authorities. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that no case of the burning of a house of any Scheduled Caste person in the village was reported to the Police. A

regards disallowing the Scheduled Caste persons from taking water from the village wells the case under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 had been submitted to the Court.

(20) Some Scheduled Caste residents of a village in District Bulandashahr UTTAR PRADESH alleged that the upper caste persons of the village had started harassing them after they had stopped removing dead cattle. They also noted a number of cases alleging forcible cutting of the crops of Scheduled Caste persons, and theft in their houses by the upper caste persons. It was also alleged that the Police when contacted did not take any action against the culprits. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that the basic issue of difference between the Scheduled Caste and the upper caste persons was that the Scheduled Caste persons had bought a plot of land meant for cremation, for cultivation and that was resented to by the upper caste persons, resulting in strained relation between them. It was also reported that because of the strained relations between the Scheduled Castes and the upper caste persons, the former hatched a plan to implicate the upper caste persons in cases of theft, etc., and that there was no substance in the cases narrated by the Scheduled Caste persons in their representation. Action under Section 107/117 Cr. P.C. had been taken against both the parties and was pending in the Court.

(21) An ex-Member of Parliament alleged that five Scheduled Caste persons of a marriage party were killed in a village in District Meerut, UTTAR PRADESH, in an attack by some upper caste persons. The enquiries made from the authorities concerned showed that a few upper caste persons of the village destroyed the *Phulradis* of the marriage party and when the Scheduled Caste persons objected to that the upper caste persons pulled down the bridegroom from horse-back and attacked the marriage party with sticks and *Jelies* resulting in injuries to five Scheduled Caste persons; no one was reported killed in the incident. Four upper caste persons had been reportedly arrested in this case, but the witnesses examined under section 161 Cr. P.C., however, resiled from their earlier statements when examined under section 164 Cr. P.C. and the accused persons too could not be identified by the witnesses.

(22) A Voluntary Organization working for the welfare of Scheduled Caste in UTTAR PRADESH alleged that the standing crops of a Scheduled Caste person of a village in District Math, of that State was looted at the point of gun by an upper caste person of the village, working as a Post Master. It was further alleged that the Police, when approached, did not take any action. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities who reported that there was no caste

problem in the village and the trouble between the two factions was over the possession of some agricultural land. Both the parties reportedly promised to be peaceful and there was no danger to peace in the village.

(23) It was alleged that the Scheduled Caste students of a village in district Kanpur of UTTAR PRADESH were not allowed by the local Thakurs to ride on bicycles. The case was referred to the authorities concerned who reported that there were no caste feelings in the village as alleged and the students could go on bicycles without hindrance. They, however, reported that on 28-10-1968, when a Scheduled Caste student was going to college on a bicycle, a Caste Hindu teacher met him and asked him to carry him also on the cycle to the college. The Scheduled Caste student refused to do so, as a result of which a scuffle took place and the teacher slapped the student. A case on that account is pending in the Court.

(24) It was alleged that five Scheduled Caste persons were done to death in a village in Muzaffarnagar district of UTTAR PRADESH in a riot, when one group of Jats attacked a group of Scheduled Castes in that village. The immediate cause of provocation was alleged to be the Sugarcane Union election in which a Scheduled Caste, backed by one group of Jats, decided to contest against the Jat candidate belonging to the other group of Jats. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that 32 armed persons consisting of 27 Jats and 5 members of Scheduled Castes attacked the other group of Scheduled Castes and Jats resulting in the killing of two persons on the spot. The cause of the murders was reported to be the "party-bandh" in the village which suddenly took a violent turn. Due precautions were reported to have been taken and extra police force posted in the village to ensure peace. All the 32 accused persons had been challaned and a case is pending in the Court.

(25) Some Scheduled Caste persons of a village in district Aligarh of UTTAR PRADESH approached this office alleging non-electrification of a portion of the village occupied by the Scheduled Caste persons because of discriminatory policies of the officials concerned towards the Scheduled Castes. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities as far back as in July, 1966, and after a prolonged correspondence for over three years, they intimated that electrification of the portion of the village occupied by the Scheduled Castes was left out, as the Scheduled Caste persons had not applied for light and fan connections. The complainants, however, later informed this office that the electrification in the other areas of the village had been done without any application for domestic connections and again alleged that the non-electrification of their portion of the village was

due to discrimination only. The authorities concerned were requested to reconsider the case of electrifying the Scheduled Caste area of the village also but they refused to do so. The matter was then referred to the Department of Social Welfare for taking up the major question of policy regarding the electrification of the areas occupied by the Scheduled Castes in villages all over the country, with all the State Governments, to ensure that at the time of electrification of a village the streets falling in the areas occupied by the Scheduled Castes should not be left un-electrified simply because they did not apply for domestic connections for their personal use. The Department of Social Welfare accordingly issued a letter to all the State Governments and Union Territory Governments/Administrations, requesting them to impress upon the authorities concerned not to leave out any area inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from the electrification programme if the adjoining areas are electrified, simply because those families had not applied for electric connections for their domestic use.

(26) It was alleged that in the month of March, 1969, during Holi at a religious place in District Hardoi in UTTAR PRADESH, the procession of a Scheduled Caste *Mahant* was attacked by the *Naga Sadhus* and the *Pandas* in the presence of Police, and not allowed to reach the place of ritual bathing in the *Kund*. Enquiries made revealed that the Scheduled Caste *Mahant* concerned had claimed rights to go in the *Parikarma* procession, like other high caste *Mahants*, nearly five years before the incident, and since then the authorities in charge of law and order in the fair had been helping him in exercising that right. The State Government had a magisterial enquiry conducted into the above allegations, which indicated Police inaction at the time of the attack on the procession. The Police had reportedly registered a case under Section 395/397 Indian Penal Code but made no mention of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, even though the motive behind the attack appeared to be the practice of untouchability. Information about the action taken by the State Government on the magisterial enquiry is awaited.

(27) A Scheduled Caste resident of district Hardoi in UTTAR PRADESH alleged that when he had gone to the Police Station to enquire about the arrest of one of his relatives, the Police Officer abused him referring to his Caste and also threatened him with dire consequences. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that the applicant had interfered in the work of the local police and the allegations of misbehaviour with him by the police officials were not true.

(28) A Scheduled Caste resident of a village in district Etawah of UTTAR PRADESH alleged that some upper caste persons of the village tied

him and sprinkled kerosene oil on his body with the intention of burning him alive but that he was saved by the timely intervention of his family members. It was also alleged that the upper caste persons concerned threatened him that he would be killed if he would not remove the dead cattle and that the village *Pardhan* also refused to help him when approached. The enquiries made from the concerned authorities revealed that on the Holi festival day the complainant had stolen some sugarcane from the field of an upper caste person who caught him and wanted to hand him over to police but due to the intervention of the elders, the complainant was reportedly let off with a stern warning not to repeat such an act and annoyed by the warning the applicant accused the upper caste persons for alleged high handedness, forcible labour, etc. The parties compromised later.

(29) A report appeared in the press that about 50 Scheduled Caste persons of a village near Najafgarh in DELHI were injured, 27 of them seriously, when an infuriated 300 strong mob of Jats, armed with lathis, was alleged to have attacked the Bawaria community of Scheduled Castes and set their huts on fire. Of the 37 huts 27 were reportedly gutted in the fire, a buffalo and two calves burnt to death and over 15 Scheduled Caste persons rendered homeless. An enquiry conducted by Commissioner's office revealed that the trouble began when the Bawaria started cultivation of a tract of waste land which was being utilised by the villagers as a common grazing land. It was further revealed that the Bawarias had formed a co-operative society in 1965 and were in correspondence with the Delhi Administration for allotment to them of the waste land lying in the neighbourhood of the village for agricultural purposes. It was reported by the Bawarias that they had been assured by the authorities concerned of the allotment of about 200 bighas of *banjar* land near the Dhans bandh. Taking it for granted that the land in question would be allotted to them, they reportedly ploughed the land and sowed gram in it, and that infuriated the other residents including other Scheduled Castes of the village, resulting in a clash. In regard to the allegations of the beating of Bawarias and setting of fire to their houses by the village Jats, a case was pending in the court of law. As regards the allotment of waste land the concerned authorities reported that under the Delhi Land Reforms Act, the grazing land could not be allotted for agricultural purposes and they were considering the allotment of some other alternative land. The final outcome is awaited.

(30) A case alleging discrimination by upper caste students and staff with the Scheduled Caste students of a school in DELHI, was given in the 1967-68 Report. The enquiry conducted by this office in November, 1968 confirmed the allegations. An inquiry into the case was also on A

ucted by the Assistant Education Officer of the Municipal Corporation, Delhi, in January, 1970, which also showed that the upper caste teacher against whom the complaint was made, was discriminating with the Scheduled Caste students and was transferred from that School.

(31) Some Scheduled Caste (Balmiki) residents of a colony in DELHI alleged that persons residing near a public water tap of that colony were not allowing them to take water from the tap and that one of the Balmiki residents of the colony was beaten by them when he insisted on taking water. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that both the parties in dispute belonged to the Scheduled Castes and that there was nothing in the matter warranting action under the Untouchability (Offences) Act. In this connection the attention of the concerned authorities was drawn to the relevant provision of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, indicating that whoever practices untouchability against whosoever is attracted by its enactment even if both the parties belonged to the Scheduled Castes.

(32) A Scheduled Caste resident of a locality in South DELHI alleged that his upper caste neighbour was harassing him and was using obscene words about his Caste. It was also alleged that he abused his children and wife whenever they took water from the common handpump, and when the applicant objected to his behaviour he tried to beat him. Before, however, any action could be taken in the matter, the applicant again approached this office and in view of the assurance given by his upper caste neighbour not to behave in that manner in future, he withdrew his earlier complaint.

(33) It was alleged that some innocent people including women and children of the Lahaul and Spiti District of HIMACHAL PRADESH were thrashed by drunken police officers during the Republic Day celebrations at Keylong in 1968. According to the report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government to enquire into the incident, the Police resorted to *lathi charge* when a dispute over a match between the locals and a Police sports team resulted in scuffle between the locals and the members of the Police team. It has, however, been observed by the Commission that the incident took place due to the fact that the situation was mishandled, allowed to aggravate and flare up so much that it came a free fight between the Police and the locals. The force used, however, could not be said to be excessive and the number of persons who received injuries was two and the claim made in this respect by the locals was very much exaggerated.

(c) Housing

(1) As mentioned in the Report for the year 1966-67, a Scheduled Caste woman of a village in District Arrah, BIHAR had represented to

Commissioner's Office in 1965 that she had applied for monetary assistance for construction of a house in 1962, but in spite of her best efforts she had not yet received any help. The matter was taken up with the authorities, and in early 1966 a subsidy of Rs. 600.00 was sanctioned to her. It was, however, reported again that even after going through the necessary formalities of signing agreement etc. in December, 1966, the amount had not been disbursed to her till late July, 1967. The matter was again referred to the authorities concerned who after protracted correspondence intimated that the grant of housing subsidy to the complainant could not materialize due to inability and reluctance on her part and on the part of her nominee i.e. Pradhan of the village to whom the work was entrusted on her request. The Housing Department of the Government of BIHAR was however, considering the possibility of sanctioning the housing subsidy afresh.

(2) Some Scheduled Caste residents of a village in Tehsil Ballabgarh of Gurgaon district in HARYANA complained telegraphically that their houses had been shut out by the upper caste persons by erecting walls in front of their houses, trapping some women and children inside. The matter was immediately taken up with the concerned authorities and the report received from them confirmed that the construction of a wall adjoining the houses of complainants by upper caste persons, had closed the passage leading to their houses. However, on the intervention of the village Panchayat and others the wall was reported to have been removed and the matter settled amicably to the satisfaction of the Scheduled Caste persons.

(3) A Scheduled Tribe resident of a village in District Sundargarh of ORISSA complained in the month of July, 1967 that his landed property had been acquired by the Hindustan Steel Limited at Rourkela. He approached the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of ORISSA for assistance for construction of a house. This assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,200 was sanctioned to him for the purpose out of the funds of Zilla Parishads intended for providing housing facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of that amount, a sum of Rs. 500.00 was advanced to him in April, 1966 for collecting material for construction work but soon thereafter he was served with a notice to refund the amount. He approached this Office for the redressal of his grievances and the matter was taken up with the Government of ORISSA. After protracted correspondence, the Block Development Officer of the area informed the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Patna that the Engineering Extension Officer who had visited the place and inspected the house shown by the complainant for the purpose of recommending the release of the balance amount, had found that the building was quite old and was cons-

tructed more than 2 years ago. Thus it was alleged that the complainant had not constructed any new house but had claimed the housing assistance by showing an old house. The District Welfare Officer, in the course of his inspection of the Block had directed the complainant either to construct a new house according to the approved plan by the end of October, 1966, or to refund the amount of advance received by him. As the complainant failed to construct the house till as late as 19-8-1967, a case had been instituted against him to recover the amount from him.

(4) Some Scheduled Caste residents of a Colony of Jullundur in PUNJAB alleged that there was no arrangement to drain out water from their street, resulting in insanitary conditions. It was also alleged that in spite of repeated representations to the Municipal authorities no action was taken in the matter. A chance visit to this area by one of the Officials of this Organisation revealed extremely insanitary conditions prevailing in that street which, due to the blockage of dirty and rain water had become so slippery that it was difficult to walk on it. The matter was taken up with the Deputy Commissioner and also the officer-in-charge, Local Bodies, Jullundur, who took keen interest in the case and reported that early arrangements were being made, to construct a sewer to flush out the water to keep the area clean. Their final report is awaited.

(5) A voluntary organization working for Scheduled Castes, alleged that though the Government of WEST BENGAL had sanctioned a sum of Rs. 18,000 in 1964 for the construction of quarters for Scheduled Caste employees of a Municipality, the concerned Municipality had failed to undertake the work. The matter was referred to the concerned authorities who reported that a sum of Rs. 13,500 only was paid to the concerned Municipality in May, 1969 for the construction of 15 units of sweepers quarters on the condition that the Municipality would contribute its share of Rs. 4,500. Subsequently the order was modified and the Municipality was allowed to construct 11 units out of the sanctioned amount plus the Municipality's contribution. The Municipality decided to construct the quarters at two places and issued the work order in January, 1970.

(6) A Scheduled Caste resident of a village in District Bulandshahr UTTAR PRADESH complained that his upper caste neighbours had breached the wall of the houses belonging to him and his brother, and had put up a thatched roof by force on their plot. When he objected to this act of the other party he was threatened with dire consequences. He also approached the village elders but they expressed their inability to help him in the matter. Enquiries made from the authorities concerned indicated that the complaint of the construction of a thatched roof on

the land belonging to complainants was not found to be correct. It was, however, admitted that the other party had put up a thatched roof on their own land using the walls of the house of the complainant as supports and they had promised to remove it soon.

(7) A Scheduled Caste resident of a village in DELHI complained that he was penalized for lat payment, by one day only, of loan instalment taken by him under the Village Housing Project Scheme. The delay was stated to be due to illness of the loanee. The matter was taken up with the Delhi Administration who intimate that the delay had been condoned and necessary credit afforded to the loanee.

(8) A Scheduled Caste woman reported that she was allotted a shop out of the reserved quota in a market situated in a Government Colony in New Delhi by the Directorate of Estates, for doing the trade of Dhobi. After the allotment she found that already there were 4 shops of the trade in the same market. She, therefore, approached the Directorate of Estates to allow her to change the trade from Dhobi to Flour Mill and otherwise she would not be able to earn enough to maintain her family. The matter was taken up with the Directorate of Estates and they gave her permission to change the trade and install Flour Mill.

(9) A voluntary organization reported that about 150 houses built in a portion of a colony constructed in 1948 by the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation for displaced Harijans in DELHI were proposed to be demolished to provide space for construction of a building for a school and playground. It was reported that as many as 500 tenements had been erected and sold out on hire-purchase basis on 99 year lease terms to displaced Harijans who were registered as members of Co-operative Housing Society. The purchasers had already paid the instalments and the charges on account of development and cost of the land and the colony was duly approved by the competent authority. Some of the persons had also made some additions/alterations duly approved by the authorities concerned involving substantial amounts. It was pointed out that vacant land was lying near the block proposed to be demolished and with slight adjustment in plans, the school building could be constructed on the nearby vacant site saving the 150 Harijan families from dislocation and heavy financial losses. The matter was taken up with the Delhi Development Authority who have agreed that the comprehensive redevelopment scheme of the area, which has to be prepared on land under the quarters of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the area under the sweepers quarters of the Municipal corporation of Delhi be earmarked for residential use.

(iii) *Matters relating to appointments under Government*

(1) A Scheduled Caste employee of the office of the Pay & Accounts Officer, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi, represented to this office that he had not been allowed grace marks even to the extent of 4 per cent in the examination held for S.A.S. Part II, although in the earlier examinations candidates belonging to other communities had been allowed grace marks to the extent of 6 per cent. The case was referred to the office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India who informed this office that the standard of the S.A.S. examination had already been suitably relaxed in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that the employee concerned could not pass even under those relaxed standards. The Comptroller & Auditor General's office was requested to indicate the minimum standard prescribed for these examinations for general candidates and the extent to which such standards were relaxed for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. They were also requested to let this office know whether the instances of non-Scheduled Caste candidates quoted by the applicant, in whose favour relaxation had been allowed in the past, were correct.

The office of the Comptroller & Auditor General did not furnish this information on the ground that the information as regards the extent of relaxation allowed to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was treated as confidential and that it would not be administratively convenient to divulge it. This information, in the opinion of the Commissioner, was useful in satisfying himself about the adequacy of the extent to which the relaxations were allowed to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees. The Ministry of Home Affairs were, therefore, requested to assist the Commissioner in obtaining the requisite information from the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Ministry which took up the matter with the Comptroller and Auditor General stated that the Comptroller and Auditor General had clarified that the S.A.S. Examination was a qualifying one and not competitive and that relaxation of standard for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes had been provided to the extent considered necessary having regard to maintenance of efficiency of administration. They also stated that the Comptroller and Auditor General had further pointed out that the award of grace marks was applicable to all candidates and that in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates it was over and above that relaxation. The Ministry of Home Affairs, however, agreed with the Comptroller and Auditor General that it was not necessary to disclose the extent of such relaxation.

It is unfortunate that neither the Ministry of Home Affairs nor the Comptroller and Auditor

General could find it possible to take the Commissioner into confidence to enable him to assess the adequacy of the concession in this case.

In the meanwhile the employee concerned brought to the notice of the Commissioner that he had been called upon to explain why he had represented to the Commissioner direct in the matter of redress of his grievances. The Commissioner brought to the notice of the authority concerned the provisions of the Constitution under which he was functioning and that the Government servants were approaching him direct but for which it might not be possible for him to know about the working of service safeguards. The authority concerned then informed the Commissioner that in view of the clarification received from him, no action was being taken against the employee concerned.

(2) A Scheduled Caste Junior Investigator in the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Statistics) represented to this office that he had been superseded in the matter of promotion to the post of Senior Investigator overlooking his seniority and experience. The Department of Statistics with whom the matter was taken up by this office, have informed that the employee concerned has since been promoted as Senior Investigator.

(3) A Scheduled Caste person represented to this office that he was appointed as a Technical Assistant through the Union Public Service Commission and his name in the seniority list was third. On the recommendation of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance, three posts of Technical Assistants were upgraded to gazetted status with the designation of Assistant Production Manager, and while filling these posts a person junior to him was promoted and his claim was ignored.

The case was taken up with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who informed this office that the Departmental Promotion Committee recommended 4 Technical Assistants for appointment as Assistant Production Managers and had prepared a merit list in which the complainant had been placed on the 4th position. The Union Public Service Commission also approved the merit list prepared by the Departmental Promotion Committee. As there were only 3 posts of Assistant Production Managers, the first 3 persons in the merit list were appointed and the services of the complainant were terminated.

The case was then taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs bringing to their notice that this Scheduled Caste person was senior to a non-Scheduled Caste person already promoted and had put in 9 years of service. There were no recruitment rules and as such the higher post was to be treated either as a direct recruitment post or as a promotion post. In case the post was

treated as a promotion post to be filled on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness, his claim for appointment as Assistant Production Manager could not be ignored since he was senior to one of the persons already promoted and if it was to be treated as a selection post, reservation orders will apply.

The Ministry of Home Affairs who took up the case with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting decided that the manner of recruitment in this case should be regarded as direct recruitment and that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should provide for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and adjust the appointment of the Scheduled Caste employee concerned as Assistant Production Manager against a reserved vacancy. That employee was accordingly appointed to the post of Assistant Production Manager in a regular capacity with effect from 3-3-1969.

(4) A lady belonging to a Scheduled Caste complained that she had been selected for the post of a regular Telephone Operator on 3-12-1968, given training for 3 months and joined the Department as Telephone Operator after furnishing the required security; but on 13-3-1969, she was asked by her Supervisor not to attend duty. No reasons were disclosed to her.

The case was taken up with the General Manager, Telephones, New Delhi, who intimated that the educational qualification certificate produced by her was "Vidya Vinodini" certificate issued by the Prayag Mahila Vidyapeeth, Allahabad and it had come to the notice of the Department that a number of bogus certificates purported to have been issued by that institution had been produced by many candidates. The certificate produced by this lady was also therefore, got verified by the Department and after such a verification the lady was appointed as a Telephone Operator.

Verification of qualifications should have been done by the Department before allowing her to undergo training. However, if any doubt existed about the genuineness of the certificate, the verification could have been done without asking her not to attend duty. She could have been penalized if the certificate produced by her regarding her qualifications was proved to be bogus. In that manner, unnecessary harassment to this lady could have been avoided.

(5) One Scheduled Caste person represented to this office that he was appointed as a Gateman on 28-3-1963 in the office of the General Manager Telephones, New Delhi and after serving there upto 9-3-1965 he was transferred as a Telegraph peon in the same scale of pay to the General Telegraph Office, New Delhi and suddenly, thereafter, he was served with a month's notice for terminating his service. The period of one month

had not lapsed and he was again served with another notice under rule 5 of the C.C.S. (T.S.) Rules, 1965 terminating his services forthwith.

The facts of the case were called for from the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, but they did not favour this office with the information asked for. When insisted upon to supply the information the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs informed this office that it was not possible for them to give reason for the termination of the services of the person concerned.

(6) An employee belonging to the Scheduled Castes who had been appointed as Investigator in the erstwhile Ministry of Commerce and Industry and later transferred to the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs complained that though he had put in 6 years of service he had not been confirmed and that his non-confirmation had also resulted in denial of promotion to him. The Ministry to whom this case was referred, has informed this office that the employee concerned has since been confirmed and promoted to officiate as Senior Investigator.

(7) The Regional Employment Exchange had held up an application of a Scheduled Caste candidate for admission to the Delhi Administration's competitive Examination for recruitment to the posts of L.D.Cs., on the ground that he had not produced a Scheduled Caste certificate from one of the prescribed authorities.

On enquiry, the Employment Exchange intimated that since the candidate was seeking concession in examination fee on the basis of his being a Scheduled Caste, he should have produced a proper certificate.

The matter was taken up first with the Employment Exchange and then with the Delhi Administration inviting their attention to the Ministry of Home Affairs orders of 27-4-1964, which provide that in such cases, whatever *prima-facie* evidence could be produced by the candidates should be accepted by the appointing authorities and verification done by the Departments concerned from the appropriate authorities thereafter.

The Delhi Administration admitted the mistake of the Sub-Regional Employment Officer and have issued instructions to the Director of Employment, Training & Technical Education to follow the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs strictly.

(8) In item (5) at page 75 of the Report for the year 1968-69, it was mentioned that a Scheduled Caste employee in the Central Water and Power Commission had not been confirmed as Junior Computer against a permanent vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes. The position of

this case continues to be the same and reply of the Central Water and Power Commission is still awaited.

(9) Recently the Ministry of Home Affairs undertook recruitment of 41 Deputy Superintendents of Police, Company Commanders and Quarter Masters in the Central Reserve Police. Out of these vacancies 5 were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 for Scheduled Tribes. Though 728 candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were interviewed, only 3 Scheduled Caste candidates were selected. The Ministry of Home Affairs who were requested to intimate the reasons for rejection of as many as 725 qualified Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates, stated that the candidates along with others had to undergo physical tests, tests in group discussions and group planning and finally to be interviewed by the Selection Board. After allotting marks for each item of the tests, the Selection Board prepared lists according to the merit and offers of appointment were made to candidates to the extent of available vacancies strictly in the order of merit assigned by the Selection Board. There is nothing to show that relaxation in standards as is done even in All India Services such as I.A.S./I.P.S. was allowed in this case.

(10) A Scheduled Caste employee of the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting complained of ill-treatment and harassment by one of his superior officers and also non-payment of overtime allowance for one day. On enquiry, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting informed that the allegations of ill-treatment and harassment were not correct; but the overtime allowance which had not been paid to him inadvertently was later paid to him.

(11) A Scheduled Caste Class IV employee of the Employees State Insurance Corporation was reported to have been promoted as a L.D.C. on the basis of a departmental competitive examination but later reverted to his original post of peon after officiating for one year, without assigning any reason.

On being requested to let this office have the facts of the case, the Corporation intimated that the employee concerned was a temporary peon who qualified in a departmental test confined to Class IV staff for promotion to Class III (L.D.C. post) and had secured a low position in the merit list. They also intimated that reservation orders did not apply in his case.

According to the Recruitment Rules for the post as framed by the Corporation, 25 per cent posts of L.D.Cs were to be filled on the basis of departmental competitive examination confined to Class IV employees and 75 per cent posts were to be filled on the basis of open competitive test

from amongst the nominees of the Employment Exchanges in which the educationally qualified Class IV employees of the Corporation could also appear. In the opinion of this office, the stand taken by the Employees State Insurance Corporation, was not correct as recruitment of qualified Class IV personnel to the 25 per cent quota reserved for them also constituted direct recruitment and therefore reservation orders should have applied in such cases also. The case was therefore referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration who agreed with the views of this office and advised the Corporation to take action for reinstatement of the person concerned. The action taken by the Corporation on the advice of the Ministry of Home Affairs is awaited.

(12) A Scheduled Caste Lower Division Clerk in the office of the Press Information Bureau at Jullundur was transferred to Delhi as he had opted for the C.S.C.S. under the orders of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. Lower Division Clerks holding posts excluded from the C.S.C.S. and who had opted for the Service could be allowed to continue in the excluded posts till they were promoted in the C.S.C.S. in their own turn. The Lower Division Clerk in question was transferred to Delhi without being promoted, resulting in financial loss as he was no longer eligible for the special pay of Rs. 15.00 P.M. which he was getting for handling teleprinter machine.

The matter was taken up with Ministry of Information & Broadcasting who have since rescinded their earlier orders of transfer of the employee to Delhi.

(13) A permanent Scheduled Caste Accounts Officer in the Office of the Controller General of Defence Accounts represented to this Office that he was appointed on deputation basis in the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Faridabad on 28-10-1963. In 1967, the Corporation decided to absorb him on permanent basis and all formalities in this connection were completed. Thereafter, however, he was suddenly reverted to his parent office.

According to the Corporation his reversion was due to reports that he had developed certain amount of indifference to his work in general. The employee himself was not informed of his defects, if any, discovered subsequent to the date on which the decision to absorb him permanently was taken. This deprived him of a chance to explain his position and this resulted in denial of his possible permanent absorption in the National Mineral Development Corporation.

The case has been referred by this office to the Ministry of Home Affairs with the request to ensure that justice is done to this Scheduled Caste employee. The reply of the Ministry of Home Affairs is awaited.

(14) A Scheduled Caste Officer working as Technical Assistant in the Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi, represented to this office that he had been superseded in promotion to the post of Senior Scientific Assistant by two employees who were his juniors, despite the fact that he had better experience. The Ministry of Health and Family Planning, to whom the case was referred by this office, justified the non-promotion of the Scheduled Caste employee on the ground that he was junior to those who had been promoted. Since the stand taken by the Ministry did not appear to be correct a further elucidation was sought from them. According to the latest information received from the Ministry, the promotions already made were reviewed by a duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee and the Scheduled Caste employee has been given due seniority in the post of Senior Scientific Assistant to which he was promoted in 1968.

(15) A Scheduled Tribe employee in the office of the Divisional Engineer Telegraphs, Guntur represented to this office that his juniors had been promoted ignoring his seniority. The case was taken up with the concerned authorities who intimated that he was appointed against one of the vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Tribes as he claimed to belong to the Konda Kapu tribe. It was, however, reported that actually he belonged to "Kapu" Caste and as such did not belong to a Scheduled Tribe. Disciplinary proceedings were initiated against him for having made a false claim and as a result of these proceedings he was awarded the penalty of reduction to the minimum pay for one year.

(16) In August, 1968, an Upper Division Clerk belonging to a Scheduled Caste in the office of the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, Faridabad, represented to this office that his office had not applied the reservation orders while making promotion to Class III posts. This office took up the matter with the concerned office. A reply was received that as the number of posts in the category of Head Clerk was not enough, a proposal was sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs for grouping of posts of Store-Keeper, Head Clerk, Cashier and Senior Stenographer. The proposal was approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 18-12-1967. They were requested to explain the reasons why the claims of Scheduled Caste employees for promotion against the reserved vacancies were ignored when out of 12 posts filled, only 1 Scheduled Caste was promoted as against two posts which should have been reserved and also how the reservation orders in respect of grouped posts were being applied during November, 1963 to December, 1967.

A reply was received that approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs for grouping of posts was received only in December, 1967 and in the absence of the approval two posts of Superin-

tendents, two posts of Stenographers and five posts of Head Clerks were filled without applying reservation orders.

(17) The President, South Central Railway Union, Dhond, complained to this office that a panel declared for promotion to the 'A' Grade Guards in Sholapur Division did not include any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe employee. The matter was referred to the Railway Board who stated that it was proposed to draw up a panel for nine posts of which seven were unreserved and one each reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. 33 employees were considered against these nine posts, of whom four belonged to the Scheduled Castes and three to the Scheduled Tribes and of the four Scheduled Tribe candidates only three were available. The selection consisted of both written and *viva voce* tests. The candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were judged in a sympathetic manner but none of them could come up to the requisite standard as they could not even qualify in the written test. They, however, stated that a supplementary selection was held at which two eligible candidates who could not be considered earlier, were also considered. One of the Scheduled Tribe candidates who did not qualify in their earlier selection was also interviewed after giving him a suitable training and was found suitable and included in the panel for the post of Grade 'A' Guards.

(18) A mention had been made in para 5.15 of the Report for 1968-69 regarding the refusal of the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs to indicate reasons for termination of the services of a Scheduled Caste employee. The Ministry of Home Affairs who had been apprised of this position have since advised the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs not to withhold any such information from the Commissioner.

(19) In item (12) at page 88 of the Report for the year 1965-66 mention was made of the case of a Scheduled Caste person appointed as Tilter in the Government of India Press, Faridabad, who was promoted to the post of Etcher in the grade of Rs. 90-120 but was allowed to draw only Rs. 65.00 and was also superseded several times later in the matter of promotion. It was mentioned therein that the complete facts of the case were not received from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development. The facts of the case are still awaited, in spite of reminders. All that the Ministry could say after five years of enquiry was that, in the absence of the records leading to the appointments made in 1950-53, it had not been possible to find out the circumstances in which the appointments were made without considering the names of the Scheduled Caste employees.

(20) A Scheduled Caste employee of the Posts and Telegraphs Department complained of alleged

practice of untouchability by some of the officials of his office. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned who have since intimated that the delinquent officials were warned, censured and transferred. It has also been ensured that the employee concerned is not harassed in any way.

(21) A Lower Division Clerk of the Central Public Works Department, Calcutta, was not found suitable by the Departmental Promotion Committee for appointment to the post of Selection Grade Lower Division Clerk. The case was taken up with the Superintending Engineer, Central Electrical Circle, New Delhi, who informed this office that the Departmental Promotion Committee did not find him suitable for appointment to the post of Selection Grade Lower Division Clerk on the basis of his confidential reports. The Superintending Engineer, Central Public Works Department was then requested for a copy of the Recruitment Rules for the post of Selection Grade Lower Division Clerk and also for information whether the post in question was reserved for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and if so whether it was filled by such person. The Central Public Works Department has since informed this office that on reconsideration by the Departmental Promotion Committee the employee concerned has been appointed to the Selection Grade.

(22) A Scheduled Caste employee holding the post of Lower Division Clerk in the Government of India Press, Calcutta, represented that his seniority had not been fixed in accordance with the current orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works Housing & Urban Development to whom his representation was referred have informed this office that the Manager, Government of India Press, Calcutta has been instructed to re-draw the seniority list strictly in accordance with the orders of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(23) A Scheduled Caste employee working as Upper Division Clerk in the office of the Urban Health Centre, Calcutta, brought to the notice of this office that the All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta, had filled a reserved post of Librarian by promoting a non-Scheduled Caste person. The Director General, Health Services with whom this case was taken up, has now asked the Director of the Institute to revert the man who was promoted on ad-hoc basis and fill the vacancy on regular basis by making further efforts to fill it from among Scheduled Caste candidates.

(iv) Cases relating to educational problems

(1) A representation was received from 6 Scheduled Tribe students of a Medical College in BIHAR that the College authorities were not permitting them to claim their full amounts of

post-matric scholarships for the year 1968-69. The matter was referred to the State Government for facts. In spite of repeated reminders no reply has been received so far.

(2) Four Scheduled Caste students of Haryana Polytechnic, Nilokheri represented to this office that they did not receive their stipends for 1968-69, due to which they were facing hardship. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities, who replied that the claims of these students were received very late and the funds to be disbursed had already exhausted. However they had remitted the scholarship amounts of all the students through Bank Drafts on 5th August, 1969.

(3) Some Scheduled Caste candidates studying in a College located at Nagpur represented about the non-disbursement of their scholarships money by the Principal. The matter was taken up with the Government of MAHARASHTRA and the latter replied that the Principal of the Institute refused to disburse scholarship amounts in spite of repeated reminders from the Director of Social Welfare, Poona. The State Government brought the matter to the notice of the Maharashtra State Board of Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine. It was learnt subsequently that the scholarship amounts had been disbursed by the Principal of the College. They also proposed to take action against the Principal of the College, but it could not be done because the affiliation of the College had been withdrawn by the Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani System of Medicine, Bombay.

(4) A representation was received that a Scheduled Caste candidate from Nagpur had submitted his application form for the post-matric scholarship through the Principal of his College, but no scholarship had been sanctioned to him. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities, who informed that the student had been black-listed for claiming scholarship twice for the same stage of education by furnishing false information.

(5) Some Scheduled Caste students belonging to PUNJAB State and studying in an Engineering College represented to this Office that they did not receive their post-matric scholarships for the year 1969-70. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned. But it is not known whether the candidates have been awarded scholarships till now.

(6) A representation was received from 21 Scheduled Caste students belonging to UTTAR PRADESH that they had not received the full amount of their post-matric scholarships money for the year 1967-68. The matter was referred to the Government of UTTAR PRADESH for obtaining the facts of the case. In spite of repeated reminders no reply has been received from the State Government so far.

(7) A Scheduled Caste person who was a graduate from Delhi University represented to this office on 8th January, 1970 that he was not hopeful of getting admitted to the Library Science Course in Hardinge Public Library, Delhi. He requested that his case may be taken up with the concerned authorities. The matter was referred to the Incharge, Hardinge Public Library, Delhi who was requested to intimate whether there was any reservation for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of admission in their institution. They were also requested to furnish particulars regarding number of applications received, candidates interviewed and candidates selected. In spite of reminders no reply has been received so far.

(8) A Scheduled Caste student belonging to Delhi represented to this office on 29th July, 1969 that he had not been paid his full amount of post-matric scholarship for 1967-68, though complete payment had been made for 1968-69. The matter was referred to DELHI Administration for ascertaining the facts of the case. In spite of repeated reminders no reply has been received so far.

(9) A Scheduled Caste candidate studying in B.A. (Final) at Delhi represented to this office that he had been sanctioned an amount of Rs. 345.00 as post-matric scholarship, but the college authorities proposed to deduct an amount of Rs. 180.00 as college fees etc. The matter was taken up with the Director of Education, DELHI, who informed us that the amount of tuition fee etc. was sanctioned to students only, if these were claimed in the application form. They expressed their inability to sanction these fees. The matter was referred to the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India and it was stated that as far as this office was aware, it was the duty of the institution concerned to scrutinize the applications of the candidates and to see that the columns for fees etc. were correctly filled in. The Department of Social Welfare wrote to the Director of Education that the details of the non-refundable compulsory fees payable by the students to the institution should be filled in by the college authorities and the amount should not be realised from the students. Subsequently the student received payment at the correct rates.

(10) Six Scheduled Caste students studying in a School run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi represented to this Office on 1st September, 1969, that they had left the school after studying upto fifth standard, but no scholarship had been sanctioned to them. It was also stated that they had submitted their application forms in time through the Principal of their school. The matter was taken up with the authorities concerned. The Principal of the school informed this office that he had referred the cases of these students to the office of the Director of Education, DELHI, on 13th May, 1968 and till 24th September, 1969

he did not receive any intimation from the Director of Education, Delhi. The office of the Director of Education, Delhi communicated to us on 15th January, 1970 that they had received 19 application forms for scholarships from the Principal of the school under reference but only 17 students were found eligible for scholarships. An amount of Rs. 510.00 was sanctioned for these scholarships on 31st January, 1969, but the Principal of the school could not draw this amount before 31st March, 1969. They also reported that necessary enquiries were being conducted in this case.

(11) A representation was received from two Scheduled Caste students of Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi that they had applied for Senior Indian Council of Agricultural Research Fellowships and that they came to know that their names were not amongst candidates approved for scholarships. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities and they were requested to let us have particulars about total number of Senior Indian Council of Agricultural Research Fellowships, number of such Fellowships awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, the number of eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who applied for these Fellowships and also of those who were called for interview. They were also requested to let us know whether there was any reservation in these Fellowships for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi later informed us that both the Scheduled Caste candidates who represented to this office had already been selected for scholarships. However, complete particulars were still awaited from them.

(12) A Scheduled Caste student of the College of Art, Delhi, represented to this office that his name had been struck off from the rolls of the college on account of non-payment of tuition fees. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities and the latter reported that they had exempted the student from payment of fees and the student was continuing his studies without any break.

(13) Some Scheduled Caste persons represented to this office in February, 1969 that they had applied for admission in Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi. They stated that they were not hopeful of getting admitted to the said course, because no seats for Scheduled Caste persons had been reserved. The matter was taken up with the concerned authorities, who replied that they were giving preference to Scheduled Caste candidates in the matter of admission and the candidates under reference had been admitted to the college.

(14) A Scheduled Caste student of B.A. (First Year) represented to this office on 25th March 1968 that his request for post-matric scholarship had been turned down by the Director of Education, HIMACHAL RADESH because the sam

had not been submitted in time. The candidate stated that he made all efforts to submit his application form in time, but it could not be done because the forms were not available at Delhi and he had to obtain these from HIMACHAL PRADESH. The matter was taken up with the College and HIMACHAL PRADESH Government. The College authorities supported the statement made by the candidate that the delay was due to non-availability of forms. The matter remained undecided for sometime and the student got promoted to second year. The HIMACHAL

PRADESH Government awarded him scholarship for the second year and his case for previous year was not considered by them. This office took up this case through the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi and the latter wrote to the Government of HIMACHAL PRADESH that in view of the special circumstances of the case, the period of late submission of application form for grant of scholarship may be condoned and the candidate may be granted scholarship. Necessary action is being taken by the Government of HIMACHAL PRADESH.

SPECIFIC SURVEYS AND SAMPLE STUDIES INTO THE PROBLEMS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

A number of specific surveys and studies on various problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes undertaken by the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other organizations, during the year under report are given below :—

- (1) AN ON-THE-SPOT STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE RESEARCH STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, INTO THE COMPLAINTS, ALLEGING DISCRIMINATION WITH SCHEDULED CASTE STUDENTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, KANPUR, UTTAR PRADESH.

Location and Sample :

About twenty Scheduled Caste students of the Institute were contacted to ascertain the allegations of the discriminatory treatment in the College hostel. The Principal of the Institution alongwith the concerned teachers were also interviewed.

Findings.

- (i) Apart from a canteen and three messes being run by the authorities on contract basis for the students of the College hostel, about 15 messes were allowed to be run by groups of students of common taste and means. These messes were provided with space and furniture by the authorities free of charge. Rest of the arrangements were made by the students themselves.
- (ii) The group messes were mostly organised on regional basis but the Scheduled Caste students, as such, could not join those messes and they had to organise a mess of their own but the same did not last long.
- (iii) All the Scheduled Caste students, at the time of the visit, were taking their meals from the canteen or the contract messes arranged by the college authorities, in which no discrimination in regard to the service etc. was made with the Scheduled Caste students.
- (iv) During the extension camps organised by the college authorities in the rural areas for groups of 20 to 25 students of senior classes of the college, discriminatory treatment was reportedly meted out to Scheduled Caste students in regard to

messing arrangements. It was reported that the Scheduled Caste students were not allowed to take their food alongwith the upper caste students.

- (v) Out of 123 students of the Institute who had attended the last five "extension camps" during the years 1966 to 1969, 33 belonged to Scheduled Castes. According to the information collected from the Scheduled Caste students to ascertain the allegations of discriminatory treatment, the only Scheduled caste student who had participated in the extension camp in 1966 in one village explained that he had to clean his utensils himself while the utensils of other students were cleaned by the servant of the mess. Due to this discriminatory treatment meted out to him he had to run back from the camp. The five Scheduled Caste students who had participated in the extension camp in another village in 1966 alongwith 20 other upper caste students were forced to take their food on leaves instead of *thalis* used by other students. The five Scheduled Caste students who attended the extension camp in 1967 with 25 other non-Scheduled Caste students were not allowed to take their food from the mess and they had to arrange with a small private hotel, nearby. The ten Scheduled Caste students who attended the extension camp in 1968 alongwith 20 upper caste students in a village were forced to stay in a room separately and were supplied their breakfast etc. in their room itself. They were not allowed to take their food alongwith others. When the Scheduled Caste students resisted discrimination, they were beaten up by the upper caste students. To avoid recurrence of the type of incident which occurred in 1968, all the 12 Scheduled Caste students who were required to attend extension camps in 1969 were put together in one camp alongwith 6 other upper caste students. However, in the camp also they were reportedly not allowed to enter the internal portion of the kitchen of the camp by the upper caste students.
- (vi) According to the information collected from the college authorities, as well as from the Scheduled Caste students, c

nearly 50 Scheduled Caste students residing in a hostel all, excepting two, stayed with their own Scheduled Caste co-mates in the double bed rooms. According to the Scheduled Caste students the college authorities were purposely putting the Scheduled Caste students together in each room and in two cases the Scheduled Caste students were staying with the upper caste students for personal reasons only.

(2) STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE RESEARCH STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ON THE WORKING OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ALL INDIA SERVICES PRE-EXAMINATION TRAINING CENTRE, ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY, ALLAHABAD, UTTAR PRADESH.

Sample :

The officials and a number of trainees of the Centre at Allahabad.

- (i) Though the scheme provided for a maximum of 100 trainees depending upon the availability of suitable candidates and the residential accommodation, only 71* trainees (Scheduled Castes 52, Scheduled Tribes 18, Nomadic Tribe 1) were admitted during the 1968-69 session out of whom only 57 appeared in that examination. Of the remaining 14, 8 left the Institution within a month and remaining after few months' training.
- (ii) A study of the year-wise number of candidates who underwent training and those who were successful and finally selected for appointment to various services, revealed an upward trend since the inception of the training Centre. Out of 452 Scheduled Castes and 78 Scheduled Tribe trainees who underwent training from 1959 to 1968, 369 Scheduled Castes and 58 Scheduled Tribes appeared for the examinations, of whom 22 Scheduled Castes and 6 Scheduled Tribes were finally selected for appointment of I.A.S. and 51 Scheduled Castes and 16 Scheduled Tribes to I.P.S./Allied Services.
- (iii) Against the sanctioned strength of 80 (76 males, 4 females) in the Hostel Building, there were only 70 trainees (all males) in the hostel who were provided free accommodation in single seated rooms. Trainees were also provided with ordinary meals, and 75 Paise per day, in cash for breakfast. According to the hostel authorities as well the students who were contacted at the time of visit, the meals

*One candidate left on the date of admission.

provided to the trainee required improvement, particularly because most of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe trainees come from poor families and as such were not able to supplement the diet.

- (iv) Teaching arrangements were not found to be satisfactory. The lectures for the trainees had been arranged between 2.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M., keeping in view the convenience of the teachers who were attending their normal classes in the University and could not be free from the University lectures before that time. The study further revealed that though the teachers engaged were highly qualified and holding senior posts in the University Departments, they could hardly do justice to the trainees after the day long exertion during the university lectures. There were also very few periods for individual subjects.
 - (v) The remuneration paid (Rs. 100/- P.M.) to the teachers was also not considered to be quite attractive by the authorities of the Centre as the amount was considered to be too small to give incentive to the teachers for specialised coaching.
 - (vi) Although the Centre is a part of the Allahabad University, no specific rooms had been allotted to the Institute for lectures. Classes had to be arranged at different faculties, wherever space was found to be available for lectures.
 - (vii) A good number of books (nearly 1,600) were available to the students in the Centre's Library for specialised and advanced studies. There was, however, only one set of each book in the Library.
 - (viii) During the course of enquiries it was revealed that some of the State Governments were supplying sets of important books to the trainees belonging to those States, while the students belonging to other States had to be satisfied with the books available in the Library or to purchase books themselves.
- (3) A STUDY CONDUCTED BY THE RESEARCH STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES REGARDING THE NUMBER OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE PERSONS ON THE TEACHING STAFF OF THE VARIOUS COLLEGES IN INDIA.

Of all the schemes undertaken for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, schemes pertaining to educational development have operated for the maximum benefit of the persons belonging to these categories. For the last 50 years or so a number of steps are reported to have been undertaken both by official as well

as non-official organizations to improve the educational status of the depressed classes. After the attainment of independence the Government focussed its attention on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Through article 46 of the Constitution, it was made one of the Directive Principles of State Policy to promote, with special care *inter alia* the educational interests of the weaker sections of the population, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

About the schemes which have worked to the great advantage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons particular mention may be made of the Government of India's Post-matric scholarships Scheme. The Scheme was taken up for Scheduled Caste students in 1944-45 and was extended to Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49. With the assistance received through this scheme the Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons have been able to complete their higher education and take up academic and technical jobs in different capacities.

With the object of determining the impact of such measures in terms of shifts of occupational patterns of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons to higher and dignified avenues of employment such as their serving in the capacity of teachers etc. in institutions of higher learning, on 27th June, 1969 a demi-official communication was addressed to about 2894* colleges functioning in the country. As would be seen from the information received from various quarters, it can not be said that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons have substantially been able to get themselves employed in the institutions of higher learning to an appreciable extent. Only 1248 colleges constituting 43.12 per cent of the total number of colleges addressed (2894) took the trouble of replying to our letter. Less than half the number of addressed institutions furnished information in ANDHRA PRADESH, ASSAM, BIHAR, GUJARAT, HARYANA, JAMMU & KASHMIR, MADHYA PRADESH, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL, CHANDIGARH, DELHI, GOA, DAMAN & DIU, HIMACHAL PRADESH, MANIPUR and TRIPURA. Out of 1248 colleges as many as 719 colleges constituting 57.61 per cent of the total number submitted nil information meaning thereby that no person belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe was working on their teaching staff. A state-wise study of the institutions that replied to our circular reveals the following percentages of institutions having no Scheduled Castes/Tribes on their teaching strength. HARYANA (85.71 per cent), JAMMU & KASHMIR (81.25 per cent), BIHAR (59.74 per cent), KERALA (58.32 per cent), MYSORE (59.66 per cent), PUNJAB (66.07 per cent),

UTTAR PRADESH (68.69 per cent), WEST BENGAL (66.33 per cent). Even in the Union Territory of DELHI 20 institutes out of a total number of 23 institutes replying to our letter furnished nil information.

Out of 1248 colleges who replied to our circular 143 colleges furnished incomplete particulars. For the sake of comparison all the institutes were requested to furnish separate information regarding Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and total number of persons (including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) in their respective institutes. But these 143 colleges furnished particulars regarding Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons only. In order to have some sort of idea about such institutes an attempt was made to compare the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe persons with the number of educational institutions furnishing this information. There were only 220 Scheduled Caste and 52 Scheduled Tribe persons on the teaching strength of these 143 institutes. This indicates that on an average there were not even 2 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes per institute. The position was discouraging in States like ANDHRA PRADESH, GUJARAT, HARYANA, KERALA, MADHYA PRADESH, ORISSA, PUNJAB, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH, WEST BENGAL, etc.

Complete particulars were submitted by 386 institutes only. Out of a total strength of 14,828 persons in these institutes only 173 were Scheduled Castes and 68 Scheduled Tribes constituting 1.17 per cent and 0.46 per cent of the total number of teaching staff. The position was particularly disappointing in GUJARAT, HARYANA, MADHYA PRADESH, ORISSA, PUNJAB, UTTAR PRADESH and DELHI.

This study indicates that though the schemes already undertaken for the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have started bearing fruit, much more requires to be done for their higher education so that they may be represented on the teaching strength of the colleges in sufficient numbers.

(4) SURVEY OF THE MIKIR HILLS IN ASSAM CONDUCTED BY THE RESEARCH STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Location and Sample

The survey was undertaken by this Office during the month of November, 1969 in the district of United Mikir and North Cachar Hills in ASSAM. The Survey was conducted for gathering facts about the economic condition of the Mikir Tribe. Mikir villages are rather small and as such 114 persons were interviewed from more than 10 villages and from one weekly market in Lumbajong Block.

*Detailed list of names in Appendix, XXXV.

In Mikir Hills all the areas are not equally developed. There is a wide difference between different regions. Howraghat Police Station is supposed to be the granary of this district; on the contrary hills and forest area of the interior have some deficiency. Our intention was to collect samples from different situations. But due to shortage of time and lack of transport facilities we were confined to a particular area, namely, Lumbajong Block.

Lumbajong area is not as backward in comparison with other areas within the Mikir Hills. Almost all the findings are based only on the data collected from this Block and this may be applicable for the said area only. Findings at 'A' may be applicable for the whole district.

Findings :

- (A) (i) In this district the respective District Councils have the sole right in respect of granting of ownership, land allotment, sale and disposal of land.
- (ii) Only 5.40 per cent of the total loan of the tribal people was provided by the Government through State Credit Scheme.
- (iii) Only 33 Scheduled Caste persons were on the live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-10-1969. Out of them 10 are matriculates and 10 have not acquired any educational standard.
- (iv) As on 31-10-1969 only 84 Scheduled Tribe persons were on the live register of Employment Exchanges. Out of them 23 are matriculates and 20 did not reach any educational qualification.
- (v) As a special step, to increase employment opportunities among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes one Industrial Training Institute has been established at Diphu, but due to lack of requisite qualifications for admission in the Institute and hard hit economic conditions they cannot afford to take up the training facilities, although stipendiary benefits are sanctioned by the Government.
- (vi) This is one of the most backward districts in education among other districts in ASSAM; Percentage of literacy is 17.4 only as against 44.0 for the Mizo Hills, 31.5 for the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and 20.0 for the Garo Hills (1961).

(B) Findings from the Block Survey :

- (vii) 5.32 per cent families only depend on wet cultivation.
- (viii) 18.63 per cent families depend on Jhum cultivation.
- (ix) 23.00 per cent families depend on Jhum and daily wage.

- (x) 53.05 per cent families depend on mixed economy; that is Jhum with wet cultivation or with gardening.
- (xi) It appears that unlike the Bhoi Area people still depend primarily on Jhum cultivation.
- (xii) 37 per cent families have loans.
- (xiii) 76 per cent of the debtor families have taken loan from non-tribal money-lenders, and majority have taken loan as advance against standing cash crops, which is sold to them at a fixed rate lower than the market rate during harvesting season.
- (xiv) Land per unit of population among wet cultivators is 0.28 acre.
- (xv) Land per unit of population among families having mixed economy is 1.27 acres only.
- (xvi) Land per unit of population among Jhum cultivators is 0.51 acre only.
- (xvii) Land per unit of population among families having Jhum cultivation and daily wage earnings is 0.41 acre only.
- (xviii) A Socio-economic survey was conducted by the District Research Officer in 1967 in 18 villages within all the 9 Tribal Development Blocks (2 for each Block) on the basis of 356 sample families. He observed that the percentage of families who do not have surplus agricultural products for sale is 7.02 only.
- (xix) It appears that the major problems of the area are :—
- (a) Education.
 - (b) Indebtedness.
 - (c) Destruction of crops by wild animals, specially elephants.
 - (d) Irrigation.
 - (e) Medical assistance.
- (5) SURVEY OF BHOI AREA IN THE DISTRICT OF KHASI & JAINTIA HILLS IN ASSAM CONDUCTED BY THE RESEARCH STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

The survey was conducted by this office during the month of November, 1969, in four villages within the Bhoi Area. The intention was to find out and assess the present condition of this particular tribe with special reference to their land problem and economy including the indebtedness of the tribe concerned. 127 individual families were interviewed in this connexion. As the time was very limited, the selection of representative villages was made on the basis of distance from comparatively civilized area; or in other words

villages near the main road as well as villages far away from the road were selected simultaneously to have some impression on the comparatively urban as well as rural villages of the area concerned.

4 main villages, namely, (a) Nonjri, (b) Nongkharai, (c) Umsning and (d) Syad were selected on the basis of distance from the main road connecting Shillong with Gauhati. (a) Nonjri is one of the hill top villages at a distance of 5 Kilometers from Naya Bunglow which is situated on the main road. 28 families were interviewed from this village. (b) Nongkharai is composed of 13 small villages, namely, (1) Pahamdymmu, (2) Pahamding, (3) Umsawnongkharai, (4) Jintru, (5) Pahampdef, (6) Nartap, (7) Sohloit, (8) Umdihar, (9) Irphukon, (10) Dewlongnar, (11) Nongjyrm, (12) Umsawnodhi and (13) Nongladew, with approximately 250 families. Some small villages or rather hamlets have even 3-4 families and on the contrary some have over 20 to 25 families. The approximate proportion of Bhoi and Nepali families within these 13 villages are as follows:—

Nepali—50 families.

Bhoi—200 families.

This Nongkharai village is situated roughly 5 miles east from the main road connecting Shillong with Gauhati. The purpose of selecting this village was to have some case studies for the Nepali problem over this area as well as to have some comparatively rural Bhoi samples who have settled far away from the main road. 52 families were interviewed from this area for this purpose. (c) Umsning is another roadside village selected for the survey. Problems of the local tribal people as well as the Nepali people were also studied in this village and 28 families were interviewed for the purpose. (d) Syad village is situated near Naya Bunglow and approximately 1 mile east from the main road. 19 families were interviewed from this village who are supposed to be neither developed nor backward in comparison with other villages. Different types of samples were also interviewed from among these 127 selected families.

It appears that this tribe is mainly an agricultural community. But they don't have sufficient land at present which can feed the total population of this region. The main produce from the agricultural fields are paddy maize sweet potato, vegetables and fruits. Even those who have lands they are not completely the owners of their lands at present. If we compare the amount of debt of those families it will be seen that out of 127 families, 47 families have taken loans from the Government cooperatives. Rest have taken from other different private sources as indicated in Statement No. 1 at Appendix XXXVI. It appears from Statement No. 1 that lands of these Bhoi people are mainly mortgaged to the dominating Khasi

tribe of Shillong and adjacent area within the same district. We thus observe here that a comparatively advanced community within the same broad tribal group can exploit the less advanced section. Khasis of Shillong and adjacent area exploit the Bhois who are comparatively backward. Loans from non-tribals were taken by only 6 families. Probably as it is easy to mortgage agricultural fields to a tribal than to a non-tribal, this opportunity was taken by the advanced section of Khasi tribe. Out of these 47 families who have debts, 3 persons did not answer questions about the name and community of lender probably out of fear.

From the Statement No. 2 at Appendix XXXVI it appears that out of 127 families only 31 families are engaged in wet cultivation, fields of which are irrigated. And these families also stated their measurement of land in acres, population, composition of their families, approximate yearly production and approximate yearly consumption of their families. Besides there are 16 families who are also engaged in wet cultivation but immediately they could not state the approximate measurement of their cultivated land; otherwise yearly production, population and yearly consumption etc. are noted as usual. This is the largest group within these 127 families so far as occupational pattern is concerned. The next in order comes the families who are engaged in practising Jhum cultivation and wet cultivation simultaneously or sometimes with even gardening and their number being 32. Only 18 families are engaged exclusively in Jhum cultivation which is their traditional occupation. Next in order comes the families who don't have land as such and are engaged as daily labourers and the number being 11. The number of agricultural labourers' families is 6 only. There are 5 families who are completely dependent on gardening only and 4 families though do not have land as such yet used to take others' land for yearly cultivation on share basis. And for other types of occupations like carpenter or butcher etc. there are 4 families only.

If we analyse Statement No. 2 it appears that those who practice wet cultivation side by side with Jhum or gardening are in a better position than other occupational groups. On an average land for one unit of population remains 1.45 acres and the production, so far as paddy is concerned is 3.57 quintals per year.

The most interesting feature which has come out from this analysis is that this particular group consumes more food crop than other occupational groups. Probably as they are in better position economically by producing more food the consumption rate per unit increases to 3.41 quintal per unit per year. But in this group of 32 families all are not on equal footing. The loan account of individuals proves that out of these 32 families, 13 families have taken loans from

different sources. Out of them, 4 have mortgaged their lands, 5 have taken cash loans and 4 others have taken loans from the Government Department. It means that if the burden of these heavy loans are removed and they become free from their mortgaged lands, production may go up and their economy will be promoted. The details of their land acreage, population structure, yearly production and consumption are stated in the Statement itself. But among other groups it will be noted that they consume more than what they produce.

If we consider a person below 18 years of age as half of a unit then these 127 families have 535.5 units of population and the total consumption of all the families including those who are related to agriculture or those who don't have any agricultural produce, is 1621.83 quintals. Based on total consumption as stated by them, the average yearly consumption per unit of population comes to 3.02 quintal, or in other words 1 adult consumes 0.83 kg. per day. The typical diet consumed by millions in India before the last great war consisted of rice-2.02 ounces, milk-1.02 ounces, pulse-1 ounce and oils 0.5 ounce per adult per day. This imbalanced diet was particularly (a) deficient in protein, (b) excess of carbohydrate (c) with no margin to produce 'reserve energy' and (d) deficient in "productive" food-stuffs like green vegetables, milk and fruit. Because of variable conditions of life, racial habits, physique and climate it is not possible to suggest a standard balanced diet applicable throughout the country and for all classes of people. Health depends on (a) adequate food (b) quantity of food and (c) a correct balance in regard to essential constituents. In considering the problem of nutrition in the East, Aykroyd says: "primary emphasis must be placed on quantity-because the large portion of the population has hardly more than 1 square meal a day". Keeping in view the remark mentioned above, it was estimated that on an average 3,500 calories or 1 kg. of cereals per person per day is perhaps quite reasonable as the optimum requirement. So it may be realized that this community is more or less undernourished.

Even among these 127 families, different groups do not have equal rate of consumption and it is to some extent related to the supply from the production of their own. Even if we consider the average consumption rate per unit of 3.02 quintal per year as the base line then it will be seen that only those occupational groups like wet cultivators, families cultivating wet paddy as well as Jhum land or garden and families holding other occupations like trade, business etc. have crossed the average rate of consumption. All the other groups like agricultural labourers, Jhum cultivators, daily labourers, owners of gardens or share-croppers are not properly fed and even fall far below the average production these few samples even. This means that even if we standardize the

consumption rate per unit per year at 3.02 quintal then roughly 35 per cent of the population consume less than the average of the community who even are not fed with desired quantity.

Findings :

We sum up the report on finalising the major findings of this rapid survey which are as follows :-

- (i) 37 per cent families depend only on wet cultivation.
- (ii) 25 per cent families depend on mixed economy i.e. side by side with wet cultivation they practice Jhum cultivation or gardening.
- (iii) 14 per cent families depend only on Jhum cultivation.
- (iv) 14 per cent families depend on daily wage agricultural labour.
- (v) 10 per cent families depend on daily occupations.
- (vi) 37 per cent families have loans.
- (vii) 60 per cent of the debtors' families have taken loans from members of the Khasi tribe and majority have taken against mortgage of land.
- (viii) Land-holding per unit among wet cultivators is 0.43 acre only.
- (ix) Land holding per unit among families having mixed economy is 1.45 acres only.
- (x) Average consumption of paddy per adult per day in this area is 0.83 Kg.
- (xi) If we standardize 3,500 calories or 1 Kg. of cereals for one adult per day then the whole community is under-fed.
- (xii) Even 34 per cent of the population consume less than the percentage of average consumption rate of 0.83 Kg. paddy per adult per day.
- (xiii) The consumption rate is related, to some extent, to the production or occupational structure. Families having mixed economy consume more than average rate of consumption. On the contrary Jhum cultivators, labourers, share croppers etc. consume less than even the average consumption rate of this community.

(6) SURVEY OF CACHAR DISTRICT IN ASSAM— CONDUCTED BY THE RESEARCH STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

A survey was conducted by this Office during the month of November, 1969 in Cachar District in ASSAM. The object of the survey was to gather facts about economic conditions of Scheduled Castes in this District. The total Scheduled Caste

population of ASSAM is 7,32,756 and the total Scheduled Caste population of Cachar District is 1,92,805. 26 per cent of the States' Scheduled Caste population reside in Cachar District. 14 per cent of the total population of the District are Scheduled Castes.

The 4 major Scheduled Castes of ASSAM are *Namasudra*, *Jalia-Kaibarta*, *Patni* and *Muchi*. 83 per cent of the State population of *Patni* community are concentrated in this District. For *Muchi*

and *Namasudra* the percentage are 50 and 21 respectively. Though the concentration of *Jalia-Kaibarta* is not so high, yet typical samples were collected from the *Son-bill* area bordering *Karimganj-Hailakandi* Sub-Divisions. In this way samples of 4 leading communities from 3 Sub-Divisions of the District were collected.

93 persons were interviewed from three Sub-Divisions, namely, Sadar, Hailakandi and Karimganj Sub-Divisions as follows:—

TABLE

Name of Community	Sadar Sub-Division	Hailakandi Sub-Division	Karimganj Sub-Division	Total
Hmar (Scheduled Tribe)	13	..	..	13
Patni (Scheduled Caste)	13	25	1	39
Muchi (Scheduled Caste)	9	..	..	9
Namasudra (Scheduled Caste)	..	?	20	22
Jalia Kaibarta (Scheduled Caste)	..	..	15	15
TOTAL	35	27	36	98

In order to cover the whole district we have selected 6 villages, namely, *Hmarkhawlien* and *Tulargram* from Sadar Sub-Division, *Narainpur* from *Hailakandi* and *Kamar Dighir Par, Kaudighir Par, Kalibari Bazar (Sonbill)* etc. from *Karimganj* Sub-Division.

The percentage of literacy in the State is 27.41. The percentage of literacy among all Scheduled Castes in ASSAM is 24.41. Four Scheduled Castes selected for our Survey have the following percentages of literacy:—

Patni	36.93
Jalia Kaibarta	27.65
Namasudra	19.52
Muchi	18.37

It appears that *Kaibarta* and *Patni* communities have crossed the average level of Scheduled

Comparative Statement

	Namasudra	Patni	Jalia-Kaibarta	Muchi
1. Percentage of families who do not have agricultural land	36	41	20	88
2. Land in acres per unit of population	0.42	0.2	0.38	0.03
3. Yearly* production in quintal (paddy) per unit of population	3.49	2.28	3.3	1.6
4. Yearly consumption in quintal (paddy) per unit of population	2.91	2.43	2.9	2.93

Findings :

(i) *Patni* and *Jalia-Kaibarta* communities have crossed the average level of Scheduled Castes' literacy percentage. They have also crossed the State level of literacy.

(ii) *Namasudra* and *Muchi* communities are educationally backward so far as literacy percentage is concerned.

(iii) 83 per cent families among *Muchi* communities do not have agricultural land. The figures for *Namasudra*, *Patni* and

*Production from land as well as from other sources are amalgamated.

Jalia-Kaibarta communities are 36, 41 and 20 respectively.

- (iv) On an average agricultural land per unit of population among Muchi is 0.03 acres only. The figures of Namasudra, Patni and Jalia-Kaibarta are 0.42, 0.2 and 0.38 respectively.
- (v) Yearly production in terms of paddy per unit of population among Muchi is 1.6 quintals only. The figures for Namasudra, Patni and Jalia-Kaibartas are 3.49, 2.23 and 3.3 respectively.
- (vi) Yearly consumption of paddy per unit of population among Muchi, Namasudra, Patni and Jalia-Kaibartas are 2.93, 2.91, 2.43 and 2.9 quintals respectively. There is no remarkable difference among different castes so far as the consumption rate is concerned.

Hmar Community

Besides Scheduled Caste villages we have also covered one Tribal village near the Manipur border of this District. Hmarkhawlien village is inhabited by the Hmar tribe alone. They are not an agricultural people. Rather they are dependent on gardening. Pine-apple is the main production of their field. In this hilly village they do not have land of their own but the majority of them have taken hilly land from the landlords on lease. As stated by the villagers, roughly 320 acres of land is now under the possession of 166 families. Rent for the land is not uniform for the whole area. It varies from Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 6.00 per bigha, depending upon the productive capacity of the land. Pine-apple is sold to wholesale dealers at the rate of Rs. 20.00 per hundred pieces as stated by them. The income of each family was estimated on the basis of production and it was observed that they do not have land of their own; yet they are able to produce more than what they consume even after paying yearly rent of their land. These people are educated, intelligent, hard-working and know different techniques of maintaining orchards. In this area it appears that orchard is more profitable than paddy field. A person can earn Rs. 696.00 from each acre of land, or in other words, one acre of land can produce 9.3 quintal worth of paddy. This district has no good scope of transporting pine-apple either through railway or through roadways. If export problem is solved by arranging transport at a cheaper cost then probably these people will be attracted to produce more from their field.

Findings :

- (i) Land per unit of population is 0.58 acre only (lease basis).
- (ii) Production or income per unit of population is Rs. 399.00 or equivalent to 5.35 quintals of paddy.

- (iii) Consumption per unit of population is 3.2 quintals of paddy per year.
 - (iv) The production of this community is more than the consumption.
 - (v) The production of the field can be increased, as stated, if they become the owner of the land and if there is improvement in transport system.
- (7) SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN MEERUT DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH—CONDUCTED BY THE RESEARCH STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Sample :

6 Villages in Ghaziabad and Mowana Tehsil of Meerut District were studied and in all 101 persons were interviewed. 58 persons were interviewed in Nangla Hareru, Chota Mowana and Piona villages of Mowana Tehsil and 43 persons were interviewed in Aurangabad Gudana, Yaqutpur Mawi and Sonda village of Ghaziabad Tehsil, Meerut District.

Findings :

(1) *Literacy* : These were multi-caste villages. In the course of the survey 79 persons belonging to Jatav and Chamar castes were contacted. Besides 20 persons belonging to Bhangi caste and 2 persons belonging to Nai community were also contacted. In Nangla Hareru, out of 14 Jatav/Chamar informants only 5 were literate. In Chota Mowana out of 19 Jatav/Chamar informants only 6 were literate. Both the Bhangi informants were illiterate. Out of 18 Jatav/Chamar informants of Piona village only 5 were literate. All the 3 Bhangi informants were illiterate. Similarly both the informants belonging to 'Nai' caste were illiterate. In Yaqutpur Mawi village out of 4 Jatav/Chamar informants only 1 had studied upto 4th class. Out of 9 informants belonging to Bhangi caste, only 2 reported themselves to be literate. In Aurangabad Gudana, out of 10 Chamar/Jatav informants only 4 were literate. All the 4 belonging to Bhangi caste reported themselves illiterate. Out of 14 Jatav/Chamar informants of Sonda village only 4 were literate. Both the informants belonging to Bhangi caste reported themselves to be illiterate.

(2) *Shifts in Occupations* : It was observed that diversification of jobs had started taking place to some extent amongst Scheduled Caste persons from Caste based to non-caste based occupations. This may be seen from the village-wise occupational distribution of the studied persons. As regards occupational distribution, out of 14 Jatav/Chamar informants of Nangla Hareru 2 manufactured shoes, 1 was old and unable to do any work and did the job of repairing old shoes. In Chota Mowana out of 19 Jatav/Chamar informants, 1 drove Buffalo-cart, 15 were agricultural labourers, 1 land owner, 1 school teacher and 1 worked as barber. Both the Bhangis worked as sweepers/scavengers. In Piona village out

of 18 Jatav/Chamar informants, 3 manufactured shoes, 1 was mill-worker, 9 agricultural labourers, 3 were shoe-makers, 1 barber and 1 tailor. Both the Nai informants were barbers. In Yaqutpur Mowli village out of 4 Jatav/Chamar informants 2 sold milk, 1 was tailor and also sold milk. 1 was a vegetable seller and also sold milk. Out of 9 Bhangi informants 6 cleared cowdung, 1 drove buffalo-cart, 1 was in service and 1 did *thikana* work and was also agricultural labourer. In Aurangabad Gudana out of 14 Jatav/Chamar informants, 6 had become mill-workers, 1 was agricultural labourer, 2 were labourers and 1 land owner. Out of 4 Bhangi informants 1 was a sweeper, 1 agricultural labourer, 1 labourer at Muradnagar and 1 sweeper in Army. In Sonda village out of 14 Jatav/Chamar informants 3 did labourers' work 2 were engaged in leather work, 3 were agricultural labourers, 1 manufactured shoes, 1 was agricultural labourer and leather worker, 1 was shoe-maker, 1 cycle-repairer, 1 mill-worker and 1 sold milk. Both the Bhangi informants worked under contractors.

(3) *Income* : In the majority of cases the income of the persons interviewed could not be ascertained with certainty because many of them had no fixed sources of employment and in many cases incomes fluctuated from month to month. However, on the basis of available information it could not be said that there was all round improvement in the economic position of these persons. It appeared that a great majority of informants had very low levels of income and from their answers it came out that they were taking loans in order to meet day-to-day requirements and social obligations.

(4) *Social Disabilities* : In all the 6 villages surveyed, untouchability in one form or another was reported. In Nangla Hareru, Jatavs were not allowed to use the well near the bazar. There was also reported to be one Arya Samaj Mandir, but no restrictions were reported there. In Chota Mowana village, it was stated that sometimes in the meetings of the Gram Panchayat, some elderly caste Hindus objected to the presence of Scheduled Caste persons. It was also stated that some of the caste-Hindus accepted drinking water etc. from Scheduled Caste persons unhesitatingly. At Pilona village, no community dinners were held. The Scheduled Caste persons could not enter the houses of high castes. We were also informed that a temple in the village had been constructed some 3 months back. The Scheduled Caste persons were not aware as to whose deity was worshipped in the temple. They further stated that even at the time of the construction of temple, Scheduled Caste labour was not employed. The high castes were reported to be having a *Chaupal* of their own, where the marriage parties used to stay. But the Scheduled Caste persons were denied its use. In Yaqutpur Mowli, the Bhangis were reported to be having separate wells. The barbers also did not serve Chamars and Bhangis. There was a school in the

village teaching children upto the sixth standard. But no untouchability was reported there. Similarly in Aurangabad Gudana there was a temple where deity of Shivji was reported to be worshipped. But Jatavs were not allowed to enter this temple. The Jatavs were having a separate drinking water well for themselves. The Samaj Kalyan Vibhag of the State Government gave an aid of Rs. 500.00 for its repairs. The Jatavs were not served by village barbers, but they have their own caste barbers. No community dinners were held. In the village school, Scheduled Caste children were not discriminated by the teachers. But there was reported to be one adjoining well, which could not be used by Scheduled Caste children. In Gram Panchayat meetings also, the member belonging to Bhangi caste was asked to sit separately from others. In Sonda village also, Scheduled Caste persons were not permitted to enter inside temples. The Jatavs had a separate well of their own. However, no untouchability was reported to be practised at school. The Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat belonged to the Chamar community. Jatavs were reported to be observing untouchability against Bhangis, and the latter were not allowed to make use of the wells of the former.

(5) *Spread of Education* : Though some hopeful trends were observed in the spread of education amongst Scheduled Caste informants, primarily the level of education attained was up to the secondary stage only. Concerted efforts are required to induce all the unwilling parents to send their children to school. For the sake of students who attain secondary stage of education information should be provided regarding availability of academic and technical courses through the District Social Welfare Officer, Meerut.

(6) *State Aid* : State aid in the form of loan had been received by some of the Scheduled Caste persons to purchase leather and tools.

(7) *Indebtedness* : Out of 79 informants belonging to Jatav/Chamar caste as many as 55 reported themselves to be in debt. Out of 21 informants belonging to Bhangi caste, 14 reported themselves to be in debt. Out of 2 persons belonging to Nai caste, 1 was in debt. The majority of the Scheduled Caste persons have taken loans at high rates of interest from private money-lenders for purposes like celebrating marriages, meeting household expenditure, getting medical treatment and for purchasing milch cattle. A great deal requires to be done through the opening of cooperative societies to meet the credit needs of these persons. There is also scope to make educative propaganda to discourage unproductive expenditure. At all the places it was represented by Scheduled Caste persons that their claims for land allotment were not sympathetically considered. It is considered desirable that proper record should be maintained about such type of vacant lands and preference should be given to Scheduled Caste persons in the matter of its allotment.

(8) SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY IN JAUNSAAR AREA OF DEHRA DUN DISTRICT, UTTAR PRADESH—CONDUCTED BY THE RESEARCH STAFF OF THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES.

Sample :

In all 90 persons belonging to Kolta (57), Rajput (13), Bajgi (12), Badi (4), Brahmin (1), Lohar (2) and Dome (1) castes were contacted in Mangroli, Korwa, Koti, Kunawa, Chotov, Thana, Thonag, Tongra, Rekhad, Kuarna and Jadi villages of Kalsi and Chakrata Tehsils of Dehra Dun District.

Findings :

(1) *Literacy* : There were very few literate persons. The position happened to be such not only in the case of Koltas, but for Khasas as well, though it was somewhat more acute in the case of the former. Out of 57 Kolta informants as many as 56 reported themselves to be illiterate. Out of 13 Rajput informants, 8 were illiterate. Out of 12 Bajgis, 11 were illiterate. All the 4 Badis were illiterate. The only Brahmin contacted was literate. Lohars and Dome also reported themselves to be illiterate.

(2) *Development Activity* : Though two development blocks have been functioning with their respective headquarters at Chakrata and Kalsi Tehsils, no significant change appeared to have taken place in the condition of the Koltas. This may be ascribed to the backwardness of the area as a whole. Like their fathers and forefathers, the Koltas continued to earn their living through agriculture and labour. Perhaps no systematic attempt has been made to introduce some profitable avenues of employment in these areas. It also appeared that due to limited opportunities, the students did not have any scope for employment due to their limited education. The Indian Red Cross Society was the only non-official agency working in the area through its health centre at Korwa for the benefit of tribals.

(3) *Source of Livelihood* : Economy of the persons was solely dependent on agriculture. Mainly crops like wheat, maize, rice, millets like *Munduwa*, *Jo*, *Kangni* were grown. Potatoes, vegetables etc. were also grown. It was observed that a large number of Kolta informants were living in extreme poverty. Many of them did not own any land and even those who were owning little pieces of land reported that their holdings were not enough to support their families round the year and consequently they had to supplement their meagre income either by doing labour on construction of roads etc. or doing labour on the fields of Khasa landowners. Even those owning lands did not report surplus produce. Some of them were tenant farmers and even paying some portion of the land revenue. Some landless Koltas had attached themselves to high caste

money-lenders in order to earn their living as well as to obtain loans for their marriages etc.

(4) *Social Disabilities* : In the social hierarchy, the Koltas were considered to be a low caste and were not treated in terms of equality by persons belonging to Rajput, Brahmin and Bajgi castes. They could not enter the houses of high castes. For the work done by them in the fields of others, usually they were given some land to cultivate for their livelihood and also some food. No cases of discrimination at village schools or at drinking water taps were brought to notice.

(5) *Indebtedness* : It was observed that the majority of Kolta informants were in a very weak financial position. Out of total informants, it was noticed that 84.21 per cent of the Kolta informants, 7.69 per cent of the Rajput informants, 41.66 per cent of Bajgi informants, 50.00 per cent of Badi informants and 50.00 per cent of others were in debt. As regards extent of debt, 48 Kolta informants were owing an amount of Rs. 31,920.00, 2 Badis were in debt amounting to Rs. 2,400.00, 5 Bajgis were to pay Rs. 2,000.00 and 2 others were to clear debt amounting to Rs. 1,300.00. Almost all the Kolta indebted persons had taken loans from high-caste money-lenders and for unproductive purposes like marriage and to tide over financial difficulties. The prevailing rate of interest in majority of cases was reported to be 2 naya paises per Rupee per month, i.e. 24 per cent per annum.

(6) *Education* : Due to the backwardness of the area, ignorance and poverty of the parents, as well as lack of facilities, education did not appear to be spreading at a satisfactory rate. In the course of the survey two primary schools at Korwa and Jadi respectively were studied. At both the places it was found that the number of Kolta children on rolls was very small and the teachers had not been paid their salaries regularly and in time. In the Primary School, Korwa, the head teacher complained that he had not been paid his salary for the last 3 months. He also stated that another teacher belonging to the Bania caste had been appointed in this school about 2½ months back. He attended the school for first three days and left for his native place in HARYANA. Since then nothing has been heard of him. The head teacher of Primary School, Jadi, also stated that for the last 3 months he had not been paid his salary. At both the places the teachers stated that there were many children of school-going age who did not come to schools.

(9) A SIFTING SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REGARDING THE PRACTICE OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

Location :

The rural areas of Chandigarh-Badheri and Pansora villages located close to the border of Rupar district of Punjab.

Findings :

- (i) Persons belonging to the only two Scheduled Castes of the village had their houses located on one side of the village, while the non-Scheduled Caste persons were residing on the other side of the village.
 - (ii) The Scheduled Castes took water from the wells/handpumps installed in their own areas and also had access to the handpumps of the non-Scheduled Caste persons.
 - (iii) The Scheduled Castes of both the villages were having access to the Gurdwaras. One of the Scheduled Castes had also got a small Gurdwara of their own in one village, which was visited by all.
 - (iv) The Scheduled Castes of the two villages freely participated in the social and religious functions/ceremonies.
 - (v) The Scheduled Castes called the *Granthi* (Sikh priest) of their own community from another village, since, the services of the *Granthi* from the *Jat Gurdwaras* were not available to them over two decades back and it had become traditional to call a *Granthi* of their own caste from the neighbouring villages.
 - (vi) There were separate *Dharmshalas* of Jats of Scheduled Castes in the villages. The *Dharamshala* of Scheduled Castes was being used by all while the *Dharamshala* of other castes, which was located at some distance from the houses of Scheduled Castes, was not used by Scheduled Caste persons as according to them they never felt the necessity of going to that *Dharamshala*.
 - (vii) In one of the villages surveyed, all castes used the same cremation ground, while in the other village the Scheduled Castes had a separate cremation ground near their houses.
 - (viii) No discrimination was observed with the Scheduled Caste members of the village panchayat in seating arrangements, serving of tea, etc.
- (10) STUDIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE OFFICES OF THE ZONAL DIRECTORS, BACKWARD CLASSES WELFARE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA REGARDING (1) REJECTION OF APPLICATIONS (2) REASONS FOR ADMISSION OF SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE STUDENTS IN NON-TECHNICAL COURSES AND (3) ISSUE OF FALSE SCHEDULED CASTE/TRIBE CERTIFICATES FOR ADMISSION ETC.

With a view to finding out the grounds on which applications of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for the grant of post-matric scholarships were rejected and also the reasons due to which more Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates were going in

for non-technical courses and in order to collect information regarding production of false certificates by non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons to obtain benefits at the cost of bonafide Scheduled Caste/Tribe students, all the Zonal Directors were requested to conduct sample studies to elicit information on these points. Information in this regard was received with reference to BIHAR, GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH, MYSORE, MAHARASHTRA, ORISSA, RAJASTHAN and UTTAR PRADESH. The results have been presented below :

BIHAR

Some members belonging to Gonn community of Saran, Champaran and Shahabad Districts were reported to be availing benefits meant for Scheduled Tribe persons. The Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Patna, took up this matter with the State Government and the latter withdrew the facilities enjoyed by the members of the Gonn community. During 1968-69, 24 applications (19 fresh and 5 renewal) of Scheduled Caste candidates and 16 (all fresh) of Scheduled Tribe candidates for post-matric scholarships were rejected by the State Government. The number of applications rejected was negligible in comparison to the total awards sanctioned (5,685 fresh and 1,920 renewal in the case of Scheduled Castes and 4,573 fresh and 2,306 renewal in the case of Scheduled Tribes). Reasons for rejection of scholarships to 22 Scheduled Caste candidates are given below :

Reasons	Fresh	Renewal	Total
1	2	3	4
(i) Failure	5	5	10
(ii) Admission obtained to other courses after passing professional courses	6	..	6
(iii) Income higher than the prescribed ceiling	3	..	3
(iv) Course not recognized	1	..	1
(v) Unsatisfactory progress	1	..	1
(vi) Could not satisfy about the success in earlier examination	1	..	1
	17	5	22

16 applications of Scheduled Tribe students were rejected on the following grounds :—

Reasons	No. of cases rejected
1. Students of Gonn community	4
2. Students who could not satisfy being members of approved Scheduled Tribe communities	6
3. Students who took up two courses in one session	1
4. Students who did not belong to Bihar	3
5. Failed students	2

It was concluded that no genuine case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate for post-matric scholarship was rejected for not furnishing adequate information in the prescribed application form.

ORISSA

During 1968-69, 38 and 50 applications received from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates respectively were rejected by the State Government. In the case of Scheduled Castes 4.00 per cent of the total number of awards and in the case of Scheduled Tribes about 6.00 per cent of the total number of awards formed part of rejected applications. Reasons for the rejection of 38 cases of scholarships to Scheduled Castes are given below :

Reasons	Number
1. False certificates	5
2. Income higher than the prescribed limit.	6
3. Late submission of applications	14
4. Applicant already in receipt of some other scholarship	3
5. Applicant did not belong to Orissa	1
6. Repeating the same course	1
7. Applications not submitted by the Principals within the prescribed date after necessary ratification	3
8. Converted to Christianity	1
9. Applicants were Scheduled Tribes and not Scheduled Castes	3
10. Not given	1
TOTAL	38

It may be seen that 14 cases were rejected due to delays in the submission of forms and on ac-

Comparative Statement

S. No.	Name of District	Total number of applications received	Total number of applicants granted scholarships	Total number of applications rejected or kept pending for want of funds	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66					
1.	(a) Gwalior	359	330	29	8.0
	(b) Shivpuri	33	27	6	18.1
	(c) Jabalpur	332	330	2	0.6
	TOTAL	724	687	37	5.1
1966-67					
2.	(a) Gwalior	509	450	59	11.5
	(b) Shivpuri	74	74	..	..
	(c) Raipur	208	185	23	11.0
	(d) Bastar	12	11	1	8.3
	TOTAL	803	720	83	1.3

count of this some genuine Scheduled Caste candidates might have been denied scholarships due to illness etc. Similarly 3 applications were rejected because of non-completion of required formalities within the due date and this might have resulted in avoidable hardships to some needy students.

50 applications of Scheduled Tribe candidates were rejected due to following reasons :

Reasons	Number
1. Late submission of application forms	36
2. False certificate	1
3. Did not belong to Orissa	7
4. Repeating the same course	2
5. Application not received back or received late from the Principals after due ratification	3
6. Left College	1
TOTAL	50

Out of 50 rejected applications, 36 were rejected due to late submission and 3 due to non-completion of required formalities within the prescribed date causing hardships to the eligible candidates.

MADHYA PRADESH

The study was made by the Office of the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Bhopal in the districts of Raipur, Jagdalpur, Jabalpur, Gwalior and Shivpuri. District-wise information regarding applications received from Scheduled Caste students, number of scholarships awarded and number of cases rejected is given below :

1	2	3	4	5	6
1967-68					
3.	(a) Gwalior	434	398	36	8.2
	(b) Shivpuri	31	26	5	16.1
	(c) Jabalpur	424	382	42	9.9
	(d) Raipur	216	205	11	5.0
	(e) Bastar	11	11	..	..
	TOTAL	1,116	1,022	94	8.4
1968-69					
4.	(a) Gwalior	794	739	55	6.9
	(b) Shivpuri	109	107	2	1.6
	(c) Jabalpur	639	532	107	16.7
	(d) Raipur	550	520	30	..
	(e) Bastar	45	45	..	..
	TOTAL	2,137	1,943	194	9.0
	GRAND TOTAL	4,780	4,372	408	8.5

Complete details regarding the reasons due to which the applications of Scheduled Caste candidates were rejected is given in the following table :

Year/District	Total number of applications rejected	Reasons for rejection								
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. Gwalior										
1965-66	29	22	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	59	18	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	36	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	55	12	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	179	82	96	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Shivpuri										
1965-66	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	13	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Jabalpur										
1965-66	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	42	2	4	..	..	3	..	..	33	..
1968-69	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..
TOTAL	151	2	4	..	..	4	..	..	140	1

- A Not eligible.
 B Failed in the examination or left the Institution.
 C Furnished false information.
 D Candidate did not belong to State.
 E Caste not recognized as Scheduled Caste.
 F Not a resident of Scheduled Area.
 G Case not recommended by the Principal.
 H Kept pending for consideration in the next year.
 I Incomplete information or course not recognized for award.

1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	23	..	20	..	3	..	..	..	..
1967-68	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	30	..	15	..	3	12	..	..	..
TOTAL	64	..	46	..	6	12	..	..	..
1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966-67	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	408	90	154	1	6	16	..	..	140

may be seen from above that between 1965-66 1968-69 only 8.5 per cent applications received from Scheduled Caste candidates were rejected and this was done on valid grounds.

District-wise information regarding number of applications received from Scheduled Tribe students, number of students granted scholarships and the number of applications rejected or kept pending for want of funds is given below :

Name of District and Year	Total number of applications received	Total number of applications granted scholarships	Total number of applications rejected or kept pending for want of funds	Percentage
2	3	4	5	6
1965-66				
(a) Gwalior	8	6	2	25
(b) Shivpuri	262	248	14	5.3
(c) Jabalpur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(d) Raipur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(e) Bastar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TOTAL	270	254	16	5.9
1966-67				
(a) Gwalior	7	6	1	14.2
(b) Shivpuri	2	2	..	..
(c) Jabalpur	195	134	61	31.2
(d) Raipur	79	75	4	5.0
(e) Bastar	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	283	217	66	23.3
1967-68				
(a) Gwalior	7	5	2	28.5
(b) Shivpuri	2	2	..	..
(c) Jabalpur	245	223	22	8.9
(d) Raipur	181	165	16	8.8
(e) Bastar	53	50	3	5.6
TOTAL	488	445	43	8.8
1968-69				
(a) Gwalior	8	5	3	37.5
(b) Shivpuri	3	3	..	..
(c) Jabalpur	404	313	91	22.5
(d) Raipur	560	358	202	36.0
(e) Bastar	273	273	..	..
TOTAL	1,248	952	296	23.7
GRAND TOTAL	2,289	1,868	421	14.0

Details regarding grounds on which these applications were rejected will be found in the following table :

S. No.	Year/District	Total number of applications rejected	Reasons for rejection								
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. Gwalior											
	1965-66	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1966-67	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1967-68	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1968-69	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Shivpuri											
	1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Jabalpur											
	1965-66	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
	1966-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1967-68	22	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	16
	1968-69	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
	TOTAL	127	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	118
IV. Raipur											
	1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1966-67	61	..	8	..	4	..	49	..	..	..
	1967-68	16	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
	1968-69	202	..	33	..	4	..	159	6	..	..
	TOTAL	279	..	43	..	8	..	222	6	..	..
V. Bastar											
	1965-66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1966-67	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1967-68	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1968-69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL	421	3	61	..	8	3	222	6	..	118

The study in the five districts demonstrated that the cases of rejection of applications of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students for post-matric scholarships due to not furnishing adequate information were rare. An element of delay in dis-

tricts such as Jabalpur was inevitable because applications were not sanctioned speedily due to inadequate amounts sanctioned by the Director of Tribal and Harijan Welfare.

- A Not eligible.
- B Failed in the examination or left the institution.
- C Furnished false information.
- D Candidate did not belong to State.
- E Caste not recognized as Scheduled Caste.
- F Not a resident of Scheduled Area.
- G Case not recommended by the Principal
- H Kept pending for consideration in the next year.
- I Incomplete information or course not recognized for award.

MYSORE

During 1968-69, 6,400 and 116 candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively were sanctioned post-matric

scholarships. As against this, information was received from the Director of Social Welfare in respect of a sample of 1,380 Scheduled Caste and 36 Scheduled Tribe candidates and the same is given below:

Course of study	Number of applications			
	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Received	Rejected	Received	Rejected
1	2	3	4	5
Arts	514	2	7	..
Science	255	1	11	..
Commerce	73	..	5	..
Engineering	147	3	3	..
Medicine	78	..	2	..
Agriculture/Veterinary Science	62	4	3	..
Other technical/professional courses	288	13	5	..
TOTAL	1,357	23	36	..

This has been considered to be a good sample as apart from covering a good percentage of the total number of applicants it covered 148 institutions spread all over the 19 districts of the State, besides 19 institutions located outside the State.

It was noticed that only 1.7 per cent of the applications were rejected and the reasons were

failures in the last examinations, higher incomes of the parents and the students could not satisfy as to their belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

Information regarding courses offered by Scheduled Caste/Tribe students was received in respect of 98 institutions.

S. No.	Course of study	Total number of students including Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students	Number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students	Percentage of col. 3 to total number of students (20594)	Percentage of col. 4 to total number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students (892)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arts	6,917	350 ✓	33.6 ✓	39.2
2.	Science	7,150	247	34.7 ✓	27.7
3.	Commerce	2,538	50	12.3 ✓	5.5
4.	Engineering	863	54	4.2 ✓	6.1
5.	Medicine	1,255	71	6.1 ✓	8.0
6.	Agriculture/Veterinary Science	361	46	1.8 ✓	5.2
7.	Other technical/professional courses	1,510	74	7.3 ✓	8.3
	TOTAL	20,594	892	100.0	100.0

The proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students offering Arts subjects as compared to the general student population was somewhat higher, it being 39.2 per cent in the case of the former and 33.6 per cent in the case of the latter. The proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students offering science subjects as compared to the general student population was lower, it being 27.7 per cent in the case of the former and 34.7 per cent in the case of the latter. Similarly the proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students offering Com-

merce as compared to the general student population was considerably lower, it being 5.5 per cent in the case of the former and 12.3 per cent in the case of the latter. Surprisingly, the proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students studying Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture/Veterinary Science and other technical/professional courses as compared to the general student population was higher. The proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students was proportionately much higher in Agriculture/Veterinary Science. The main reason for this

appeared that in Engineering and Medical Science relaxation of 5.00 per cent marks was admissible for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates and in Agriculture and Veterinary Science they were being admitted even if they secured only pass marks in the last examination. The Government of MYSORE had reserved 15.00 per cent and 3.00 per cent of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates respectively in all the Medical and Engineering Colleges of the State. But no seats had been reserved in colleges run for other courses.

As regards furnishing of false certificate to obtain benefits meant for Scheduled Caste/Tribe persons only 3 cases were detected.

UTTAR PRADESH

During 1968-69, 152 applications of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students were rejected. 143 applications were rejected due to failures in examinations. In 5 cases income was more than the prescribed limit. 3 applications were rejected due to furnishing of inadequate information and 1 due to late submission. During 1967-68, 202 applications of post-matric scholarships were rejected. One application was rejected due to late

submission, 1 due to furnishing of inadequate information, 2 due to furnishing of false certificates, 193 due to failures in examinations and 5 due to over income.

GUJARAT

During 1968-69, 102 and 12 applications from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates respectively were rejected due to following reasons:

- (1) Higher income of parents/Guardians
- (2) Failures in examinations
- (3) Joined the courses of same stage of education
- (4) Joined academic courses without completing the professional courses.

As regards admission of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students in Scientific/Technical courses, it was stated by the Director of Harijan and Tribal Welfare that every year a good number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students were going in for Science, Medical, Engineering and other technical courses. Data from 1963-64 to 1968-69 is given in the following table:

Course	Scheduled Castes					Scheduled Tribes						
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Medicine	14	29	32	35	114	135 ✓	4	8	11	9	57	50
Engineering	35	52	108	88	110	60	9	10	7	9	21	5
Diploma in Engineering	52	48	40	60	96	79	10	6	11	27	25	36
Agriculture	4	7	7	7	11	12 ✓	16	8	12	12	30	38
Law	110	162	155	108	195	109	9	14	73	12	6	15

As regards production of false certificates, etc. it was reported by the Director of Harijan and Tribal Welfare that they were keeping a close watch and no candidate had been granted scholarship on the basis of a false certificate.

MAHARASHTRA

Table given below gives information regarding number of students who were not held eligible for the award of post-matric scholarships between 1964-65 to 1968-69.

Sl. No.	Year	Number of students not held eligible for the award of scholarships	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	1964-65.	270	242
2.	1965-66.	789	149
3.	1966-67.	1,388	571
4.	1967-68.	1,136	
5.	1968-69.	717	187

The rejection of applications was stated to be due to the following reasons:

1. Income higher than the prescribed limit
2. Claiming scholarship for the same stage of education.
3. Claiming scholarship from one professional course to another professional course.
4. Failure in examination.

It was also observed that quite a sizeable number of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students were taking up technical courses.

It was reported by the Director of Social Welfare, Poona, that there were no cases where a non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe student tried to obtain benefit by producing false certificate.

RAJASTHAN

During 1967-68, 19 and 20 applications received from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

candidates respectively were rejected due to following reasons :

No. of cases	Reasons
3	Income higher than the prescribed ceiling;
1	Claiming scholarship for the same stage of education;
4	Failures
3	Unsatisfactory progress in studies;
24	Could not satisfy their belonging to approved communities;
1	Late submission of application form.

As regards courses offered by Scheduled Caste/Tribe students, it was concluded that Scheduled Caste/Tribe students who secured good percentage of marks very rarely took up humanities and on the other hand they went in for technical and other courses which offered better prospects for employment.

As regards production of false certificates, it was stated that there was nothing like this. However, there were more than 30 cases of adoption of caste Hindu students by Scheduled Caste persons for the purpose of securing admission in medical colleges against the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and the State Government was seeking legal opinion in the matter.

(11) TRENDS OF OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND THE SCHEDULED TRIBES, STUDIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE OFFICES OF THE ZONAL DIRECTORS, BACK-

WARD CLASSES WELFARE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

With the progress of industrialization and urbanization, there is a trend among the people to change their traditional occupations under the force of economic pressure, although this change may not be so marked in the case of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes as in the case of other people. However, even if a small change from caste based to non-caste occupations is noticed, it is a sign of social progress. It was with this end in view that the findings of some studies on occupational mobility among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various States were given in the previous Report. Some more data on the subject has been collected during the year under report and the findings are given in the following paras.

I. ASSAM

(Study done by the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Patna.)

(a) Garo Hills Districts

Government Multipurpose School, Tura.

Sample : 188 Scheduled Tribe students (136 Garo, 1 Khasi and 1 Mizo) of Secondary Classes of the School.

Findings : The generation-wise occupational pattern of the students interviewed is given in the table below :

	Cultivation	Labour	Teaching	Service	Business	Compounder	Priest	Carpenter	Driver	NA
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Garo</i>										
Father	111 59.68%	..	21 11.30%	41 22.05%	8 4.30%	..	1 0.53%	2 1.07%	2 1.07%	..
Grand Father	158 84.95%	..	2 1.08%	5 2.69%	..	1 0.53%	1 0.53%	..	..	19 10.22%
<i>Mizo</i>										
Father	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Father	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Khasi</i>										
Father	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Father	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

It would be seen from the above table that almost all the students interviewed except two, belonged to the Garo tribe. In the case of the remaining two, one each of whom was a Khasi and a Mizo, their occupation in the second ascending generation was not known, as a result of which the occupational mobility through generations, in their case, could not be studied.

Among Garos, the predominant occupation in the second ascending generation was cultivation. (84.95 per cent) while teaching and service accounted for only 1.08 and 2.69 per cent res-

pectively. However, in the first ascending generation, the occupational pattern changed steeply. Quite a number of cultivators left their occupation and took to other occupations. As a result, the percentage of cultivators fell from 84.95 in the second ascending generation to 59.68 in the first ascending generation while the percentage of persons occupied in teaching, service, business and driving, increased from 1.08, 2.69, Nil and Nil, in the second ascending generation to 11.30, 22.05, 4.30 and 1.07 respectively, in the first ascending generation. Apparently, the reason why so many people left cultivation was

that the holdings of land were uneconomic. On the other hand, an appreciable increase in the percentage of persons occupied in teaching, service and business in the first ascending generation, is heartening and seems to have been made possible as a result of the progress of education among the Garos. It was observed during the analysis that a number of them were holding good posts like inspectors of schools, head masters, veterinary officers etc.

(b) District Kamrup

Sample : 10 Scheduled Caste (5 Hiras, 3 Kaibarta, 1 Namasudra and 1 Bosphor) students of the Secondary Classes of the Government Higher Secondary School, Barpeta.

Findings : The generation-wise occupational pattern of the students interviewed is given in the table below :

	Cultivation	Pottery	Fishing	Sweeping	Service	Business	Carpentry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Hira (5)</i>							
Father		3 60.00%	..	..	1 20.00%	..	1 20.00%
Grand Father	1 20.00%	3 60.00%	..	..	..	1 20.00%	..
<i>Kaibarta (3)</i>							
Father	..	..	2 66.66%	..	1 33.33%	..	..
Grand Father	..	..	3 100.00%	..	..	..	..
<i>Namasudra (1)</i>							
Father	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Father	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bosphor (1)</i>							
Father	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Grand Father	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

It would be seen from the above table that among Hiras, there was no change in the occupational pattern from second to the first ascending generations in the case of 60 per cent persons, who were engaged in their traditional occupation of pottery. This occupation, apparently continued to be remunerative. The rest of the persons changed over from cultivation (20 per cent) and business (20 per cent) in the second ascending generation to service (20 per cent) and carpentry (20 per cent) in the first ascending generation.

Among Kaibartas, all the persons were engaged in their traditional occupation of fishing. However, in the first ascending generation, one person left fishing and took to service.

The Namasudras and Bosphors continued their traditional occupations of cultivation and basket-making respectively from second to the first ascending generations.

It may be concluded that there was a tendency among the persons following their traditional occupations to stick to the same.

II. RAJASTHAN

(Data collected by Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Baroda)
District Jaipur

SCHEDULED CASTES

Sample : 105 Scheduled Caste persons (22 Bairwa, 7 Bhangi, 9 Balai, 2 Dhanuk, 34 Raigar, 31 Chamar) of the following villages :

- (i) Chandora, Tehsil Sikrai.
- (ii) Kanarpura, Tehsil Amer.
- (iii) Sarnodungar, Tehsil Jaipur.
- (iv) Fulela, Tehsil Baswa.

Findings : The generation-wise occupational pattern of the persons interviewed is given in the table below :

Description	Agri- culture	Labour	Shoe- making	Leather work	Masonry	Tailor- ing	Basket- making	Sweep- ing	Service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Bairwa (22)</i>									
Grand Father	15 68.18%	6 27.27%	1 4.54%	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father	15 68.18%	6 27.27%	1 4.54%	..	..	..	..	..	..

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Ego</i>										
Primary		15 68·18%	6 27·27%	..	..	1 4·54%	..	..	..	..
Secondary		6 27·27%	4 18·16%	6 27·27%	..	1 4·54%	1 4·54%	..	..	..
<i>Bhangi (7)</i>										
Grandfather		..	2 28·57%	..	..	..	..	..	5 71·43%	..
Father		..	2 28·57%	..	..	..	..	..	5 71·43%	..
<i>Ego</i>										
Primary		..	2 28·57%	..	..	..	..	..	4 57·14%	1 14·28%
Secondary		2 28·57%	..	..	..	..	..	5 71·43%	..	..
<i>Balui (9)</i>										
Grandfather		3 33·33%	6 66·66%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father		3 33·33%	6 66·66%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ego</i>										
Primary		3 33·33%	6 66·66%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary		6 66·66%	1 11·11%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Dhanuk (2)</i>										
Grandfather		..	2 100·00%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father		..	2 100·00%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ego</i>										
Primary		..	2 100·00%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary		2 100·00%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Raigar (34)</i>										
Grandfather		..	7 20·59%	..	27 79·41%	..	..	..	..	..
Father		..	7 20·59%	..	27 79·41%	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ego</i>										
Primary		..	7 20·59%	..	25 73·53%	..	..	..	..	2 5·88%
Secondary		26 76·47%	6 17·64%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Chamar (31)</i>										
Grandfather		10 32·26%	21 67·74%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Father		10 32·26%	21 67·74%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Ego</i>										
Primary		6 19·35%	25 80·65%	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Secondary		25 80·65%	5 16·13%	..	..	..	1 3·22%	..	..	..

It would be seen from the above table that among Bairwas, not even a single person followed the traditional occupation of leather work in any of the three generations. In all the generations, including ego's 68.18 per cent and 27.27 per cent persons were engaged in agriculture and labour, respectively and only 1 per cent were engaged in shoe-making in the first and second ascending generations. They also changed over to masonry in the ego's generation. Thus, there was practically no shift in occupational pattern in the three generations. However, in the ego's generation, some persons took up secondary occupations of agriculture (27.27 per cent), labour (18.16 per cent), shoe-making (27.27 per cent), tailoring (4.54 per cent) and masonry (4.54 per cent). This was apparently due to their primary occupations being uneconomic.

Among Bhangis, 71.43 per cent persons were engaged in their traditional occupation of sweeping while 28.57 per cent were engaged as labourers, during the first and second ascending generations. During the ego's generation, 14.28 per cent persons changed over from their traditional occupation to service. Besides 28.57 per cent and 71.43 per cent persons took up agriculture and basket-making respectively, as their secondary occupation in the ego's generation.

None of the Balais was following his traditional occupation of weaving in any of the three generations. They were either engaged in agriculture (33.33 per cent) or in labour (66.66 per cent). Apparently they left their traditional occupation of weaving when it did not remain profitable in the face of competition with weaving mills.

Among Dhanuks, whose traditional occupation was to work as village menials, there was no change of occupation in any of the three generations and all of them were engaged as labourers. In ego's generation, they also took to agriculture as a secondary occupation.

79.41 per cent of Raigars were engaged in their traditional occupation of leather-work and 20.59 per cent were engaged in labour, in the second and first ascending generations. During ego's generation, 5.88 per cent of the persons interviewed left their traditional occupation and took up service. Besides, a number of them took up secondary occupations like agriculture (76.47 per cent) and labour (17.64 per cent).

Among Chamars, not even a single person was engaged in his traditional occupation of leather-work. During the second and first ascending generations, 32.26 per cent were engaged in agri-

culture and 67.74 per cent in labour. In the ego's generation, 12.91 per cent persons changed over from agriculture to labour, apparently, because they held uneconomic pieces of land. However, all of them engaged as labourers, took up agriculture as their secondary occupation in the ego's generation. Besides, 16.13 per cent and 3.22 per cent took up labour and tailoring, respectively, as secondary occupation.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Sample : 130 Scheduled Tribe persons (Minas) of the above mentioned 4 villages in district Jaipur.

Findings : The generationwise occupational pattern of the persons interviewed is given in the table below :

Description	Agriculture	Service	Chowkidari and labour
1	2	3	4
<i>Mina</i> (130)			
Grandfather	130 (100.00%)		..
Father	130 (100.00%)		..
Ego			
Primary	129 (99.23%)	1 (0.77%)	..
Secondary			8 (6.16%)

It would be seen from the above table that among the Minas there was almost no change in the occupations of the persons interviewed in any of the three generations. During the second and first ascending generations, all of them were engaged in agriculture. In the ego's generation 0.77 per cent changed over from agriculture to service and 6.16 per cent took up chowkidari and labour as their secondary occupation.

III. TAMIL NADU

(Study done by Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Southern Zone, Madras)
North Arcot District

Sample : 544 Scheduled Caste students (444 Adi-Dravida, 38 Adi-Dravida Christians, 50 Arunthathiyar 7 Valluvan) 2 Vannans and 3 Kuravans) of the Secondary Classes of the following schools :—

- (i) Government High School, Anaikkattu.
- (ii) Government High School, Ussoor.

(iii) Hindu High School, Ambur.

(vi) Government Residential Hostel for boys Veppankuppan (Odugathur).

(iv) Government Girls High School, Ambur.

(vii) Government Boys Hostel, Ambur.

(v) Government High School, Agarar-chari.

Findings: The occupational pattern of the first and second ascending generations of the students interviewed is given in the table below:

TABLE

		Cultiva- tion	Labour	Business	Service	Teacher	Scaven- ger
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Adi-Dravida (444)	Father	138 31.09%	223 50.19%	3 0.69%	54 12.17%	9 2.01%	4 0.92%
	Grand Father	189 42.55%	236 53.15%	2 0.46%	3 0.69%	..	..
Adi-Dravida (38) Christians	Father	12 31.58%	16 42.11%	1 2.63%	4 10.53%	2 5.26%	..
	Grand Father	15 39.47%	17 44.74%	..	1 2.63%	..	..
Arunthathiyar (50)	Father	14 28.00%	22 44.00%	1 2.00%	3 6.00%	..	2 4.00%
	Grand Father	13 26.00%	26 52.00%	1 2.00%	..	..	..
Valluvan (7)	Father	3 42.86%	3 42.86%	..	..	..	..
	Grand Father	3 42.86%	3 42.86%	..	..	..	..
Vannan (2)	Father	1 50.00%	1 50.00%	..	..	..	..
	Grand Father	1 50.00%	1 50.00%	..	..	..	..
Kuravana (3)	Father	1 33.33%	2 66.66%	..	..	..	..
	Grand Father	2 66.66%	1 33.33%	..	..	..	..
1		Mechanic, Driver etc.	Carpen- ter, Tailor etc.	Dhobi	Basket- making	Medicine man	N.A.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Adi-Dravida.	Father	9 2.01%	3 0.69%	..	1 0.23%	..	..
	Grand Father	..	1 0.23%	..	1 0.23%	1 0.23%	11 2.46%
Adi-Dravida Christians	Father	3 7.89%	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Father	..	..	..	..	..	5 13.16%
Arunthathiyar	Father	..	..	1 2.00%	7 14.00%	..	..
	Grand Father	..	..	..	7 14.00%	..	3 6.00%
Valluvan	Father	1 14.28%	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Father	..	..	..	..	..	1 14.28%
Vanuan	Father	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Father	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruvans	Father	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Father	..	..	..	..	..	..

It would be seen from the above table that the students interviewed belonged mainly to the Adi-Dravida (44), Adi-Dravida Christians (38) and Arunthathiyar (50) communities. The community-wise occupational shift observed during the study is given below :—

(i) *Adi-Dravida*.—The traditional occupation of the community was cultivation and field labour. Thus, it would be seen that a predominant percentage was following the traditional occupation in the second ascending generation (cultivation 42.55 per cent and labour 53.15 per cent). The number of persons engaged in other occupations like business (0.46 per cent), service (0.69), Carpentry (0.23), basket-making (0.23 per cent) and indigenous medicine (0.23 per cent) in that generation, was negligible. In the first ascending generation, a number of cultivators and labourers left their traditional occupation and took up occupations like teaching (2.01 per cent), service in Police, Military and offices (12.17 per cent), scavenging (0.92 per cent), and technical jobs like mechanic, driving etc. (2.01 per cent). As a result, the percentage of cultivators and labourers fell from 42.55 and 53.15 per cent in the second ascending generation, to 31.09 and 50.19 per cent respectively, in the first ascending generation. Apparently, this shift in occupations was due to the fact that earning from the uneconomic holdings of land or labour was insufficient.

Another contributing factor seems to be industrialization and urbanization. The trend of the shift in occupations, especially towards teaching, technical jobs and service in the Army and offices, is encouraging and indicates that a number of Scheduled Castes are becoming economically better off. Another welcome shift in occupations noticed was towards scavenging. The fact that, some persons, though small in number, whose traditional occupation was cultivation or labour, have come forward to adopt scavenging as their occupation indicates that they have overcome the prevailing bias against the so-called low occupations.

Adi-Dravida Christians

Like Adi-Dravidas, the Adi-Dravida converts to Christianity were also occupied mainly in their traditional occupations of cultivation (39.47 per cent) and labour (44.74 per cent), in the second ascending generation. In the first ascending generation, the percentages of persons who left their traditional occupations and took up business (2.63 per cent), service (10.53 per cent), teaching (5.26 per cent) and technical jobs (7.89 per cent), was more in the case of Christian converts than in the case of non-converts, possibly due to the impact of the spread of education by Christian missionaries,

Arunthathiyars

Among Arunthathiyars, the main occupations followed in the second ascending generation were cultivation (26.00 per cent), labour (52.00 per cent) and basket-making (14.00 per cent). The basket-makers continued the occupation of their fathers in the first ascending generation, apparently, because it continued to be lucrative. Some of the cultivators and labourers took to service (6.00 per cent), scavenging (4.00 per cent) and washing (2.00 per cent). Adoption of scavenging and washing as occupations by some Arunthathiyars in the first ascending generation is again an indication of the fading prejudice against these occupations.

Among Valluvans whose traditional occupation was priesthood, Vannans whose traditional occupation was washing and Kuruvans whose traditional occupation was basket-making and fortune-telling, not even a single person followed his traditional occupation in the second or first ascending generations. Apparently they left these occupations long ago, mainly due to economic reasons and took to cultivation and labour.

IV. PONDICHERRY

(Study done by the Zonal Director, Backward Classes Welfare, Southern Zone, Madras)

- Sample: (i) 39 Scheduled Castes, out of a total population of 540 (including 486 Scheduled Castes) in a predominantly Scheduled Caste village of Sendanathampet, in Villianur Commune.
- (ii) 42 Scheduled Castes, out of a total population of 500 (including 300 Scheduled Castes), in village Ariyur, near an industrial area, viz; The New Harijan Sugar Mill, in Villianur Commune.
- (iii) 41 Scheduled Castes, out of a total population of 1000 (including 450 Scheduled Castes), in an interior village Katterikuppam in Mannadipet Commune.
- (iv) 40 Scheduled Castes, out of a total population of 1000 (including 690 Scheduled Castes) in a mixed colony Karimamickar Commune.

Findings: The generation-wise occupational pattern among the sample of Scheduled Caste persons interviewed in the four villages is given in the table below :—

(i) Village Sendanathampet (Predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes)

	Farming	Agricultural labourer	Sweeper	Drummer	Loading Coolie	Temple priest	Weaving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Adi-Dravida (38)</i>							
Self	2 5.26%	36 94.74%	..	..	..	..	..
Father	..	37 97.37%	..	1 2.63%	..	..	..
Grand Father	..	36 94.74%	1 2.63%	1 2.63%	..	..	..
<i>Valluvan (1)</i>							
Self	1	..
Father	1	..
Grand Father	1	..

(ii) Village Ariyur (Near an Industrial Complex, viz' the New Harijan Sugar Mills)

	Farming	Agricultural labourer	Coolie in Sugar Mill	Oilman/Pump attender in Sugar Mill
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Adi-Dravida (42)</i>				
Self	1 2.38%	19 45.24%	18 42.86%	4 9.52%
Father	..	42 100.00%	..	..
Grand Father	..	42 100.00%	..	..

(iii) Village Katterikumam (Interior Village)

	Farming	Agricultural labour	Service	Washer-man	Carpenter	Village Priest	Sweeper	Barber	Drummer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Adi-Dravida (38)</i>									
Self	..	35 92.11%	1 2.63%	1 2.63%	1 2.63%	..	..	..	..
Father	..	35 92.11%	1 2.63%	1 2.63%	1 2.63%	..	..	..	..
Grand Father	..	35 92.11%	1 2.63%	1 2.63%	1 2.63%	..	..	..	..
<i>Valluvan (3)</i>									
Self	..	1 33.33%	..	..	..	2 66.66%	..	..	..
Father	3 100.00%	..	..	..
Grand Father	3 100.00%	..	..	..

(iv) Village Kariamonicam (Mixed Colony.)

	Farming	Agricultural labour	Cobbler	Washerman	Service	Barber	Brick manufacturing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Adi-Dravida (33)</i>							
Self	1 0.03%	16 48.49%	..	3 9.09%	4 12.12%	3 9.09%	2 6.06%
Father	1 3.03%	26 78.79%	..	3 9.09%	..	..	..
Grand Father	1 3.03%	29 87.88%	..	3 9.09%	..	..	..

	Teacher	Village priest	Piper	Carpenter	Casual labour	Artists in folk dances
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
Self	1 3.03%	..	..	3 9.09%	..	..
Father . . . . .	..	..	1 3.03%	2 6.06%	..	..
Grand Father . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Farming	Agricultural labour	Cobbler
1	2	3	4
<i>Ghakkiliyan (6)</i>			
Self	1 16.66%	5 83.34%
Father	1 16.66%	5 83.34%
Grand Father	1 16.66%	5 83.34%
<i>Valluvan (1)</i>			
Self	Village Priest	1
Father	1
Grand Father	1

It would be seen from the above table that the predominant majority of the persons interviewed belonged to the Adi-Dravida community. The other communities to which the persons interviewed belonged were Valluvan and Chakkiliyan. The following main points have emerged from this study:—

(1) There was very little change in the occupational pattern of Scheduled Castes through generations, in the case of the villages predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes, viz. Sendanathampet, and the interior village, viz. Katterikuppam.

(2) The occupational pattern changed considerably in the ego's generation in the case of the village near a sugar mill, viz. Ariyur. While all the informants (Adi-Dravidas), in the first and second ascending generations were engaged in their traditional occupation of agricultural labour, in the ego's generation 42.86 per cent became coolies in sugar mill, 9.52 per cent took to jobs in the sugar mill as oilmen/pump attenders and 2.38 per cent took to farming on land acquired by them.

(3) The other village in the case of which also, the occupational pattern among the Scheduled Castes showed appreciable change through generations was Kariamenickam which was a

mixed colony with a large number of non-Scheduled Caste people. In the second ascending generation, 87.88 per cent Adi-Dravidas were occupied in their traditional occupation of agricultural labour. This percentage fell to 78.79 in the first ascending generation and to 48.49 in the ego's generation. 12.12 per cent, 9.09 per cent, 6.06 per cent, 3.03 per cent and 9.09 per cent of the Adi-Dravidas joined service, became barbers, brick-makers, teachers and carpenters, respectively, in the ego's generation.

(4) Among Chakkiliyans, whose traditional occupation was leather-work and Valluvans whose traditional occupation was to work as village priests, almost no change in occupational pattern was noticed through three generations and they continued to be engaged mostly in their traditional occupations in the egos' generation also.

(5) An important conclusion reached from the present study is that opening of the interior villages by modern means of communication and industrialization does help in changing the uneconomic occupations followed by the Scheduled Caste persons to move into remunerative occupations.

(6) The majority of the persons interviewed in the four villages expressed dissatisfaction with their present occupations, especially the agricultural labourers who desired to have lands of their own. The persons who changed their occupations in the egos' generation, also, were not satisfied with the change, though their new occupations were comparatively more paying than their traditional occupations.

(7) Regarding the aspirations of the person interviewed, they were not in a position to say exactly what occupation they wanted their children to adopt. Though educational facilities were available, they did not send their children to school in sufficient numbers. Even those who send their children to school, make them discontinue in the middle, to enable them to supplement the family income. As a result, the majority of them have to continue their traditional occupations with no prospect of improving their general condition of living.

12) THE TOTOS-CHANGE AND CONTINUITY OF A CULTURAL—STUDY UNDERTAKEN BY THE CULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

Sample :

A small tribal community named Totos numbering about five hundred living in the extreme north-eastern region of Jalpaiguri in Western Duars bordering Bhutan.

Findings :

- (i) The wild flora and fauna contribute a great deal to their daily life. During lean season majority of Toto families have to depend on jungle roots and tubers during April May, June and July. A number of Toto families have to supplement cereals in their food with jungle roots and tubers during other parts of the year also. Various kinds of insects found in the forest are reported to be greatly relished. Snails are collected by the Totos during the rains. They eat the flesh inside and the shells are burnt to prepare lime.
- (ii) 96 families constitute the total Toto population of 482. An average family consisted of 5 members. About 28.63% of the total population was found below the age group of 6, 26.56% in the age group of 6 to 17, 36.93% in the age group of 30 to 50 years and the rest 7.88% were above 50 years of age.
- (iii) Toto houses are built on bamboo platforms with walls made of bamboo splits. The people are generally so poor that they cannot afford to make or buy beddings. Only a few families possess blankets for protection during winter. The heat of the embers of the hearth keeps the room warm during winter. Almost all families possess elaborate paraphernalia for preparing and drinking liquor. Only a few families possess ploughs and forked spades.
- (iv) Totos have been reported to be extremely unclean people. It was stated that they seldom bathe or wash. But now conditions are reported to be changing. Some of them were reported to be bathing twice or thrice a week and some once or twice a week. Most of the Totos still wore unclean clothings due to their poverty. The hygienic condition of their houses especially during the rainy season was simply repulsive. All sort of rubbish was heaped round the house emitting foul smell and whole floor was covered with spittles dropped from time to time after taking betel leaves.
- (v) The reservoir and pipelines for supplying drinking water to the Totos were laid 15-16 years ago. Three additional tanks were built in the village for facilitating water supply. But in the absence of proper maintenance facilities the tanks had become damaged and useless and the pipeline had worn out. As a result at times there was acute scarcity of drinking water. The Totos frequently take goats meat and the meat of cow, buffaloe, pig, fowl, pigeon, deer etc. was taken. Earlier they used to take meat of dead animals also, but to some extent this practice is being given up now.
- (vi) About 2 to 3 generations ago orange trade was the main source of their livelihood. Orange was abundant in Totopara and in the area of Bhutan to the north-west of Totopara. But about half a century ago all orange groves were lost. Even now orange trade plays an important part in their economic life. From the middle of October to the middle of November, most of the Toto families earn money by acting as porters for carrying oranges from the gardens of Bhutan to Totopara from where it is sent to outside markets. It is understood that the Government of West Bengal sent two experts to explore the possibility of growing orange again and help the villagers in becoming growers and sellers rather than porters. But the mission did not succeed. Most of the Totos depend on plough agriculture. A few Totos practice shifting cultivation. It is quite a problem for Totos to protect their crop from the wild animals and the damage of the crop is frequently great. All their best lands have been taken over by the Nepali settlers in a period of less than two decades with the produce of their shifting and settled agriculture, the Totos can carry on for about 7 months only. Due to scarcity of water Totos faced great difficulty in pursuing agriculture.
- (vii) There are large number of bamboos in the surrounding hills which are utilized by Totos for personal consumption and sale. A cooperative society was formed through which bamboo was sold to the neighbouring tea estates leaving a good profit to the members and the exploitation by middlemen was reduced. Fishing was not extensively practised. Clothes were woven for personal use mainly. Very crude basketry work, such as bamboo mattress, bamboo baskets etc. was known to some Totos. Only a few knew plough making. Carpentry and tailoring was mostly in the

hands of Nepalis. The Totos had taken to paddy cultivation. To encourage paddy cultivation, better seed should be distributed. For betterment of the conditions of Totos, Government had sanctioned different grants such as artisans grants, reclamation of waste land, house building grant, cattle purchase grant etc. Besides, pigs distributed, meal allowance for boars was provided and betel nut plants were distributed. A teacher-cum-organiser had been provided in the welfare centre for day-to-day guidance of the Totos, for imparting primary education among the children and for other miscellaneous activities.

(viii) The whole economic fabric of Totopara had broken down. Their extensive lac cultivation had shrunk. Similarly cultivation of short staple cotton ceased to be profitable. Good quality bamboo had been destroyed and no attempt was made to replant it. The only source of cash for them was their poultry.

It was also observed that in spite of their poverty they did not feel the pangs of want.

(ix) The Totos had developed an inferiority complex about themselves and tried to conceal everything that did not conform to the custom and standard of their neighbours.

(x) Education is spreading amongst them at a very slow pace. Out of 40 students in the Primary school of Totopara, 26 students belonged to Toto community and the rest were Nepalis. It was understood that there was a good deal of fluctuation in the attendance of Toto children in different parts of the year.

(ix) Question of balanced diet is not only an economic problem among Totos, but also social and cultural one. To a large extent it is a problem of their change of food habits. Immediately after harvesting of crops they indulge in the consumption of home brew liquor. A large quantity of grain is wasted thereby. They do not allow pigs and fowl to grow, but sacrifice them immature.

(13) VILLAGE BOYARMARI ABAD, DISTRICT 24—PARGANAS—A SURVEY ON INTER-COMMUNITY DIFFERENCES IN RELATION TO CERTAIN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRITERIA—STUDY UNDERTAKEN BY THE CULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

Sample :

Out of the total households surveyed (337 in number) there were 49.53% belonging to the tribal groups, 20.31% to Scheduled Castes and 30.11% to other communities.

Findings :

(i) An average family consisted of 6.16 members for all communities put together. Similar was the case regarding tribal and 'Other Communities'. But for the combined Scheduled Caste communities this size was 5.68 on an average.

(ii) The percentage of literacy for the State of WEST BENGAL was 29.28 and the corresponding literacy percentage for Boyarmari Abad was 22.30. For Scheduled Tribes the literacy percentage was 17.64, for Scheduled Castes it was 27.27 and for other communities it was 27.03. Female illiteracy was consistently high being above 90% in all the cases. Regarding attainment of education at the primary and secondary stages the Mahisya and Muslim communities held the high positions and they were followed by the Poudra Kshatriya (Scheduled Castes). Amongst tribals the Munda sent comparatively large number of students and proportionately the Bhumi occupied the highest position in sending students at the secondary classes.

(iii) Number of land-owning families was least among the Scheduled Castes. Comparatively the highest percentage of families possessing cultivable land was observed among the Scheduled Tribes though the size of holdings for a vast majority was restricted to five acres. Percentage of land-owning families was observed in high degrees in cases of Muslims and Mahisyas.

(iv) Families engaged in share-cropping were least among the Scheduled Tribes. Comparatively highest percentage of families among 'Other Community' group cultivated on share-cropping basis. The position of the Scheduled Castes was intermediate. Here also the Muslim and Mahisya communities and 'Other Community' group and the Poudra Kshatriya amongst Scheduled Castes contributed proportionately highest percentage of families. A good proportion of Munda persons possessed land below one acre.

(v) Landlessness was comparatively acute among the Scheduled Castes, while among the Scheduled Tribes this feature was marked least. Mostly the Bage, Raidas and Ghasi families of the Scheduled Castes did not possess arable land for cultivation.

(vi) Proportion of families without homestead land was high among the Scheduled Castes and Ghasi community was

worst sufferer in this regard. Among the Bhumiij (Scheduled Tribe) and the Tantis there were many such families who did not possess any homestead land of their own. Very few families in the village possessed other types of property such as orchard, grove, pond etc. Families possessing such property were least represented by the Scheduled communities.

- (vii) A very small number of families among the Scheduled Castes possessed both ploughs and bullocks at a time. Poundra Kshatriyas were an exception. Majority of the Mundas did not have bullocks and ploughs at a time.
- (viii) Proportionately large number of cattle were kept by the Muslim and Mahisya families. They were followed by the Poundra Kshatriya and the Oraons were last in order. Amongst Oraon rearing of sheep and goat was common. Pigs and fowl were mostly found in the houses of Oraons and Mundas.
- (ix) Comparatively working units were more amongst Scheduled Tribes and least amongst Scheduled Castes. Absence of working women among the Bagdi and Poundra Kshatriya communities brought down the total working force amongst them.
- (x) Maximum concentration of persons was observed under the occupational category of labour. Scheduled Tribes contributed highest percentage to this category and amongst them the Munda was most prominent. Amongst the Scheduled Castes the Bagdi represented high percentage of labourers.
- (xi) Persons engaged in service were comparatively highest (7.22%) among the Scheduled Caste group. They were followed by 'Other Community' group (5.38%) and Scheduled Tribes remained at the bottom. Under 'service', domestic service has also been considered. Business was confined to the smallest number of persons. The Bagdis amongst Scheduled Castes were leading with proportionate number of persons engaged in business, followed by Mahisyas. Comparatively negligible number of persons from the tribals were found in this occupation. Fishing, basket-making, blacksmithy, hair-cutting, masonry etc. were pursued by a few. These were restricted to the Scheduled Castes and 'Other Communities'. Majority of the tribals supplemented their earnings by means of subsidiary occupations. Persons

from Scheduled Caste group were least inclined to this work. There were five beggars in the village and out of them, two each belonged to Bagdi and Poundra Kshatriya communities. One was Baisnab. Begging was absent amongst tribals.

- (xii) Out of 837 families, 521 were found to be in debt. The indebted families were highest (67.06%) among 'Other Community' group. The corresponding figure for tribals was 59.04%, for Scheduled Castes 62.94% and for village 62.25%. Poundra Kshatriya (Scheduled Caste) returned with highest percentage (75.0) of families in such debts.
- (xiii) Incidence of indebted families was highest among Kurmi, Karmakar, Mahisya, Tanti and Ganju of 'Other Community' group. None of the Rajput, Brahmin, Kayastha and Kumar family reported themselves in debt. Loan in cash or in money value was highest among 'Other Community' group. The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 469/-. In the case of tribals this figure was Rs. 345/- and for Scheduled Castes it was Rs. 308/-. Amongst tribals the average debt for Oraons was highest (Rs. 372) and amongst Scheduled Castes, it was highest (Rs. 419) amongst Poundra Kshatriya. Compared to others, the tribals were more involved in borrowing grain loans. Amongst Scheduled Castes, this was observed among Bagdis only. These grain loans were mostly repaid in labour.
- (xiv) In their proportionate representation the Muslim of 'Other Community' Group alongwith the Poundra Kshatriya of Scheduled Castes could be named most who participated in several institutional activities of the village. In that respect though the tribals were most numerous, their proportional strength in those institutions was lowest in order.

(14) SOME ASPECTS OF MARITAL TRENDS AMONG THE TRIBALS OF WEST BENGAL—STUDY UNDERTAKEN BY THE CULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

Sample :

The study was based on 1961 Census and it was attempted to present data on marital status of different tribal communities living in West Bengal.

Findings :

The tribals of West Bengal may be classified into two groups—(i) Australoid and (ii) Mongoloid. The First

group included the plains area tribals. The tribal communities like the Santals, Oraons, Mundas, Bhumijis and the Koras constituting 88.16% of the total tribal population was considered as the representatives of the plains area tribal group. The tribal communities like the Bhotias, Lepchas, Mechs, Garos, Rabhas, Mrus and the Chakmas which constituted 3.13% of the total tribal population of West Bengal with Mangoloid racial characteristics were taken as the representatives of the hill area tribal group. These communities were mainly concentrated in North Bengal area.

- (ii) 26.28% males and 19.86% females remained unmarried in the total tribal population. Almost similar trend was noticed among the plains area tribal group, whereas in the case of North Bengal Tribal group 55.95% of the total population of North Bengal tribal group remained unmarried, in cases of Plains area tribals the percentage was only 45.80.
- (iii) The gross difference in the total unmarried population among the North Bengal tribal group was due to the fact that they were being forced to practice late marriage to get over the difficulties of collecting bride prices etc. Amongst plains area tribal group most of the members in the age groups 15-44 and 45 and above were married. Comparatively larger number of married persons were found in the age group 0-14 among the plains area tribal group than that of North Bengal tribals. The plains area tribal group got married at an earlier age than that of North Bengal tribal group in general and it may be due to Hindu influence on the plains area tribals.
- (iv) The total widowed population of the tribals of West Bengal was 7.40% of which 1.73% were males and 5.67% females were widows, but in North Bengal their percentages were 1.58% and 3.29% respectively. The frequency of widow was greater than that of the widower by 3.94%. This perhaps is explained by the fact that the widowers have fair chance of remarriage at an older age than the widows.
- (v) The frequencies of the divorced/separated population of West Bengal tribals was 0.26% males and 0.47% females. Most of the divorced persons of both the sexes were found in the age group of 15-44. A good portion of persons belonging to this age group could get

married again, though the males had greater chance of this which was evident from the fact that the frequency of the male divorced persons was less than that of females by 0.21% in this age group.

- (15) MAMUDPORE (DISTRICT 24 PARGANAS) REPORT ON INTER-COMMUNITY DIFFERENCES ON CERTAIN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SPHERES—STUDY UNDERTAKEN BY THE CULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

Sample :

46 Scheduled Tribe families consisting of 288 persons (13 Santals and 33 Oraons) 122 Scheduled Caste families consisting of 702 persons (29 Namasudras, 30 Bagdis, 62 Kaoras and 18 Tiary) 80 other community families consisting of 1,119 persons.

Findings :

- (i) The overall family size of the village was 5.97 units. The respective sizes of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe families were approximately the same. But the corresponding average of other community groups exceeded the village average.
- (ii) For all communities the literacy percentage was 46.35 and the corresponding percentage for the 24-Parganas District was 32.48. This percentage was 60.73 in the case of other communities. For Scheduled Castes it was 30.62 and Scheduled Tribes it was 24.35. Compared to the district literacy figures, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lagged behind. Excepting Namasudras (46.98%) no other community among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes reached the village level of literacy percentage.
- (iii) The difference between the averages of labour force (2.54 average) and working persons (2.30 average) was least among the tribals. These differences increase progressively from the Scheduled Castes to other non-Scheduled communities. Presence of large number of working females among the tribals explained for the minimum gap between the average of labour force and working force among them. Dependents were lowest among the tribals and its proportion was highest among other community groups.
- (iv) Percentage (44.30%) of owner cultivators was highest among other community groups. In the case of Scheduled Castes 23.75% and in the case of Scheduled Tribes 15.09% owned land for cultivation. Maximum labourers were

UNDERTAKEN BY THE CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

observed amongst Scheduled Castes (55.63%) followed closely by Scheduled Tribes (52.83%), of the tribals. Proportionately high percentage (62.50) of labourers was contributed by the Santals and among the Scheduled Castes, the Kacras were the numerically highest (31.90%). All the owner cultivators among the tribals were Oraons. Shifts to non-agricultural occupation was pronounced under service and here again other community group ranked at the top (99.99%). In the case of Scheduled Castes it was only 4.37.

Highest percentage (43.48) of families without having their own homestead land was found among the tribals, and among them again the Santals featured prominently with 92.31% families without having any such homestead of their own.

- (v) Families possessing both the plough and animals at a time were observed maximum (32.79%) and the Scheduled Castes followed closely by Scheduled Tribes (32.61%). The percentage of families without plough or animals was maximum (51.64%) amongst Scheduled Castes and for tribals this percentage (32.64%) was least of all. Bullocks and cows were the popular livestock. But their per family average possession was restricted. Buffaloes were kept by the least number of persons. Goats and sheep were not common. Pigs were not popular even amongst tribals. Poultry birds were found comparatively in larger numbers amongst the tribal households.
- (vi) Percentage (60.87) of families in debt was highest among the tribals followed by Scheduled Caste families (58.20%). It was interesting to note that though among 'other' community group comparatively least number of families were in debt they marked highest in order. Conversely amongst the Scheduled Tribes, though larger percentage of families were in debt but their per family average of debt was lowest in order.
- (vii) Both numerically and in percentage people from other community groups took part in greater degrees in several local organizations while the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were represented in such organization in lesser degrees.

[16] DEGREE, EXTENT AND TRENDS OF PARTICIPATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES—STUDY

(Pt. of S.V. 7) - 22

Sample :

Data based on 1961 Census in order to analyse the distribution of workers belonging to Scheduled Castes in different industrial categories.

Findings :

- (i) About a tenth of the total Scheduled Caste population of India resides in West Bengal. Out of total Scheduled Caste population of the State 79.1% reside in 24-Parganas (22.1%), Burdwan (16.9%), Midnapur (8.2%), Bankura (7.2%), Cooch-Bihar (6.9%), Hooghly (6.5%), Jalpaiguri (6.1%), Birbhum (6.1%), Nadia (5.1%).
- (ii) There are 63 Scheduled Caste communities in the State and out of them 8 communities constitute 74.14% of the bulk. They are Rajbansis (17.45%), Bagdis (15.92%), Poundra Kshatriyas (12.71%), Namasudras (10.53%), Bauris (7.27%), Chamar or Muchi (5.76%), Dhoba (2.25%) and Dem (2.20%).
- (iii) According to 1961 Census 42.95% of the total population of India are workers whereas 47.06% of the Scheduled Caste population are working population. In West Bengal 33.16% are workers and for the Scheduled Caste population the percentage is 34.06.
- (iv) As regards industrial category of workers, the Scheduled Caste workers constitute 16.08% workers to the total working population of India and this figure for West Bengal was 20.26%. The proportion (13.63%), among the Scheduled Castes of India was less than that of the Scheduled Castes of West Bengal (19.46%).
- (v) Out of the total Scheduled caste workers of West Bengal 68.04% were agriculturists (40.26%) were cultivators and (27.78%) were agricultural labourers. Out of the rest of the 31.96% of the Scheduled Caste workers falling under 'non-agricultural sector', 22.85% of the workers were engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, fishing, hunting, forestry etc. manufacture other than household industry and in other services. Remaining 9.11% workers were employed in household industry and construction, Trade and Commerce and in transport, Storage, Communication, etc..
- (vi) Among the Scheduled Castes 34.06% of total population fall under workers category. As regards particular communities 43 communities have more workers in them as compared to the general figures.

Their names are Bahelias, Bantar, Bauria, Bedia, Beldar, Bhogta, Bhumali, Bhuiya, Bind, Chamar, Muchi, Chaupal, Dabgar, Damai, Dhoba, Dom, Dosadh, Ghasi, Halalkhor, Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi Kami, Kanjar, Kom, Keot, Khaira, Khatik, Koch, Kotal, Kurariar, Lohar, Mahar, Mal, Mallah, Mehtar, Musahar, Nat, Nuniya, Pan, Pasi, Patni, Rajwar, Sarki, Turi.

(vii) Communities like Bagdi, Baiti, Doai, Gonahi, Jalia-Kaibarta, Jhalo-malo or Malo, Kadar, Kandra, Kaora, Karenga, Konai, Kanwar, Lal begi, Namasudra, Paliya, Poundra, Rajbanshi, Sunri and Tiyar constituting about 66.46% of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State had workers below the percentage of workers noticed for the scheduled castes as a whole. The more likely cause for lesser number of workers among these communities than the Scheduled Castes as a whole seemed to be due to the factors like presence of considerable number of students and less number of women workers among some of these communities.

(viii) About 18 Scheduled Caste communities covering about 46% of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State had more 'cultivators' as workers amongst them than the State percentage of 40.2%. They were Bahelias, Bhogtas, Binds, Doai, Gonhri, Hari, Mehtar or Bhangi, Kadar, Kandra, Koch, Kotal, Kurariar, Namasudra, Paliya, Poundra, Rajbanshi, Rajwar, Sunri. About 44 communities covering about 50% of the total Scheduled Caste population were having lesser number of workers than State figure. Among the Scheduled Castes of the State, 27.78% of the total workers were agricultural labourers. About 29 communities covering about 43% of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State were having greater number of agricultural labourers than this figure. Their names were Bagdi, Bantar, Bauri, Bedia, Beldar, Bhumali, Bhuiya, Chamar/Muchi, Chaupal, Doai, Dom, Ghasi, Hari, Kadar, Kandra, Kaora, Karenga, Kaur, Kaora, Koch, Konai, Konwar, Kotal, Lohar, Mal, Musahar, Nat, Pan and Tiyar. About 19 communities covering about 8% of the total Scheduled Caste population were having lesser number of 'cultivators' as well as agricultural labourers. They were Baitis, Damais, Dhobas, Dosadh, Halalkhor, Jalia Kaibarta, Jhalo Malo or Malo, Kami, Keot, Khatik, Lalbegi, Mahar, Mallah, Mehtar, Nuniya, Pasi, Patni,

Sarki and Turi. These communities may be regarded as non-agricultural communities retaining inclination toward their traditional caste based occupation and some other occupations of non-agricultural sector. There were 12 communities sharing about 45% of the Scheduled Caste population having more 'cultivators' but less of agricultural labourers than the state average. These communities were expected to be comparatively better off. Their names were Bahelias, Bhogtas, Binds, Gonhri, Hari Mehtar or Bhangis, Kuraians, Namasudras, Poliyas, Poundras, Rajbanshi Rajwars and sunris.

(ix) The categories of occupations of non-agricultural sector were mostly dominated by workers of communities who were falling under communities having smaller number of cultivators as also agricultural labourers and small number of cultivators but a great number of agricultural labourers. Some of these communities had still retained to a considerable extent their caste-based traditional occupations. 40 communities constituting about 34% of the total scheduled caste population of the State had contributed more workers in the categories of non-agricultural sector than the State average for the Scheduled Castes as a whole. These communities were Bahelias, Baitis, Bantars, Beldars, Bhogtas, Bhuiyas, Chamars/Muchis, Dabgars, Damais, Dhobas, Doms, Dosadhs, Ghasis, Gonrhis, Halalkhors, Haris, Jalia Kaibartas, Jhalo Malos or Malos, Kamis, Kanjars, Kaoras, Karengas, Kauras, Keots, Khatiks, Konwars, Lalbegi, Lohars, Mahars, Mallahs, Mehtars, Namasudras, Nuniya, Pans, Pasis, Patnis, Sarkis, Tiyars and Turis. Out of these 40 communities, 19 were those communities which had a smaller number of cultivators as well as agricultural labourers than the State average. Of the 42 communities having less number of cultivators but more number of agricultural labourers, 15 (Bantars, Beldars, Bhuiyas, Chamar/Muchi, Dom, Ghasis, Haris, Karengas, Kaoras, Kauras, Konwars, Lohars, Musahars, Pans and Tiyars) were having more workers in non-agricultural sector than the State average. Out of 40 communities who had crossed over the line of attainment of the Scheduled Castes in general, 34 communities were depending to a considerable extent on the occupations falling under the categories of non-agricultural sector. Of the 12 communities having more cultivators but lesser number of agricultural labourers

only 4 (Bahalias, Bhogtas, Gonhris and Namasudras) had more workers in non-agricultural sector than the State average for Scheduled Castes.

(17) ASSESSMENT OF THE TRENDS OF PARTICIPATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IN WEST BENGAL—STUDY UNDERTAKEN BY THE CULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA.

Sample :

Data based on 1961 Census in order to analyse the distribution of workers belonging to Scheduled Tribes in different industrial categories.

Findings :

- (i) The Scheduled Tribes constitute 5.88 per cent of the total population of the State and about 6.8 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population of India. There are about 41 Scheduled Tribe communities in West Bengal and Santals are the most dominant among them, constituting 58.42 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State. Other numerically important tribes are Oraons (14.48 per cent), Munda (7.80 per cent), Bhumij (4.44 per cent), Kora (3.02 per cent), Lodha (1.99 per cent), Mahali (1.37 per cent), Bhutia (1.15 per cent), Mal Paharia (0.76 per cent), Lepcha (0.75 per cent), Mech (0.68 per cent), Rabhas (0.29 per cent). Out of 41 Scheduled Tribe communities of West Bengal only 12 communities share about 95 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State. About 97 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State is found in 11 districts out of a total of 16. These were Jalpaiguri (17.27 per cent), Midnapur (16.05 per cent), Purulia (12.79 per cent), Burdwan (8.77 per cent), Bankura (8.44 per cent), West Dinajpur (8.28 per cent), 24-Parganas (5.88 per cent), Birbhum (5.20 per cent), Malda (4.84 per cent), Darjeeling (4.69 per cent) and Hooghly (4.39 per cent).
- (ii) Santals, Oraons, Mundas and Bhumijas are regarded as good cultivators, but a large proportion of them work as agricultural labourers and share-croppers. The main occupation of the Santals was extraction of oil and manufacture of lime. Traditionally Bhutias have been graziers, stock breeders, agriculturists and traders. Traditional occupation of the Lepchas and Mechs was jhum cultivation. Spinning and weaving were also common among them. Weaving with primitive loom has been prevalent among Lepchas, Bhutias, Mechs, Garos, etc.
- (iii) As regards Workers for the country as a whole 42.95 per cent of the population consisted of workers, whereas in the case of Scheduled Tribes this figure was 58.64 per cent. The general figure for West Bengal was 33.16 per cent and for Scheduled Tribes 50.14 per cent. This showed that the Scheduled Tribes had a larger population of workers in comparison with the total population of India as well as of West Bengal. This did not indicate economic prosperity of Scheduled Tribes, because a large section of the population lived on subsistence level. Even the women and children had to lend a hand in household industry, cultivation etc. for a living. The proportion of workers and non-workers among the Scheduled Tribes of India and West Bengal was almost equal whereas in the total population, the ratio of non-working population was higher than that of the working population.
- (iv) More than half the workers of Indian population (52.78 per cent) as also of Scheduled Tribes population (68.18 per cent) of India were engaged as cultivators. In West Bengal above one-third (38.58 per cent) of the total workers of the state were engaged as cultivators whereas about half of the scheduled tribe workers (48.74 per cent) came under this category. Thus the dependence on cultivation was greater among the Scheduled Tribes than among general population. However, the dependency on cultivation was not so much pronounced in the state of West Bengal than in the case of India. The percentage of agricultural labourers in the case of total population of India and West Bengal was almost the same, India sharing 16.71 per cent and West Bengal 15.30 per cent of the total workers of the respective areas. The agricultural labourers existed in large numbers among the Scheduled Tribes of India (19.71 per cent) and West Bengal (28.39 per cent) than the total population. 87.89 per cent of Indian Scheduled Tribes and 77.13 per cent of West Bengal still adhered to agriculture as prime profession.
- (v) 13.54 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe workers of West Bengal came under the category of Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock etc. whereas it was only 4.99 per cent for the total population of the State and 2.77 per cent and 3.42 per cent for total population and Scheduled Tribe population of India respectively. Parti-

icipation of Scheduled Tribes in 'Trade and Commerce' was negligible, the percentage being 0.39 per cent for Indian Scheduled Tribes and 0.37 per cent for West Bengal tribals, whereas it stood 4.06 per cent and 7.53 per cent of the total population of India and West Bengal respectively.

- (vi) 4.54 per cent and 5.12 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe workers of India and West Bengal respectively were engaged in 'Other Services' whereas 10.38 per cent and 13.38 per cent of the total workers of India and West Bengal respectively came under this category. 30.51 and 46.20 per cent of workers of India and West Bengal respectively were engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas the percentage of the same for the Scheduled Tribes of India and West Bengal were 12.11 and 22.87 respectively. The participation of workers from the total as well as Scheduled Tribe population of West Bengal in the non-agricultural sector was more than that of the figure prevailing for India. The Scheduled Tribe workers falling under the non-agricultural sector of the State of West Bengal could not contribute workers sufficiently to the profitable types of activities.
- (vii) As regards individual Scheduled Tribe communities about 15 tribal communities had more workers as compared to the Scheduled Tribe workers of the State (50.14 per cent). Their names were Bedias, Bhumijis, Birhors, Cheros, Gonds, Karmalis, Kharwars, Kisans, Korwas, Lepchas, Lohars, Maghs, Mahelis, Mal Pahariyas and Santals. About 15 communities contributed more workers in the agricultural sector more than that of the workers noted for Scheduled Tribes as a whole of the State (77.13 per cent). These were Bedias, Bhumijis, Cheros, Gonds, Karmalis, Kharwars, Khonds, Kisans, Korwas, Lepchas, Loharas, Mechs, Santals, Sauria Paharias and Savans. Not a single person from Baiga or Bishor community was engaged in agricultural work.

(13) A NOTE ON "VILLAGE SURVEY PROJECT" OF THE CULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA, WITH SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES OF FINDINGS.

A survey was carried out by the Cultural Research Institute from the middle of 1967 to first quarter of 1969 in a number of villages of different districts of WEST BENGAL with the object of getting a first-hand knowledge about the prevailing conditions of the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes of WEST BENGAL, mainly in the field of education, economy etc. as also for assessing the nature and extent of the gap that prevails among the different sectors of population such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Communities in the above mentioned fields of activities (i.e. education, economy etc.).

The villages selected for the study were mainly from the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste concentrated areas of the State. While selecting the villages particular attention was given for selecting those which would help in encompassing varied types of communities belonging to different sectors of population (Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Other non-scheduled communities). Further, as one of the purposes of the study was to find out the prevailing gap among different sectors of population in the fields of education and economy the villages were so selected that they remained directly or indirectly exposed to different development activities. In other words it may be stated that while selecting the villages particular attention was given to select those where the scope and opportunities of development for different communities remained almost the same.

In addition to general types of information of varied nature, data of more specific nature were collected from the inhabitants of the selected villages by administering a well designed simple schedule, consisting of three parts—Preliminary Census, Family Economy and Membership in Organizations.

Major items covered under Family Census are as follows :

Names of family members, Sex, Age, Community, Relationship with the head of the family, Mother tongue, Languages known, education—Illiterate, Literate, read upto, continuing in; occupational status, occupation—Primary, Secondary; Average annual income other than farming, civil condition, Age at marriage, causes of divorce (if any) etc.

Out of the above items data collected relating to population (age, sex), education and occupation have been utilized for the present study.

Major items covered under Family Economy are as follows :

Cultivable land holding (in acre)—owned and cultivated by himself, owned but let out on barga or Adhi, land taken on barga or adhi; classes of cultivable land (in acre)—Paddy land, other than paddy land—best, good and bad; Homestead land (in acre), other types of land (orchards, bamboo groves, thatching etc.), Fallow land, Total rent, Cess tax etc. (yearly); Implements possessed—Name, No; Livestock possessed—Name, No; Investment of Surplus income—in consumable articles, non-consumable articles, savings; How

deficit budget met—Loan taken in—kind, cash; source of taking loan, Interest paid, mortgage or sale of property.

Out of the above items data collected on the following items have not been utilized in the present study—classes of cultivable land, investment of surplus income, source of taking loan, interest paid etc.

Membership in organizations has been assessed on the basis of membership in Club, Library, School Committee, Temple/Mosque Committee, Co-operative Society, Panchayat etc.

Data were collected from 7,266 families of nine districts (24-Parganas, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, Purulia, Malda, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri) covering 40,931 persons. Of the total families surveyed 2,203 (30.32 per

cent) are from Scheduled Tribes, 2,234 (30.75 per cent) from Scheduled Castes and the rest 2829 (38.93 per cent) from other community people. Further, of the total population (40,931) covered, 12,345 persons (30.16 per cent) belong to Scheduled Tribe, 11,585 (28.33 per cent) to Scheduled Caste and the rest 17,001 (41.51 per cent) to other community people.

The sample of population covered in this study constitutes 0.12 per cent of the total population of the State; in case of Scheduled Tribe the sample covers 0.60 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State; in case of Scheduled Castes it is 0.17 per cent and for other community people it is only 0.07 per cent.

Total number of villages covered in these 9 districts are 57 and their distribution in different districts is given below in Table I.

TABLE I
"Distribution of Surveyed Villages in Different Districts."

Names of Districts	Names of Police Stations	No. of villages covered	Names of villages
1. 24-Parganas	Sandeshkhali Naihati.	2	Boyarnari Abad, Mamudpur.
2. Burdwan	Salanpur	6	Barabhuin, Paharpur, Ghiadoba, Keshardi, Rupanarayanpur, Ajhapur.
3. Birbhum	Bolpur	5	Purandarpur, Tapaipur, Bandh Nabagram, Rahamatpur, Srichandrapur.
4. Bankura	Chatna	10	Ramanathpur, Hapania, Sulibona, Gohaldanga, Susunia, Nama Susunia, Chatatala, Paharghata, Paharbeda, Paraiboni.
5. Midnapur	Ninpur	7	Krishnapur, Dulki, Malabati, Gondapal, Kurchiboni, Sandapara, Sahari.
6. Purulia	Balrampur Barabazar	9	Kana, Berma, Garsai, Amagara, Sankhari, Ragma, Medini taur, Deoghariadi, Tipur.
7. Malda	Old Malda	4	Rahut Gaon, Gun-Sankrail, Mahajibnagore, Bhabuk.
8. West Dinajpur	Tapan, Balurghat	8	Basuria, Jamalpur, Jiapur, Dharail, Kasiadanga, Najirput, Sahapur, Kantabari.
9. Jalpaiguri	Kumargram	6	Uttar Kamakhyaguri, Dakshin Kamakhyaguri, Madhya Kamakhyaguri, Khutimari, Indubasti, Bangdoba.

Table II placed below will give an idea about the population and families covered among

different sectors of population in different districts of WEST BENGAL.

TABLE II
District—wise Distribution of Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Other Community Population and Families

Sl. No.	Districts	Population				Percentage to total population	Families				Percentage to total families
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Communities	Grand Total		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Communities	Grand Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	24-Parganas	3,001	1,668	2,814	7,483	18.28	461	292	432	1,185	16.31
2.	Burdwan	1,671	1,099	1,814	4,584	11.20	333	239	316	888	12.22
3.	Birbhum	597	1,826	1,127	3,550	8.67	126	354	206	686	9.44
4.	Bankura	1,015	631	1,838	3,484	8.51	176	120	289	585	8.05
5.	Midnapur	1,380	907	1,563	3,850	9.41	235	159	272	666	9.17

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
6. Purulia	1,735	965	1,473	4,173	10·19	352	208	270	830	11·42
7. Malda	777	732	1,101	2,610	6·38	120	124	171	415	5·71
8. West Dinajpur	1,138	1,341	1,338	3,817	9·33	218	257	215	690	9·50
9. Jalpaiguri	1,031	2,416	3,933	7,380	18·03	182	481	658	1,321	18·18
TOTAL	12,345	11,585	17,001	40,931	100·00	2,203	2,234	2,829	7,266	100·00
Percentage to Grand Total	30·16	28·33	41·51	—	100·00	30·32	30·75	38·93	—	100·00

It has already been seen that data have been collected from 2,203 Scheduled Tribe families. Ten Scheduled Tribe communities have played part in the contribution of these families. Of these ten communities the following four have contributed 87.65 per cent of the total families surveyed.

Santal (57.15 per cent), Oraon (15.66 per cent), Munda (6.26 per cent) and Bhumij (8.58 per cent).

In this connexion it may be mentioned that the above named four Scheduled Tribe communities together cover 85.14 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State.

Excluding the above named four communities the following are the six Scheduled Tribe communities who cover rest of the sample of 12.35 per cent.

Rabha (5.54 per cent), Mech (0.77 per cent), Kharia (0.59 per cent), Nagesia (0.05 per cent), Mahli (1.54 per cent), Kora (3.86 per cent).

The eight communities cover about 8 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State.

Of the total Scheduled Tribe families surveyed the following six districts cover 80.84 per cent of the total families: Jalpaiguri (8.26 per cent), Midnapur (10.67 per cent), West Dinajpur (9.90 per cent), 24-Parganas (20.93 per cent), Purulia (15.97 per cent) and Burdwan (15.11 per cent).

These districts cover about 70 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State. The rest 19.16 per cent of families have been gathered from the following three districts.

Malda (5.45 per cent), Birbhum (5.72 per cent), Bankura (7.99 per cent).

These districts cover about 19 per cent of the total population of the State.

Table III presents district-wise as well as community wise distribution of Scheduled Tribe families surveyed for the purpose.

TABLE III

District-wise and Community-wise Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Families

Sl. No.	District	Name of the communities										Total	percentage to total
		Santal	Rabha	Mech	Oraon	Kharia	Munda	Nagesia	Mahali	Bhumij	Kora		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	24-Parganas	13	—	—	314	—	109	—	—	25	—	461	20·95
2.	Burdwan	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	45	333	15·11
3.	Birbhum	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	126	5·72
4.	Bankura	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	7·99
5.	Midnapur	184	—	—	—	4	22	—	10	15	—	235	10·67
6.	Purulia	189	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	126	31	352	15·97
7.	Malda	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	120	5·45
8.	W. Dinajpur	196	—	—	—	—	6	—	16	—	—	218	9·90
9.	Jalpaiguri	7	122	17	31	3	1	1	—	—	—	182	8·26
	TOTAL	1,259	122	17	345	13	138	1	34	189	85	2,203	100·00
	Percentage to Total	57·15	5·54	0·77	15·66	0·59	6·26	0·05	1·54	8·58	3·86	—	100·00

It has already been seen that altogether 2,234 Scheduled Caste families have been covered in this survey. These families belong to 27 individual Scheduled Caste communities.

61.43 per cent of the total surveyed families have been contributed by the following 5 Scheduled Caste communities.

Namasudra (10.00 per cent), Rajbanshi (18.62 per cent), Muchi (8.59 per cent), Bauri (13.52 per cent), Bagdi (10.70 per cent).

The above named communities cover about 57 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State.

The following 11 Scheduled Caste families have contributed 33.31 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste families surveyed.

Male (1.92 per cent), Dom (2.82 per cent), Dhoba (3.54 per cent), Hari (2.78 per cent), Sunri (4.39 per cent), Bhuiya (4.39 per cent), Kaliya (4.25 per cent), Bhumali (1.70 per cent), Pundra (3.22 per cent), Kaora (2.78 per cent), Mal (1.52 per cent).

These 11 Scheduled Caste communities together constitute 27.57 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State.

The remaining 11 communities together contribute the rest of the surveyed families i.e. 5.20

per cent. These communities are Ghasi (0.62 per cent), Lohar (0.13 per cent), Musahar (0.40 per cent), Turi (0.98 per cent), Jalia Kaibarta (0.98 per cent), Rajwar (0.09 per cent), Mallah (0.31 per cent), Patni (0.04 per cent), Tiya (0.04 per cent), Khaira (0.76 per cent) and Karenga (0.85 per cent).

The above named communities together cover 6.15 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State.

Of the total surveyed families among the Scheduled Castes, 81.96 per cent of the families have been shared by the following six districts.

Jalpaiguri (21.53 per cent), Birbhum (15.85 per cent), West Dinajpur (11.50 per cent), 24-Parganas (13.07 per cent), Purulia (9.31 per cent) and Burdwan (10.70 per cent).

The above named districts cover about 52.00 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State.

The remaining 18.04 per cent of the surveyed families have been covered by Malda (5.55 per cent), Midnapur (7.12 per cent) and Bankura (5.37 per cent). These districts on the other hand contribute about 18.00 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State.

Table IV presents district-wise as well as community-wise distribution of Scheduled Caste families covered in this survey.

TABLE IV

District-wise and Community-wise Distribution of Scheduled Caste Families

Name of the communities	Name of the Districts									Total	Percentage to total families
	24-Parganas	Burdwan	Birbhum	Bankura	Midnapur	Purulia	Malda	West Dinajpur	Jalpaiguri		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Namasudra	29	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	224	10.00
Rajbanshi	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	81	238	416	18.62
Male	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	42	43	1.92
Dom	—	7	51	—	—	3	—	—	2	63	2.82
Dhoba	—	2	10	—	1	65	—	—	1	79	3.54
Muchi	2	8	110	1	23	36	—	4	8	192	8.59
Ghasi	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	14	0.62
Lohar	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	0.13
Musahar	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	0.40
Turi	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	22	0.98
Hari	—	4	31	—	11	10	—	6	—	62	2.78
Sunri	—	2	49	23	24	—	—	—	—	98	4.39
Bhuiya	—	—	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	98	4.39
Bauri	—	98	40	68	2	94	—	—	—	302	13.52
Jalia Kaibarta	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	11	—	22	0.98
Bagdi	117	62	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	10.70
Kaliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	95	4.25
Bhumali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	38	1.70

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	0.09
Mallah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	0.31
Poundra	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	3.22
Patni	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.04
Kaora	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	2.78
Tiyar	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.04
Mal	—	26	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	34	1.52
Khaira	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	0.76
Karenga	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	0.85
.. TOTAL	292	239	354	120	159	208	124	257	481	2,234		
Percentage to Grand Total	13.07	10.70	15.85	5.37	7.12	9.31	5.55	11.50	21.53			

Round about 50 communities, belonging to other community group (excluding Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe) have shared 2,829 other community families surveyed for the purpose.

The following 9 communities have shared 67.48 per cent of the total families of the other community group.

Brahmin (7.35 per cent), Sadgope (5.73 per cent), Karmakar/Kamar (6.89 per cent), Kayastha (6.93 per cent), Baisya Saha (8.52 per cent), Goala (4.74 per cent), Tanti (4.77 per cent), Kurmi/Mahato (10.53 per cent), Muslim (12.02 per cent).

The following 14 communities have shared 24.36 per cent of the families.

Nepali (1.45 per cent), Mahisya (1.48 per cent), Bairagi (1.38 per cent), Chetri (1.27 per cent), Kaibarta (1.17 per cent), Baisnab (1.66 per cent), Gandha Banik (1.91 per cent), Benia (1.31 per cent), Moira (1.45 per cent), Tambuli (1.31 per

cent), Jugi (3.00 per cent), Napit (2.55 per cent), Muriari (2.37 per cent), Teli (2.05 per cent).

The following communities have shared the rest of the surveyed families i.e. 8.16 per cent.

Barujibi (0.95 per cent), Sutradhar (0.78 per cent), Kumar (0.64 per cent), Kolu (0.92 per cent), Sarak (0.67 per cent), Mali, Ugra-Khatriya, Swarna-Banik, Baidya, Deswali Majhi, Bagal Rajput, Kapali, Barhai, Kolkamar, Ganju, Puran, Kahar, Sankha-Banik, Kandu, Sahis, Aguri, others (4.20 per cent).

79.08 per cent of the families are from the following six districts.

Jalpaiguri (23.26 per cent), 24-Parganas (15.27 per cent), Burdwan (11.17 per cent), Purulia (9.55 per cent), Midnapur (9.61 per cent) and Bankura (10.22 per cent).

The rest 20.92 per cent of the families are from Malda (6.04 per cent), Birbhum (7.28 per cent) and West Dinajpur (7.60 per cent).

Table V gives details of district-wise as well as community-wise distribution of families of other community people.

TABLE V
District-wise and Community-wise Distribution of Families of Other Community People

Communities	Name of the Districts									Total	Percentage to grand total
	24-Parganas	Burdwan	Birbhum	Bankura	Midnapur	Purulia	Malda	West Dinajpur	Jalpaiguri		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nepali	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	41	1.45
Brahmin	17	45	11	17	5	38	—	23	52	208	7.35
Sadgope	65	—	68	—	—	—	—	22	7	162	5.73
Karmakar/Kamar	36	3	6	108	10	23	6	—	3	195	6.89
Mahisya	28	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	10	42	1.48
Bairagi	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	21	6	39	1.38
Kayastha	3	67	8	16	16	—	—	1	85	196	6.93

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kaisya Saha									1	240	241	8.52
Goala			61		21	17	17			18	134	4.74
Barujibi		3								24	27	0.95
Jugi				6		18				61	85	3.00
Sutradhar					5					17	22	0.78
Napit		4	12	2	2	1	20		23	8	72	2.55
Kumar		2	4		1					11	18	0.64
Chetri					33	1			1	1	36	1.27
Saibarta										33	33	1.17
Muslim		113	4	27		9		98	58	31	340	12.02
Muriari								67			67	2.37
Kaisnab		5			21	13	5		3		47	1.66
Feli			4		1	53					58	2.05
Tanti		27	10		27	31	6		34		135	4.77
Jandha			1	51		2					54	1.91
Kanik												
Kurmi/Mahato		113	4			54	111		16		298	10.53
Benia			13			24					37	1.31
Moira			36	5							41	1.45
Kolu							26				26	0.92
Kambuli					37						37	1.31
Sarak			19								19	0.67
Others		16	33	9		18	24		9	10	119	4.20
TOTAL		432	316	206	289	272	270	171	215	658	2,829	100.00
Percentage to Grand TOTAL		15.27	11.17	7.28	10.22	9.61	9.55	6.04	7.60	23.26	100.00	

The collected data* have been systematically analysed, arranged, and appended herewith under the following twelve tables.

- (i) Sex-wise Distribution of Population and average size of family, average per family labour force, working force, dependants etc.
- (ii) Literacy and Educational levels among different communities.
- (iii) Proportion of School attending students to school age students.
- (iv) Proportion of working force to total labour force and percentage of working units with without Secondary occupation.
- (v) Percentage Distribution of working units professing different types of Primary occupations.
- (vi) Distribution of families by the existing Land Tenure system.
- (vii) Distribution of families by their land holdings.
- (viii) Distribution of families by homestead and other types of land.

(ix) Distribution of families with plough and draught animals.

(x) Average per family distribution of live-stock.

(xi) Percentage of families indebted and average indebtedness per family.

(xii) Participation of individuals in different organizations.

Each district has been considered to be representing a separate zone and the data have been compiled and analysed on the basis of the same. But in the cases of 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Purulia and Jalpaiguri districts data have been analysed under two sub-groups due to difference in the physical and social environment of the areas concerned and also some other factors.

The following are the districts, where the district itself has been considered to be a separate entity for our purpose.

1. Birbhum, 2. Bankura, 3. Midnapur,
4. Malda and 5. West Dinajpur.

The villages covered under the above named districts have already been mentioned in Table I.

The following are the rest of the four districts in whose cases the data have been placed under two groups-A and B and the villages each of them covered are given below.

<i>District</i>	<i>Villages</i>
24-Parganas	A. Boyermari Avad under Sandeshkhali police Station. B. Mamudpur under Naihati Police Station.
Burdwan	A. Ajjapur under Jamalpur Police Station. B. Barabhuin, Paharpur, Ghidoba, Keshardi, Rupnarayanpur under Salaapur Police Station.
Purulia	A. Garsai, Amagara, Sankhari, Ragma, Medinitanr, Deoghariadi, and Tipur under Barabazar Police Station.
Jalpaiguri	B. Kana and Berma under Balarampur Police Station. A. Uttar, Dakshin and Madhya Kamakhyaguri under Kumargram Police Station. B. Khutumari, Indubasti and Banglob under Volka Range Forest Busters.

Further, under each zone data have been placed side by side systematically for each category of population i.e. Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Other Community people and the total population of the area. This is mainly done for an easy understanding of the situation on comparative level. For giving a comparative picture of different zones, data for each zone has also been placed one after another. That is one may easily get a comparative picture of a particular item of information on the different categories of population level as well as on zonal level i.e. the situation that is prevailing in different districts.

In this connexion it may be mentioned that the purpose here is to place the summary of the findings in a compact way that have emerged from the survey relating to different sectors of population in different parts of the State. Presentation of findings on individual community level among different sectors of population residing in different regions covered in this survey have been wilfully avoided due to the fact that these would unnecessarily combrous the whole affair. Such analysis on community level would be available from the reports representing each zone that are being prepared by the different Research personnel of the Institute.

The tables are self explanatory one and as such it is thought worth-while not to over burden the

situation by merely describing the same again and increasing the volume unnecessarily. The tables have been so designed and presented in such a way that a casual glance over the same by an individual would be sufficient enough to give a comprehensive idea about the very poor achievements of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste people in the field of education and economy in these days of planned programmes. The wide gap that prevails in-between Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes on the one hand and the other community people on the other in almost all the regions in the educational and economic fields is something that deserve special attention. Though there are regional variations in the degree and extent of achievements and prevailing gaps among different sectors of population in different spheres of activities, one can not deny the fact that these wide disparities in the levels of development among different sectors of population are strong indications of inadequate attention for the rapid upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the level of their neighbours.

For bridging up the gaps in the educational and economic fields among these sectors of population within a reasonably short period of time all possible measures should be adopted and well concerted and integrated efforts should be made to bring all these sectors of population at a uniform level of development as far as possible. On the contrary, if the situation is allowed to remain as such and no serious attention is paid to this problem at this stage, it is feared that a time may come soon when we would realise that the whole situation has gone out of our control. It is better to take lesson from the present day sporadic flare-ups that are taking place in the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste dominated areas of rural WEST BENGAL. It is rather the beginning of frustration. It is better to judge the pulse of the society at this stage than to be too late in our endeavour.

(19) Nature and extent of progress of secondary education among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal—study undertaken by the Cultural Research Institute Calcutta.

Sample

Data collected during 1965 from secondary schools of the State. Out of 5,110 schools, 3,111 (31.96 per cent) furnished, required information. Data regarding remaining 923 (18.04 per cent) schools was worked out by projecting the data already received from different schools of the State. Besides some data collected by the Cultural Research Institute during 1967-69 regarding the actual number of students attending the secondary stage of education and the expected students among Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled

Castes and other communities in different districts of WEST BENGAL was also consulted. The data regarding schools at varied distances was collected from the Education Directorate.

Findings

- (i) Among Scheduled Tribes 21,495 students attended secondary stage of education during 1965. Of the total, 88.42 per cent of the students were shared by the 7 districts (24 Paraganas, West Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia) of State covering 73.4 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State. Rest of the 9 districts (Nadia, Murshidabad, Calcutta, Malda, Cooch-Behar, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah and Burdwan) sharing 26.6 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State, had contributed only 11.58 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe students.
- (ii) As regards number of students contributed by the Scheduled Tribe communities of the State, the 5 communities (Santal, Oraon, Munda, Bhumij and Bhutia) sharing 86.29 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State had contributed 90.28 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe students of the State. The 3 communities of Lepcha, Mech and Kaora sharing 7.49 per cent of the students covered 4.45 of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State. Rest of the students (i.e. above 2 per cent) were contributed by 19 communities sharing 5.60 per cent of the total tribal population of the State.
- (iii) Percentage of the total Scheduled Tribe students of the State to the total scheduled tribe population of the State was 1.05 per cent. The six districts of Darjeeling (2.31 per cent), Nadia (1.09 per cent), 24 Parganas (1.18 per cent) Howrah (1.06 per cent), Bankura (2.12 per cent) and Midnapore (1.48 per cent) had higher positions than the comparable State figure. These districts shared about half of tribal population of the State. Nine districts having 50.08 per cent of the tribal population of the State were below the measuring line in this respect. They were Jalpaiguri (0.73 per cent), Cooch-Behar (1.01 per cent), West Dinajpur (0.86 per cent), Malda (0.43 per cent), Murshidabad (0.50 per cent), Calcutta (0.12 per cent), Hooghly (0.60 per cent), Burdwan 0.32 per cent), Birbhum (0.40 per cent). As regards individual Scheduled tribe communities, 5 communities [Munda (1.12 per cent), Bhutia (4.95 per cent), Garo (1.46 per cent), Lepcha (3.85 per cent), Mech (3.72 per cent), Bhumij (1.82 per cent), sharing 14.94 per cent of the total scheduled Tribe population had crossed the measuring line of the State. 18 communities covering 81.40 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population were below the measuring line of the State. Their names were Ho (0.19 per cent), Kora (0.81 per cent), Lodha (0.48 per cent), Malpaharia (0.14 per cent), Oraon (0.90 per cent), Santal (1.01 per cent), Chakma (0.22 per cent), Hajang (0.47 per cent), Mahali (0.47 per cent), Mru (0.07 per cent), Nagesia (0.12 per cent), Rabha (0.50 per cent), Bedia (0.92 per cent), Gond (0.68 per cent), Lodha (0.05 per cent), Mahli (0.08 per cent), Savar (0.50 per cent) and Kharwar (0.13 per cent).
- (iv) As regards variation of Scheduled Tribe students in West Bengal during 1962-65, there were 15,858 Scheduled Tribe students in Secondary stage of education during 1962. As compared to this during 1965, there were 21,495 students. There was an increase of 35.55 per cent (5,637) in 1965 over 1962. Average increase per year was 11.85 per cent. In 5 districts the rate of increase of Scheduled Tribe students was greater than the State average. Their names were Cooch-Behar (17.82 per cent), Darjeeling (13.79 per cent), Jalpaiguri (15.78 per cent), Nadia (21.84 per cent) and Purulia (15.73 per cent). In 6 districts the rate of increase per year of the Scheduled Tribe students was less than the State average. Their names were Burdwan (10.36 per cent), Birbhum (10.60 per cent), Murshidabad (2.49 per cent), Malda (7.46 per cent), West Dinajpur (8.71 per cent), 24 Parganas (8.96 per cent). In the two districts, namely Calcutta and Howrah, instead of increase of students substantial decrease was noticed. As regards individual Scheduled Tribe communities, the rate of increase was greater in the case of 9 communities. There were Koras (26.55 per cent), Lodha or Kheria (21.39 per cent), Oraon (17.50 per cent), Malpaharia (19.05 per cent), Munda (15.43 per cent), Garo (16 per cent), Rabha (22.22 per cent), Bedia (58.33 per cent) and Savar (15 per cent). There were 7 communities amongst whom the rate of increase was less than the State average. They were Santals (11.23 per cent), Bhumij (7.63 per cent), Bhutia (11.62 per cent), Lepcha (8.79 per cent), Mahali (11.11 per cent), Mech (6.74 per cent) and Nagesia (6.66 per cent). Among some communities instead

- of increase, decrease was noticed. These were Chakmas, Hajongs, Gonds, Loharas, Chik Baraiks, Kharwaras, Kisans and Goraitis.
- (v) 1,21,823 Scheduled Caste students attended secondary stage of education in 1965. Out of 16 districts, the five districts of 24 Parganas, Nadia, Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar, and Midnapore had shared 66.15 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste students of the State 26.71 per cent of the Scheduled Caste students were shared by Murshidabad, West Dinajpur, Bankura, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah and Burdwan Districts. These 7 districts shared 43.3 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State. Rest of the 7.14 per cent of the students were contributed by Calcutta, Malda, Darjeeling and Purulia Districts covering 8.3 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State.
- (vi) About 75.78 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste students were drawn from 5 Scheduled Caste communities. There were Poundras, Namasudras, Rajbanshis, Bagdis and Sunnis. Together they constituted 58.21 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State. 7 Scheduled Caste communities covering 18.76 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population shared 13.66 per cent of the students. There were Bauris, Muchis, Dhobas, Haris, Jaliakairtas, Jhalo Malos and Tiyars. 44 communities constituting 16.65 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population had 10.56 per cent of the students.
- (vii) Of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State, 1.77 per cent were students of secondary stage. The Scheduled Caste students of 4 districts had been able to obtain a higher position than this. These districts were Darjeeling (2.24 per cent), Malda (1.98 per cent), 24-Parganas (2.87 per cent) and Midnapore (2.40 per cent). These 5 districts shared 38.2 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State. The district of Howrah was quite near the line with 1.75 per cent to its credit. 11 districts were below the measuring line. These were Jalpaiguri (1.54 per cent), Cooch-Bihar (1.51 per cent), West Dinajpur (1.30 per cent), Murshidabad (1.37 per cent), Calcutta (1.40 per cent), Nadia (0.56 per cent), Hooghly (1.09 per cent), Burdwan (0.80 per cent), Birbhum (0.92 per cent), Bankura (0.99 per cent), and Purulia (0.92 per cent). These districts contained 61.8 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State.
- (viii) As regards individual Scheduled Caste communities, 23 communities were above the measuring line i.e. 1.77 per cent. There were Dhobas (2.12 per cent), Dosadha (1.80 per cent), Lalbegis (2.72 per cent), Pasis (1.93 per cent), Bahelias (2.53 per cent), Damai (1.92 per cent), Jhalo Malo (2.34 per cent), Kamis (1.93 per cent), Kaoras (2.54 per cent), Kaurs (3.26 per cent), Keyots (4.91 per cent), Khatiks (2.21 per cent), Konwar (2.18 per cent), Mallah (2.45 per cent), Namasudra (3.59 per cent), Patni (3.09 per cent), Poundra (3.53 per cent), Sarki (1.93 per cent), Sanri (6.59 per cent), Tiyar (7.68 per cent), Nat (2.11 per cent), Pan (3.77 per cent) and Bhogta (1.82 per cent). These 23 communities together constituted 31.07 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State. Other 33 communities covering 64.38 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population were below the measuring line. These were Bauris (0.47 per cent), Muchi (0.83 per cent), Dom (0.60 per cent), Ghasi (0.28 per cent), Musahar (0.25 per cent), Rajwar (1.37 per cent), Turi (0.19 per cent), Bagdi (0.88 per cent), Baiti (0.93 per cent), Bediya (1.53 per cent), Beldar (0.78 per cent), Bhuimali (0.93 per cent), Bhuiya (0.74 per cent), Bind (1.25 per cent), Doai (0.08 per cent), Gonrhi (0.97 per cent), Hari (0.89 per cent), Jalia Kaibarta (1.54 per cent), Kedar (1.14 per cent), Kaora (0.78 per cent), Karenga (1.24 per cent), Khaira (0.44 per cent), Koch (1.11 per cent), Konai (1.40 per cent), Kotal (1.27 per cent), Lohar (1.34 per cent), Mahar (0.90 per cent), Mal (0.76 per cent), Methor (0.80 per cent), Nuniya (1.18 per cent), Poliya (1.65 per cent), Rajbanshi (1.54 per cent) and Ghaupa (1.15 per cent).
- (ix) In 1962, there were 90,616 Scheduled Caste students in the secondary stage of education as against 1,21,823 in 1965. During this period the increase was 34.44 per cent and on an average, the rate of increase was 11.48 per cent. In the 12 districts the average percentage of increase per year of the Scheduled Caste students was noticed to be higher than the State average. There were Birbhum (18.35 per cent), Bankura (12.51 per cent), Cooch-Bihar (13.43 per cent), Darjeeling (19.04 per cent), Howrah (20.10 per cent), Hooghly (15.84 per cent), Jalpaiguri (15.21 per cent), Midnapore (19.82 per cent), Murshidabad (16.29 per cent), Malda (26.50 per cent), Nadia (16.03 per cent), West Dinajpur (11.65 per cent). In the district

of Burdwan, Purulia and 24-Parganas, the rate of increase was less than the State average. As regards individual Scheduled Caste communities there were 32 communities in whose case the rate of increase was greater than the State average. These were Bauri (16.36 per cent), Muchi (18.20 per cent), Dom (24.40 per cent) Dosadi (16.08 per cent), Lalbegi (21.43 per cent), Musahar (104.17 per cent), Pasi (21.81 per cent), Rajwar (21.38 per cent), Pan (14.77 per cent), Bagdi (24.43 per cent), Bahelia (233.34 per cent), Baiti (11.67 per cent), Bediya (32.35 per cent), Bhuimali (53.57 per cent), Bhuiya (28.59 per cent), Bind (17.65 per cent), Hari (24.96 per cent), Kadar (18.0 per cent), Kandra (19.49 per cent), Kaora (15.61 per cent), Kaur (1,266.67 per cent), Keot (44.02 per cent), Khaira (30.95 per cent), Konai (30.79 per cent), Lohar (15.79 per cent), Mal (22.75 per cent), Methor (12.73 per cent), Patni (42.73 per cent), Rajbanshi (11.90 per cent), Sarki (16.92 per cent), Tiyar (53.81 per cent), Bhogta (566.67 per cent). There were 15 communities in whose case the rate of increase was lesser than the State average. These were Ghasi (7.41 per cent), Dhoba (8.96 per cent), Beldar (2.57 per cent), Damai (1.75 per cent), Jalia Kaibarta (0.92 per cent), Jhalo Malo (10.10 per cent), Kami (9.83 per cent), Koranga (11.43 per cent), Khatik (3.03 per cent), Mallah (7.23 per cent), Namasudra (11 per cent), Nunia (7.69 per cent), Poliya (8.13 per cent), Poundra (6.69 per cent), Sunri (4.99 per cent). There were 9 communities in whose case there was decrease of students. These were Turi (23.08 per cent), Doai (9.80 per cent), Gonrhi (6.75 per cent), Koch (17.08 per cent), Kotal (5.41 per cent), Mahar (3.86 per cent), Konwar (11.70 per cent) Choupa (11.11 per cent), Nat (16.67 per cent).

(x) In 1965 there were 14,20,179 students reading in secondary schools of West Bengal and out of them 8.58 per cent were Scheduled Castes, 1.51 per cent Scheduled Tribes and rest of the 89.91 per cent were other community persons. As regards percentages of total population the Scheduled Castes formed 19.73 per cent, the Scheduled Tribes 5.88 per cent and others 74.39 per cent. It may be seen from this that the percentage of contribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students was much less than the percentage of contribution of their population to the total population. Position relating to all the 16 districts is given below :

District	Percentage of other community persons to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste/Tribe population	Percentage of other community persons to the total enrolment	Percentage of Scheduled Tribe/Caste students to total enrolment
Darjeeling	71.37	28.63	82.92	17.08
Jalpaiguri	43.10	56.90	72.17	27.83
Cooch-Bihar	52.24	47.76	68.75	31.25
West Dinajpur	65.15	34.85	82.79	17.21
Malda	78.48	21.52	86.47	13.53
Murshidabad	86.31	13.69	93.23	6.77
Nadia	78.28	21.72	86.86	13.14
24-Parganas	73.82	26.18	85.41	14.59
Calcutta	95.58	4.42	98.90	1.10
Howrah	84.99	15.01	94.52	5.48
Hooghly	76.01	23.99	95.58	4.42
Burdwan	69.71	30.29	94.62	5.38
Birbhum	63.47	36.53	91.57	8.43
Bankura	59.98	40.02	86.39	15.61
Midnapur	79.43	20.57	90.18	9.82
Purulia	65.70	34.30	86.53	13.47

(xi) The percentage of students who actually attended secondary stage of education in 1965 to the expected school going students was found to be 37.86 per cent in the case of students belonging to 'Other Community' population but the said percentage for Scheduled Caste students was 13.62 per cent and 8.06 per cent only in the case of Scheduled Tribe students. From the survey carried out by the Cultural Research Institute in the villages having concentration of Scheduled Caste/Tribe population, the following picture emerges :

Name of the District of surveyed villages	Percentage of expected school going students (11-17 years)		
	Other community group	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Birbhum	62.63	15.16	3.57
Burdwan	66.22	8.57	14.90
Midnapur	35.23	14.29	28.50
Purulia	19.30	3.16	14.17
24-Parganas	32.11	10.59	14.29
Jalpaiguri	43.53	11.81	12.87
Bankura	40.46	6.58	9.27
West Dinajpur	42.71	11.43	6.30

(xii) Out of total habitations in the rural areas of WEST BENGAL (67,703) 66.17 per cent (44,800) had middle section schools within two miles distance, covering 71.72 per cent of rural population of WEST BENGAL. Rest of the 33.83 per cent of habitation having no middle section schools within 2 miles reach covered

for the purpose. Thus about 635 i.e. 7.63 per cent of the households and 3,115 persons i.e. 3.52 per cent of the population of the Block were covered by the survey.

Out of 158 villages, 144 were inhabited with 3,192 households comprising a population of 40,432 persons. The density of population in the Block comes to 109 persons per square kilometre as against 113 persons in case of the State of ORISSA and 116 persons in case of the Mayurbhanj district. On the basis of population growth during the 1951-61 period tentatively it can be predicted that the Block would have an increase of 13,460 persons over the population of 1961 Census in 1970. Out of the total of 3,445 persons inhabited in the sample villages, 1,727 were males and 1,718 were females. The population in the age group upto 4 years constituted 13.99 per cent, in the age group of 5-14 years 29.30 per cent, in the age group of 15-34 years 29.20 per cent and in the age group of 35-39 years 22.57 per cent of the total population of the Block. Thus it seems that the number of dependents per adult would be greater due to larger percentage of population under 15 years of age.

The tribal population in the Block constitutes 73.46 per cent of the total population whereas Scheduled Castes and others are 6.78 per cent and 19.76 per cent respectively. Out of the total 635 households surveyed 531 belonged to Scheduled Tribes 34 to Scheduled Castes and 70 to others. Out of these 531 tribal households, 338 belonged to Santal community. Thus Santals comprised 63.43 per cent of the total tribal population of the surveyed villages. Small and medium-sized households i.e. households having 3-5 and 6-8 members were found commonly in the area.

The percentage of literacy in the Block comes to 10.74 as against 16.72 and 21.66 in the whole of Mayurbhanj district and ORISSA State respectively. Similarly male literacy comes to 19.19 per cent while the corresponding figures for the Mayurbhanj district and the State are 27.93 per cent and 40.26 per cent respectively. Literates among the females constitute 2.17 per cent as against 5.53 per cent and 10.12 per cent for the district and the State respectively. In the surveyed villages the literacy percentage among tribals comes to 10.33 per cent as against 7.36 per cent in the total tribal population of the State according to the 1961 Census. There were in all 68 different types of schools in the Block in which the Scheduled Tribe students comprised 58.48 per cent Scheduled Caste students 9.91 per cent and others 31.61 per cent. The tribal population in the surveyed villages have better educational level than that of total tribal population of the State. The number of girl students was proportionately less among Scheduled Tribes than among the Scheduled Castes and others

Out of 37010.30 hectares of the total geographical area of the Block, as many as 14135.27 hectares are covered with hills and forests. The soil is mostly rocky and sandy. The total annual rainfall is about "60-65". There are no big rivers but a few small hill streams and rivulets in the area which effect free movement of the villagers during the rainy season.

The survey revealed that in the surveyed villages the percentage of workers to their respective total population among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others was 56.97, 54.57 and 52.79 respectively and that agriculture and its allied activities were the main economic pursuits among all the three categories of the people. As far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned, as many as 85.21 per cent of the total workers had agriculture as their main occupation and 8.33 per cent as agricultural labourers. Among Scheduled Castes 52.13 per cent and 38.30 per cent of the total workers were engaged in agriculture and household industries respectively. In the category of others 75.00 per cent and 18.75 per cent of the total workers were also engaged in agriculture and the household industry. Out of the total geographical area of the Bisoil Block only 27.54 per cent constitutes the net area sown.

Out of 635 households surveyed, 62 were landless of which 46 were of Scheduled Tribes, 6 of Scheduled Castes and 10 of others. Only 113 households i.e. 93 of Scheduled Tribes, 10 of Scheduled Castes and 10 of others had less than one hectare of land each. About 184 households (157 Scheduled Tribes, 10 Scheduled Castes, 17 others) had one to two hectares of land each. The survey revealed that the majority of households had small land-holdings and were unable to maintain themselves solely out of the income derived from them. The means of irrigation in the Block area were found inadequate. The survey also revealed that the average yield was poor in general.

Out of the total 635 households surveyed 363 i.e. 57.17 per cent earned less than Rs. 1,000.00 annually and the rest 272 households earned more than that. The average annual income in surveyed villages per household comes to Rs. 1,021.86, Rs. 964.61 and Rs. 1,029.41 among Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and others respectively, whereas the annual expenditure per household comes to Rs. 1,055.86, Rs. 964.70 and Rs. 1,085.00 among Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and others respectively. Thus the annual expenditure per household in all the three categories of people is higher than their annual income.

46.51 per cent of Scheduled Tribes, 41.18 per cent of Scheduled Castes and 38.57 per cent of others' households were found indebted in the surveyed villages. The average indebtedness amounted to Rs. 20.83 in cash and 231.77 kgs. in kind. Rs. 66.71 in cash and 66.64 kgs. in kind and

Rs. 24.93 in cash and 331.26 kgs. in kind among Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and others respectively. More than 64.00 per cent of the debt was taken for unproductive purposes i.e. for household consumption, social, religious ceremonies etc. Since they require loan more in kind than in cash and no official organizations forward loans in kind, the people have to take loans from private sources at the rate of interest ranging from 25.00 per cent to 100.00 per cent.

In the surveyed village 669 cases of common diseases like fever influenza, stomach troubles etc. were found. Out of these 551 were tribals, 44 of Scheduled Castes and 74 of others. The main reasons for these diseases have been attributed to non-availability of medical facilities, paucity of pure drinking water etc. The belief of tribals that diseases are caused by witch craft, evil eye, angry deities etc. also does not let them avail of medical facilities that are available in the area.

Above 71.38 per cent of the total informants require Government assistance for improvement of land 82.07 per cent need irrigation facilities. As many as 69.81 per cent of the informants need improved seeds for cultivation. Use of chemical fertilizer is preferred by about 36.79 per cent. Majority of them require improved varieties of fowl, bullock and goat while only a few need pig, buffalo and cow.

For schooling their children majority of them would prefer that the schools should be located in their villages, although 36.71 per cent have no objection to send their children to schools located in any other places. It is encouraging to note that about 74.84 per cent of the informants prefer allopathic treatment for which necessary facilities are to be provided.

On the basis of the above facts and earlier description about the Block and its people the felt needs may be summarised here.

- (a) Irrigation facilities are a primary need in the face of threatening drought due to failure of timely rain.
- (b) Long-term loan in the shape of seed, livestock, fertilizer and cash are essentially required to meet the agricultural requirements.
- (c) Sufficient number of sources of drinking water is a necessity.
- (d) Sufficient grants to manage the private M.E. and High School are essential.

22) STUDY (PADIYATRA) CONDUCTED BY THE HARIAN SEWAK SANGH, MADHYA PRADESH REGARDING RADICATION OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

Location

399 villages of the districts of Guna, Durg, Raigarh, Ratlam, Panna, Shahdol, Seedhih, Sarguja, Mandla and Bastar of Madhya Pradesh;

Deptt of SW 70-24

(68 villages had no Scheduled Caste population. The findings, therefore, relate to 331 villages only).

Findings

- (i) Out of 331 villages studied, Scheduled Castes were allowed to draw water without any discrimination in 177 villages while in 102 villages they were not allowed to do so. The remaining 52 villages had no wells but had ponds, tanks, streamlets, etc., where either the Scheduled Castes had separate 'ghats' or drew water after the upper caste persons had drawn it first. Ratlam district was the worst affected area where the public wells were closed to Scheduled Castes in 33 villages out of 48 villages visited.
- (ii) Out of 331 villages studied there were temples only in 183 villages. These were open to Scheduled Castes in 105 villages while in 78 villages they were not allowed to enter the temples.
- (iii) Out of 81 villages where tea-stalls were located, the Scheduled Castes could take tea without any discrimination in 46 villages while in 35 villages they could not enter the tea-stalls. The worst affected areas in this regard were Ashok Nagar, Ratlam, Ajaigarh, Ambikapur and Nivas where not a single tea-stall was open to Scheduled Castes.
- (iv) Out of 260 village *Panchayats*, Scheduled Caste *Panches* were allowed to sit with upper *Panches* on the same carpet in the *Panchayat* meetings in 211 villages *Panchayats* while in 49 village *Panchayats* they were debarred from this right. In none of the *Panchayats* in Guna, Raigarh, Ratlam, Sohagpur and Gopadvanas areas any discrimination was observed with Scheduled Caste *Panches*. In Kavardha, restriction was observed against Scheduled Caste *Panches* in four *Panchayats* while in 12, no discrimination was observed. In Sarguja, out of 23, only two *Panchayats* observed discrimination. Mandla area was the worst in this regard, as only in one *Panchayat* no discrimination was observed while in 26 *Panchayats* discrimination was observed.
- (v) In so far as the services of barbers were concerned, in 116 villages barbers served Scheduled Castes freely, while they did not serve them in 121 villages. There were no barbers in the remaining villages. It was also observed that the barbers hesitated to serve the scavengers and Basore Caste people even in the villages where they were serving other Scheduled Castes.

(vi) As regards the services of washermen, the conditions were still worse, as their services were available to Scheduled Castes in 60 villages only. In 148 villages, they did not serve the Scheduled Castes; in the remaining villages there were no washermen.

(23) CASTE COMPOSITION OF THE INMATES OF THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT-RUN AND GOVERNMENT AIDED HOSTELS I (a) GUJARAT, (b) TAMIL NADU, AND (c) MYSORE-DATA FURNISHED BY THE CONCERNED STATE GOVERNMENTS.

(a) GUJARAT

Location

Six hostels Ashram Schools, viz., (i) Patal Ashram Shala, Taluka Mandvi, District Surat (ii)

Backward Class Hostel under Broach District Panchayat Education Committee, Broach, (iii) Gandhi Ashram Shala, Devhat, District Baroda, (iv) Khadi Ashram Shala, Post Udawala District Bulsar, (v) Chaswad Ashram Shala Chaswad, District Broach, (vi) Muwalia Bhil Chhatralaya, Dohad, District Panch Mahals.

Findings

- (i) The inmates of all the hostels except the Backward Class Hostel, Broach were Scheduled Tribes. The inmates of the latter hostel were mixed, 42 per cent being Scheduled Castes and 58 per cent being Scheduled Tribes.
- (ii) The number of inmates in the six hostels belonging to various Scheduled Tribes/Castes are given in the table below :

S. No.	Scheduled Tribes/Castes	Patal Ashram Shala District Surat	Backward Class Hostel under Broach District Panchayat education Committee Broach	Gandhi Ashram Shala Devhat, District Baroda	Khadi Ashram Shala Post Udawala District Bulsar	Chaswad Ashram Shala Chaswad District Broach	Muwalia Bhil Chhatralaya District Panch-Mahals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1.	Bhil, Vasava	2	16	4	—	70	25
2.	Chodhara	83	—	—	—	61	—
3.	Dhanka	—	2	10	—	—	—
4.	Dhodia	—	—	—	115	—	—
5.	Dubla including Talvia or Halpati	2	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gamit or Gavit	33	1	—	—	13	—
7.	Nayaka	—	—	25	5	—	—
8.	Patelia	—	—	—	—	—	19
9.	Rathawa	—	—	77	—	—	—
10.	Others	—	2	4	—	1	—
TOTAL		120	21	120	120	150	49

Scheduled Castes

1. Khalpa 2
2. Mahyavanashi 8
3. Others 5

15

(iii) It would be seen from the above table that the predominant number of inmates belonged to Bhil, Chaudhri (Chodhara), Dhodia, Gamit, Nayaka, Rathwa, Patelia and Vasava Tribes. None or very few of the inmates belonged to the most backward tribes like Bharwad, Charan, Dubla, Padhar, Rabari, Vaghri and Varli.

(iv) The few Scheduled Caste inmates in the Backward Class Hostel in Broach belonged to Khalpa and Mahyavanashi communities.

(v) Distance of villages from the institutions

The predominant majority of the inmates of the hostels belonged to villages situated at distances above five miles. A number of them came from villages as distant as 100 to 150 miles.

(vi) Wastage of Education

The table below gives the number of students

class-wise, who left the institutions in various years :

	Year in which left School	Total number	Class VII	Class VI	Class V	Class IV	Class III	Class II	Class I
1. Patal Ashramshala Taluka Mandvi, District Surat	1963-64	12	8	2	—	—	1	—	—
	1964-65	23	15	1	3	3	1	—	—
	1965-66	25	9	3	4	4	—	—	1
	1966-67	28	15	2	1	2	2	3	3
	1967-68	63	36	2	5	9	6	3	2
2. Backward Class Hostel under Broach District Panch. Education Com- mission, Broach	1963-64	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1964-65	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966-67	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Gandhi Ashramshala Devhat, District Baroda	1963-64	34	1	—	4	3	—	6	20
	1964-56	137	5	4	5	8	11	15	55
	1965-66	43	1	6	3	2	1	8	22
	1966-67	42	7	3	2	3	6	13	8
	1967-68	27	11	—	1	5	4	5	1
4. Chaswad Ashramshala Chaswad, Taluka walia, District Baroach	1963-64	14	10	2	2	—	—	—	—
	1964-65	18	10	2	1	2	2	—	1
	1965-66	24	21	1	2	—	—	—	—
	1966-67	24	10	2	3	3	3	1	2
	1967-68	34	28	3	2	1	—	—	—

It would be seen from the above table that except in the Gandhi Ashramshala Devhat, the number of students who left the institutions in the lower classes was very small. The predominant number of them left the institutions after completing Class VII. Thus the wastage of education in these institutions was not significant. However, in the Ashramshala at Devhat, a large

number of students left it in the lower classes leading to a lot of wastage.

(vii) Follow-up after leaving the hostel

The following table gives the figures of the various occupations followed by the students leaving the hostels during the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 :

	Year in which left the Institution	Total number of student who left	Occupations followed						
			Higher studies	Business	Farming	Domestic work	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Patal Ashramshala Taluka Mandvi, District Surat	1963-64	12	7	2	3	—	—	—	—
	1964-65	23	15	1	3	4	—	—	—
	1965-66	25	7	6	8	3	—	—	1
	1966-67	28	12	3	4	9	—	—	—
	1967-68	63	55	—	3	5	1	—	—
2. Backward Class Hostel under Baroach District Panch Education Commission, Broach	1963-64	17	9	—	3	3	2	—	—
	1964-65	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1965-66	15	13	—	1	1	—	—	—
	1966-67	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Khadi Ashramshala post Udawala District Bulsar	1963-64	31	29	—	—	2	—	—	—
	1964-65	29	25	—	—	3	1	—	—
	1965-66	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1966-67	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68					N. A.			
4. Chaswad Ashramshala, Chaswadi Taluka Walia, District Broach	1963-64	14	—	12	—	—	1	1	—
	1964-65	18	8	9	—	—	—	—	1
	1965-66	24	13	10	—	—	1	—	—
	1966-67	24	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
	1967-68	34	28	5	—	1	—	—	—

(viii) It would be seen from the above table that the predominant number of students continued further studies after leaving these Hostels. However, a large number of students of the Patal Ashramshala, District Surat and Chaswad Ashramshala Chaswad, District Broach, joined busi-

ness, farming and domestic work after leaving the hostels.

(ix) **Superintendents/Wardens of hostels**

The total number of Superintendents/Wardens in these Hostels and the number of them belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes are given in the table below :

Name of Hostel	Total number	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
1. Patal Ashramshala, Taluka Mandvi, District Surat	4	1	—	3
2. Backward Class Hostel under Broach District Panch Education Commission Broach	1	1	—	—
3. Gandhi Ashramshala Devhat, District Broach	6	—	3	3
4. Khadi Ashramshala post Udawala District Balsar	5	—	5	—
5. Chaswad Ashramshala, Chaswad, Taluka Walia District Broach	6	—	2	4
6. Muwalia Bhil Chhatralaya, Dohad District Panchmahals	1	—	1	—

It would be seen from the above table that all the Superintendents/Wardens in the Khadi Ashramshala, Udawala, are tribals but the position of tribal Superintendents/Wardens is not so good in other hostels where all or most of the inmates are tribals. All the Superintendents/Wardens resided in the hostels but some of them took meals with their families.

(x) **Position of the Cooks**

A large number of cooks employed in the hostels were Scheduled Tribes but none of them was a Scheduled Caste. Some of them were caste Hindus. Especially, both the cooks in the Backward Class Hostel, Broach were caste Hindus, though they resided and took their meals outside the hostel as there was no such provision for them in the hostel. In all other hostels the cooks lived and had their meals in the hostels.

(b) **TAMIL NADU**

Location

Seven hostels in Coimbatore district, viz.,

(i) Government Boys Hostel, Anaimalai,

(ii) Government Boys Hostel, Adhiyur,

(iii) Government Boys Hostel Bhavani,

(iv) Government Boys Hostel Coimbatore,

(v) Government Boys Hostel, Erode,

(vi) Government Boys Hostel, Karamadai,

(vii) Government Boys Hostel, Pollachi.

Findings

(i) The majority of inmates in all these hostels were Scheduled Castes and none of them belonged to Scheduled Tribes. An encouraging feature about the caste-composition of the inmates was that the so called higher castes were living along with the Scheduled Castes.

(ii) The community-wise number of the Scheduled Caste inmates in the various hostels is tabulated below :

Scheduled Caste	Government Boys Hostel Anaimalai	Government Boys Hostel Andhiyur	Government Boys Hostel Bhavani	Government Boys Hostel Coimbatore	Government Hostel Erode	Government Boys Hostel Karamadai
Arunthathiyar	15	3	6	25	8	22
Adi-Dravida	11	12	12	69	59	3
Chakkiliyan	—	2	—	—	—	—
Kudumban	4	—	—	—	—	—
Kavara	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kuruvan	—	1	2	3	2	—
Madari	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vettuvan	—	—	1	—	—	—
Others	8	7	3	55	52	11
TOTAL	38	26	33	152	121	36

	Government Hostel Pollachi
Arunthathiyar	18
Adi-Dravida	18
Chakkiliyan	—
Kudumban	—
Kavara	—
Kuruvan	2
Madari	9
Vettuvan	—
Others	18
TOTAL	65

It would be seen from the above table that the benefit of the scheme of hostels/residential schools was derived mainly by the students of the Arunthathiyar and Adi-dravida communities. To some extent the benefit also accrued to the

Chakkiliyan, Kudumban, Kuruvan and Madari communities, but the other Scheduled Caste communities did not derive any benefit from the scheme.

(iii) Distance of villages from the institutions

The majority of the inmates of these institutions belonged to villages situated at distances of 2 to 20 miles. In the case of two hostels, viz., Government Boys Hostel, Coimbatore and Government Boys Hostel, Erode, a large number of inmates belonged to villages located at distances of over 20 miles and in some cases at distances of even 80 to 100 miles.

(iv) Superintendents/Wardens of hostels

The table below gives the total number of Superintendents/Wardens in the various hostels and the position of the Scheduled Castes among them :

Name of Hostel	Total number of Superintendents/Wardens	Number of Wardens belonging to			Took meals in hostel	Resided in hostel
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others		
1. Government Boys Hostel, Anaimalai	1	1	—	—	—	1
2. Government Boys Hostel, Andhiyur	1	—	—	1	—	—
3. Government Boys Hostel, Bhavani	1	—	—	1	—	—
4. Government Boys Hostel, Coimbatore	1	—	—	1	—	—
5. Government Boys Hostel, Erode	1	—	—	1	—	—
6. Government Boys Hostel, Karamadai	1	1	—	—	—	—
7. Government Boys Hostel, Pollachi	4	—	—	4	—	—

The above table reveals that the Superintendents/Wardens belonged to Scheduled Castes in only two hostels at Anaimalai and Karamadai. In all the other hostels they were caste Hindus. None of them except the Superintendent of the hostel at Anaimalai took his meals or resided in the hostels. Apparently, it was not due to any caste prejudices but due to the reason that they stayed along with their families and also took meals with them.

(v) Position of Cooks

In three hostels the cooks belonged to Scheduled Castes. In one hostel there was also a tribal cook. Information about the caste of cooks in two hostels was not available. Almost all the cooks took their meals and resided in the hostels.

(vi) Follow-up after leaving the hostel

The data regarding the various occupations followed by the students after leaving the hostels in different years are tabulated below :

Year in which left the hostel	Total No. of students who left the hostel	Occupations followed				
		Higher studies	Service	Farming	Labour	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government Boys Hostel, Anaimalai						
1962	3	1	2	—	—	—
1963	8	2	4	1	—	1
1964	4	—	2	—	—	2
1965	6	1	3	1	—	1
1966	11	8	—	1	—	2
1967	11	4	7	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Government Boys Hostel, Bhavani</i>						
1967	9	—	5	—	—	4
<i>Government Boys Hostel, Coimbatore</i>						
1966	12	3	1	—	—	8
1967	43	11	11	2	3	16
<i>Government Boys Hostel, Erode</i>						
1966-67	18	4	3	—	—	11

The above table indicates that a large number of students continued further studies after leaving these institutions. Among those who discontinued studies, the largest number joined service, while some of them took to farming and labour.

(vii) Wastage of Education

The class-wise number of students who left the hostels in various years is given in the table below :

Name of Hostel	Year in which left the hostel	Total No	Class in which studying						
			XI	X	IX	VIII	VII	VI	
Government Boys Hostel, Anaimalai	1962	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1963	8	5	—	1	1	1	1	—
	1964	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
	1965	6	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
	1966	11	5	1	—	—	—	2	2
Government Boys Hostel, Bhavani	1967	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Government Boys Hostel, Coimbatore	1966	12	—	2	2	3	4	1	1
	1967	43	—	35	2	1	2	4	4
Government Boys Hostel, Erode	1966-67	18	11	2	3	—	—	—	2

It would be seen from the above table that the predominant majority of students left these institutions after completing their Matric or Secondary courses. So there was not much wastage of education. However, some wastage was noticed especially in the case of Government Boys Hostel, Coimbatore where a number of students left the institutions in middle classes.

MYSORE

Sample

Seven Boys hostels as follows

(1) Chitradurga district

- (i) Scheduled Caste Boys Hostel, D.S. Hally, Chitradurga Taluk.
- (ii) Government General Hostel for Boys, Challakere.

(2) North Kanara district

- (i) Government Boys Hostel, Mundgod.
- (ii) Government Boys Hostel, Sirsi.
- (iii) Government Boys Hostel, Haliyal
- (iv) Government Scheduled Caste Boy Hostel, Honavar.
- (v) Government Scheduled Caste Boy hostel, Karwar.

Findings

- (i) In all the hostels except three, all the inmates were Scheduled Castes. However, in three hostels viz. (1) Government General Hostel for Boys Challakere, (2) Government Boys Hostel, Mondgod and (3) Government Boys Hostel, Haliyal a number of caste Hindu inmates were residing along with Scheduled Caste inmates.

(ii) Community-wise distribution of Scheduled Caste inmates in the various hostels, during 1966-67 is given in the table below :

Scheduled Caste	Government Boys Hostel, D.S. Hally	Government General Hostel for Boys Challakere	Government Boys Hostel, Mundgod	Government Boys Hostel, Sirsi	Government Boys Hostel, Haliyal	Government Scheduled Caste Boys Hostel, Honavar	Government Scheduled Caste Boys Hostel, Karwar
Adikarnataka	33	13	—	—	—	—	—
Adi-Dravida	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Bhovi	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Bhangi	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Chalvadi	—	—	4	1	2	—	—
Chamgar	—	—	—	22	2	5	17
Dhor	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Hulasvar	—	—	6	—	1	—	7
Madar	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Mahar	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Madig	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	33	23	11	23	22	5	24

It would be seen from the above table that in Chitradurga district, the maximum benefit of the scheme was availed of, by Adikarnataka community followed by Adi-dravidas and Bhoris. In North Kanara district the maximum advantage of the scheme accrued to the Chamgar, Hulasvar, Mahar and Chalvadi communities. A large number of Scheduled Caste communities did not derive any benefit from the scheme.

institutions. In the case of three hostels, viz. Government Boys Hostel, D. S. Hally, Government Boys Hostel Sirsi and Government Scheduled Caste Boys Hostel, Karwar, the predominant majority belonged to villages situated at distance below five miles. However, in some cases they belonged to villages located at distances of over 20 miles.

Superintendents/Wardens of Hostels

The total number of Superintendents/Wardens in the various hostels and the position of the Scheduled Castes among them are given in the table below :

iii) Distance of villages from the institutions

Most of the inmates belonged to villages located at distances below fifteen miles from the

Name of Hostel	Total No. of Superintendents/Wardens	Number of Wardens belonging to			Took meals in hostel	Resided in hostel
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others		
1. Scheduled Caste Boys Hostel, D. S. Hally, Chitradurga Taluk	2	2	—	—	—	—
2. Government General Hostel for Boys Challakere District Chitradurga	1	—	—	1	1	—
3. Government Boys Hostel, Mundgod	1	1	—	—	—	—
4. Government Boys Hostel, Sirsi	1	—	—	1	—	—
5. Government Boys Hostel, Haliyal	1	1	—	—	—	—
6. Government Scheduled Caste Boys Hostel, Konavar	1	—	—	1	—	—
7. Government Scheduled Caste Boys Hostel, Karwar	1	—	—	1	—	—
				(Brahmin)		

As indicated in the above table the Superintendents/Wardens belonged to Scheduled Castes in three hostels. In two hostels viz. Government Boys Hostel, Sirsi and Government Scheduled Caste Boys Hostel Karwar, they were caste Hindus while in the latter the Superintendent was a Brahmin. In almost all the hostels the Superintendents/Wardens resided as well as took their meals outside the hostels. However, this was apparently, not due to any caste prejudice but because of the fact that they resided as well as took meals along with their families.

Position of Cooks

In all the hostels except one viz. Government Boys Hostel, Haliyal, all the cooks belonged to

Scheduled Castes. In most of the hostels they resided and took meals away from the institutions, along with their families. However in the case of the Government General Hostel for Boys Chalakere, they resided as well as took meals in the hostel itself.

Follow-up after leaving the hostels

Complete information regarding the occupations followed by the inmates of the above mentioned hostels is not available. However whatever information was available, indicated that the majority of inmates continued their studies after leaving the institutions.

CHAPTER 21

SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES

A. Seminars

(1) Seminar on "The Tribal Situation in India" held at Simla.

The Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, in collaboration with the Department of Sociology, Delhi University, held a Seminar on "The Tribal Situation in India" at Simla from 6th-19th July, 1969. The Seminar was attended by anthropologists, sociologists, social workers, Directors of the Tribal Research Institutes, administrators concerned with tribal welfare, and tribal political and cultural leaders, to discuss various problems of the tribal people in the context of national unity, territorial integrity and economic and social development. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner Shri O. K. Moorthy and Research Officer Dr. S. Bose participated in the Seminar.

Location

The tribal people, who constitute about 7% of the total population of the country, generally live in hills and forests, some of which are strategically located in the border areas. Despite being a small minority, most of them live in relatively isolated localities where they often constitute a majority. The tribal groups, both within a region and inter-regionally, vary a great deal from each other in physical type, language, economy, culture, styles of living, the nature and intensity of contact with non-tribals, and the extent of political consciousness. The Seminar felt it advisable to assess the situation region by region in order to arrive at a picture of the country as a whole.

Border Areas

In the opinion of the Seminar, while tribals all over India need sympathetic consideration, compelling reasons of national security call for more urgent attention to be paid to tribes inhabiting the various border regions particularly in the North-Eastern Hill Areas (NEHA). The introduction of adult franchise in Independent India and the development of communications have resulted in the heightening of political self-consciousness and in demands for regional autonomy in varying degrees.

The Seminar was of the view that this kind of problem was not peculiar to India but a common heritage of all new nations which had recently emerged from colonial rule, and indeed not necessarily confined to them. Demands for

varying degrees of autonomy are generally a means of ventilating grievances particularly those relating to the fear of loss of cultural identity and exploitation by economically more advanced groups. If considered with sympathy and understanding such demands facilitate the articulation of interests and lead to more effective integration of the groups concerned, tribal as well as non-tribal, in the nation.

While reconisiting that such demands form part of the normal process of political development, the Seminar was of the view that all problems of group identity and autonomy must be solved within the framework of the Indian Union. Within this boundary varying degrees of autonomy could be given to the constituent units and each demand could be examined on its own merits, taking into account the economic and political viability and the interest of the nation as a whole.

It is against this background that the political aspirations of the people living in the NEHA should be viewed and adequate political solutions must be found urgently within the framework of the Indian Union.

In the NEHA, Western Himalaya and Western Rajasthan, national defence requirements and other considerations have led to the opening of roads which are bringing economic opportunities to groups along these roads. In order that the benefits of economic development be more equitably shared, it is necessary to build feeder and link roads to provide communications for those in the interior.

The better economic opportunities created by such public works as road building, and in meeting the needs of the army, for food and other local articles, are likely to be temporary and there is therefore an urgent need to provide a more permanent economic base.

In the North-Western and Central Himalaya, and some portions of the eastern hill regions, there is an urgency for rehabilitating the traders who have lost their traditional trade with Tibet and Pakistan.

Land and Economic Problems

The Constitution provides for the promotion, with special care, of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and

the Scheduled Tribes, and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. There should, therefore, be a clear-cut programme for the tribes with the twin objectives of development and protection, envisaged in the Constitution. The safeguards and freedom from exploitation are in relation to land-alienation and allotment, usurious money-lending and the practice of forced and bonded labour. It is estimated that approximately 50% of India's tribes depend directly or indirectly on the forests for their livelihood. Any programme of economic development of the tribes must be related to the utilization of the forests for the maximum advantage of the dependent local population. There is need for a review of the current national forest policy which should take into consideration the interests of the tribals, even if it involves some loss of revenue.

Another major problem—reported to be very acute in the central belt—is that relating to the alienation of land by tribals to non-tribals mainly to discharge debts or to obtain ready cash. From time to time legal measures have been taken by the concerned governments to stop such land transfers, but due to the existence of some legal loopholes and the non-enforcement of existing legislative and executive measures the practice continues. Social workers, anthropologists and the tribal themselves consider land alienation a major source of tribal discontent and a prime factor underlying revivalist, separatist and other movements of social protest.

However, land transfer also goes on from non-tribals to tribals and between tribals themselves, rendering some people landless. The absence of precise figures acts as a spur to preconceived ideas. A major difficulty here is in devising a foolproof law which protects a simple illiterate tribal but does not cause hardship to his educated and more sophisticated brother who might like to benefit from the sale of an idle resource. This particularly applies to land in urban areas.

Economically, tribal people show a considerable diversity ranging from hunters and gatherers to urban workers, white-collar employees and professionals. The problems they face, therefore, also vary a great deal and are often similar to those faced by the poorest sections of our non-tribal peasantry. The long-term answer to these problems would, therefore, lie in the rapid economic development of the country as a whole and the backward regions in particular.

Another source of major discontent again mainly in the Central belt has been the displacement of a large number of tribals due to the establishment of heavy industries, the construction of large dams and the implementation of other projects involving large-scale displacement of people. The Seminar felt that in all such

cases the emphasis ought to be on providing, in addition to land and other resettlement facilities (wherever possible), such financial help and training as would enable the displaced persons to adjust themselves to the new conditions and to benefit from the new employment opportunities available. The successful integration of these persons to the new economy will create a climate favourable for taking up other development projects in neighbouring areas.

A number of tribals themselves are emerging as entrepreneurs in trade and industry and even in money-lending. Some members of the Seminar voiced complaints against the exploitation of poorer tribals by some of these entrepreneurs. The Seminar felt however, that the emergence of these entrepreneurs as a bridge between the tribals and the industrial economy should be welcomed, and that they be given all encouragement while at the same time devising suitable measures for the protection of the mass of the tribals.

Scheduling

The constitutional provision regarding political representation of Scheduled Tribes is due for review in 1970. However, there is no time limit in regard to the continuance of special measures for their economic and social development. The Seminar emphasized that the "weakest links" among the Scheduled Tribes have to be identified for purposes of swift and all-round development. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has already attempted to identify such communities as have derived comparatively little benefits from the provisions (Report for 1967-68). His classification was on the basis of certain objective criteria in census data such as literacy, percentage of workers engaged in various occupations, remoteness and inaccessibility of habitat, mode of agriculture etc. The Seminar felt that a Commission of Enquiry consisting of social anthropologists, sociologists, agricultural economists, social workers, administrators and leaders of public opinion should be set up for purposes of further identifying such communities. It should also determine the special steps for their protection and intensive economic and social development, and review the effects of a policy of protection and preference on the groups included in the Schedules. It may also examine the existence of anomalies in the Schedules.

Integration and Mass Media

Nurtured by the vast size of the country—its geographical, linguistic, ethnic and religious diversity—India today has a pluralistic civilization. During its long and chequered history every section of the population has contributed to this truly composite national culture. However, thanks to the rapid development of communica-

tions and programmes of planned development since independence, there is now greater interaction between different sections of the nation. Industrialization and urbanization have led to greater spatial and social mobility resulting in individuals of diverse backgrounds coming together as neighbours, colleagues and friends. Unfortunately, such contacts have also given rise to tension and social conflict, particularly in the context of prevailing unemployment and heightened competition for jobs. The real cure for this situation lies in the rapid development of the economy, but in the meanwhile, mass media could be utilized to see that economic rivalry is not translated into intergroup tensions.

The press and radio and other mass media have an important role to play in bridging the prevailing gulf of ignorance, misunderstanding and prejudice between tribals and non-tribals. They could explain to the non-tribals the aspirations of the tribals, and publicise the work done by the various agencies of the Government of India, the State Governments, voluntary organisations, political parties and academic institutions on problems of tribal life. Further, it could make clear to the tribals that many of the difficulties faced by them are more or less common to the other under-privileged sections of Indian society with whom they must join hands to find common solutions. Furthermore, if journalists are included in academic seminars—as done here—they could use the press to promote understanding between social scientists and other citizens.

Special attention should also be given to the production of popular books for children and adults and text books designed to promote knowledge and appreciation of different cultures inhabiting this ancient land. In devising schemes of national service for students, care should be taken to ensure that tribal students work in non-tribal areas and non-tribals in tribal areas wherever practicable. There can be no effective emotional integration of the people without developing satisfactory interpersonal relationships between persons of different backgrounds. Voluntary organizations also have a vital role to play in promoting this kind of integration.

In this context the Seminar felt that integration must be sharply differentiated from assimilation which means complete loss of cultural identity for the weaker groups. Each group must be able to uphold its cultural heritage with dignity and a sense of achievement. The development of communications and more satisfactory contacts between people of diverse backgrounds would naturally result in a good deal of give-and-take leading to further enrichment of the content of the national culture. It would perhaps be appropriate here to recall the values enshrined in our Constitution, democracy, secularism, equality of opportunity, and freedom for each group to pursue its own style of life and its own

faith. Tolerance is a quality without which we can hardly survive as a nation.

Research

This brings the Seminar to the question of research into the problems of tribals in the national context. Social scientists, historians and linguists have a special responsibility to identify problems affecting the tribals in different parts of the country and to suggest suitable remedies. Here the universities, the Tribal Research Institutes, the Anthropological Survey of India, the Indian Council for Social Science Research, the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Social Welfare of the Government of India, the Office of the Registrar General of India, the Education Ministry of the Government of India, and other concerned bodies have an important contribution to make. It is not enough for the problems to be identified and research to be done: mechanisms have to be established for feeding the results to the Government of India, State Governments, the press and the leaders of public opinion. In democracy like India's the press and the legislatures have to be kept informed about issues affecting the health of the body politic so that correct decisions are made and implemented. In this connection, the Seminar highlighted the responsibility of social scientists to provide the public with objective reports of crisis situations involving conflict between diverse groups.

The Seminar was also of the opinion that Tribal Research Institutes should be more actively associated with evaluation of developmental activity and with the processes of planning and policy-making.

To be on guard against static thinking, the Seminar considers it most important to bear in mind that integration is a dynamic and continuing process which necessarily involves mutual give-and-take by the various sections of the national community. As the national economy develops and as individuals from all sections of the population are drawn into it, integration increasingly becomes broader and deeper, giving rise to a new culture which derives its strength and vitality from contributions which every section makes to it. The Seminar stressed that this process could never be complete and that it was for enlightened citizenry and leaders of public opinion to make sure that it never stops.

Observations by the Director, Indian Institute of Advanced Study and Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

At this Seminar, the Director, Indian Institute of Advanced Study and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes made some observations on "Integration" and "Integration and Secularism", respectively. These are reproduced at Appendix XXXVIII.

(2) Seminar on "Tribal Welfare" at Lucknow in 1970.

A seminar on "Tribal Welfare" was organised by the Department of Harijan and Social Welfare, Uttar Pradesh, during the period from 2nd February to 4th February, 1970, at Lucknow. Experts from different organisations were invited to contribute papers and altogether 12 papers, 8 in English and 4 in Hindi were read out.

Shri P. C. Pande, Secretary, Harijan Sahayak Department, Uttar Pradesh Shasan, gave an account of tribal welfare in UTTAR PRADESH. He observed that tribes of UTTAR PRADESH constitute nearly 1% of State's population. 5 of these tribes, namely, Rajis, Bhotias, Jaunsaris, Tharus and Buksas have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes since June, 1967. Majority of the tribes, having been included among Scheduled Castes, have enjoyed the constitutional safeguards and special facilities provided for Scheduled Castes since the adoption of the Constitution. Tribes not included among the Scheduled Castes, were not able to make much use of the development programme available in general sector.

At the end of First Five Year Plan it was observed that in view of their comparative backwardness and special problems, the tribes needed special attention. Accordingly in the Second Five Year Plan some special schemes were also implemented at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. During the Third Five Year Plan a much more ambitious programme was undertaken for their welfare under a special programme for the non-Scheduled Tribes. More than 1.5 crore of rupees were spent on education, economic and environmental development. Since June, 1967, when 5 tribes were scheduled all the educational facilities available to Scheduled Castes were extended to Scheduled Tribe students also. The total expenditure only on Scheduled Tribes in 1967-68 amounted to Rs. 1.20 lakhs. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 107 lakhs in the State Sector, and the Government of India have also approved the outlay of Rs. 82.5 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Programme.

Shri Pratap Singh, Director, Harijan and Social Welfare, UTTAR PRADESH, while discussing the problems of the tribal people of UTTAR PRADESH, observed that tribal areas still suffer from poor communications and roads are unsuitable for the major portion of the year. There is extreme scarcity of water during summer, specially in Mirzapur and Banda Districts. The economic problems vary from place to place. The Bhotias of northern frontier suffered a severe setback on account of sudden stoppage of trade with Tibet. Some, like the Harijan group among the Jaunsaris etc., have little land of their own and generally work as labourers on farms or in forests. The problems of Tharus and Buksas are quite different. Those lands, which were previously defined as fallow lands, were captured

and developed by this community. But now-a-days when the development is already complete thousands of outsiders and fortune seekers are trying to come over and seek their fortune at the cost of local tribes by displacing them from their paternal land. The State Government have prohibited transfer of tribal land to non-tribal without prior permission of the Collector concerned. But the problem has not yet been completely solved. Regarding the free use of forests by the tribal people the State Government have set up two committees to examine the problems connected with the forests. Beside economic problem, there lies the great problem of illiteracy among these people.

While discussing an approach to tribal people Shri Amir Hasan felt that these people can be broadly and loosely classified into three categories. One group of thinkers advocates that the tribals should remain isolated from the rest of the individuals and maintain their separate identity. The second school of thought believes in complete assimilation of the tribes with the rest. It rules out any special treatment to the tribals. It advocates complete absorption of tribal culture, customs and traditions in the mainstream and suggests abolition of constitutional safeguard and end of special measures for the welfare. The third school of thinkers projects the idea of integration of tribal people in the Indian society. This group is opposed to both isolation and complete assimilation of tribals. Shri Hasan is of the opinion that the third view is likely to be acceptable among the tribals.

Mr. Hasan in his second paper also gave an analytical review of the changing life of the Kol of Patha. The aim was to study the pace of changes occurring among the Kols since Independence by analysing socio-economic, developmental and political factors involved. In the historical background the events during pre-Independence and also post-Independence period were outlined and effects of adoption of Constitution, Abolition of Zamindari in 1952, different measures of the Government, Community Development Programme, welfare measures of voluntary agencies and of Panchayati Raj were discussed. He is of the opinion that there is no remarkable change so far as the material culture, food habit or occupational pattern of the tribe is concerned. Money-lending is going on the same way by the non-tribals as before. But those who are agricultural labourers have adopted special skill and technical knowledge of different agricultural development. Land, which is controlled by non-tribals, was better developed for technical operations and non-tribals are using more modern tools and implements, better seeds, fertilizers and taking the opportunity of different irrigation schemes. But they are utilizing the tribal labour force who are not landowners but agricultural labourers. And through these opportunities only the agricultural labourers among tribals are getting

ting opportunities of learning technical processes. Caste system among the Kols is prevalent and untouchability is practised against this tribe. There has been no change in the social status of the Kols. The impact of Hinduism and local Hindu customs on their religious belief is growing day by day. The attitude of the non-tribals towards the tribals has not yet changed and they devise new ways and means to keep the Kols under their subjugation.

Mr. H. S. Saksena, in his paper discussed the factors causing tribal unrest and clashes between some high castes in some rural areas. His assumptions based on analysis are as follows :

- (a) Dissatisfaction over the failure of certain policies of the State prevailing amongst weaker sections.
- (b) The State at the level of district and even higher administration hardly ever view such problems in a comprehensive manner and remedy situations as such.
- (c) Since the problem is viewed in a 'segmentalised' or departmentalised manner the corrective measures are never adequate. Some such measures in a comprehensive policy could be better enforcement of minimum agricultural wages, providing better facilities for the development of small agricultural holdings, protective laws for Scheduled Tribes, more vigorous enforcement of land reforms etc.
- (d) In view of (b) and (c) above it would be necessary to make a systematic study of socio-political and economic aspects of a few such situations and plan afresh a combined corrective and curative approach for meeting them.

Two papers, one by Mr. V. N. Prasad and the other by Mr. L. N. Gairola, on the Jaunsaris of Dehra Dun district of UTTAR PRADESH were submitted. Both of them gave an account of the present-day condition of the Jaunsaris. Indebtedness and bonded labour is the greatest problem of this area as observed.

Mr. Banvir Singh submitted his paper on the problems of land and cultivation among the Buksa. He observed that the tribals are at the mercy of the non-tribal farmers and the money-lenders who have no interest in maintaining or improving the tribal economy. As loans keep mounting and land area is reduced they find it extremely difficult to obtain sufficient cereals for their existence. He is of opinion that protection against land grabbing and money-lending is necessary and side by side there should be improvement regarding agricultural reforms etc.

(3) Seminar on "Panchayati Raj" at Hyderabad

The National Institute of Community Development organised a seminar on "Panchayati Raj"

during October 13—16, 1969 at Hyderabad. 80 experts from different disciplines participated in the Seminar. The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Shri O. K. Moorthy participated in the Seminar. Discussions were held under the following six groups :—

- (i) Levels of decentralisation of powers and functions and degree of devolution of powers.
- (ii) Resource mobilisation and utilisation.
- (iii) Administrative Organisation, training and organisation.
- (iv) Socio-political implications of Panchayati Raj.
- (v) Panchayati Raj, Community Development and Co-operative Movement.
- (vi) Bureaucracy and elected representatives.

On the basis of reports submitted by different groups, the Seminar made the following recommendations/observations :

GROUP—I Levels of decentralisation of powers and functions and degree of devolution of powers.

- (a) The Seminar accepted the statement that Panchayati Raj in India has come to stay and will stay in future as a permanent institution for bringing about an effective regeneration of the civic, economic and political life of our rural communities.
- (b) The Seminar provided conflicting opinions regarding State-Panchayati Raj relationships. It was agreed that eventually the Panchayati Raj bodies should have complete authority over the normal day to day regulatory functions which are now in the jurisdiction of the States.
- (c) Local bodies, at the present time should operate as both units of local self Government and agencies of the State. As units of self Government the Panchayati Raj institutions should be responsible for planning and development, and will provide civic and municipal functions. As agencies of the States, they should perform the assigned functions with the funds allocated by the States.
- (d) Original frame work of three tier system should be maintained although the district level institutions should be strengthened in all the States.
- (e) 2/3rd of the members of the Zila Parishad should be directly elected. The remaining 1/3rd will be formed by the inclusion of Samiti Pradhans, Presidents of the District Co-operative Banks, Land Mortgage Banks and similar other institutions, who will be ex-officio members

of the Zila Parishad. The State Governments should fix the number of reserved seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their number in the total population of the District. Women should also have few reserved seats but the fixation of the number of seats is to be left upto the State Government.

- (f) The Chief Executive Officer, who will serve as the Executive for implementing the policies, should be at least of the rank of a Collector.
- (g) Regarding the functions of Zila Parishads Panchayat Samitis, Gram Panchayats, the Seminar agreed to the suggestions made by the Group as follows :

Functions of Zila Parishad

- (a) To advise the Panchayat Samiti on its budget;
- (b) To allocate grants to various Samitis;
- (c) To select development work of inter-samiti nature;
- (d) To levy prescribed taxes and revise the rates of taxes;
- (e) To supervise and coordinate the activities of the Samitis;
- (f) To maintain technical services and render necessary assistance to the Samitis;
- (g) To undertake work of the State Government entrusted for execution;
- (h) Planning, implementation and evaluation of all the developmental activities envisaged under the Plans;
- (i) To run and manage Public Health, medical institutions such as District Hospitals and District Public Health Centre and Family Planning Centre; and
- (j) To run and manage educational institutions upto the higher secondary level.

Functions of Panchayat Samiti

- (a) To advise the Panchayats on their budget;
- (b) To allocate grants to the Panchayat;
- (c) To select work at the Samiti level;
- (d) To supervise the activities of the Panchayat;
- (e) To execute the work entrusted by the Zila Parishad;
- (f) Planning and execution of all developmental activities at the Samiti level;
- (g) Suitable powers of taxation.

Functions of Gram Panchayat

- (a) Preparation and implementation of village plans for agricultural development etc;
- (b) Provision of all civic amenities to the villagers;
- (c) Suitable powers of taxation.

Functions of Gram Sabha

Statutory recognition of Gram Sabhas by the State is essential for effective functioning of the Panchayati Raj. In this connection the Committee was generally in agreement about the recommendations of Diwakar Committee Report on Gram Sabhas. Each level of local self Government should be allowed to develop itself without much interference from the higher authorities.

GROUP—II Resource mobilisation and utilisation

- (a) It was generally agreed that (i) a certain amount of flexibility suiting the needs and organisational experience at different States was very much desirable and (ii) financial resources for each tier had to be of an order matching the functions vested in that tier.
- (b) The House agreed that the State Governments may consider the setting up of a statutory commission on Panchayati Raj finances to consider and recommend :—
 - (i) Priorities in obligatory taxes to be levied and collected by Panchayati Raj bodies at various levels.
 - (ii) The principles on which (i) grants-in-aid may be given by the State Governments to Panchayati Raj Institutions, (ii) taxes collected by the State Government might be shared between the State Governments and the Panchayati Raj Institutions, and (iii) the distribution of the share of Panchayati Raj Institutions themselves. A committee on the lines of the Public Accounts Committee might be constituted at the district level to examine the expenditure of Panchayati Raj bodies.

GROUP—III Administrative Organisation training and organisation

The Group recommended :—

- (a) The constitution of a State level Panchayati Board to watch, review and control the working of the various aspects of Panchayati Raj bodies. The members of the Board could be drawn from amongst very senior officials and non-officials of high standards at the State level.

- (b) The Group was of the opinion that District should be the unit for planning and implementation.
- (c) The Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad should be responsible for all developmental activities within the district and he should be responsible to the Zila Parishad.
- (d) A separate State Panchayati Raj cadre should be created for all the services of the Panchayati Raj bodies in the State and the staff recruited from this cadre should be posted to work in the various Panchayati Raj institutions within the State.
- (e) The Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad should make periodical inspection of the Zila Parishads and working of the Samitis and Samiti officials in turn supervise the working of village Panchayats.
- (f) The executive officers of the Zila Parishads and the Presidents of the Zila Parishads should be trained at a National Training Institute, whereas the executive officer of the other Panchayati Raj bodies be conveniently trained at State level training institutions. Periodical meetings of the Heads of training institutions be convened by the National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad, to revise and review the progress of training programmes.

GROUP—IV Socio-political implications of Panchayati Raj

- (a) Political power in Panchayat institutions seems to have flown, almost effortlessly as it were, to those who command the higher rungs of the socio-economic ladder in rural India. As developmental funds have been routed to the rural areas, accompanied by representatives of the bureaucracy, the politics and administration of our rural areas have been marked by tensions which were perhaps always latent. As administrative and political power have penetrated via Panchayati Raj institutions into the remotest corners of rural India, they have, in a remarkably short period, unmasked the real and painful realities of the quality of life in a society riven by cleavages of both socio-political and economic nature. It is no longer feasible to isolate the problems of rural India from those of metropolitan India, nor is it ever going to be possible to interpret rural politics except in the conventional terms of politics as concerned with the acquisition, consolidation and distribution of power. Panchayati Raj has vividly displayed the archaic

socio-economic structure of rural India and has intensified the politicalization process. This group cognizant of the fact that so long as India stays democratic, it cannot dispense with Panchayati Raj institutions, presents its conclusions.

- (b) Social and economic benefits have flown to the more affluent sections of our rural communities and an important corollary of this is that political power appears to have drifted to this affluent group. The approximately 22% of our population, which is defined as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have not received adequate benefits which both the law and the spirit of our Constitution provided for them. Instead of adopting an undifferentiated approach to our rural population, it would be worthwhile adopting different strategies and tactics depending upon the differing socio-economic development of different strata and areas of our society.
- (c) It was felt by some members that the process of democratic decentralization of development functions at the Panchayat level had resulted in a set-back as far as the interests of the weaker sections are concerned on account of their economic dependence on politically influential and powerful sections of the community who constitute the major power in the Panchayat Samitis. The principal programme of development for the tribes, viz., the Tribal Development Blocks, it was, therefore, suggested, could, with advantage be transferred to the Government departments concerned for direct implementation. Other members felt that the weaker sections certainly need more assistance, they did not feel that the political representation system could be wholly replaced by a government machinery. They were of the opinion that both the political representation machinery and the government machinery, in so far as they pertain to weaker sections, need scrutiny before any measures for improvement are suggested.
- (d) The Seminar considered at great length the role of the Gramdan movement and expressed some concern about what appears to be a close relationship between Gramdan (operating as a voluntary agency) and the apparent Government assistance provided to it, though not to the movement as such, but only for development of Gramdan villages.
- (e) The group recommended reservation of seats in Panchayati Raj institutions on the basis of population as it exists for Scheduled Castes and Tribes for elec-

tions to Parliament and State Legislatures.

- (f) Political parties served an important purpose of political socialization of our rural masses and that this would contribute to national integration, clearer ideologies, sharper perception of national goals and in the long-run help in formulating meaningful policies.
- (g) Political competitiveness on an ideological basis should be the rule for both rural and urban India.
- (h) An important item for research should be the comparative political effects of indirect and direct elections. Direct election might be one among a number of steps which would also reduce corruption in elections.
- (i) State Governments should set up Commissions to advise them on administrative and financial relations between them and Panchayati Raj Bodies.

GROUP--V Panchayati Raj, Community Development and Co-operative Movement.

Recommendations of Plenary Session of the report of Group V.

- (a) There must be close collaboration between the Panchayats and the Co-operative institutions at the village and higher levels. District level co-operative officer should be represented on the Zila Panchayat Parishad as well.
- (b) A suggestion was made that Panchayati Raj representatives at the different levels should be made members of the corresponding co-operative bodies in order to secure collaboration at all the levels.
- (c) A suggestion was made that the village Panchayat should prepare special programmes for the benefit of small farmers and weaker sections and these programmes should be developed along the broad lines suggested from the State headquarters. These programmes should, however, be regarded as Panchayat programmes and considered by the Panchayat Samiti and the Zila Panchayat Parishad.
- (d) While the plenary session recognized a need for enforcing the basic human rights and establishing special Human Rights Courts for dealing with the cases of discrimination in an expeditious manner, this session did not consider it feasible to modify election procedures for the members of the Gram Panchayat on the lines suggested by the Group.

The plenary body was in favour of reserving special seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the Panchayat.

GROUP VI Bureaucracy and Elected Representatives

Recommendations of the Plenary Session of the Report of Group VI

- (a) The Seminar was of the opinion that conflict between officials and non-officials could be minimized by making Panchayati Raj bodies autonomous and giving them full powers.
 - (b) The Seminar suggested that in the general meetings of Panchayati Raj bodies a question hour should be provided so that the different issues and irregularities, if any in the working of Panchayati Raj bodies could be openly discussed.
 - (c) A quarterly review of all the activities of the Panchayati Raj bodies should be prepared which will be a public document to which full publicity should be given. The Seminar was of the opinion that only public opinion can prevent the improper demands on the officials by the elected representatives.
 - (d) The Seminar suggested that the Appointments Committee for teachers should consist of Collector of the District, the President of the Zila Parishad or Chairman of the Education Committee and the District Education Officer who will be the Secretary of the Committee.
 - (e) There will be a Statutory Commission such as Public Service Commission for Class I, II and III officials and Class IV are to be recruited by the concerned Panchayati Raj bodies.
 - (f) As regards transfers the Chairman (Shri S. N. Mozumdar) suggested that due to complaints that the teachers and the like are frequently transferred on personal grounds and to ensure uniform application of the rules, it is necessary to have some provisions for the transfers. At the Plenary Session, it was felt that the Advisory Committee for appointments and transfers is not desirable. Hence this recommendation of the group regarding Advisory Committees for appointments and transfers was dropped.
- (4) **Seminar on "The Directive Principles of State Policy vis-a-vis State action with reference to Weaker Sections", at Tenali, ANDHRA PRADESH.**

In January, 1970, a four day seminar was held at V.S.R. College, Tenali, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh. A number of distinguished persons from various parts of the country including Dr. (Smt.) Phul Renu Guha, the Union Minister for Social Welfare attended the seminar. It may be of interest to make a brief description

the views of some of the participants who contributed their papers in the seminar.

As regards, 'Concept of Weaker Section', various views were expressed on this. One view was that only the social criterion should be taken into consideration in deciding the backwardness of the communities. A second view was that in ultimate analysis only the economic criterion mattered. In the third view the participants relied on various Articles of the Constitution to give home the point that the Constitution was clear in enunciating, although sometimes indirectly, as to who were the weaker sections. It was felt by some that caste alone should not be the sole criterion and social and educational backwardness had also to be considered while determining the status of the communities. The fourth view was that any single criterion could not and should not be considered adequate to decide the backwardness of any community. It was suggested that there should be a scale comprising of social, economic and political aspects, which could help the Government in deciding the backwardness of all the communities, in general and the degree of backwardness with the weaker sections in particular.

At the time of discussions on Panchayat Raj and Weaker Sections, it was stated by Dr. K. K. Shashidri that the noble ideas of Panchayat Raj had been completely lost in practice because of casteism and rural tyranny of the upper castes. He also stated that in our country Government(s) do not adopt the recommendations made by various Commissions/Committees after so mangling them out of shape that the spirit in which they were made is lost. That is why Panchayat Raj followed different procedures in different States, under the name of local needs. He also suggested that the district should be a unit for planning since at that level pressures were less than at the block or taluka level and availability of technical help was greater. Districts may also be reconstituted in accordance with principles of regional planning after a proper techno-economic survey was made. As regards weaker sections, loans and subsidies, channelised through panchayat bodies only to the privileged communities. While the co-operatives insisted on proper surety, the poorer sections could never satisfy a co-operative society which needed surety almost 4 to 5 times the amount of the loan. The richer peasants cornered all the loans. In order to make panchayat Raj institutions serve the weaker sections, he advocated the replacement of direct by indirect collections and more reliance should be placed on officials to deliver the goods.

Shri C. Nagabhushancharyulu pleaded for the revitalization of the Gram Sabhas to strengthen democracy at its very grass-roots. S/Shri K. Ankinedu and K. Anjaneyulu advocated the revitalization of Gram Sabhas by ensuring the active participation of the weaker sections. They

suggested that 50% of the elected seats in panchayat raj institutions should be reserved for weaker sections including women and more powers should be conferred on Gram Sabhas.

In the discussion on the subject—'Social Legislation and Weaker Sections', the subjects included the impact upon the weaker sections of legislative and administrative measures taken by the Government in spheres like land reforms, co-operation, minimum wages, education, employment and housing facilities. Shri B. R. K. Raju emphasised the need for voluntary agencies in the field of social reform. Legislation was necessary but not sufficient. He suggested that professional social workers should work for the weaker sections. Shri B. V. S. Pathrudu stated that it could not be said with confidence that the lot of Scheduled Castes had improved considerably and the benefits of planning had reached only the vocal sections of the Scheduled Caste population. He was of the view that social customs which had taken deep roots in the Hindu social structure were bound to disappear if a sustained and systematic educational campaign was under taken on a war footing.

In his paper, Shri M. R. Maurya stated that lack of a definite social policy was one of the greatest weaknesses of our Government. He suggested that a clear cut policy should uniformly be adopted and enforced by the Government of India throughout the country without leaving implementation to States. Caste-names should be abolished. New legislation providing for the special benefits and encouragement in matters of jobs and other economic facilities for marrying outside their castes particularly in low castes should be immediately taken up. He regretted that the Universities did not have any policy of encouraging and protecting the interests of weaker sections. Investigation, evaluation and research should be continuously encouraged to assess their conditions.

Shri M. V. N. Prasadrao stated that inspite of the existence of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, untouchability was still being practised. He stated that education should be work-oriented. In panchayat institutions, effective participation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes was not forthcoming due to their lack of education. He suggested the establishment of small scale industries to break social hierarchy.

Shri C. N. Charyulu stated that the development activities of nomadic and semi-nomadic groups should include settlement and rehabilitation, a broad-based system of education, emphasizing on developing their skills and aptitudes and developing their existing economy and training them in improved methods. He also pointed out that in ANDHRA PRADESH, the condition of nomadic tribes was worse than that of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the State Government had done very little for them.

Shri N. Innaiah pleaded that in the field of education, special coaching for the children of weaker sections should be given to enable them to compete with the children of the advanced sections. He also suggested the use of school buildings as hostels for weaker sections. For higher education the students should be directed to various vocational and professional courses as well as job oriented training courses. But every student should be allowed to continue his higher studies through correspondence courses.

Shri K. G. Krishnamurthy stated that for the Scheduled Castes, the existing programmes should be continued and expanded. These programmes should be evaluated from time to time. At the primary stage efforts should be made for universal enrolment. Wastage and stagnation should be reduced. Special efforts should be made for the enrolment of girls. There should be follow-up programmes of the post-matriculants in terms of their securing employment and occupational mobility. For weaker sections extra coaching should be initiated. Modern teaching aids at the primary and middle schools level should be introduced. Without intensive family planning programmes among Scheduled Castes all the efforts for their economic development are bound to be a failure.

Shri G. Hanumantha Rao referred to the field study made by him in West Godavari District in which he found a co-relation between higher literacy rate and the availability of work opportunity and recommended massive employment-oriented economic programme in the form of agro-industries. The feasibility of industrial units using small machine technology needed close investigation. Shri L. Subbaiah stated that the Centre and the State Governments had made a number of provisions to increase the representation of weaker sections in Government services. However, Shri Subbaiah felt that the reservations were not implemented with the same zeal with which they were prescribed. Committees should be appointed by the State Governments under the Chairmanship of Chief Ministers to review the recruitment position of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in State Services. In promotion also certain categories of posts should be reserved in State services. As regards educational facilities Shri Subbaiah felt that to accelerate the expansion of education among Scheduled Castes/Tribes, the Government had been liberally extending educational facilities in various forms. He felt that the rates of post-matric scholarships fixed about two decades ago should be raised. Due to reservation of seats, the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates with reduced percentage of marks were being admitted to professional colleges as they had to compete with students who secured more than 70% marks at the pre-university level. The net result was that many of them were failing or getting detained in the first year. He also felt that overseas scholar-

ships should be given by the State Governments. Shri Y. C. Shankaranand stated that on the one hand large number of reserved vacancies were being cancelled due to non-availability of suitable candidates and on the other a large number of educated candidates were without suitable jobs. He suggested that there should be some statutory body to take up the probing into the causes as to why Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates though submitted by the Employment Exchanges satisfying the terms and conditions laid down by Departments were not selected. The Government of India should establish one employment cell to look after the reserved vacancies and the cell should be empowered to inspect the records of the various departments to find out the discrepancies where reservations have not been followed. The reservations should not be done only in respect of future vacancies, but they should be on cadre strength. In the case of entry jobs work experience should not be insisted upon. Further a Finance Corporation should be established by each State to help Scheduled Castes/Tribes in setting up their small scale industries, businesses.

Regarding minimum wages, there was a general feeling that the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act has been ineffective. Shri Mrutyunjaya Rao demanded the setting up of a well organised inspectorate and urged that the labour should be educated about their rights. Shri P. Satyanarayana referred to the agricultural labour and urged that illegal evictions should be stopped. He suggested that land tax should be substituted by a graded agricultural income tax. Prof. J. Satyanarayana raised the question whether there should be one uniform national need based wage or whether there could be different need based wages for different regions. Shri N. S. R. K. Moorthy suggested that productivity should not be taken into consideration in fixing the minimum wages.

In the matter of Land Reforms, Sri Parthasarathi felt that the legislation in ANDHRA for reservation of sub-division and fragmentation has not yet been properly implemented and the cooperative farming has proved a failure. He pleaded for priority for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in all benefits accruing from land reforms like distribution of land. He argued that the land holdings of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes should be economical. Dr. V. V. Reddy was of the opinion that the main issue underlying the rural tensions was the depressed position of the weaker sections. Immediate action should be taken to make physical participation in agricultural operations as sine qua non of personal cultivation. The term tenancy should be defined to include sharecroppers. All the absentee landlords should be prohibited forthwith to resume their holding. Ownership rights should be confirmed on all categories of tenants. Ceilings should be imposed on the levels of a family holding with a net incon-

of not more than Rs. 3,500 without any exemptions. A definite time schedule should be set to complete the land reforms.

Regarding cooperatives and housing facilities etc. various opinions were expressed. Shri B. Gupta suggested the formation of the separate cell in the Directorate of Social Welfare for promotion of cooperatives amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the establishment of a Ministry by Central and State Governments for the development of cooperatives among the Scheduled Castes. Shri K. Pitchaiah found that the schemes for providing house sites, houses to backward classes have not been properly executed by the Zila Parishads. He desired the State Governments to construct houses and allot them to Scheduled Castes. Shri Boyi Bhimanna advocated that Harijan colonies should be merged with main village and as long as segregation of Harijan localities was not abolished, integration of the Indian society could not be achieved.

There were a number of persons contributing papers on "Basis of Social Stratification in the Traditional Society and its incompatibility with the Modern Democratic and Technological Society". Dr. M. V. Moorthy stated that the Constitution had rightly provided guarantees and safeguards for preferential treatment. But only a small beginning had been made. The achievements were unsatisfactory because the response and initiative from the Scheduled Castes themselves was inadequate. Also the rest of the community members had not enthusiastically supported the programmes for the rehabilitation of their depressed brothers. Dr. C. Parvathamma was of the view that science and technology had not been able to break through traditional values to any greater extent. Likewise urbanization and industrialization had only limited application. Residential patterns in many Indian towns showed caste affiliation. Conversion to other religions has not helped to elevate the status of converts. Political reservation serves a limited purpose. Amongst other steps Dr. Parvathamma suggested that religious organizations like Muths and temples could take a lead in the welfare programmes. Much of the landed wealth could be converted into collective farms and given to landless. Increasing urbanization, industrialization, education, economic betterment, political awakening among the Scheduled Castes will bring about changes. But the process is eventually slow. Unless adequate measures are forthcoming from that side and are matched by voluntary efforts, tradition remains strong.

Shri B. B. Das said that fundamental rights, if necessary should be altered to promote the welfare of weaker sections. It was not merely devising programmes but their speedy implementation that alone could save Indian democracy from exposure to unrest. Shri G. N. R. Mudiraj stated that for reducing the social, economic and educa-

tional distances between the backward castes and the advanced sections of society, a series of well-formulated and imaginatively designed programmes were required. Emphasis should be laid on abolishing of dehumanising occupations and creating conditions in which a change of attitude towards manual labour may take place. New industries should be set up and land should be provided to poor castes. Shri H. L. Harit said that the Scheduled Castes and Tribes were themselves not a homogeneous group and he pleaded for re-classification of these groups for the sake of a better policy or programme. Shri M. M. Rao stressed the role of economic development within the framework of Hinduism. Shri G. R. Krishna said that social stratification involving the caste system had no place in the modern technological democratic society. He felt that legislation alone and pious declaration like directive principles of state policy would not solve the problem. Constructive programme based on immediate measures, short term measures and long term measures was required. Besides this, a strict law prohibiting all the caste practices and rituals in social life should be passed.

Shri P. Veerabrahmam stated that the efforts of the Government to provide opportunities for the weaker sections were not enough. Due to the impact of modern ideas, a person may change his profession, but his caste remains. The principle of hierarchy continues to influence the social and economic aspects of life. Shri Ramachandrapa was of the view that propaganda and education should whenever possible precede legislation and even where law is passed before public opinion is ready for it, the passage of law should be followed by a concerted attack on the social evil by all means of propaganda available at the disposal of society. He thought that since social inequalities were man-made, man could counter act these inequalities by social-legislation, reform and action.

(5) **Brief report on the observations/recommendations made in the Seminar on "Marketing and Processing of Hill Products" conducted from 25th to 27th February, 1969 by the National Co-operative Union of India.**

Minor hill products form a major source of livelihood for tribal people. They collect the produce and sell it to the middlemen, who process, sell locally or export the produce. The cream of the trade thus goes to the middlemen and not to tribals. Cooperative Societies established in ANDHRA PRADESH, MADHYA PRADESH, ORISSA etc. have done commendable work and there is tremendous scope for co-operatives to expand their sphere as well as areas of activities. They are facing a number of problems which need to be resolved urgently.

Recommendations

The only possible solution of the poor economic and social conditions of the hilly and tribal

people is the organisation of a strong and integrated cooperative structure.

The objective of the Cooperative structure being more to improve the economic conditions of the members than to earn profit, it should be supported by the State financially as well as administratively.

The Share Capital contribution should be made available to them by the State Governments on more liberal scales. The Reserve Bank of India should make available funds for this purpose to State Government out of its National Agricultural Credit Fund, or directly to the Federation of Societies engaged in the collection, marketing and processing of forest produce. For Industrial Societies, the scheme of grant of interest subsidy is in force. Similar facility should be available to hilly/tribal cooperatives. The societies should also avail of the facilities of interest free loans available from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

The leasing out of intermittent areas to societies and contractors leads to large scale smuggling of forest produce, causing heavy losses to societies. The forest areas should be allotted to cooperatives on a priority basis. The method of auction should be done away with. The Seminar, however, opined that the ultimate solution of the problem is to nationalise the minor forest produce and to do it in such a way that the middlemen, contractors, and traders are not brought back. The primary societies of tribals and their Apex Federation should be entrusted with the work of collection, processing and marketing of the minor forest produce.

The Special Working Group on Backward Classes (1962) had recommended the immediate establishment of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for tribal areas. The Seminar has also felt that the absence of promotional and policy making organisation at national level is a serious handicap to the development and smooth working of Cooperatives set up in the forest and tribal areas and strongly urged upon both the Ministries of Social Welfare and Cooperation to coordinate their efforts and resources to set up the corporation without any further delay.

The Seminar also felt that a permanent solution to problems of marketing of forest produce is the immediate organisation of a national federation consisting of (i) the State level federations of tribal cooperatives (ii) State level federations dealing with forest and hill produce and (iii) the Government of India.

The Seminar also opined that a Lac Board on the lines of the Tea Board or Coffee Board should be established at the national level to deal with all aspects of Lac trade starting from its procurement from Lac growers to its marketing both

internal and abroad. Efforts should also be made for increasing home consumption of Lac and Lac products.

Efforts may be made by the Marketing and Service cooperatives to enroll the Lac growers as members of these Cooperatives. In areas having concentration of lac production (Ranch Bilaspur) separate societies for marketing of lac may be organised. The MADHYA PRADESH Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation may also take steps to implement the Lac Development Programme in the States. The Seminar was also of the opinion that for the economic improvement of weaker sections, the development programme of the Lac Industry should be taken as a welfare activity. For the efficient and sound management of the Cooperatives in tribal areas the seminar stressed the need of intensification of Cooperative Member Education Programme in the tribal areas and suggested that the National Cooperative Union of India may prepare a scheme for the approval of the Department of Social Welfare which may provide the funds.

There should be a well integrated organisational structure for the marketing and processing of fruit and vegetables in hill areas with primary societies at the Mandi level and Apex Societies at State level. The cost of transport of fruit and vegetables produced by Cooperatives should be suitably subsidised.

The exploitation of forest coupes may be entrusted to cooperatives on the basis of partnership with the Government in accordance with the Gujarat system of sharing the income in proportion of 30 : 20 by Government and the society.

Every society should set apart a certain proportion of the net profits for welfare activities of the members.

The departmental staff should be strengthened at the State level and a separate post of additional or Joint Registrar may be created for development of cooperative movement in the hill forest areas.

B. Conference

(1) Conference on Policies and Programmes for the Welfare of Weaker Sections of the Community with stress on Eradication of Untouchability at Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

The Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay held a Conference on the "Policies and Programmes for the Welfare of Weaker Sections of the Community with stress on Eradication of Untouchability" at Ahmedabad, Gujarat, from 1st November, 1969 to 4th November, 1969 in the "Gandhi Centenary Year". Shri O. K. Moorthy, Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes presided over one of the Sessions.

tions and Shri R. N. Chandolia, Research Officer, attended the Conference as the representatives of the Organization. The Conference was divided into three Sections and five Study Groups, the subjects of which were as under :—

Section I	Evaluation of the Impact of legislation on Untouchability ;
Section II	Acceleration of the process of Social Assimilation ;
Section III	Rate of Social welfare in Eradicating untouchability ;
Study Group I	Social Action as a Strategy in Social work.
Study Group II	Community Welfare Among ill-Housed Families.
Study Group III	Social Research with Special Reference to Weaker Sections.
Study Group IV	Gram Panchayats Role in Social Welfare.
Study Group V	Review of Legislation for Destitute Children.

The details of the discussions held on the basis of the papers contributed in various Sections and Study Groups and observations made therein have been indicated below :—

I. Evaluation of the Impact of Legislation on Untouchability

Section I considered that the present legislation regarding the removal of untouchability was adequate, but for its effective implementation, the Group felt that the legislation was necessary to arouse the social conscience of the community which has from so long neglected that aspect of social malady. In order to achieve the objectives of the legislation by way of its effective implementation, the following steps were suggested :—

(a) Education

The Group held the view that the education of Scheduled Caste people and their children was the most effective method to achieve the objective of legislation. The Group felt that though legislation takes care of the behavioural aspect of the problem, education will go further deep and help in changing the attitude of the people towards each other. Besides general education, social education for both Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes was also emphasized.

(b) Economic Development

The next important step to achieve the objective of legislation was to hasten the process of economic development and to help change the occupational pattern of the Scheduled Castes by way of (i) increasing the facilities for training in

different trades, (ii) changing the system of scavenging and (iii) by abolishing segregated colonies for Scheduled Castes.

(c) Administrative Measures

The Group suggested that the Collectors should be made responsible to see that untouchability was not observed in his district within a specified period in regard to the drawing of water by the Scheduled Castes from the common well and their entry into temples, hotels and barber-shops etc. The District Welfare Officers may be given effective role to implement the schemes as well as police powers to implement the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

(d) Review of the Privileges

In view of the development of political vested interests in retaining the backwardness of Scheduled Castes and creation of groups among Scheduled Castes themselves on account of availability of benefits to certain castes, the Group suggested that the special privileges should be withdrawn gradually within a specified period. The Group further suggested that scholarships to Scheduled Caste students should be awarded on the basis of merit tests and economic benefits on the basis of economic condition of the parents.

II. Acceleration of the Process of Social Assimilation

During the course of discussions by the members of Section II, it emerged that since social disabilities on the basis of caste had no moral, social, economic or biological basis to support them, it was important to do away with them at the earliest possible in order to ensure a uniform pace of development by all the sections of our society. Some of the important measures suggested by the Group, as helpful towards bringing about speedier assimilation of the untouchables with the rest of the society by way of removing the recognised barriers, have been indicated below :—

(a) Child Development

Launching of a crash programme for child development with particular emphasis on nutrition, health and education for the children of the weaker sections, in order to bring them at par with other sections of the community for a normal start in the race of life without any handicap. The above programme should be carried out preferably through the aegies of voluntary organisations of repute with provision of technical know-how, expertise, planning, funds etc. by the State Governments.

(b) Institution of Papers on Social Welfare

Special papers on social welfare should be instituted at various levels with particular emphasis on acquainting the students with the problems of the weaker sections of the society. The papers should form a compulsory part of the syllabus and should be particularly aimed at arousing the conscience of the students against this social evil.

(c) Economic Emancipation

All such occupations which are associated with dirt or filth or are in any other way looked down upon as debasing should be suitably rewarded so that the process of economic emancipation is set in motion.

(d) Spirit of assimilation

The State should not create separate situations like hostels etc. for the weaker sections since it goes against the spirit of assimilation. The Group further suggested that the emphasis on caste/surname should be discouraged which may, in the long run help to reach a state wherein economic backwardness would become the criterion for special assistance and not one's caste. Promotion of inter-caste marriages was also suggested to be a useful step towards assimilation between various castes.

III. Role of Social Welfare in Eradicating Untouchability

Section III met under the Chairmanship of Shri O. K. Moorthy, Deputy Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Over fifty delegates attended. Out of the discussions on various papers presented in the Group it was recognised that the evil of untouchability was an integral part of the Hindu Caste system and could be attributed to the practice of certain unclean occupations. The rigours of the caste system which impose certain handicaps on specific groups need to be tackled through modern methods of propaganda and gradual social change brought about. Various observations made, in this regard, by the Group have been summarised below :—

(a) Legislative Enactment

The Group took note of the various legislative enactments and executive measures undertaken by the Government with a view to offering relief to Scheduled Castes. In order to get maximum results out of the legislative measures it was felt that these should be backed by persistent community education and action by voluntary agencies.

(b) Economic Disabilities

Social hardships are greatly accentuated on account of economic disabilities and as such the basic economic conditions under which forms of untouchability can permeate social relationship have to be eliminated. As a vast majority of scheduled Castes live in rural areas, and roughly half of them are landless labourers or workers in low scale productivity, urgent measures to build up the agricultural economy of such people, diversifying their rural occupations, through agro-industries are called for.

(c) Inter-caste Marriages

The social worker in view of the intimate contacts with the Scheduled Caste and the Caste Hindu families should promote inter-caste and inter-communal marriages, wherever possible, not as freaks of romance, but as systematic endeavour. The accent must be on a girl belonging to the Scheduled Caste marrying a boy from upper caste. Their off spring must be given similar privileges availed of by Scheduled Castes.

(d) Occupational pattern

It is essential that there is suitable reform in the educational system by diversifying it to suit increasing employment opportunities, thereby also changing the occupational pattern of the Scheduled Castes.

(e) Panchayati Raj Institutions

The delegates were of the view that the Panchayati Raj Institutions did not play their vital role in the removal of untouchability and promotion of the welfare of weaker sections, in general, and as such it was for consideration whether the concerned department and not Panchayati Raj Institutions should be the appropriate agency for implementing the welfare programmes.

(f) Sense of cleanliness

The tendency to segregate Scheduled Castes would continue till the sense of environmental and personal cleanliness among them is created. A beginning can be made in urban areas by doing away with the practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads and introducing modern methods of sanitation.

IV. Social action as a strategy in social work

The Study Group I considered two papers on (i) Strategy for social change—a study of untouchability and (ii) Social action as a strategy in social work—a conceptual framework. The discussion centred mainly round the social legis-

lation, to remove social disability and to promote social well-being. The Group, felt that although social action has been recognised as an integral part of social work, there are very few examples of the practice of social action by social workers. The Group considered it desirable that the social workers and the social welfare agencies become more conscious of the need of promoting measures of social action for removing the prevailing social disabilities and injustice in the society.

V. Community welfare among ill-housed families

The Study Group considered three papers on the subject and considering the problem of housing in rural and urban areas, and the practical limitations involved in planning and implementing welfare programme, the Study Group decided to limit the scope of its deliberations to welfare of ill-housed families in urban areas. It was estimated that the deficit in housing was of the order of 9.2 million dwelling units, and at the present rate the gap is bound to widen unless radical steps are taken to overcome the shortage. One third of the urban houses have Kucha or mud walls, of these houses, 1.5 million are overcrowded and another million people live in dilapidated and deteriorating housing, largely unfit for human habitation. If the requirement of 2.5 million housing units for 13 million additional people being added to our population annually may be added, the shortage would be of the order of 15 million houses.

Taking into account the fast worsening shortage of houses in proportion to the growing population, the Group felt that for a long time to come there would be inadequacy of housing facilities. The necessity to strive for adequate and good housing through town and country planning, new townships, self-help housing schemes etc., was emphasised. To prevent further deterioration of the already deteriorating housing situation, promotion of welfare services for the improvement of existing ill-housed communities, was suggested.

VI. Social research with special reference to Weaker Sections

During the course of discussions, the Group strongly felt the need for research before under-

taking any programme of social welfare. The present state of planning and implementation without knowledge of conditions prevalent in a group was deplorable because it led to ineffectiveness and wastage of resources defeating the very purpose of welfare schemes. The Group felt that the research undertaken by welfare agencies, Government or otherwise, should be, by its very nature, action-oriented rather than a theoretical treatise.

In applied research special attention should be paid to (i) Evaluation research, (ii) Operation research and (iii) Quick surveys, to enable an organisation to have a broad overall picture of the problem. Establishment of better cooperation and coordination between research departments and implementing agencies was stressed; because without evaluation, formulation of future programmes and policies becomes difficult. In the case of weaker sections, i.e. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes it is all the more essential, because, although they form 15th of India's total population, we do not have precise knowledge about their existing condition and the effectiveness or otherwise of social legislation and welfare measures devised for their benefit.

VII. Legislation for Children

The Group discussed three papers presented therein regarding the legislation for children and emphasised the need that all the States should have Children Acts universally enforced all over the country with basic unity of approach and provisions. The Group was of the opinion that in view of the practical conditions of India the Juvenile Court should continue to function as a main agency for the Children Acts and Child Welfare Boards should be introduced to deal separately with destitute children in certain metropolitan cities on an experimental basis. The Group stressed the need for special orientation, regarding handling of children, for police officials at lower level, workers and probation officers.

N. K. BOSE
Commissioner

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX I

(Reference Para No. 1.43)

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's evidence*

The Extracts of a few questions and answers during examination of Dr. Ambedkar appear to be very important and I would like them to be reproduced verbatim here so as to make the reader follow clearly the reason why higher education is very essential for backward classes.

QUESTION 1:—*What according to you, constitutes backwardness as it applies to the situation in India ?*

Dr. Ambedkar : Supposing I am left in the situation to do something for the betterment and advancement of India, I would look at the social status of the community. Here in India people have got different status—some are in the highest position, some are in the middle, some are still less and some are at the bottom. Our problem is not so much to distribute wealth in order to make everybody happy, our problem is that different status should disappear. It can disappear only by advancement of education, when all the communities are brought to the same level in the matter of education not everybody but the community as such. If there are 10 barristers, 20 doctors, 30 engineers etc. in a community, I regard that community as rich, although everyone of them is not educated. Take for instance Chamars, you look upon this community with hatred, but if there are some lawyers, doctors and educated persons among them, you cannot put your hand upon them and you will not do that, although everyone of them is not so highly educated. Today the valley among the advanced classes and lower classes is so great, what we call *naphrat*. You will say he is a Bhangi but suppose there are educated persons among them, you will respect them. We want that all communities should come up to the same level and one class should have the same respect for the other as the other class has got for it.

QUESTION 2: *All help given to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, inevitably reaches the city people and the rural people are left high and dry. What remedy would you suggest to see that the village people get the help first and are not robbed of their share ?*

Dr. Ambedkar : Here I may point out that we should raise the status of the backward classes as a whole, not individually. If we produce a certain number of lawyers, doctors and professionals among them, no body will look down upon them. That being my view, I think that the means that have to be adopted for the purpose of bringing these people up are not that we should have primary schools and secondary schools for those people. Out of 100 boys 20 remain and 80 go away. My idea is something fantastic. I would suggest that schools should be opened for them in their own locality or some central place. I would suggest to collect the best boys from the primary schools and give them food, shelter and education in that very place, away from their parents. Upto the Matriculation Examination you give them education there. As soon as they pass the Matriculation Examination, send them in a college and give them tuition fee. After that select a number of students from amongst them and send them to Europe, Germany, France, America and similar other foreign countries where they can get the best of education.

QUESTION 3: *Chairman : You mean to say that after independence we are not to get the best of education in our own country ?*

Dr. Ambedkar : After that give them service in the Government Department. I would be quite prepared to spend one crore of rupees for the Scheduled Castes and one crore for the Scheduled Tribes for 10 years and probably the Scheduled Castes are becoming vocal now. Thus you will create a few people with high qualification and place them in high posts. That will be 2000 times better than the 2000 boys educated in Marathi or Gujarati.

QUESTION 4: *Chairman : There are two views. If there is a primary, secondary and higher education in a particular community, it takes the shape of a hill but if you take a few selected persons and take them up to the very top, it takes the shape of a tower. The tower will fall down and the hill will always remain.*

Dr. Ambedkar: You go to Burma. There everything has been abolished. I had a talk about this with the Viceroy when I was the member of the Executive Council. I wrote a memorandum- it might be here. The Government of India was going to give 3 lakhs of rupees to the Banaras Hindu University where Hindu students were admitted at that time. They were also giving 3 lakhs of rupees to the Aligarh Muslim University. I raised the question why should they not give three lakhs of rupees to the Scheduled Castes ? That was also accepted but how to use it was the question. Some Departments stressed for the opening of the girls schools, some emphasised the distribution of the prizes among the students. I put my foot down. The Viceroy appreciated the suggestion, put forward by the other Departments. One day I went to him and asked him "Would you not mind if I ask some question ?" He said "No".

My first question was whether I as an individual was better than 100 University graduates, to which he replied 'Yes'. He said, "I am afraid I have to admit that you are good for 100 graduates". I said, "Why?" He said, "I dont know but the fact is there". I said "I am one of those highly qualified and educated persons who are on a *Marke ki Jagah* (Key post). I can control any wrong thing done. I said there are only a few persons who can occupy such places". He at once wrote that three lakhs of rupees should be spent on foreign education. When I came out my friend Mr. Rajgopalachari mixed up everything. At that time we managed to send 26 candidates to the foreign countries.

QUESTION 5 : *What remedy would you suggest for the speedy removal of the backwardness of so many communities in India that are suffering from age-old social backwardness and educational apathy ?*

Dr. Ambedkar: I have suggested that if you produce big people from amongst them, the backwardness would go. The backwardness is only a sort of inferiority complex.

After reading these questions and answers one can come to the conclusion that he wants that backward classes people be not only given primary education; but that from amongst them brilliant scholars should be selected and sent for higher education to foreign countries and then placed in key positions where they can assert their rights properly and stop the exploitation by other people. According to Dr. Ambedkar it is 2000 times better to produce a few people with high qualification and to place them in high posts than to have 2000 boys educated in primary education of Marathi or Gujarati only. In my opinion he is quite correct when he says that we should raise the status of backward classes as a whole and not individually, but that can only be done by producing highly qualified people from amongst these communities and placing them in key positions of Government services.

*Report of the Backward Classes Commission, (Volume III), Delhi, 1956 pp. 73-75.

APPENDIX II

(Reference Para No. 1.54)

GANDHIJI'S IDEA ABOUT PANCHAYAT*

Though split into two, India having attained political independence through means devised by the Indian National Congress, the Congress in its present shape and form i. e. as a propaganda vehicle and parliamentary machine, has outlived its use. India has still to attain social, moral and economic independence in terms of its 700,000 villages as distinguished from its cities and towns.

The struggle for the ascendancy of civil over military power is bound to take place in India's progress towards its democratic goal. It must be kept out of unhealthy competition with political parties and communal bodies. For these and other similar reasons, the All India Congress Committee, resolves to disband the existing Congress organization and flower into a Lok Sevak Sangh under the following rules with power to alter them as occasion may demand.

Every panchyat of five adult men and women being villagers or village-minded shall form a unit. Two such contiguous panchyats shall form a working party under a leader elected from among themselves.

When there are 100 such panchayats, the 50 first grade leaders shall elect from among themselves a second grade leader and so on; the first grade leaders meanwhile working under the second grade leader. Parallel groups of 200 panchayats shall continue to be formed till they cover the whole of India, each succeeding group of panchayats electing second grade leaders after the manner of the first. All second grade leaders shall serve jointly for the whole of India and severally for their respective areas. The second grade leaders may elect whenever they deem necessary from among themselves a chief who will, during pleasure, regulate and command all the groups.

As the final formation of provinces or districts is still in a state of flux, no attempt has been made to divide this group of servants into provincial or district councils and jurisdiction over the whole of India has been established in the group or groups that may have been formed at any given time. It should be noted that this body of servants derive their authority or power from service ungrudgingly and wisely done to their master, the whole of India.

1. Every worker shall be a habitual wearer of khadi made from self-spun yarn or certified by the A. I. S. A. and must be a teetotaler. If a Hindu, he must have abjured untouchability in any shape or form in his own person or in his family. He must be a believer in the ideal of inter-communal unity with equal respect and regard for all religions and equality of opportunity and status for all, irrespective of race, creed or sex.
2. He shall come in personal contact with every villager within his jurisdiction.
3. He shall enrol and train workers from amongst the villagers and keep a register of all these.
4. He shall keep a record of his work from day to day.
5. He shall organize the villages so as to make them self-contained and self-supporting through their agriculture and handicrafts.
6. He shall educate the village-folk in sanitation and hygiene and take all measures for prevention of ill-health and disease among them.
7. He shall organize the education of village folk from birth to death along the lines of Nayee Talim, in accordance with the policy laid down by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh.
8. He shall see that those whose names are missing on the statutory voters' rolls are duly entered there in.
9. He shall encourage those who have not yet acquired the legal qualification to acquire it, for getting the right of franchise.
10. For the above purposes and others to be added from time to time, he shall train and fit himself in accordance with the rules laid down by the Sangh for the due performance of duty.

The Sangh shall affiliate the following autonomous bodies:

1. A. I. S. A.,
2. A. I. V. I. A.,
3. Hindustani Talimi Sangh,
4. Harijan Sevak Sangh,
5. Go-seva Sangh.

Finance : The Sangh shall raise finances for the fulfilment of its mission from among the villagers and others, special stress being laid on collection of poor man's pice.

*The last public document handed over to the Secretary of the Indian National Congress on the forenoon of the 30th of January, 1948.

APPENDIX III

(Reference Para No. 2-E2)

Information Regarding Financial and Physical Targets Achieved under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Girls Hostels

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Category	Year	Outlay Approved	Expenditure incurred	Names and Localities of the Hostels constructed				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1.	Bihar	Sch. Tribes	1967-68	1.00	-	-				
		Sch. Tribes	1968-69	1.00	-	-				
		Sch. Castes	1967-68	0.30	0.054	Panipatti Ashram, Purnea.				
		Sch. Castes	1968-69	0.30	-	-				
2.	Gujarat	Sch. Castes	1967-68	0.60	0.20	(1) Sheth Shri Dudhabhai Tikrambhai Solanki, Kanya Chhatralaya, Dholia, Dt. Ahmedabad.				
					0.20	(2) Kanya Chhatralaya Sanand, Dt. Ahmedabad.				
					0.20	(3) Kanya Chhatralaya, Dinod, Dt. Surat.				
					0.20	(4) Sheth Shri Dudhabhai Tikrambhai Solanki, Kanya Chhatralaya, Dholka, Dt. Ahmedabad.				
		Sch. Castes	1968-69	0.60	0.20	(1) Sheth Shri Dudhabhai Tikrambhai Solanki, Kanya Chhatralaya, Dholka, Dt. Ahmedabad.				
					0.20	(2) Kanya Chhatralaya Sanand, Dt. Ahmedabad.				
					0.10	(3) Kasturba Kanya Chhatralaya, Mehsana.				
					0.10	(4) Pachhat Varga Chhatralaya, Sakal-gadh Dist. Broach.				
		Sch. Tribes	1967-68	0.50	0.10	(1) U. B. Kanya Chhatralaya, Badkuwader, Dt. Surat.				
					0.10	(2) J. K. Chhatralaya, Jabugam, Baroda.				
					0.10	(3) Kasturba M. K. Chhatralaya, Vankal, Dt. Surat.				
					0.10	(4) Kasturba Kanya Chhatralaya, Kosamba, Surat.				
Sch. Tribes	1968-69	0.50	0.125	(1) J. K. Chhatralaya, Jabugam, Dt. Baroda						
			0.125	(2) K. M. Kanya Chhatralaya, Vankal, Surat.						
			0.125	(3) Shri K. K. Chhatralaya, Kosamba, Dt. Surat.						
			0.125	(4) B. K. Chhatralaya, Sagtale, Dt. Panchmahal.						
3.	Maharashtra	Sch. Castes	1967-68	1.39	-	Opening and Maintenance of hostels.				
							1968-69	2.05	-	
							1967-68	1.30	-	
							1968-69	1.69	-	
4.	Mysore	Sch. Castes	1967-68	0.22	0.22	Extension of the hostel building for girls at kodialbail, South Kanara District.				
5.	Punjab	Sch. Castes	1967-68	0.45	0.45	Girls Hostels Smadh Mai Chando, Ludhiana.				
							1968-69	0.45	0.45	Girls Hostel Smadh Mai Chando, Ludhiana.
6.	Tamil Nadu	Sch. Tribes	1967-68	0.17	0.009	-				
							1968-69	0.17	0.070	-
							1967-68	1.63	1.17	-
							1968-69	1.51	1.23	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	West Bengal	Sch. Tribes	1967-68	0.40	0.40	(1) Chengmri Tea Estate High School, Jalpaiguri. (2) Ghoom Girls' High School, Darjeeling.
		Sch. Tribes	1968-69	0.40	0.58	(1) Sushila Kanya Vidyalaya, Midnapore. (2) Alipurduar Newtown Girls High School, Jalpaiguri. (3) Lateguri High School, Jalpaiguri.
		Sch. Castes	1968-69	0.40	0.203	(1) Bazitpur Saradamoni Balika Vidyalaya, Midnapore. (2) Boinchee Bhinapani Balika Vidyalaya, Hooghly (Partial)

APPENDIX IV
(Reference Para No. 2.21)

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing the number of applications received by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations from Scheduled Caste candidates for the award of post-matric scholarships, number of scholarships awarded, allocation made and expenditure incurred during the Years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of applications received		No. of scholarships awarded		Amount provided by the Department of Social Welfare		Total expenditure incurred by the State/Union Territory Government/ Administration	
		1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70*	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	7,630	N. A.	7,583	N. A.	32.80	4.00	38.12	N. A.
2.	Assam	1,788 [@]	N. A.	2,605	N. A.	9.40	1.00	9.61	N. A.
3.	Bihar	8,088	N. A.	7,045	N. A.	29.50	3.50	32.79	N. A.
4.	Gujarat	5,603	7,039	4,979	6,767	31.69	3.75	33.04	44.16
5.	Haryana	2,829	3,716	1,929	3,044	7.65	0.50	7.65	11.65
6.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	N. A.	N. A.	382	N. A.	1.46	0.25	1.414	N. A.
7.	Kerala	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	11.45	1.50	N. A.	N. A.
8.	Madhya Pradesh ..	8,985	N.A.	7,745	N.A.	16.70	4.17	25.96	N.A.
9.	Maharashtra	18,605	N.A.	17,745	N.A.	105.10	11.90	117.42	N.A.
10.	Mysore	6,987	8,717	6,400	8,344	29.95	4.20	33.70	43.91
11.	Orissa	948	1,114	910	1,039	3.80	0.50	3.71	4.21
12.	Punjab	7,024	6,043	6,764	5,243	23.00	1.00	22.69	21.06
13.	Rajasthan	2,450	N.A.	1,849	N.A.	8.70	1.00	9.08	N.A.
14.	Tamil Nadu	9,970	12,079	9,374	11,527	42.00	5.00	46.09	56.87
15.	Uttar Pradesh	36,181	N.A.	36,005	N.A.	126.70	13.00	153.40	N.A.
16.	West Bengal	19,154	N.A.	14,653	N.A.	65.30	7.00	72.73	N.A.
17.	Delhi	1,083	1,404	1,029	1,345	—	—	5.92	7.91
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	11	11	11	10	—	—	0.07	0.06
19.	Himachal Pradesh ..	519	N.A.	508	N.A.	—	—	2.39	N.A.
20.	Manipur	35	N.A.	35	N.A.	—	—	0.17	N.A.
21.	Pondicherry	25	38	22	38	—	—	0.11	0.20
22.	Tripura	225	N.A.	221	N.A.	—	—	0.83	N.A.
23.	Chandigarh	27	16	27	16	—	—	0.16	0.09

*The amount provided in 1969-70 is over and above the 1968-69 (Pre-Fourth Plan) level of expenditure which is committed to the States budgets.

[@]Excludes renewals.

Statement No. 5

Statement showing the number of applications received by the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations from Schedule Tribe Candidates for the award of post-matric scholarships, number of scholarships awarded, allocation made and expenditure incurred during the Years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory.	Number of applications received		Number of Scholarships awarded.		Amount provided by the Department of Social Welfare.		Total expenditure incurred by the State/Union Territory Government/ Administration	
		1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70*	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh.	N. A.	396	N. A.	388	2.70	0.75	N. A.	1.75
2.	Assam	3,851 (Excludes renewals.)	N. A.	7,420	N. A.	26.50	5.50	28.36	N. A.
3.	Bihar.	6,974	N. A.	6,799	N. A.	30.00	7.00	27.60	N. A.
4.	Gujarat.	1,827	2,593	1,579	2,473	13.00	3.00	11.78	17.20
5.	Kerala.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	1.75	0.50	N. A.	N. A.
6.	Madhya Pradesh.	3,900	N. A.	3,102	N. A.	8.50	6.70	11.66	N. A.
7.	Maharashtra.	2,072	N. A.	1,892	N. A.	5.00	1.55	10.65	N. A.
8.	Mysore.	129	179	116	127	0.89	0.25	0.62	0.72
9.	Orissa.	784	927	734	894	3.10	1.00	3.20	3.81
10.	Rajasthan.	915	N. A.	899	N. A.	3.00	0.75	5.01	N. A.
11.	Tamil Nadu.	108	131	98	117	0.68	0.25	0.55	0.64
12.	Uttar Pradesh.	248	N. A.	248	N. A.	1.00	1.25	1.21	N. A.
13.	West Bengal.	838	N. A.	738	N. A.	4.00	0.75	4.02	N. A.
14.	Nagaland.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	—	—	N. A.	N. A.
15.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	—	—	N. A.	N. A.
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	1	N. A.	1	N. A.	—	—	0.005	N. A.
17.	Himachal Pradesh.	244	N. A.	244	N. A.	—	—	1.29	N. A.
18.	Manipur.	1,418	N. A.	1,418	N. A.	—	—	7.37	N. A.
19.	Tripura.	169	N. A.	168	N. A.	—	—	0.74	N. A.

*The amount provided in 1969-70 is over and above the 1968-69 (Pre-Fourth Plan) level of expenditure which is committed to the State budgets.

APPENDIX V

(Reference Para No. 2.22)

Subject-wise study of post-matric scholarships scheme done by the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of data received from the various State Governments (Union Territory Administrations)

GUJARAT

Sample : 1547 post-matric scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students and 4399 to Scheduled Caste students during 1967-68.

Findings: The table below shows the course-wise distribution of these scholarships.

S. No.	Course	No. of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste students during 1967-68	Percentage to the total number of scholarships to scheduled Caste students awarded in the State	No. of Scholarships awarded to scheduled tribe students during 1967-68	Percentage to the total number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Inter Science/B. Sc./M. Sc.	497	11.30	357	23.08
2.	Inter Arts/B. A./M. A.	2,280	51.82	470	30.33
3.	Correspondence Oriental Language/Fine Arts courses	6	0.14	2	0.13
4.	Inter Commerce/B. Com./M. Com.	651	14.80	58	3.75
5.	LL. B. Hons/Other Oriental Language/Fine Arts courses	105	2.39	6	0.39
6.	D. Sc./D. Litt./Ph. D.	—	—	1	0.06
7.	Diploma Certificate courses in Agriculture/Veterinary Science Hygiene & P. H. Course Sanitary Inspectors Course Pre-Engineering/Pre-Medical courses.	22	0.50	5	0.32
8.	Diploma & Degree Courses in Indian Medicine.	36	0.82	17	1.10
9.	Teacher Training & Physical Education.				
	(a) Under-graduate course	17	0.39	16	1.03
	(b) Post-graduate course	14	0.32	38	2.46
10.	B. Sc (Agriculture) B. V. Sc. Diploma Course in Rural Science /Civil.	11	0.25	30	1.94
11.	Bachelor of Nursing & Bachelor of Pharmacy.	—	—	1	0.06
12.	Diploma/Certificate Courses in Engineering Technology, Archaeology, Medicine & Courses for Overseers, Draftsmen Surveyor, Electrician, Tool Maker & Wireless Operator.	96	2.18	34	2.20
13.	Trade course i. e. Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Type-writing, Tailoring & Leather Goods Manufacture etc.	1	0.02	—	—
14.	Degree course in Engg. Technology, Archaeology, Architecture, Medicine, ASM or other similar courses or Master of Pharmacy.	188	4.27	40	2.59
15.	Any other course.				
	(i) Snatak	18	0.41	162	10.47
	(ii) M. S. W.	2	0.05	3	0.19
	(iii) Indian Music, Dance & Dramatics	1	0.02	1	0.06
	(iv) Junior Physical Course	443	10.07	291	18.81
	(v) Drawing Teacher's Course	11	0.25	15	0.97
	TOTAL	4,399		1,547	

1. During 1967-68, 4502 Scheduled Caste and 1564 Scheduled Tribe students applied for the grant of post-matric scholarships out of whom 4399 Scheduled Caste and 1547 Scheduled Tribe students were awarded scholarships. As compared to this during 1966-67, 3793 Scheduled Caste and 1317 Scheduled Tribe students were awarded scholarships. There was an increase of about 16% in the scholarships paid to Scheduled Caste and about 17.5% in the scholarship paid to scheduled Tribe students during the year 1967-68.

2. 51.82% of the total number of scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Caste students for Inter Arts/B. A./M. A. courses.

3. Not a single Scheduled Caste student applied for the award of scholarships for courses like D. Sc./D. Litt/Ph. D., Bachelor of Nursing & Pharmacy.

4. Though about 14.80% scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Caste students for Inter Commerce, B. Com./M. Com courses, lesser number i. e. only 3.75% was granted to Scheduled Tribe students

5. Only 0.02% of the total number of scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Caste students for trade courses. No Scheduled Tribe student applied for scholarships for these courses.

HARYANA

Sample: 1703 Post-matric scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste students during 1967-68.

Findings: Table below shows the course-wise distribution of these scholarships :

S. No.	Course	Number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste students during 1967-68.	Percentage of the total number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste students in the State
1	2	3	4
1.	I. Sc./B.Sc. /M.Sc.	2	0.12
2.	I. A./B.A./M.A.	1,189	69.82
3.	I. Com./B. Com./ M. Com.	2	0.12
4.	Correspondence Oriental Languages /Fine Arts Courses	5	0.29
5.	LL. B/Hons. Other Oriental Languages/Fine Arts Courses	34	2.00
6.	D. Sc/D. Litt/Ph. D	—	—
7.	Diploma / Certificate courses in Agriculture/Veterinary Science/Hygiene & P. H. Course / Sanitary Inspectors Course/pre-Engg/Pre-Medical Course.	21	1.23
8.	Diploma & Degree courses in Indian Medicine.	—	—
9.	Teacher's Training and Physical Education :- (a) Under-graduate Course (b) Post-graduate course	289	16.97
10.	B. Sc. (Agri) B. V. Sc. Diploma courses in Rural Science/Civil Rural Engineering.	8	0.47
11.	Post-graduate courses in Agri/Cooperation/Community Development	—	—
12.	Bachelor of Nursing and Bachelor of Pharmacy.	—	—
13.	Diploma /Certificate course in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Medicine & courses for overseers, Draftsman/Surveyor/Electrician, Toolmaker, & Wireless Operator.	122	7.16
14.	Degree course in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Medicine, and S. M. and S or similar courses Master of Pharmacy.	29	1.70
15.	Trade course. i. e. Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Tailoring, Tanning & leather goods Manufacture etc.	2	0.12
Total :		1,703	

1. All the Scheduled Caste students who applied for the award of scholarships during 1967-68 were awarded scholarships.

2. 69.82% of the total number of scholarships were awarded for I. A. /B. A. /M. A. courses and only very minor number i. e., only two Scheduled Caste students (0. 12%) were awarded scholarships for I. Sc. / B. Sc. / M. Sc.

3. Not a single student applied for the award of scholarships for courses like D. Sc., D. Litt. Ph. D., Medicine, Post-graduate Teacher's Training & Physical Education, Agriculture, Bachelor of Nursing & Pharmacy and diploma course in Cooperation/Community Development.

ORISSA

Sample : 781 Post-matric scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Castes and 667 scholarships to Scheduled Tribes during 1967-68

Findings: Table below shows the coursewise distribution of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during 1967-68.

S. No.	Course	No. of Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste students during 1967-68	Percentage to the total number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste students in the State	No. of Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students during 1967-68	Percentage to the total number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students in the State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Inter Science/B. Sc./M. Sc.,	191	24.46	158	23.69
2.	Inter Arts/ B.A. /M.A.	128	51.80	402	60.27
3.	Inter Commerce, B. Com./M. Com	6	0.77	9	1.35
4.	Correspondence Oriental Language/Fine Arts Courses,	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	L.L.B./Hons./Other Oriental Language/Fine Arts Courses	6	0.77	9	1.35
6.	D. Sc/ D. Litt/Ph. D	---	---	---	---
7.	Diploma/Certificate course in Agriculture/Veterinary/Hygiene & P. H. Courses/Sanitary Inspector courses Pre-Engg/ Pre-medical courses	3	0.38	---	---
8.	Diploma & Degree courses in Indian Medicine	---	---	---	---
9.	Teacher's Training & Physical Education:	---	---	---	---
	(a) Under-graduate course	---	---	---	---
	(b) Post-graduate course	---	---	---	---
10.	B. Sc. Agri/B. V. Sc. Diploma courses in rural Science/ Civil & Rural Engg.	15	1.92	7	1.05
11.	Post- Graduate course in Agri/Post Diploma courses in Coop./Community Development	---	---	---	---
12.	Bachelor of Nursing & Bachelor of Pharmacy	---	---	---	---
13.	Diploma/Certificate courses in Engg./Technology/Architecture/Medicine & Courses for Overseer/Draftsman/Surveyors/Electricians	56	7.17	42	6.29
14.	Degree courses in Engg. Technology, Architecture, Medicine & S.M. and S. or other similar courses, Master of Pharmacy	64	8.19	33	4.95
15.	Trade courses i.e., Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Tailoring, Tanning, & Leather Goods manufacture, etc.	12	1.54	7	1.05
	Total	781		667	

1. Out of 829 Scheduled Caste and 678 Scheduled Tribe students who applied for the award of scholarships during 1967-68, 781 Scheduled Caste and 667 Scheduled Tribe students were awarded scholarships.

2. More than 50% of the total number of scholarships i.e. 54.80% in the case of Scheduled Caste students & 60.27% in the case of Scheduled Tribe students, scholarships were awarded for I.A/B.A/M.A courses.

3. Not a single scholarship was awarded for courses like Medicine, D. Sc/D. Litt/ Ph. D. Correspondence Oriental Languages/Fine Art courses, Teacher's Training & Physical Education, Bachelor of Nursing & Pharmacy etc.

UTTAR PRADESH

Sample : 113 Post-matric scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students during 1967-68.

Findings : Table below shows the course-wise distribution of Post-matric scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students during 1967-68.

S. No.	Course	No. of Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students during 1967-68	Percentage to the total number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students in the State
1	2	3	4
1.	I. Sc., B. Sc. & M. Sc.	40	35.40
2.	I.A., B.A., & M.A.	61	53.98
3.	I. Com, B. Com, & M. Com.	1	0.89
4.	B.T.C., B. Ed., & M. S. W.	3	2.65
5.	Degree Engineering	1	0.89
6.	Diploma Engineering	5	4.42
7.	Medical	2	1.77
	Total	113	

1. All the Scheduled Tribe students who applied for the grant of post-matric scholarships during 1967-68 were granted scholarships.

2. 53.98% of the total number of scholarships were awarded for I.A/B.A/M.A courses.

3. Though about 35.40% of the total number of scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Tribe students for I.Sc/B.Sc/M.Sc courses, lesser number i.e., only 0.89% were granted for courses like I.Com/B. Com/M. Com and Degree Engineering courses.

4. Not a single student was awarded scholarship for courses like, L.L.B/Hons/Other Oriental Language/Fine Arts courses, Agriculture, Trade courses i.e., Telegraphy, Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Tailoring, Tanning & Leather goods manufacture, etc.

WEST BENGAL

Sample : 10,552, 11,855 and 12,351 Post-matric scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste students during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively and 476, 583 and 696 scholarships awarded to Scheduled Tribe students during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

Findings: Tables below will show the course-wise distribution of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the State:

SCHEDULED CASTES

S. No.	Course	Scheduled Caste students paid scholarships during			Percentage of increase (+)/decrease (-) in 1966-67 over the year 1965-66	Percentage of increase (+)/decrease (-) in 1967-68 over the year 1966-67
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	I. Sc., B. Sc., M. Sc. & P.U. Sc.	1,885	2,286	2,462	(+)21·27	(+)7·70
2.	I.A., P.U. Arts, B. A. & M.A.	5,917	6,915	6,088	(+)16·87	(-)13·58
3.	I. Com., P.U. Com., B. Com. & M. Com.	1,493	1,607	2,234	(+)9·64	(+)39·02
4.	Correspondence Oriental Language/Fine Arts Courses	2	3	3	(+)50·00	—
5.	LL. B./Hons/Other Oriental languages/ Fine Arts Courses	127	97	149	(-)23·62	(+)53·60
6.	D. Sc./D. Litt./Ph. D.	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Diploma/Certificate courses in Agriculture/Veterinary Science/Hygiene & P. H. Courses/ Sanitary Inspectors Course/Pre-Engineering/Pre-Medical courses	3	3	68	—	(+)2,166·6
8.	Diploma and Degree courses in Indian Medicine	1	26	31	(-)500·00	(+)19·2
9.	Teacher's training and Physical education	26	97	116	(+)273·08	(+)19·5
	(a) Under-graduate course					
	(b) Post-graduate course					
10.	B. Sc. (Agr.) B. V. Sc. Diploma courses in Rural sciences/Civil and Rural Engineering	51	52	61	(+)1·96	(+)17·31
11.	Post-Graduate courses in Agriculture/Post-diploma courses in Cooperation/Community Development	2	3	—	(+)50·00	(-)100·00
12.	Bachelor of Nursing & Bachelor of Pharmacy	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Diploma/Certificate courses in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Medicine and courses for overseas. Draftsman, surveyor, Electrician, Tool Maker and Wireless Operator	483	449	577	(-)7·04	(+)28·51
14.	Degree courses in Engineering Technology, Architecture, Medicine and S.M. & S. or other similar courses, Master of Pharmacy.	331	193	277	(-)41·69	(+)43·52
15.	Trade courses, i.e. Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Tailoring, Tanning and Leather goods manufacture, etc.	231	124	279	(-)46·32	(+)125·00
16.	Any other course not covered in the above	—	—	6	—	—
	TOTAL	10,552	11,855	12,351	(+)12·35	(+)4·18

SCHEDULED TRIBES

S. No.	Course	Scheduled Tribe students paid scholarships during			Percentage of increase (+)/decrease (-) in 1966-67 over the year 1965-66	Percentage of increase (+)/decrease (-) in 1967-68 over the year 1966-67
		1965-66	1966-67	1967-68		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	I. Sc., B. Sc., M. Sc. & P.U.Sc.	66	73	108	(+)10·60	(+)47·94
2.	I.A., P.U. Arts, B.A. & M.A.	337	414	444	(+)22·85	(+)7·25
3.	I. Com. P.U. Com., B. Com. and M. Com.	30	36	47	(+)20·00	(+)25·00
4.	Correspondence Oriental language/Fine Arts Courses	—	—	—	—	—
5.	LL. B./Hons/other oriental languages/Fine Arts Courses	5	4	3	(-)20·00	(-)25·00
6.	D. Sc./D. Litt/ Ph. D.	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Diploma/certificate courses in Agriculture/Veterinary Science/Hygiene and P. H. Course/Sanitary Inspectors course/Pre-Engineering/Pre-Medical courses	—	—	2	—	(+)100·00
8.	Diploma and Degree courses in Indian Medicine	3	—	2	(-)100·00	—

	2	3	4	5	6	7
9 Teacher's training and Physical-education (a) Under-graduate course (b) Post-graduate course		1	8	12	(+)700.90	(-)50.00
0. B.Sc. (Agr.) B. V. Sc. Diploma courses in Rural Sciences, Civil and Rural Engineering		4	3	2	(-)25.00	(-)33.33
1. Post-Graduate courses in Agriculture/Post-diploma courses in Cooperation Community Development		—	—	—	—	—
2. Bachelor of Nursing and Bachelor of Pharmacy		—	—	—	—	—
3. Diploma/certificate courses in Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Medicine and courses for overseas, Draftsman Surveyor, Electrician Tool Maker and Wireless Operator		23	34	64	(+)147.82	(+)88.23
4. Degree courses in Engineering Technology, Architecture, Medicine and S. M. & S. or other similar courses, Master of Pharmacy		5	8	4	(+)60.00	(-)50.00
5. Trade courses i.e., Telegraphy, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Type-writing Tailoring, Tanning and Leather goods manufacture etc.		2	3	8	(+)50.00	(+)166.66
6. Any other course not covered in the above		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		476	583	696	(+)222.48	(+)19.38

1. 11,000, 12,819 and 15,513 Scheduled Caste students applied for the award of post-matric scholarships during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively, out of whom 10,552, 11,855 and 12,351 were awarded scholarships. As regards Scheduled Tribes, 504, 630 and 700 students applied for the award of scholarships during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively, out of whom 476, 583 and 696 got scholarships.

2. Though about 56%, 58% and 49% of the total number of scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Caste students, the Scheduled Tribe students were awarded scholarships of about 70%, 71% and 64% during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively for U.A./U. Arts/B.A./M.A. courses.

3. For Science courses e.g., Int. Sc./B.Sc./M. Sc., the Scheduled Caste students were awarded about 18%, 19% and 20% and Scheduled Tribe students about 14%, 13% and 15% during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively.

4. There was an increase of 16.87% during 1966-67 over the year 1965-66 in the award of scholarships to Scheduled Caste students for I.A./P.U. Arts/ B.A. and M.A. but during 1967-68, there was a decrease by about 13.58% over the year 1966-67. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, there was an increase of about 22.85% during 1966-67 over the year 1965-66 and during 1967-68 the increase was 25% over the year 1966-67.

5. For LL.B/Hons/Other Oriental languages/Fine Arts courses there was decrease of about 23.62% during 1966-67 over the year 1965-66 and an increase of about 53.61% during 1967-68 in the case of Scheduled Caste students but in respect of Scheduled Tribe students there was decrease by about 20% during 1966-67 over the year 1965-66 and 25% during 1967-68 over the year 1966-67.

6. There was not a single Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe student for courses like D. Sc/ D. Litt/Ph. D, Bachelor of Nursing Pharmacy during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68.

7. No Scheduled Tribe student applied during 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 even for courses like Correspondence, Oriental language/Fine Arts Course, Post-Graduate courses in Agriculture/Post-Diploma courses in Cooperation/Community Development.

APPENDIX VI

(Reference Para Nos. 2·41 & 2·42)

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing the State-wise seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees amongst them under Craftsmen Training Scheme as On 31-12-1968 and 31-10-1969. (Contd)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Total seats introduced on		Percentage of increase(+)/ decrease(-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68	Total trainees undergoing training on		Percentage of increase(+)/ decrease(-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68
		31-12-68	31-10-69		31-12-68	31-10-69	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,504	8,572	(+) $0\cdot80$	7,633	7,853	(+) $2\cdot88$
2.	Assam	3,356	3,348	(-) $0\cdot24$	1,748	1,945	(+) $11\cdot27$
3.	Bihar	13,016	13,400	(+) $2\cdot95$	9,408	9,731	(+) $3\cdot43$
4.	Gujarat	5,684	5,824	(+) $2\cdot46$	3,531	4,155	(+) $17\cdot67$
5.	Haryana	7,196	7,496	(+) $4\cdot17$	3,139	4,250	(+) $35\cdot35$
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,080	1,164	(+) $7\cdot78$	736	785	(+) $6\cdot66$
7.	Kerala	6,548	6,356	(-) $2\cdot93$	5,813	5,247	(-) $9\cdot74$
8.	Madhya Pradesh	8,684	8,876	(+) $2\cdot21$	5,097	5,492	(+) $7\cdot74$
9.	Maharashtra	16,504	17,476	(+) $5\cdot89$	13,052	13,783	(+) $5\cdot60$
10.	Mysore	5,252	5,384	(+) $2\cdot51$	3,705	4,463	(+) $20\cdot46$
11.	Orissa	3,776	4,124	(+) $9\cdot21$	1,955	2,154	(+) $10\cdot18$
12.	Punjab	10,984	12,152	(+) $10\cdot63$	6,271	8,283	(+) $32\cdot01$
13.	Rajasthan	3,256	3,240	(-) $0\cdot49$	1,816	2,107	(+) $16\cdot01$
14.	Tamil Nadu	13,372	13,332	(-) $0\cdot30$	111,439	11,685	(+) $2\cdot11$
15.	Uttar Pradesh	20,844	23,980	(+) $15\cdot04$	15,979	15,759	(-) $1\cdot31$
16.	West Bengal	9,648	9,672	(+) $0\cdot15$	6,139	5,829	(-) $5\cdot01$
17.	Chandigarh	780	828	(+) $6\cdot15$	503	549	(-) $9\cdot14$
18.	Delhi	5,596	5,604	(+) $0\cdot14$	3,950	3,742	(-) $5\cdot21$
19.	Goa	56	132	(+) $135\cdot71$	45	93	(+) $106\cdot67$
20.	Himachal Pradesh	1,764	1,684	(-) $4\cdot54$	1,008	1,135	(+) $12\cdot60$
21.	Manipur	292	292	—	234	271	(+) $15\cdot81$
22.	Pondicherry	152	152	—	63	129	(+) $104\cdot70$
23.	Tripura	444	476	(+) $7\cdot21$	92	18	(-) $80\cdot44$
	TOTAL	1,46,788	1,53,564	(+) $4\cdot62$	1,02,956	1,09,458	(+) $6\cdot33$

APPENDIX VI

(Reference Para Nos. 2.41 & 2.42)

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing the State-wise seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees amongst them under Craftsmen Training Scheme as on 31-12-1968 and 31-10-1969-- (concd).

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes on		Percentage of increase (+) decrease (-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68	Trainees belonging to Scheduled Tribes on		Percentage of increase (+) decrease (-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68
		31-12-68	31-10-69		31-12-68	31-10-69	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,015	1,055	(+)33.94	67	55	(-)20.29
2.	Assam	96	124	(+)29.17	91	128	(+)40.66
3.	Bihar	460	476	(+)3.48	413	505	(+)22.28
4.	Gujarat	206	292	(+)41.75	155	181	(+)16.77
5.	Haryana	511	731	(+43.05	15	12	(-)20.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	53	43	(-)18.87	4	2	(-)50.00
7.	Kerala	626	559	(-)10.70	17	2	(-)88.23
8.	Madhya Pradesh	903	746	(-)17.39	778	897	(+)15.59
9.	Maharashtra	1,107	1,153	(+)4.15	273	224	(-)17.95
10.	Mysore	612	583	(-)4.74	10	59	(+)490.00
1.	Orissa	228	280	(+)22.81	200	190	(-)5.00
2.	Punjab	1,262	1,561	(+)23.69	11	31	(+)181.82
3.	Rajasthan	354	430	(+)21.47	19	35	(+)84.21
4.	Tamil Nadu	2,391	2,988	(+)24.97	7	11	(+)57.14
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1,693	1,918	(+)13.29	22	37	(+)68.18
6.	West Bengal	582	485	(-)16.67	57	49	(+)14.03
7.	Chandigarh	43	40	(-)6.98	45	16	(-)64.44
8.	Delhi	181	274	(+)51.38	3	—	(-)100.00
9.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	188	208	(+)10.64	16	53	(+)231.25
1.	Manipur	5	1	(-)80.00	26	52	(+)100.00
2.	Pondicherry	5	19	(+)280.00	—	—	—
3.	Tripura	8	1	(-)87.50	7	—	(-)100.00
	TOTAL	12,530	13,968	(+)11.48	2,238	2,539	(+)13.45

STATEMENT NO. 2

(Reference Para No. 2-43)

Statement showing trade-wise (Engineering Trades) seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them as on 31-12-1968 and 31-10-1969 (contd.).

S. No.	Trades	Total seats introduced on		Percentage of increase(+) decrease(-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68	Total trainees undergoing training on		Percentage of increase(+) decrease(-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68
		31-12-68	31-10-69		31-12-68	31-10-69	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Building Construction	432	452	(+)4.63	160	182	(+)13.7
2.	Draftsmen (Civil)	3,056	2,972	(-)2.75	1,878	1,693	(-)9.9
3.	Draftsmen (Mechanical)	3,920	4,008	(+)2.24	3,033	2,879	(-)5.1
4.	Electrician	15,296	15,896	(+)3.92	12,319	13,108	(+)6.4
5.	Electroplater	768	656	(-)14.58	284	244	(-)14.4
6.	Fitter	27,644	28,676	(+)3.73	20,090	20,598	(+)2.5
7.	Instrument (Mechanic)	2,172	2,232	(+)2.76	1,313	1,327	(+)1.1
8.	Machinist (Composite)	3,604	4,128	(+)14.54	3,170	3,388	(+)6.9
9.	Machinist (Grinder)	1,768	1,324	(-)25.11	1,243	1,303	(+)4.8
10.	Machinist (Miller)	924	1,080	(+)16.88	721	861	(+)19.3
11.	Machinist (S.S.P.)	6,920	6,804	(-)1.68	5,448	4,960	(-)8.9
12.	Mechanic (Radio & Television)	2,080	2,068	(-)0.58	1,550	1,606	(+)3.6
13.	Pattern Maker	2,328	2,240	(-)3.78	555	420	(-)24.3
14.	Surveyor	1,596	1,628	(+)2.01	766	694	(-)9.4
15.	Turner	14,740	15,588	(+)5.75	12,492	12,952	(+)3.7
16.	Watch and Clock Maker	144	160	(+)11.11	87	77	(-)11.6
17.	Wireman	9,776	9,964	(+)1.92	6,876	7,288	(+)5.9
18.	Electronics	16	128	(+)700.00	16	97	(+)506.3
19.	Blacksmith	4,176	3,896	(-)6.70	1,022	966	(-)5.4
20.	Carpenter	5,548	5,168	(-)6.85	1,709	1,820	(+)6.5
21.	Mechanic (Diesel)	1,892	1,960	(+)3.59	1,326	1,517	(+)14.4
22.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	7,072	7,436	(+)5.15	6,580	7,185	(+)9.3
23.	Mechanic (Tractor)	984	1,240	(+)26.02	690	928	(+)34.2
24.	Moulder	5,120	5,096	(-)0.47	2,512	2,327	(-)7.4
25.	Painter	784	580	(-)26.02	370	363	(-)1.9
26.	Plumber	1,296	1,216	(-)6.17	546	521	(-)4.6
27.	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	1,104	1,168	(+)5.80	794	918	(+)15.5
28.	Sheet Metal Worker	3,848	3,768	(-)2.08	1,824	1,899	(+)4.1
29.	Upholstry	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Welder (Gas & Electric)	10,476	10,720	(+)2.33	7,553	8,037	(+)6.5
31.	Wireless Operator	160	128	(-)20.00	96	88	(-)8.3
	GRAND TOTAL	1,39,644	1,43,080	(+)2.47	97,023	1,00,246	(+)3.3
	Non-Engineering Trades	7,144	10,484	(+)46.75	5,933	9,212	(+)55.4
	TOTAL	1,46,788	1,53,564	(+)4.62	1,02,956	1,09,458	(+)6.3

STATEMENT No. 2

(Reference Para No. 2-43)

Statement showing trade-wise (Engineering Trades) seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and number and percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them as on 31-12-1968 and 31-10-1969 (concluded).

S. No.	Trades	Trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes on		Percentage of increase(+) decrease(-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68	Trainees belonging to Scheduled Tribes on		Percentage of increase(+) decrease(-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68
		31-12-68	31-10-69		31-12-68	31-10-69	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Building Construction	34	35	(+)2.94	32	34	(+)6.25
2.	Draftsmen (Civil)	143	200	(+)39.86	18	16	(-)11.11
3.	Draftsmen (Mechanical)	203	204	(+)0.49	44	52	(+)18.18
4.	Electrician	894	1,018	(+)13.87	201	166	(-)17.41
5.	Electroplater	28	46	(+)64.29	—	14	—
6.	Fitter	2,939	3,071	(+)4.49	451	546	(+)21.06
7.	Instrument (Mechanic)	77	97	(+)25.97	12	21	(+)75.00
8.	Machinist (Composite)	305	319	(+)4.59	65	65	—
9.	Machinist (Grinder)	111	117	(+)5.41	19	31	(+)63.16
10.	Machinist (Miller)	80	26	(-)12.50	13	5	(-)61.54
11.	Machinist (S.S.P)	482	438	(-)9.13	132	134	(+)1.51
12.	Mechanic (Radio & Television)	93	119	(+)27.96	11	11	—
13.	Pattern Maker	49	42	(-)14.28	2	6	(+)200.00
14.	Surveyor	86	90	(+)4.65	10	17	(+)70.00
15.	Turner	1,378	1,492	(+)8.27	289	305	(+)5.54
16.	Watch and Clock Maker	10	17	(+)70.00	—	—	—
17.	Wireman	913	1,013	(+)10.95	194	235	(+)21.13
18.	Electronics	—	7	—	—	—	—
19.	Blacksmith	229	275	(+)20.09	81	59	(-)27.16
20.	Carpenter	527	571	(+)8.35	57	89	(+)56.14
21.	Mechanic (Diesel)	134	176	(+)3.13	15	14	(-)6.67
22.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	787	821	(+)4.32	218	284	(+)30.28
23.	Mechanic (Tractor)	78	107	(+)37.18	2	3	(+)50.00
24.	Moulder	445	427	(-)4.04	105	127	(+)20.95
25.	Painter	68	67	(-)1.47	1	1	—
26.	Plumber	121	100	(-)17.35	4	7	(+)75.00
27.	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	28	50	(+)78.57	3	2	(-)33.33
28.	Sheet Metal Worker	335	392	(+17.01	20	16	(-)20.00
29.	Upholstr	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Welder (Gas & Electric)	1,193	1,317	(+)10.39	179	197	(+)10.06
31.	Wireless Operator	6	8	(+)33.33	—	—	—
	Grand Total	11,776	12,726	(+)8.07	2,178	2,457	(+)12.81
	Non-Engineering Trades	754	1,242	(+)64.72	60	82	(+)33.33
	TOTAL	12,530	13,968	(+)11.48	2,238	2,539	(+)13.45

STATEMENT NO. 3

(Reference Para No. 2·43)

Statement showing trade-wise (non-Engineering Trades) seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them with percentages as on 31-12-68 and 31-10-69 (Contd.)

S. No.	Trade	Total seats introduced on		Percentage of increase(+)/decrease(-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68	Total trainees undergoing training on		Percentage of increase(+)/decrease(-) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68
		31-12-68	31-10-69		31-12-68	31-12-69	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing	96	144	(+)50·00	30	76	(+)153·33
2.	Hand Weaving Fabrics with Cotton, Wool, etc.	240	320	(+)33·33	91	115	(+)26·37
3.	Hand Weaving of Woollen Fabrics	48	32	(-)33·33	12	17	(+)41·67
4.	Knitting with Hand & Machines	272	304	(+)11·76	134	160	(+)19·40
5.	Hand Weaving of newar, tape, durries and carpets	32	48	(+)50·00	—	36	—
6.	Manufacture of house-hold utensils	—	16	—	—	—	—
7.	Manufacture of Sports goods (wood)	32	16	(+)50·00	9	11	(+)22·22
8.	Manufacture of sports goods (Misc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Manufacture of Footwear	96	96	—	27	57	(+)111·11
10.	Manufacture of Suitcases	64	64	—	22	17	(-)22·73
11.	Manufacture of Sports goods (leather)	64	32	(-)50·00	13	8	(-)38·46
12.	Book Binding	160	208	(+)30·00	64	47	(-)26·56
13.	Hand Composition	272	400	(+)47·06	144	211	(+)46·53
14.	Printing Machine Operator	256	368	(+)43·75	125	171	(+)36·80
15.	Cutting and Tailoring	1,672	2,452	(+)46·65	1,640	2,543	(+)55·06
16.	Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables including Canning	48	64	(+)33·33	12	31	(+)158·33
17.	Embroidery	432	576	(+)33·33	368	506	(+)37·50
18.	Manufacture of Fancy Leather goods	48	96	(+)100·00	16	37	(+)131·25
19.	Cane, Willow & Bamboo Work	16	48	(+)200·00	10	10	—
20.	Stenography (English)	2,544	3,168	(+)24·53	2,354	3,005	(+)27·65
21.	Stenography (Hindi)	576	1,152	(+)100·00	574	1,189	(+)107·14
22.	Stenography (Punjabi)	176	880	(+)400·00	288	965	(+)235·07
	TOTAL	7,144	10,484	(+)46·75	5,933	9,212	(+)55·27

STATEMENT No. 3

(Reference Para No. 2.43)

Statement showing trade-wise (non-Engineering Trades) seats introduced, number of trainees on roll and number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them with percentages as on 31-12-1968 and 31-10-1969—(Concl'd.)

S. No.	Trades	No. of Scheduled Caste trainees on		Percentage of increase (+)/decrease(—) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68	No. of Scheduled Tribe trainees on		Percentage of increase (+)/decrease(—) on 31-10-69 over 31-12-68
		31-12-68	31-10-69		31-12-68	31-10-69	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing	23	52	(+)126.09	1	1	—
2.	Hand Weaving Fabrics with Cotton, Wool, etc. ..	32	64	(+)100.00	3	7	(+)133.33
3.	Hand Weaving of Woollen Fabrics	—	12	—	—	—	—
4.	Knitting with Hand & Machines	32	66	(+)106.25	—	1	—
5.	Hand Weaving of newar, tape, durries and carpets	—	35	—	—	—	—
6.	Manufacture of house- hold utensils	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Manufacture of Sports goods (wood)	2	10	(+)400.00	—	—	—
8.	Manufacture of Sports goods (Misc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Manufacture of Footwear	24	53	(+)120.53	—	—	—
10.	Manufacture of Suitcases	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Manufacture of Sports goods leather	32	24	(—)25.00	—	—	—
12.	Book Binding	22	18	(—)18.18	1	—	—
13.	Hand Composition	14	34	(+)142.86	5	8	(+)60.00
14.	Printing Machine Operator	14	23	(+)64.29	4	—	—
15.	Cutting and Tailoring	201	246	(+)22.39	10	12	(+)20.00
16.	Preservation of Fruits & Vegetables including canning	—	2	—	—	—	—
17.	Embroidery	60	56	(—)6.67	—	—	—
18.	Manufacture of Fancy Leather goods	1	21	(+)2000.00	—	—	—
19.	Cane, Willow & Bamboo work	1	1	—	—	—	—
20.	Stenography (English)	195	283	(+)45.13	28	47	(+)67.86
21.	Stenography (Hindi)	61	122	(+)100.00	6	6	—
22.	Stenography (Punjabi)	40	120	(+)200.00	2	—	—
	TOTAL	754	1,242	(+)64.72	60	82	(+)36.67

APPENDIX VII

(Reference Para No. 3·6)

Statement showing the acreage of land distributed among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Resettlement of Landless Agricultural Labourers" of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Cooperation and Community Development (Department of Agriculture) Government of India, 1968-69

State	Total No. of landless families benefited/ including Scheduled Castes/ Tribes	Acreage of land distributed	No. of Scheduled Caste families	No. of Scheduled Tribe families	Acreage of land distributed to Scheduled Caste families	Acreage of land distributed to Scheduled Tribe families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat*	52	87·08	52	—	87·08	—
Tamil Nadu**	173	836·97	119	—	634·02	91·44
Kerala	1,132	923·00	361	36	233·00	47·00

*For 8 Departments only

**For 12 districts only.

APPENDIX VIII

(Reference Para No. 3·31)

Statement showing details about the displaced persons from East Pakistan including Scheduled Tribes rehabilitated during the year 1968-69 by the Dandakaranya Development Authority. (Contd.)

S. No.	Area/District and State	Number of families of displaced persons from East Pakistan including Scheduled Tribes who have been rehabilitated	Description of land allotted to rehabilitated families		
			Cultivable land	Uncultivable or other land	Total acreage of land
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kondagaon Zone, Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh State	225	75·81 acres	12·50 acres	88·31 acres
2.	Pataalkote Zone, Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh State ..	767	25,751·28 acres	858·30 acres	26,609·58 acres
3.	Koraput District in Orissa State	103	—	7·50 acres	7·50 acres
4.	Umerkote Zone, Koraput District in Orissa State ..	390	2,223·00 acres	179·40 acres	2,402·40 acres
5.	Malkangiri Zone, District Koraput in Orissa State ..	307	1,756·50 acres	159·20 acres	1,815·70 acres

APPENDIX VIII

(Reference Para No. 3-31)

Statement showing details about the displaced persons from East Pakistan, including Scheduled Tribes rehabilitated during the year 1968-69 by the Dandakaranya Development Authority.

S. No.	Area/District and State	Other steps taken to rehabilitate displaced persons	Expenditure incurred on rehabilitation during the year under report	Remarks
1	2	7	8	9
1.	Kondagaon Zone, Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh State.	Small Trade Loan, Agriculture Loan, House Building Loan etc. given.	Rs. 40,788.83	In every resettlement site, school, tube wells, wells, community centres provided/being provided. There are also free medical aid services by the Project Medical Units.
2.	Patakote Zone, Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh State.	I. After allotment of land to the families loans are being paid. (i) Agriculture loan of Rs. 850/- in kind or cash. (ii) House Building loan @ Rs. 1700/- in kind. (iii) Homestead well loan @ Rs. 150/- are being paid to the settlers for digging wells in Agriculture/House-site Plots. (iv) Cottage Industry Loan @Rs. 300/-. II. (i) Scheduled Tribe families are paid Rs. 850/- to Rs. 1000/- as business loan. (ii) Rs. 300/- being paid in kind or cash as horticultural loan to Scheduled Tribe families.	19,47,021.38	Besides loans, the displaced persons are provided with all amenities like schools for education of their children, free medical aid and hospitalisation wherever required. Wells, road, tanks, community Centres for community development, Radios & Newspapers for increasing knowledge, supply of poultry and duckry birds to agriculture & orchard families at subsidised rates. A consumer goods store with Sales Depots at different centres are functioning in the Zones for the facility of settlers. Interested settlers are also given training in various crafts and trades.
3.	Koraput District in Orissa State.	Small Trade Loan and House Building Loan.	10,200.00	In every resettlement site, school, tube wells, wells, community centres provided/being provided. There are also free medical aid services by the Project Medical Units.
4.	Umerkote Zone, Koraput District in Orissa State.	I. After allotment of land to families loans being paid. (i) Agriculture loan of Rs. 850/- in kind or cash. (ii) House Building loan of Rs. 1700/- in kind. (iii) Cottage Industry loans @ Rs. 300/-. (iv) Homestead well loan @ Rs. 150/- are being paid to the settlers for digging wells in Agriculture/House-site Plots. II. (i) Scheduled Tribe families are paid Rs. 850/- to Rs. 1000/- as business loan. (ii) Rs. 300/- being paid in kind or cash as horticultural loan to Scheduled Tribe families.	2,24,250.00 (Agriculture Loan) 2,69,100.00 (subsidy)	50 Primary Schools including Hindi Primary Schools, 5 Middle Schools, 1 High School, 48 Community Centres and 106 wells have been provided.
5.	Malkangiri Zone, District Koraput in Orissa State.	-do- All development & resettlement work as per programme and scheme taken up & execution/implementation is in progress.	80,570.00	Amenities like schools, community centres, wells, roads etc. construction and completion of works and implementation of welfare schemes are in progress.

APPENDIX IX

(Reference Para No. 6.5)

Statement showing the legislative and executive measures adopted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for providing housing facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Legislation adopted	Protection given by		Executive measures adopted
			Special Law	General Law	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Yes	Instructions issued to Collectors etc. for acquiring and providing ownership rights to the Scheduled Castes.
2.	Assam	In the Autonomous districts of the State, the District Councils have taken necessary legislative measures in respect of allotment of house-sites to the Scheduled Tribes inhabiting these districts.			
3.	Bihar	The Privileged Persons Homestead Tenancy Act, 1948.	Yes	Nil	Nil
4.	Maharashtra	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948.	Nil	Yes	Under provision for house sites for Harijans in rural areas financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 200/- is sanctioned for purchase of suitable house sites for construction of house for Harijans in rural areas. The sites are either purchased or acquired and allotted to Scheduled Caste member whose huts stand on the land belonging to others. There is no scheme for providing house-sites to the Scheduled Tribes.
5.	Gujarat	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act, 1948.	Nil	Yes	Orders issued for the allotment of homestead plots only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and even to acquire private land at Government cost if waste land is not available with the Government.
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil	Under the existing executive orders Harijans having possession for over forty years have been given proprietary rights.
7.	Kerala	(i) Kerala Land Assignment Act, 1960. (ii) Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963(Act of 1964).	Nil	Yes	(i) There is also a scheme under Harijan Welfare Department for allotment of land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by acquiring private land and transferring the Poramboke land and forest land. (ii) The Hillmen Rules provide to Scheduled Tribes concessions for settlement and cultivation of the land under reserved forests.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1954.	Nil	Yes	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Mysore		Nil	Nil	Nil	(i) Land is acquired for distribution of house-sites to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (ii) Executive orders issued conferring proprietary rights on the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have constructed houses on land not belonging to them, subject to certain conditions.
10. Orissa		Nil	Nil	Nil	House-sites are given to Harijans free of cost.
11. Punjab		The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulations) Act, 1953.	Nil	Yes	Nil
12. Rajasthan		The Rajasthan Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat (General) Rules, 1961.	Nil	Yes*	Nil
13. Tamil Nadu		(i) The City Tenants Protection Act, 1922. (ii) The Madras Building (Lease and Rent) Control Act, 1949. (iii) The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 as amended by Madras Act, XXI of 1948 and Act XII of 1953.	Nil	Yes	Lands are acquired at Government cost and plots not exceeding 5 cents are allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
14. Uttar Pradesh		The Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950.	Nil	Yes	Nil
15. West Bengal		(i) The West Bengal Non-Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1949. (ii) The West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.	Nil	Yes	Administrative and executive measures have been taken for providing house-sites to Scheduled Tribes.
16. Andaman & Nicobar Islands		Andaman & Nicobar Islands, (Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956.			Tribal people enjoy full protection of rights on their housestead lands in their area.
17. Delhi		The Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954.	Nil	Yes*	Nil
18. Himachal Pradesh		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19. Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands		(i) Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands Land Revenue & Tenancy Regulation, 1965. (ii) Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands Protection of Scheduled Tribes Regulation, 1964.			Under Rules for house construction grants, islanders are allowed to construct houses on Government lands. Such houses cannot be let out or used as a shop or factory except for cottage industry in which the beneficiary is engaged.
20. Manipur		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
21. Pondicherry		Land Acquisition Act, 1894.	Nil	Nil	1. Sites are procured by Government and distributed to Scheduled Castes free of cost for constructing houses on the condition that they would construct houses for their own use only. 2. The arrangements are also made to confer the rights of ownership to the beneficiaries.
22. Tripura		Nil	Nil	Nil	'Khas' land is allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for building houses

*In Rajasthan special provision has been made in the Rajasthan Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat (General) Rules, 1961 for protecting the rights of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Similar is the position in Delhi where under the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, special provision has been made for the Scheduled Castes.

NOTE :—This information was earlier given in 1964-65 Report and has now been brought upto date on the basis of information received during 1968-69 and 1969-70.

APPENDIX X

(Reference para No. 6·18)

Statement showing the progress of Slum Clearance Schemes during 1968-69 (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory.	No. of dwelling units sanctioned	Approved cost	No. of dwelling units completed	No. of dwelling units		No. of dwelling units actually occupied
					Under construction	Allotted	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	O.D. Ps.	6852	69·11	4678	—	4656	4656
	L. C. Hs.	1317		192	—	162	162
	Tenements	81		81	—	81	81
	Night Shelters	140		—	—	—	—
	Units	432	33·45	—	—	—	—
Assam	..				Nil		
3. Bihar	..	2084	114·87	272	168	272	272
4. Gujarat	..	378	22·96	516	324	216	216
5. Haryana	..				Nil		
6. Madhya Pradesh	Houses	185	92·32	684	670	393	393
	Acres	114·5		283	188	45	45
	Plots	1122			110		
	Beds in Night Shelters	130					
7. Maharashtra	..	145	11·35	—	—	—	—
8. Mysore	..	5432*	113·30*	1576*	200	1324	1260*
9. Orissa	..	78	4·68	—	—	—	—
10. Punjab	..	900	39·75	580	60	222	390
11. Rajasthan	..	231	—	75	15	60	60
12. Tamil Nadu	O.D. Ps.	13184	1184·20	2532	1398	2532	2532
	Tenements	16538					
13. Uttar Pradesh		180	11·91	12	144	—	—
14. West Bengal	..	208	17·15	256	480	451	436
15. Delhi	..			2904	—	2299	—

*From the inception of the scheme.

APPENDIX X

(Reference Para No. 6.18)

Statement showing the progress of Sium Clearance Schemes during 1968-69 (Concluded)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Central Assistance disbursed			Progress of expenditure/ Central assistance disbursed.		
		Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Andhra Pradesh	30.56 11.46	18.62 5.46	49.18 16.92	— —	— —	21.43 —
2. Assam	Nil			—		
3. Bihar	22.93	8.52	36.26	—	—	20.14
4. Gujarat	5.54	17.78	23.32	—	—	—
5. Haryana	Nil			—		
6. Madhya Pradesh	33.39	15.99	49.38	25.26	15.99	41.25
7. Maharashtra	5.68	4.26	9.94	—	—	—
8. Mysore	2.30@	1.72	4.02	2.25	2.09*	4.34
9. Orissa	1.35	1.05	2.40	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
10. Punjab	13.465	13.465	26.93	12.25	14.18	26.43
11. Rajasthan	1.96	1.96	3.92	1.96	1.96	3.92
12. Tamil Nadu	35.00	26.25	61.25	52.68	39.50	92.18
13. Uttar Pradesh	5.00	3.00	8.00	—	—	—
14. West Bengal	20.40	15.30	35.70	20.40	15.30	35.70
15. Delhi	20.00	19.00	39.00	—	—	—

*From the inception of the scheme.

@During 1968-69.

APPENDIX XI

(Reference Para No. 6·20)

Statement showing the progress made under the Village Housing Projects Scheme including the number of houses constructed under the scheme (Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Villages			Amount of loan assistance to beneficiaries during 1969-70		No. of houses constructed during 1969-70		
		Allocated	Selected	Layout Plans drawn up	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Completed	Actually occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>States</i>									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Assam	150	150	115	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	100	30	10	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat*	—	5	5	2·21	1·87	91	82	82
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Punjab	10	6	10	3·12	3·12	104	22	22
8.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Tamil Nadu	—	73	73	4·79	4·79	25	99	99
10.	Uttar Pradesh@	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
11.	West Bengal*	—	—	—	1·26	0·90	190	278	278
<i>Union Territories</i>									
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Delhi	—	206	18	4·72	3·58	158	80	80
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9	4	—	0·27	—	9	—	—
5.	Himachal Pradesh*	—	—	—	0·03	0·03	12	12	N.A.
6.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	10 inhabitants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Pondicherry	8	8	3	0·33	0·20	6	—	—
8.	Tripura*	5	5	—	0·84	0·80	39	—	—

*Information pertains to the year 1968-69.

@The Uttar Pradesh Government have discontinued the implementation of the Scheme since 1965.

APPENDIX XI

(Reference Para No. 6·20)

Statement showing the progress made under the Village Housing Projects Scheme including the number of houses constructed under the Scheme—(Concluded)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Progress of expenditure incurred in the year 1968-69		Physical targets achieved during the year 1968-69			Provision made in the Fourth Five year Plan
		Amount of loan assistance to the beneficiaries		No. of houses		Actually occupied	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Completed		
						11		12	13	14	15	16
<i>States</i>							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	8·00
3.	Bihar	0·34	0·34	—	58	—	50·00
4.	Gujarat*	1·65	1·65	53	34	34	35·00
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Punjab	1·00	1·00	38	33	33	17·00
8.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Tamil Nadu	13·00	13·29	676	200	200	50·00/1500
10.	Uttar Pradesh@	—	—	—	125	125	—
11.	West Bengal*	0·78	0·90	152	227	227	—
<i>Union Territories</i>							
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Delhi	2·45	2·36	82	78	78	15·00/500
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	60	—	—	10·00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0·31£	0·31£	40	40	40	—
6.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	0·015	0·015	—	—	—	0·25
7.	Pondicherry	0·68	0·50	21	1	1	3·50
8.	Tripura*	0·75	0·71	21	21	21	4·80

*Information pertains to the year 1968-69.

@The Uttar Pradesh Government have discontinued the implementation of the Scheme since 1965.

£For 1967-68.

APPENDIX XII

(Reference Para No. 8·21)

Statement showing the number of cases registered under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 during the year 1968.

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of cases pending at the end of previous year	No. of cases registered	No. of cases challaned	Total of columns 3 & 5	No. of cases ended in			No. of cases pend- ing at the erd of year
						Conviction	Acquittal	Compromise	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh ..	1	5	5	6	1	4	—	1
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	1	57	52	53	1	5	32	15
5.	Haryana	—	7	6	6	2	2	—	2
6.	Kerala	3	2	2	5	3	1	—	1
7.	Madhya Pradesh ..	16	27	24	40	2	2	11	25
8.	Maharashtra	4	23	12	16	1	7	3	5
9.	Mysore	—	7*	7	7	—	—	—	7
10.	Orissa	6	5	4	10	—	1	1	8
11.	Punjab	—	4	3	3	1	1	—	1
12.	Tamil Nadu	9	45	43	52	24	14	5	9
13.	West Bengal	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
14.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Chandigarh								
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli								
17.	Delhi	2	1	1	3	—	2	—	1
18.	Goa, Daman and Diu	}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Laccadives								
20.	Pondicherry								
21.	Tripura								
22.	Himachal Pradesh								
TOTAL		44	183	159	203	35	39	52	77

*Complete information not available.

APPENDIX XIII

(Reference Para No. 10-17)

Copy of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Resolution No. 27/25/68-Est.(SCT) dated the 25th March, 1970:

The policy of the Government of India in regard to reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services under the Government of India was laid down in the Ministry of Home Affairs' Resolution No. 42/21/49-NGS dated 13th September, 1950. The question of revising the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services under the Government of India in the light of the population of these communities as shown in the 1961 Census has been under the consideration of the Government for some time. It has now been decided in modification of the decisions contained in paras 2 and 4(1) of the Resolution dated 13th September, 1950 that the following reservations will hereafter be made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and services under the Government of India which are filled by direct recruitment :—

Scheduled Castes :— Instead of the existing reservation of 12-1/2%, there will be a reservation of 15% of the vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes, in posts filled by direct recruitment on an all India basis by open competition i.e. through the Union Public Service Commission or by means of open competitive tests held by any other authority. Where recruitment is made otherwise than by open competition, the existing reservation at 16-2/3% of the vacancies in favour of Scheduled Castes will continue.

Scheduled Tribes :— Both in recruitment by open competition and in recruitment made otherwise than by open competition to posts filled by direct recruitment on an all India basis, the reservation in favour of Scheduled Tribes will be 7½% as against the existing reservation of 5%.

2. In posts and services recruitment to which is made on a local or regional basis, the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be revised wherever necessary after taking into account the percentages of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various States and Union Territories according to the 1961 Census.

3. The Government of India have also decided that in vacancies in posts filled by promotion in which reservations have been provided *vide* Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 1/12/67-Est(C) dated 11th July 1968, the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in such posts shall also be raised from 12½% to 15% in favour of Scheduled Castes and from 5% to 7-1/2% in favour of Scheduled Tribes.

4. These orders shall take effect from the date of issue of this Resolution, except where rules for a competitive examination have already been published or where selections for posts to be filled by direct recruitment or for posts to be filled by promotion have already been made prior to the issue of these orders.

APPENDIX XIV

(Reference Para No. 10·18)

Copy of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Office Memorandum No. 1/11/69-Est. (SCT), dated the 22nd April, 1970

Subject :—Model rosters to give effect to the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services—Revision in pursuance of the enhanced percentages of reservation.

The undersigned is directed to refer to para 1 of this Ministry's Resolution No. 27/25/68-Est.(SCT), dated the 25th March, 1970, in which the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment to posts filled on an all-India basis have been enhanced. The model rosters prescribed in Annexures I and II to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 1/13/63-SCT(I) dated the 21st December, 1963, have now been revised to give effect to the increased percentages of reservation. Copies of the revised rosters are enclosed (Annexures I and II).

2. In posts filled by promotion where reservations have been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a separate roster on the lines of the roster prescribed in Annexure I to this Ministry's Office Memorandum dated the 21st December, 1963, is required to be followed *vide* para 3(3) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 1/12/67-Est.(C) dated the 11th July, 1968. Pursuant to the decision in para 3 of this Ministry's Resolution dated 25th March, 1970 enhancing the percentages of reservation in such posts filled by promotion, the roster prescribed in Annexure I to this Office Memorandum is also to be followed for reservations in such posts filled by promotion.

3. Vacancies filled on or after 25th March, 1970 should be shown in the rosters to be opened in the forms now prescribed unless rules for a competitive examination for filling such vacancies were notified or selections for filling such vacancies were made prior to 25-3-1970. The old rosters should be deemed to have been discontinued from that date. The unfilled reservations, if any, in the old rosters should be carried over to the new rosters.

ANNEXURE I

Model Roster for posts Filled by direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition

Point in the Roster	Whether unreserved or reserved for
1.	Scheduled Caste
2.	Unreserved
3.	Unreserved
4.	Scheduled Tribe
5.	Unreserved
6.	Unreserved
7.	Unreserved
8.	Scheduled Caste
9.	Unreserved
10.	Unreserved
11.	Unreserved
12.	Unreserved
13.	Unreserved
14.	Scheduled Caste
15.	Unreserved
16.	Unreserved
17.	Scheduled Tribe
18.	Unreserved
19.	Unreserved
20.	Unreserved
21.	Unreserved
22.	Scheduled Caste
23.	Unreserved
24.	Unreserved
25.	Unreserved
26.	Unreserved
27.	Unreserved
28.	Scheduled Caste
29.	Unreserved
30.	Unreserved
31.	Scheduled Tribe
32.	Unreserved
33.	Unreserved
34.	Unreserved
35.	Unreserved
36.	Scheduled Caste
37.	Unreserved
38.	Unreserved
39.	Unreserved
40.	Unreserved

NOTE : If there are only two vacancies to be filled in a particular year, not more than one may be treated as reserved and if there be only one vacancy, it should be treated as unreserved. If, on this account, a reserved point is treated as unreserved, the reservation may be carried forward to the subsequent three recruitment years.

APPENDIX XIV

(Reference Para No. 10-18)

Copy of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Office Memorandum No. 1/11/69-Est. (SCT), dated the 22nd April, 1970

Subject :—Model rosters to give effect to the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Services—Revision in pursuance of the enhanced percentages of reservation.

The undersigned is directed to refer to para 1 of this Ministry's Resolution No. 27/25/68-Est.(SCT), dated the 25th March, 1970, in which the percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment to posts filled on an all-India basis have been enhanced. The model rosters prescribed in Annexures I and II to this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 1/13/63-SCT(I) dated the 21st December, 1963, have now been revised to give effect to the increased percentages of reservation. Copies of the revised rosters are enclosed (Annexures I and II).

2. In posts filled by promotion where reservations have been provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a separate roster on the lines of the roster prescribed in Annexure I to this Ministry's Office Memorandum dated the 21st December, 1963, is required to be followed *vide* para 3(3) of this Ministry's Office Memorandum No. 1/12/67-Est.(C) dated the 11th July, 1968. Pursuant to the decision in para 3 of this Ministry's Resolution dated 25th March, 1970 enhancing the percentages of reservation in such posts filled by promotion, the roster prescribed in Annexure I to this Office Memorandum is also to be followed for reservations in such posts filled by promotion.

3. Vacancies filled on or after 25th March, 1970 should be shown in the rosters to be opened in the forms now prescribed unless rules for a competitive examination for filling such vacancies were notified or selections for filling such vacancies were made prior to 25-3-1970. The old rosters should be deemed to have been discontinued from that date. The unfilled reservations, if any, in the old rosters should be carried over to the new rosters.

ANNEXURE I

Model Roster for posts Filled by direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition

Point in the Roster	Whether unreserved or reserved for
1.	Scheduled Caste
2.	Unreserved
3.	Unreserved
4.	Scheduled Tribe
5.	Unreserved
6.	Unreserved
7.	Unreserved
8.	Scheduled Caste
9.	Unreserved
10.	Unreserved
11.	Unreserved
12.	Unreserved
13.	Unreserved
14.	Scheduled Caste
15.	Unreserved
16.	Unreserved
17.	Scheduled Tribe
18.	Unreserved
19.	Unreserved
20.	Unreserved
21.	Unreserved
22.	Scheduled Caste
23.	Unreserved
24.	Unreserved
25.	Unreserved
26.	Unreserved
27.	Unreserved
28.	Scheduled Caste
29.	Unreserved
30.	Unreserved
31.	Scheduled Tribe
32.	Unreserved
33.	Unreserved
34.	Unreserved
35.	Unreserved
36.	Scheduled Caste
37.	Unreserved
38.	Unreserved
39.	Unreserved
40.	Unreserved

NOTE : If there are only two vacancies to be filled in a particular year, not more than one may be treated as reserved and if there be only one vacancy, it should be treated as unreserved. If, on this account, a reserved point is treated as unreserved, the reservation may be carried forward to the subsequent three recruitment years.

ANNEXURE II

Model Roster for posts filled by direct recruitment on all India basis otherwise than by open competition

Point in the Roster	Whether unreserved or reserved for
1.	Scheduled Caste
2.	Unreserved
3.	Unreserved
4.	Scheduled Tribe
5.	Unreserved
6.	Unreserved
7.	Scheduled Caste
8.	Unreserved
9.	Unreserved
10.	Unreserved
11.	Unreserved
12.	Unreserved
13.	Scheduled Caste
14.	Unreserved
15.	Unreserved
16.	Unreserved
17.	Scheduled Tribe
18.	Unreserved
19.	Unreserved
20.	Scheduled Caste
21.	Unreserved
22.	Unreserved
23.	Unreserved
24.	Unreserved
25.	Scheduled Caste
26.	Unreserved
27.	Unreserved
28.	Unreserved
29.	Scheduled Tribe
30.	Unreserved
31.	Unreserved
32.	Scheduled Caste
33.	Unreserved
34.	Unreserved
35.	Unreserved
36.	Unreserved
37.	Scheduled Caste
38.	Unreserved
39.	Unreserved
40.	Unreserved

NOTE : In every third cycle of the above roster, the 37th point will be treated as unreserved.

2. If there are only two vacancies to be filled in a particular year not more than one may be treated as reserved and if there be only one vacancy, it should be treated as unreserved. If, on this account, a reserved point is treated as unreserved the reservation may be carried forward to the subsequent three recruitment years.

APPENDIX XV

(Reference Para No. 10.24)

Copy of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Office Memorandum No. 1/9/69-Est. (SCI), dated the 26th March, 1970

SUBJECT : *Concessions to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotion-Class I Services/posts.*

The question of increasing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in Class I Services/posts under the Government of India has been under consideration for some time past. In this Ministry's Office Memorandum No.1/12/67-Est (C), dated 11th July, 1968, certain concessions have been provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, *inter alia* in the matter of promotion by selection to the lowest rung or category in class I. It has now been decided that the following concessions and facilities will be provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officers for their promotions within Class I also.

2. In promotions by selection to posts within Class I, which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2,000/- per month, or less, the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers, who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn up, would be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion. Their position in the select list would, however, be the same as assigned to them by the Departmental Promotion Committee on the basis of their record of service. They would not be given, for this purpose, one grading higher than the grading otherwise assignable to them on the basis of their record of service.

3. In order to improve the chances of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers for selection to the higher categories of posts in Class I, it has further been decided that :

- (i) Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers in Class I services/posts should be provided with more opportunities for institutional training and for attending seminars/symposia/conferences. Advantage could in this connection be taken of the training facilities available at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, National Police Academy, Mount Abu, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, the Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad, etc.; and
- (ii) It should be the special responsibility of the immediate superior officers of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers in Class I to give advice and guidance to the latter to improve the quality of their work.

Ministries/Departments under whom Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Class I officers might be serving should ensure that those decisions are implemented with expedition. Ministries/Departments (or the Heads of Departments) under whom such officers might be serving may specially watch the progress of these officers so that all appropriate steps are taken, wherever necessary, to improve the efficiency of these officers for the purpose of their selection to higher posts.

4. The orders contained in paragraph 2 above take effect from the date of issue except in respect of selections already made prior to issue of these orders.

5. Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to bring the above decisions to the notice of all concerned.

6. In so far as persons serving in offices under the Comptroller & Auditor General of India are concerned, separate orders will issue in due course.

APPENDIX XVI

(Reference Para No. 10.34)

Statement showing the ad-hoc appointments made during 1969 for more than 45 days without applying reservation orders

Name of Ministry/Department/Office	Designation of post	Number of posts if given
<i>Department of Company Affairs</i>	Class I Gazetted (Rs. 1100-1400)	2
<i>Department of Industrial Development</i>		
(i) Directorate General of Technical Development	Class III Non-Gazetted Non-Ministerial	1
(ii) Research and Development Organisation for Electrical Industry, Bhopal	Class I	2
(iii) Forward Markets Commission	Senior Research Assistant (Class II Non-Gazetted)	1
<i>Ministry of Supply</i>		
	Lower Division Clerks (Class III)	3
(i) Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals	Lower Division Clerks (Class III) Assistant Director of Inspection/ Inspecting Officer	34 1
<i>Department of Mines and Metals</i>	Lower Division Clerks (Class III)	8
	Stenographer Junior (Class III)	1
<i>Department of Parliamentary Affairs</i>	Class II (Non-Gazetted)	1

APPENDIX XVII

(Reference Para No. 10.49)

Statement showing reserved vacancies included in the Roster for purely temporary appointments which are expected to last for three months or more but which have no chance whatever of becoming permanent or continuing indefinitely, treated as dereserved by the Ministries/Departments during the period 1-1-68 to 31-12-1968 (contd).

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	SCHEDULED CASTES								
		Total number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes filled during the year				Number of reserved vacancies treated as dereserved i. e. filled by non-Scheduled Castes				
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Department of Industrial Development	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Department of Supply	9	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
3.	Department of Social Welfare	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Department of Company Affairs	2	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	—
5.	Legislative Department	—	—	4	2	—	—	4	1	—
6.	Department of Mines & Metals	1	—	6	2	1	—	2	—	—
7.	*Department of Agriculture	4	2	31	17	4	1	13	5	—
8.	Department of Rehabilitation	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Department of Works, Housing & Urban Development	—	—	10	2	—	—	2	—	—
10.	Department of Health	7	81	—	—	6	5	—	—	—
11.	Directorate General of Posts & Telegraphs	—	—	329	125	—	—	50	14	—
12.	Department of Economic Affairs	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Department of Food	—	—	68	57	—	—	2	—	—
14.	Ministry of Irrigation & Power	—	2	32	—	—	—	2	—	—
15.	Department of Parliamentary Affairs	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	*Ministry of Home Affairs	—	—	105	125	—	—	5	9	—
TOTAL		23	85	595	342	18	6	81	29	—

*Part information is still awaited

APPENDIX XVII

(Reference Para No. 10.49)

Statement showing reserved vacancies included in the roster for purely temporary appointments which are expected to last for three months or more but which have no chance whatever of becoming permanent or continuing indefinitely treated as dereserved by the Ministries/Departments during the period 1-1-1968 to 31-12-1968.—(contd.)

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	SCHEDULED TRIBES								Brief reasons for dereservation
		Total number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes filled during the year				Number of reserved vacancies treated as dereserved i. e. filled by the non-Scheduled Tribes				
		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Department of Industrial Development	1	1	3	—	1	1	3	—	Non-availability of S. C./S.T.
2.	Department of Supply .. .	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	Do.
3.	Department of Social welfare .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Department of Company Affairs .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Non-availability of S.C./S.T.
5.	Legislative Department .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
6.	Department of Mines & Metals .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
7.	*Department of Agriculture .. .	—	1	20	2	—	1	13	—	Non-availability of S.C./S.T.
8.	Department of Rehabilitation .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Department of Works, Housing & Urban Development .. .	1	—	10	—	—	—	9	—	Non-availability of S.C./S.T.
10.	Department of Health .. .	3	32	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
11.	Directorate General of Posts & Telegraphs .. .	—	—	126	36	—	—	80	9	Non-availability of suitable S.C./S.T. candidates
12.	Department of Economic Affairs .. .	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	Do.

*Part information is still awaited

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
13. Department of Food ..		—	—	18	6	—	—	12	3	
14. Ministry of Irrigation & Power ..		—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	
15. Department of Parliamentary Affairs ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. *Ministry of Home Affairs ..		—	—	152	52	—	—	3	—	
TOTAL ..		7	35	337	96	6	5	125	12	

*Part information is still awaited.

NOTE (i) Information in respect of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes of the following Ministries/Departments is nil:—

1. President's Secretariat.
2. Department of Administrative Reforms.
3. Department of Cabinet Affairs.
4. Prime Minister's Secretariat.
5. Department of Community Development & Cooperation.
6. Department of Petroleum & Chemicals.
7. Department of Expenditure.
8. Union Public Service Commission.
9. Department of Communications.
10. Ministry of External Affairs.
11. Ministry of Finance (Defence).
12. Department of Legal Affairs.
13. Ministry of Foreign Trade.
14. Ministry of Railways.
15. Department of Atomic Energy.
16. Ministry of Steel & Heavy Engineering.
17. Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
18. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. (Part information is still awaited).

(ii) Information from the following Ministries/Departments is still awaited.

1. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
2. Planning Commission.
3. Department of Family Planning.
4. Department of Revenue and Insurance.
5. Ministry of Transport and Shipping.
6. Department of Statistics.
7. Ministry of Defence.
8. Ministry of Education and Youth Services.

APPENDIX XVIII

(Reference Para No. 10.50)

Statement showing dereservation made during 1968-69 by the Ministries including their attached/subordinate offices without following the instructions of Government

Name of the Ministry/Department etc.	No. of vacancies		No. of appointments		Deficiency		Whether dereserved with prior approval of Ministry of Home Affairs/Ministry concerned
	reserved for		made				
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ministry of Food & Agriculture and Community Development & Cooperation.	35	24	10	2	25	22	No
Department of Labour and Employment	109	71	48	7	58	64	No
Ministry of Education & Youth Services	30	27	7	1	20	26	In regard to 4 posts only prior approval was obtained.
Ministry of Home Affairs	1818	615	856	355	962	260	Only in regard to 23 posts, prior approval is being obtained.
Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade & Company Affairs	13	5	7	1	6	4	No
Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)	48	53	34	30	14	23	Prior approval obtained in case of 27 posts.
Department of Expenditure	9	5	10	—	—	5	No
Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	7	11	2	1	5	10	No
Election Commissioner	—	1	—	—	—	1	No
Ministry of Defence	596	339	402	63	194	276	
Railway Board	1410	799	1539	537	—	262	N.A.
Department of Mine & Metals	53	12	20	—	33	12	
Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation	43	14	11	1	32	13	
Department of Social Welfare	2	3	—	—	2	3	
Department of Health	86	34	10	5	76	29	
Posts and Telegraph	358	169	164	67	194	102	No

APPENDIX XIX

(Reference Para No. 10.54)

Copy of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 27/25/68-Est (SCT) dated the 25th March, 1970

Subject : *Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services-Revision of Percentages and period of carrying forward of such reservations-Utilisation of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes in favour of Scheduled Tribes and vice-versa*

Revision of percentages of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services

The question of revising the percentages of reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts and Services under the Government of India in the light of the population of these communities as shown in the 1961 Census has been under the consideration of Government for some time. It has now been decided to revise these percentages as indicated in the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 27/25/68-Est (SCT) dated the 25th March, 1970 (copy enclosed).

Period for carrying forward of reservation

2. According to the instructions in this Ministry's O.M.No. 1/4/64-SCT(I) dated 2nd September 1964, vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are not filled by candidates of the appropriate communities due to non-availability of candidates of these communities are required to be carried forward to subsequent two recruitment years. It has now been decided by Government that the period for carrying forward of the reserved vacancies should be increased from two to three subsequent recruitment years. Accordingly, if a vacancy arising, say, in the year 1970 is reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and no suitable candidate of the appropriate community is forthcoming, the reservation would be carried forward to the next recruitment year and if during that year also no suitable candidate of the appropriate community is forthcoming, the reservation would be similarly carried forward to the next two recruitment years before it is treated as lapsed.

Exchange of vacancies between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the last year to which the reserved vacancies are carried forward

3. The question of utilisation of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes in favour of Scheduled Tribes and *vice-versa* has also been considered by Government, and it has been decided, in modification of the orders contained in this Ministry's O.M.No. 1/7/62-SCT(I) dated 24th September, 1962 that while vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may continue to be treated as reserved for the respective community only, Scheduled Tribes candidates may also be considered for appointment against a vacancy reserved for Scheduled Castes candidates where such a vacancy could not be filled by a Scheduled Caste candidate even in the third year to which the vacancy is carried forward. While advertising or notifying a vacancy which has been carried forward to the third year, it should therefore be made clear in the advertisement/requisition that while the vacancy is reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes candidates would also be eligible for consideration in the event of non-availability of suitable Scheduled Caste candidates. This arrangement will likewise apply also in the case of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes.

4. In view of the decisions in paras 2-3 above, all vacancies arising on or after the date of issue of this Office Memorandum which are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but are not filled by members of the respective community shall be carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years, instead of two recruitment years, as at present. Reserved vacancies which had arisen prior to the date of issue of this Office Memorandum and which have already been carried forward for one year will now be carried forward to two more recruitment years and similarly reserved vacancies which have been carried forward for two years will be carried forward to the third recruitment year as well. In the third year of carry forward of reserved vacancies, candidates from both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be considered against reserved vacancies in accordance with the provisions in para 3 above.

5. Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to bring the above decisions also to the notice of all authorities under them, including the public sector undertakings and semi-Government bodies with which they are administratively concerned.

APPENDIX XX

(Reference Para No. 10-59)

Statement showing instances of Recruitment Rules having been framed without keeping in view the orders contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 2/45/55-RPS dated 8-12-1955

Posts	No. of posts	Method of Recruitment
<i>Ministry of Home Affairs</i>		
Secretary, Central Secretariat Sports Control Board (900-1250+Rs. 100/-Special Pay)	1	Transfer on deputation.
Assistant Secretary Central Secretariat Sports Control Board. (350-650)	1	—do—
Research Officer (400-900)	3	—do—
Hindi Translators (210-425)	6	Deputation/transfer failing which by direct recruitment.
Investigator	1	Transfer on deputation.
Research Assistants	2	Transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
Investigators	2	By deputation/transfer.
Despatch Riders	5	By transfer, failing which by direct recruitment.
Staff Car Drivers	8	—do—
Junior Reception Officers	25	By deputation/transfer failing which by direct recruitment.
<i>Department of Administrative Reforms</i>		
Research Assistants	16	Transfer on deputation including appointment on contract.
Investigators	15	Transfer on deputation.
Librarian	1	By deputation/transfer failing which by direct recruitment.
Assistant Ex-cadre (Accountant)	1	Deputation.
Senior Analysts (700-1250)	15	By transfer on deputation including appointment on contract.
Junior Analysts (400-900)	6	—do—
Research Officers (400-900)	2	—do—
Assistant Editors (350-800)	8	—do—
<i>Secretariat Training School</i>		
Assistant Director (Work Study) (900-1250)	1	Transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
Assistant Director (Foundational Course) (900-1250)	1	—do—
<i>National Academy of Administration, Mussorie</i>		
Director	1	Deputation.
Joint Director	1	Transfer on deputation.
Deputy Director (Senior)	2	Deputation.
Deputy Director	4	Transfer on deputation.
Administrative Officer	1	Transfer/deputation.
Deputy Administrative Officer	1	Transfer on deputation.
Assistant Administrative Officers	2	Transfer on deputation.
Hindi Instructor	1	Transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
Physical Training Instructor	1	Transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
Riding Instructor	1	—do—
Assistant Riding Instructor	1	By transfer from a State Government or by re-employment retired Army personnel, failing which by direct recruitment.
Compounder	1	By transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
Garden Chowdhry	1	By transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.

Posts	No. of posts	Method of recruitment.
<i>Union Public Service Commission</i>		
Controller of Examinations	1	Transfer on deputation.
Finance & Accounts Officer	1	—do—
Sr. Research Officer	1	Direct recruitment or by transfer or deputation.
Research Officer	1	Transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
Superintendent (Accounts)	2	Transfer on deputation.
Technical Assistant (Hindi)	2	Transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment
Technical Assistants (Accounts)	7	Transfer on deputation.
Caretaker	1	Transfer or deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
<i>Department of Rehabilitation</i>		
Assistant Custodian of Deposits	1	Transfer on deputation.
<i>Department of Food</i>		
National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. Sr. Administrative Officer	1	Transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati. Officer on Special Duty (Export)	1	Transfer on deputation.
Officer on Special Duty (AC)	1	Transfer/Deputation.
Deputy Director (Sugar Distribution).	1	Deputation/transfer failing which by direct recruitment.
Deputy Director (Accounts)	1	—do—
Cost Accounts Officer	2	Transfer on deputation.
Accounts Officer	1	—do—
Assistant Costs Accounts Officer	7	—do—
<i>President's Secretariat</i>		
Secretary to President	1	Transfer on deputation.
Photographic Officer	1	Transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
Dark Room Assistant	1	Transfer failing which by direct recruitment.
<i>Department of Labour and Employment</i>		
Investigator Grade II	N.A.	15% by deputation.
Computer, Labour Bureau	N.A.	40% Transfer and/or deputation.
Personal Assistant, Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad	1	Deputation.
Sr. Clerk Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad	1	—do—
Accounts Officer, Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Orissa.	1	Transfer/deputation.
Welfare Administrator	1	Deputation.
Office Superintendent	1	—do—
Accountant, Iron Ore Mines Cess Commissioner, Bihar	1	—do—
Secretary, Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rajasthan.	1	Transfer on deputation failing which by direct recruitment.
Assistant Engineer	1	—do—
<i>Ministry of Finance (Defence)</i>		
Section Officer (Excluded)	3	Deputation.
Assistants (Excluded)	18	—do—
Peons	105	By transfer failing which by direct recruitment.
Farash	7	—do—
<i>Ministry of Defence</i>		
Army Head quarters		
(A. G's. Branch)		
Groom	13	By transfer failing which by direct recruitment.
Chowkidar	N.A.	—do—
Draftsman	N.A.	—do—
Lower Division Clerk, Armoured Corps Records, Ahmednagar.	18	By transfer failing which by direct recruitment.
Lower Division Clerks, Records of the Assam Regiment	6	—do—

APPENDIX XXI

(Reference Para No. 10·85)

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railways and other connected Offices as on 1-1-1969

S. No.	Name of the Railways/ Offices	Class I					Class II				
		Total No. on 1-1-69	Scheduled Caste	%	Scheduled Tribe	%	Total No. on 1-1-69	Scheduled Caste	%	Scheduled Tribe	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Central Railway	367	6	1·6	—	—	472	20	4·2	—	—
2.	Eastern Railway	368	12	3·3	—	—	509	18	3·5	1	0·2
3.	Northern Railway	369	10	2·7	—	—	493	10	2·0	—	—
4.	North Eastern Railway	223	10	4·5	—	—	261	5	1·9	—	—
5.	Northeast Frontier Railway	190	8	4·2	7	3·7	266	5	1·9	2	0·7
6.	Southern Railway	311	7	2·2	1	0·3	348	10	2·9	3	0·9
7.	South Central Railway	257	9	3·5	1	0·4	280	13	4·6	3	1·1
8.	South Eastern Railway	410	19	4·6	4	1·0	504	22	4·4	2	0·4
9.	Western Railway	475	15	3·2	2	0·4	271	3	1·1	—	—
10.	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works ..	67	1	1·5	—	—	62	1	1·6	—	—
11.	Diesel Locomotive Works	36	1	2·8	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
12.	Integral Coach Factory	38	1	2·6	—	—	41	3	7·3	—	—
13.	Research, Designs & Standards Organisation	147	1	0·7	—	—	93	—	—	—	—
14.	Railway Liaison Office	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15.	Staff College, Baroda	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
16.	Railway Rates Tribunal	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Railway Board ..	161	3	109	—	—	138	4	2·9	1	0·7
	TOTAL ..	3,437	103	3·0	15	0·44	3,760	114	3·0	12	0·3

APPENDIX XXI

(Reference Para No. 10·85)

Statement showing the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Railways and Other connected Offices as on 1-1-1969

S. No.	Name of the Railways/ Offices	Class III			Class IV (Excluding Sweeper)						
		Total No. on 1-1-69	Scheduled Caste	%	Scheduled Tribe	%	Total No. on 1-1-69	Scheduled Caste	%	Scheduled Tribe	%
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Central Railway	68,506	7,004	10·2	743	1·1	103,578	25,017	24·2	3,919	3·8
2.	Eastern Railway	82,513	7,288	8·8	422	0·5	103,341	13,715	13·3	2,360	2·3
3.	Northern Railway	75,259	6,363	0·8	16	0·2	112,826	21,685	19·2	64	0·6
4.	North Eastern Railway	35,870	2,750	7·7	79	2·2	50,656	6,138	12·1	88	0·7
5.	Northeast Frontier Railway	29,249	1,916	6·5	563	1·9	43,135	5,418	12·6	2,237	5·2
6.	Southern Railway	60,406	5,184	8·6	136	0·2	68,296	12,572	18·4	303	0·4
7.	South Central Railway	37,201	4,022	10·8	317	0·9	52,713	12,556	23·8	929	1·8
8.	South Eastern Railway	69,804	4,319	6·19	1,303	1·9	91,807	13,658	14·9	9,044	9·9
9.	Western Railway	71,775	6,118	8·5	1,717	2·4	102,213	14,108	13·8	9,466	9·3
10.	Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	7,928	494	6·2	108	1·3	4,515	886	20·0	498	11·0
11.	Diesel Locomotive Works	3,327	244	7·3	—	—	1,430	98	6·9	—	—
12.	Integral Coach Factory	7,608	1,006	1·3	13	0·2	2,994	891	29·8	2	0·7
13.	Research Designs & Standards Organisation	1,730	124	7·2	10	0·6	486	79	16·3	1	0·2
14.	Railway Liaison Office	27	3	1·1	—	—	6	1	16·7	—	—
15.	Staff College, Baroda	34	3	0·9	—	—	65	10	15·4	—	—
16.	Railway Rates Tribunal	9	—	—	—	—	15	3	20·0	—	—
17.	Railway Board	1,420	186	13·1	10	0·7	462	118	25·5	5	1·9
	TOTAL	552,666	47,024	8·5	5,437	0·98	738,538	126,953	17·2	28,916	4·0

APPENDIX XXII

(Reference Para No. 10-88)

Statement giving the gist of replies received from the State Governments regarding Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services under the High Courts

1. Andhra Pradesh

An amendment has since been made in the Andhra Pradesh High Court Service Rules providing for reservation of appointments in favour of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in the posts of Lower Division Clerks, Typists and Peons.

The amended Rule provides that out of every 100 vacancies, 14 shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 4 for Scheduled Tribes and the remaining 82 shall be filled on the basis of merits.

The Rule also provides that the claims of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall also be considered for the 82 vacancies which shall be filled on the basis of merit and where a candidate belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is selected on the basis of merit, the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, shall not in any way be affected.

The Rule further provides that if a qualified candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe is not available for appointment in the turn allotted for them in the cycle, the turn will lapse and the vacancy shall be filled by the next turn in the order of rotation. No account shall be taken of any lapsed turns of the Scheduled Castes or of Scheduled Tribes.
2. Assam and Nagaland

Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the High Court have already been provided in the Assam High Court Appointment and Conditions of Service Rules, 1961. Rule 8 of the said Rules provides as follows :—
“To secure better representations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 5 per cent of the posts to be filled up by direct recruitment shall be generally reserved for Scheduled Castes, 10 per cent of them for members of Scheduled Tribes belonging to the Plains and 12 per cent for members of the Scheduled Tribes belonging to the Hills, provided that if in any one year candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of requisite qualifications are not available, the vacancies may be otherwise filled in accordance with the rules governing the general vacancies”.
3. Bihar

The Patna High Court is already following the orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services and posts under its control in the same manner as in the State Government services.
4. Gujarat

The decisions of the Government in the matter of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been implemented by the Gujarat High Court by following them as far as possible for the purpose of recruitment to the posts on the establishment of the High Court.

At the time of recruitment, preference is given to Scheduled Caste candidates if such candidates possessing required qualifications are available. However, as suitable candidates are not available, the recruitment could not be made according to the prescribed percentages. Attempts will be made to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates whenever available, in order to reach the percentage prescribed by Government. As regards Class IV servants, the percentage of Scheduled Caste candidates is much higher than that prescribed by Government.
5. Jammu & Kashmir

The Government of Jammu & Kashmir have provided by notification dated 20th July, 1968, reservation in their services at 5% of the vacancies for permanent resident Scheduled Castes and 2% of the vacancies for permanent residents of Ladakh District. The High Court has been requested by the State Government to adopt the same procedure.
6. Kerala

The Kerala High Court is willing to make reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the lines of the reservations in the State Government services subject to availability of suitable candidates and subject also to there being no cumulative reservations if a sufficient number of suitable hands are not forthcoming. The State Government have requested the High Court to implement the above suggestion.
7. Madhya Pradesh

The High Court of Madhya Pradesh has adopted the instructions regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes issued by the State Government in Class II (Judicial), Class III and Class IV posts under the Court. Recruitment to Class I (Judicial) service being made by promotion from Class II (Judicial), no post is reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Class I (Judicial) posts.
8. Tamil Nadu

The High Court has agreed to make reservation to the extent of 16% of appointments for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its service by direct recruitment. The High Court is being addressed by the State Government to issue necessary amendments to the High Court Service Rules.

9. Maharashtra The matter was taken up by the Chief Minister, Maharashtra with the Chief Justice, Maharashtra High Court. The Chief Justice has informed the former that the work in the High Court is of a specialised nature and the scope of appointments in the services under the High Court is limited. Even so, while making appointments, the claims of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also other Backward Classes are always taken into consideration, consistent with the efficiency requirement of the High Court, with a view to reach the percentage laid down by Government. The High Court has, whenever possible, also given representation far in excess of the percentage fixed by Government for these communities. The Chief Justice has given an assurance that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also other Backward Classes will always receive his earnest consideration while making appointments to posts in the services under the High Court and that the policy of the Government in this regard will also be implemented by the High Court to the fullest extent possible.
10. Mysore It has been ascertained from the High Court of Mysore that reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as prescribed by the State Government is being observed in the case of direct recruitment and that necessary provision for such reservation would be made while framing rules of recruitment to the several categories of posts in the High Court Office.
11. Orissa In pursuance of the powers vested under Clause (i) of Article 229 of the Constitution, the Chief Justice of Orissa High Court has made special provision for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the High Court in the "Orissa High Court (Appointment of Staff) Rules, 1968".
Rule 9 of the said Rules provides as follows :—
"To secure better representation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 18 per cent of posts to be filled up by direct recruitment shall be reserved for Scheduled Castes and 20 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. Such reservation shall be subject to the condition that the candidates possess, unless relaxed by the appointing authority, the minimum prescribed qualifications. In case such candidates be not available, the reserved posts may be filled by candidates of other communities. The maximum age-limit for such candidates shall be relaxed by five years.
12. Punjab and Haryana The Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Court of Punjab and Haryana has laid down, as a matter of policy that ten per cent of the posts in the recruitment of Clerks, Junior Translators and Restorers on the establishment of the Court shall be reserved for members of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. In the matter of promotion and appointment to other posts on the establishment of the High Court also, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, the claims of Scheduled Castes/Tribes will always receive due consideration.
13. Rajasthan No formal orders regarding reservation have been issued. But steps have been taken since 1954 to recruit Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent indicated in the State Government's Orders.
14. Uttar Pradesh With a view to implementing the general policy of the State Government in the matter of reservation for Scheduled Caste candidates in services and various orders issued in that regard, the High Court have appointed an Officer to see that the Scheduled Caste candidates secure their full quota in services under the High Court. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have since confirmed that the High Court has accepted the principle of 18% reservation of vacancies on the staff of the Court for Scheduled Caste candidates.
15. West Bengal The Calcutta High Court stated in its letter dated 17-8-66 to the State Government that the policy which was formulated by the Court on receipt of the Government of West Bengal Finance (Audit) department Circular No. 308-F/F/IS/24/52 dated 5th February, 1953 was that no candidate should be disregarded for recruitment to its services simply for the reason that he belonged to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. The Hon'ble Chief Justice was of the same view. The Court has further stated that it does not consider it necessary to formally adopt the principle of reservation as the procedure followed in the Court is virtually and substantially quite in line with the principle of reservation made by Government in as much as all candidates qualifying in a competitive test are included in an approved panel and as all vacancies are filled up by candidates included in the panel till it is exhausted. The Court, is, however, unable to follow the above method of recruitment with regard to posts which require technical or special qualifications.
The matter was taken up with the State Government *vide* Home Ministry's letter dated 9-10-1967 to the Chief Minister, West Bengal. The Secretary to the Government of West Bengal Judicial Department has stated in his letter dated 2nd May, 1968 that the High Court has informed that it is unable to accept formally the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in its services.
16. Delhi The Delhi Administration have stated that the Chief Justice has observed that he is fully aware of the provisions made in the Constitution of India for special treatment to members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that though the Government orders issued under the Article of the Constitution are not binding on the High Court, his Lordship does not lose sight of these provisions in the course of the administration and every effort is made, and will continue to be made, to follow them in their true spirit so far as circumstances allow and suitably qualified candidates are available.

APPENDIX XXIII

(Reference Para No. 10-94)

Statement No. 1

Statement showing the Employment position of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the year 1969 under the Public Sector Undertakings and Corporations

Name of the Undertaking	Class of post	Total No. of employees as on 1-1-70	Number belonging to	
			Sch. Castes	Sch. Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Rare Earth Ltd., Bombay	Class I	42	—	—
	Class II	56	—	—
	Class III	1,219	72	—
	Class IV	16	3	—
Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad	Class I	151	—	—
	Class II	74	1	—
	Class III	1,032	15	1
	Class IV	106	23	—
Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Singhbhum, Bihar	Class I	46	2	—
	Class II	82	1	—
	Class III	642	13	27
	Class IV	940	53	269
State Farms Corporation of India Ltd., (Hqr. Office)	Class I	21	2	—
	Class II	9	1	—
	Class III	14	1	—
	Class IV	9	1	—
C. S. F. Suratgarh	Class III	329	40	5
	Class IV	151	12	1
Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta	Class I	5	—	—
	Class II	15	—	—
	Class III	446	28	—
	Class IV	304	41	—
Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi	Class I	52	—	—
	Class II	62	1	—
	Class III	240	6	—
	Class IV	86	10	7
Lubrizon India Ltd., Bombay	Class III	1	1	—
	Class IV	4	4	—
Madras Refineries Ltd., Madras	Class I	35	—	—
	Class II	48	—	—
	Class III	310	10	—
	Class IV	29	3	—
Madras Fertilizers Ltd.,	Class I	55	—	—
	Class II	9	—	—
	Class III	50	5	—
Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam.	Class I	79	3	—
	Class II	105	2	—
	Class III	1,454	66	6
	Class IV	3,585	438	6
Bharat Heavy Plant & Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam	Class I	87	1	—
	Class II	106	3	—
	Class III	377	12	1
	Class IV	130	15	—
Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd., New Delhi	Class I	13	—	—
	Class II	22	—	—
	Class III	223	7	—
	Class IV	64	8	3
National Building Corporation	Class I	34	1	—
	Class II	58	—	—
	Class III	223	4	1
	Class IV	43	3	1

1	2	3	4	5
Triveni Structural Ltd.,	Class I	139	1	—
	Class II	73	—	—
	Class III	595	19	—
	Class IV	354	41	—
Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela	Class I	1,687	6	3
	Class II	99	1	3
	Class III	19,391	233	330
	Class IV	10,622	2,077	2,709
Bhilai	Class I	1,908	3	—
	Class II	—	—	—
	Class III	25,416	878	221
	Class IV	12,210	2,253	619
Durgapur	Executive	1,377	4	—
	Non-executive	26,090	1,611	253
Alloy Steels	Class I	359	1	1
	Class II	—	—	—
	Class III	466	30	3
	Class IV	2,062	240	30
Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi	Class I	1,360	3	17
	Class II	519	—	8
	Class III	9,330	48	391
	Class IV	7251	395	1,973
Gauhati Refinery, Gauhati	Class I	119	2	1
	Class II	13	—	—
	Class III	731	37	21
	Class IV	415	68	16

Statement No. 2

Statement showing the total number of employees category-wise in the Indian Airlines as on 1-1-1970

Category	Total actual strength at the end of the year 1969	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
Personnel Officer	10	1	—
Transport Officer	4	—	—
Security Officer	5	—	—
Programmer	6	—	—
Assistant Accounts Officer	39	—	—
Flight Operations Officer	19	—	—
Catering Officer	11	—	—
Traffic Officer	129	4	2
Stores & Supplies Officer	10	—	—
Assistant Public Relations Officer	7	—	—
Assistant Instructress	1	—	—
Office Superintendents	77	—	—
Confidential Stenographer	42	—	—
Accounts Superintendent	104	—	—
Stores & Supplies Superintendent	43	—	—
Chief Traffic Assistant	147	1	—
Care Takër	2	—	—
Chief Compounder	2	—	—
Librarian	3	—	—
Security Superintendent	4	—	—
Chief Operations Assistant	23	—	—
Computer Operator	6	—	—
Stenographer	139	—	—
Office Assistant	570	17	—
Typist	200	5	—
Compounder	29	1	—
Security Assistant	9	—	—

	1	2	3	4
Telephone Operator		51	1	—
Teleprinter Operator		107	1	—
Library Assistant		4	—	—
Catering Assistant		67	1	—
Transport Assistant		33	1	—
Draftsman		8	—	—
Accounts Assistant		771	12	—
Comptist		28	—	—
Operations Assistant		72	3	—
Traffic Assistant		1,024	25	4
Store & Supplies Assistant		525	11	—
Receptionist		13	—	—
Key Punch Operator		29	—	—
Duplicator Operator		21	3	—
Daftly		71	10	—
Peon		436	52	3
Cook		29	3	—
Driver		522	28	2
Sweeper		259	233	2
Catering Cleaner		235	34	—
Cook Helper		78	5	1
Bearer		25	4	—
M. T. Cleaner		159	17	—
Porter		1,095	234	9
Gardener		9	3	1
Engineering Cleaner		898	178	4
Stores Cleaner		200	28	—
Chowkidar		419	47	—
Dresser		1	—	—
Lift Operator		4	—	—
Leader		9	—	—
Loading Supervisor		13	2	—
TOTAL		8,856	965	28

APPENDIX XXIV

(Reference Para No. 10-97)

Statement showing the names of the Undertakings to whom a Directive has already been issued

- I. Ministry of Defence**
 1. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
 2. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
 3. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
 4. Mazagao Dock Ltd.
 5. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd.
 6. Goa Shipyard Ltd.
- II. Department of Food & Agriculture**
 1. Central Fisheries Corporation.
 2. State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.
 3. National Seeds Corporation.
 4. Central Warehousing Corporation.
 5. Food Corporation of India.
 6. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.
- III. Department of Industrial Development**
 1. Cement Corporation of India.
 2. National Instruments Ltd.
- IV. Department of Foreign Trade**
 1. State Trading Corporation.
 2. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation.
- V. Department of Communications**
 1. Indian Telephone Industries.
- VI. Department of Mines & Metals**
 1. National Minerals Development Corporation.
 2. Hindustan Copper Ltd.
 3. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
- VII. Department of Petroleum & Chemicals**
 1. Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
- VIII. Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.**
 1. Film Finance Corporation.

APPENDIX XXV

(Reference Para No. 10-97)

Statement showing the names of Undertakings whose Articles of Association require amendments before any directive can be issued to them

- I. **Ministry of Defence.**
 1. Praga Tools Ltd. (Articles have since been amended in May, 1970)
- II. **Ministry of Education**
 1. National Research Development Corporation.
- III. **Department of Family Planning**
 1. Hindustan Latex Ltd.
- IV. **Department of Works, Housing & Urban Development**
 1. National Building Construction Corporation.
- V. **Ministry of Foreign Trade**
 1. Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation.
 2. Handloom & Handicrafts Export Corporation.
- VI. **Department of Mines & Metals**
 1. National Coal Development Corporation.
 2. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.
 3. Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
 4. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.
- VII. **Department of Petroleum & Chemicals**
 1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.
 2. Cochin Refineries Ltd.
 3. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.
 4. Fertilizers & Chemicals Travancore Ltd.
- VIII. **Department of Industrial Development**
 1. Bharat Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
- IX. **Ministry of Shipping & Transport**
 1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
 2. Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.
 3. Mogul Line Ltd.
- X. **Department of Rehabilitation**
 1. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.
- XI. **Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation**
 1. Ashoka Hotels.
 2. Janpath Hotels.
 3. Indian Tourism & Development Corporation.
(All these have recently amalgamated).
- XII. **Ministry of Irrigation & Power.**
 1. National Project Construction Corporation Ltd.

APPENDIX XXVI

(Reference Para No. 10·102)

Statement showing the Universities which have accepted in principle the suggestion to follow the Reservation Orders in regard to Ministerial Posts under them.

Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	Has accepted in principle the suggestion regarding reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
University of Delhi	Has decided to follow the rules in force in the Government of India in regard to non-academic posts in the University. The question of reservation of academic posts is under consideration.
University of Mysore . . . . .	.18% of the Posts, other than teaching posts, the posts of Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Prasaraanga, the Director and Assistant Director of Oriental Research Institute, Mysore and the posts of Librarian and Assistant Librarian of the University Library, Posts of Director and Assistant Director of Physical Education, have been reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In regard to the exempted posts, other things being equal, preference will be given to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Punjabi University, Patiala	Has decided to reserve posts in Class IV only and to allow weightage in the posts of Clerks.
South Gujarat University	Has decided to give preference to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Other things being equal, the Institute gives preference to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in admission as well as recruitment. The Institute is now exploring the possibility of making some reservation as far as recruitments to non-scientific and non-technical posts are concerned.
Nagpur University	There is relaxation only in age limit by 5 years.
Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan	Has accepted the principle of reservation in non-academic posts only.
Gujarat University	Accepted the principle of reservation.
Andhra University	Has adopted the principle of reservation as obtaining in the State Government in making appointments to the non-technical posts. Concession has also been given in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the extent of 50% of the examination fee. Accepted reservation and 24% of the total number of vacancies for Scheduled Tribes and 16% for Scheduled Castes, subject to the availability of suitably qualified candidates.
Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi	There is a reservation of 12½% and 5% for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in Class III and IV staff. No provision for reservation for teaching library and other administrative posts exists.
Banaras Hindu University	Accepted the principle of reservation in Class III and IV posts only on the same lines as in the Government of India.
Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi	Accepted the relaxation in age limit as indicated in the Ministry of Home Affairs orders.
Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar	Is following the reservation orders in principle.
University of Madras	Principle of reservation of posts and relaxation of age limit has always been kept in view so far as the appointment to the ministerial staff is concerned.
The Indira Kala Sangit Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh	There is relaxation in age limit and also exemption from payment of fees for application for posts.

APPENDIX XXVII

(Reference Para No. 10·102)

Statement showing the Universities which have not made Reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1. Lucknow University, Lucknow.
2. The Maharaja Sayaji Rao University of Baroda.
3. University of Poona.
4. University of Burdwan.
5. Agra University.
6. Vikram University.
7. S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay.
8. Osmania University, Hyderabad.
9. University of Gorakhpur.
10. Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
11. Kurukshetra University.
12. Nagpur University.
13. Sardar Patel University, Gujarat.
14. The U. P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar.
15. Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati.
16. University of Ranchi.
17. University of Indore.
18. University of Calcutta.
19. University of Jodhpur, Jodhpur.
20. Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
21. British Institute of Technical & Sciences, Pilani (Rajasthan).
22. University of Rajasthan.
23. Punjab Agricultural University, Palanpur.
24. Patna University.
25. Rabindra Bharati University, Calcutta.
26. Magadh University, Bodh Gaya.
27. University of Kalyani, Kalyani.
28. Berhampur University, Berhampur.
29. Meerut University.
30. University of Jabalpur, Jabalpur.
31. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.
32. University of Indore, Indore.
33. Gauhati University, Gauhati.
34. Shreemati Nathibai Danoodar Thackersey Women's University.
35. Bihar University.
36. Roorkee University.
37. University of Allahabad.
38. Dibrugarh University.
39. Orissa University of Agricultural & Technology, Bhubaneshwar.

APPENDIX XXVIII

(Reference Para Nos. 10.21 & 10.114)

STATEMENT No. I

Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants by the Employment Exchanges during the year 1969

Registrations effected during 1969	Placements effected in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during 1969								Total
	Central Government		Union Territory		State Government		Other employees		
	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1,71,094	9,378	18.2	1,720	3.3	23,875	46.5	16,448	32.0	51,421 (100.00)

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year, 1969

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Caste applicants				No. of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Caste applicants during the year.				Scheduled Caste applicants during the year.	
	Regis- trations effected during the year	Place- ments effected during the year	No. on live re- gister at the end of the year	Sub- missions made during the year	Central	Union Territory	State Govt.	Others		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
States										
1. Andhra Pradesh	18,191	1,396	19,593	11,670	34	—	126	41	201	
2. Assam	3,427	358	2,669	3,114	248	—	1	1	250	
3. Bihar	21,959	2,402	17,169	16,212	92	—	34	33	159	
4. Gujarat	19,352	1,666	18,194	16,695	76	—	10	55	141	
5. Haryana	20,149	2,473	8,321	13,705	149	—	958	52	1,159	
6. Jammu & Kashmir	2,741	242	998	1,018	56	—	—	—	56	
7. Kerala	10,738	1,295	18,822	8,118	122	—	484	117	723	
8. Madhya Pradesh	29,142	3,106	20,808	22,035	283	—	659	161	1,103	
9. Madras	44,027	5,338	50,688	42,075	380	—	1,600	583	2,563	
10. Maharashtra	57,748	6,865	46,783	47,907	763	—	13	34	810	
11. Mysore	19,483	2,555	23,922	17,751	166	—	1,095	132	1,393	
12. Orissa	10,122	1,046	9,545	9,704	15	—	38	—	53	
13. Punjab	26,651	3,913	12,158	20,219	286	—	2,061	273	2,620	
14. Rajasthan	16,728	879	9,816	11,178	82	—	46	37	165	
15. Uttar Pradesh	112,698	10,839	53,983	76,489	3,159	—	327	45	3,531	
16. West Bengal	32,126	3,397	39,126	21,413	537	—	13	79	629	
Union Territories										
17. Chandigarh	3,510	422	1,766	3,260	48	94	230	67	439	
18. Delhi	13,099	1,082	19,034	12,917	710	59	—	133	902	
19. Goa	95	31	65	231	30	11	17	—	58	
20. Himachal Pradesh	8,264	1,967	7,982	13,363	27	111	31	—	169	
21. Laccadives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22. Manipur	53	3	150	150	5	28	29	—	62	
23. Pondicherry	277	46	302	336	22	10	—	—	32	
24. Tripura	514	100	677	1,073	5	4	34	2	45	
25. Central Employment Exchange	—	—	—	—	598	—	—	47	645	
TOTAL ;	471,094	51,421	382,571	370,633	7,893	317	7,806	1,892	17,908	

STATEMENT No. 3

Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of Scheduled Caste applicants during the year, 1969

State/Union Territory	No. of vacancies notified to employment Exchanges in respect of all categories of applicants during the year				No. of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Castes during the year	No. of reserved vacancies filled by Scheduled Caste applicants during the year
	Central	Union Territory Administrations	State Govt.	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	3,450	--	16,091	10,415	201	200
2. Assam	6,318	--	1,130	2,273	250	78
3. Bihar	10,500	--	6,823	26,881	159	47
4. Gujarat	2,734	--	9,838	15,288	141	19
5. Haryana	2116	27	22753	18555	1159	484
6. Jammu & Kashmir	4,608	--	148	258	56	22
7. Kerala	3,260	--	16,663	5,290	723	428
8. Madhya Pradesh	6,221	--	29,382	22,606	1,103	464
9. Madras	3,776	--	29,667	25,415	2,563	1,431
10. Maharashtra	14,785	--	22,860	48,810	810	256
11. Mysore	2,413	--	15,822	11,071	1,393	656
12. Orissa	1,560	--	10,626	9,173	53	15
13. Punjab	3,176	--	32,661	6,567	2,620	1,615
14. Rajasthan	2,850	--	7,205	7,284	165	79
15. Uttar Pradesh	17,624	--	35,488	39,572	3,531	705
16. West Bengal	9,480	--	1,802	33,205	629	129
Union Territories						
17. Chandigarh	1,165	1,305	3,452	1,587	439	179
18. Delhi	26,382	3,610	144	154,69	902	312
19. Goa	431	1,778	--	237	58	3
20. Himachal Pradesh	1,408	6,549	8,439	1,093	169	98
21. Laccadives	34	64	--	--	--	--
22. Manipur	186	2,157	--	141	62	2
23. Pondicherry	152	659	--	175	32	19
24. Tripura	271	1,887	--	306	45	60
25. Central Employment Exchange	3,943	47	--	1,975	645	66
All India TOTAL :	128,843	18,083	270,994	30,3646	17,908	7,367

STATEMENT No. 4

Statement showing the number of registrations and placements effected in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants by the Employment Exchanges during the year, 1969

Registration effected during 1969	Placements effected in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during 1969									
	Central Govt.		Union Territory		State Govt.		Other employees		Total	
	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total	Number	% to total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
99,077	6,914	45.4	236	1.5	4,281	28.1	3,806	25.0	15,237	(100.0)

STATEMENT No. 5

Statement showing the work performed by the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year, 1969.

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Tribe applicants				No. of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year				
	Regis- trations effected during the year	Place- ments effected during the year	No. on live register at the end of the year	Sub- missions made during the year	Central Govt.	Union Terri- tory	State Govt.	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Andhra Pradesh	942	97	708	742	15	—	24	7	46
2. Assam	5,371	365	4,207	4,369	344	—	1	—	345
3. Bihar	26,298	7,827	15,339	16,383	69	—	34	36	139
4. Gujarat	7,382	945	6,614	8,637	82	—	6	59	147
5. Haryana	9	1	4	3	30	—	1	2	33
6. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	9
7. Kerala	913	245	1,430	1,597	86	—	268	61	415
8. Madhya Pradesh	15,494	2,487	9,009	11,134	322	—	790	108	1,220
9. Tamil Nadu	589	114	432	630	123	—	81	29	233
10. Maharashtra	7,202	796	4,902	6,955	509	—	8	9	526
11. Mysore	275	96	250	777	75	—	269	28	372
12. Orissa	21,938	1,105	25,127	8,516	85	—	29	12	126
13. Punjab	4	2	1	2	84	—	55	9	148
14. Rajasthan	5,040	165	2,582	4,557	29	—	8	10	47
15. Uttar Pradesh	215	28	91	244	171	—	1	5	177
16. West Bengal	3,910	328	4,752	3,252	426	—	5	28	459
Union Territories									
17. Chandigarh	2	—	2	—	16	2	2	5	25
18. Delhi	339	128	387	1,530	383	39	—	44	466
19. Goa	4	1	1	3	25	11	5	—	41
20. Himachal Pradesh	653	98	633	1,000	5	29	—	—	34
21. Laccadives Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Manipur	1,560	147	3,250	2,105	5	78	156	1	240
23. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Tripura	937	251	1,175	1,708	3	74	45	3	125
25. Central Employment Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	309	21	330
TOTAL	99,077	15,237	80,896	74,144	2,896	233	2,097	477	5,703

STATEMENT NO. 6

Statement showing the number of reserved vacancies notified to and filled by the Employment Exchanges in each State/Union Territory in respect of Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year, 1969

State/Union Territory	No. of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges in respect of all categories of applicants during the year				No. of vacancies notified as reserved for Scheduled Tribes during the year.	No. of reserved vacancies filled by Scheduled Tribe applicants during the year.
	Central Govt.	Union Territory Administrations.	State Govt.	Others		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	3,450	—	16,091	10,415	46	25
2. Assam	6,318	—	1,130	2,273	345	87
3. Bihar	10,500	—	6,823	26881	139	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. Gujarat	2,734	—	9,838	15,288	147	17
5. Haryana	2,116	27	22,753	18,555	33	2
6. Jammu & Kashmir	4,608	—	148	258	9	—
7. Kerala	3,260	—	16,663	5,290	415	188
8. Madhya Pradesh	6,221	—	29,382	22,606	1,220	507
9. Tamil Nadu	3,776	—	29,667	25,415	233	28
10. Maharashtra	14,785	—	22,860	48,810	526	109
11. Mysore	2,413	—	15,822	11,071	372	67
12. Orissa	1,560	—	10,626	9,173	126	37
13. Punjab	3,176	—	32,661	6,567	148	2
14. Rajasthan	2,850	—	7,205	7,284	47	11
15. Uttar Pradesh	17,624	—	35,488	39,572	177	12
16. West Bengal	9,480	—	1,802	33,205	459	57
Union Territories						
17. Chandigarh	1,165	1,308	3,452	1,587	25	—
18. Delhi	26,382	3,610	144	15,469	466	75
19. Goa	431	1,778	—	237	41	5
20. Himachal Pradesh	1,408	6,549	8,439	1,093	34	8
21. Laccadives Islands	34	64	—	—	—	—
22. Manipur	186	2,157	—	141	240	26
23. Pondicherry	152	659	—	175	—	—
24. Tripura	271	1,887	—	306	125	197
25. Central Employment Exchange	3,943	47	—	1,975	330	18
ALL INDIA TOTAL	128,843	18,083	270,994	303,646	5,703	1541

STATEMENT No. 7

Statement showing the number of job-seekers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1969 classified by educational levels

S. No.	Category of applicants	Number on Live Register as on 31-12-1969	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1.	Below Matric (including Illiterates).	2,70,816	62,650
2.	Matriculates	69,087	11,817
3.	Persons who passed Higher Secondary (including Intermediates/Under-Graduates)	32,693	4,945
4.	Graduates (including Post-graduates)		
		TOTAL	9,975
			1,484
	(i) Arts	6,439	1,059
	(ii) Science	1,306	136
	(iii) Commerce	1,420	112
	(iv) Engineering	202	23
	(v) Medicine	18	5
	(vi) Agriculture	243	18
	(vii) Law	56	8
	(viii) Education	228	118
	(ix) Others	63	5
		TOTAL	3,82,571
			80,896

STATEMENT No. 8

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants on the Live Register as on 31-12-69 classified by broad occupational groups

Occupational Group	No. on Live Register as on 31-12-1969	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
1. Professional technical & related workers	12,873	2,581
2. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	228	36
3. Clerical, sales and related workers	8,883	1,386
4. Agricultural dairy and related workers	1,316	305
5. Miners quarrymen and related workers	1,068	61
6. Workers in transport & communication occupations	4,540	811
7. Craftsmen & production process workers	15,531	3,155
8. Service workers (e. g. cooks, chowkidars, sweepers etc.)	54,369	1,115
9. Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified	13,366	22,367
10. Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience	2,70,460	49,079
TOTAL	3,82,571	80,896

STATEMENT NO. 9

Statement showing the number of placements effected by the B. employment exchanges during the year 1969 in respect of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants classified by broad occupational groups

Occupational Group	No. of placements effected during the year 1969 in respect of applicants belonging to	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
1. Professional, technical and related workers	5,498	768
2. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	140	18
3. Clerical, sales and related workers	5,157	928
4. Agricultural, dairy and related workers	548	193
5. Miners quarrymen and related workers	2,087	36
6. Workers in transport and communication occupations	674	128
7. Craftsmen & production process workers	2,953	276
8. Service workers (e. g. cooks, chowkidars, sweepers etc.)	12,863	669
9. Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified	9,758	9,260
10. Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience	11,743	2,961
TOTAL	51,421	15,237

APPENDIX XXIX

(Reference Para No. 11.14)

Statement showing the various names designated to the practice of Bonded Labour and the Castes/Tribes subjected to this practice in different States and Union Territories.

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Local name of the system/practice of bonded labour	Name of the communities affected.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	"Gothi", "Vetti"	—
2.	Gujarat	"Hali"	Halpati
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	"Jana", "Manjhi" or "Ijhari"	Other Backward Classes.
4.	Kerala	"Valloorkavu Panam", "Nilpu Panam"	Paniyan, Adiyar
5.	Madhya Pradesh	"Harvahi", "Mahidari", "Hali", "Kamia"	Sehria, Gond, Kol.
6.	Maharashtra	"Vet", "Begar"	Dhor, Koli, Katkari, Vorli, Bhil.
7.	Mysore	"Jeetha"	Adi-Karnataka, Adi-Dravida
8.	Orissa	"Gothi"	Kondh, Paroja.
9.	Rajasthan	"Sagri"	Bhil, Bhil-Meena.
10.	Tamil Nadu		Paniyan Kattunayakan, Sholaga, Arunthathiyar, Pulayar.
11.	Uttar Pradesh	"Khundit-Mundit", "Mat", "Sanjayat"	Koltas
12.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	"Vavla"	Dubla
13.	Laccadivas	"Nadappu"	—

APPENDIX XXX

(Reference Para No. 13.1)

List of researches conducted by various Universities/Institutions in the field of Social Anthropology/Sociology during 1969-70

1. Punjab University (Department of Anthropology)
 - (a) Demographic study of Parol—A village in Punjab
 - (b) The developmental cycle of domestic groups among the Jat Sikhs of village Parol (Punjab).
2. Punjab University, (Department of Sociology)

One Ph. D. student was preparing his dissertation on "Social Consequences of Social Mobility among Scheduled Castes".
3. University of Bombay (Department of Politics and Civics)
 - (a) Work already completed during the year A thesis on "Political Implications of Untouchability" by Shri A. G. Jeevaratnam has been accepted for the Ph. D. Degree.
 - (b) Problems under current investigation A research study on "The Political and Social Attitudes of Scheduled Caste Students of the University of Bombay, is under preparation.
 - (c) The future programme of the University in this regard. —
4. Deccan College (Postgraduate & Research Institute Poona-6.)

One Scheduled Caste Research scholar is working on Scheduled Castes other than Mahars in Maharashtra for Ph. D. Degree
5. Vikram University, Ujjain.

In the field of Sociology/Anthropology, only one candidate has been studying.
"Detribalisation of the Bhils of Madhya Pradesh—A study in Cultural Change based on a survey of the Bhils of Jobat Tribal Development Block in Madhya Pradesh."
6. University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
 - (I) **Work already completed during the year :**
 - (a) "A study of selected Sociological, economic & Ecological Aspects of Jaipur, Ajmer and Kota cities." The mimeographed report in three volumes covering about 1400 pages has been sent to the Government of Rajasthan.
 - (b) "Some Behavioural and Attitudinal Dimensions of Sociology of Non-violence and Peace : A Cross-national Study. "(Published in book form by the India International Centre (Unesco) New Delhi—
 - (II) Problems under current investigation :
 - (a) Aspiration levels and changing values of youths in Rajasthan.
 - (b) Students' Values, Aspirations and Modernisation.
 - (c) Academics & Role Structures and Modernisation.
 - (d) Social Change : Documentary Analysis.
7. Berhampur University (Ganjam) Orissa.
 - (a) "A comprehensive socio-economic studies on Gadabas, a primitive tribe of Machakunda in the district of Koraput, Orissa" during the X'mas holidays 1969 ; and
 - (b) the following are the problems under current investigation :
 - (i) The essential factors that are responsible for rapid acculturations of the endogamous subdivisions of the tribes Saoras inhabiting in the different parts of Ganjam District.
 - (ii) The role of middlemen in the economic life of the tribe Kondhas.
8. University of Madras, Cheepauk, Madras-5.

No researches have been conducted so far by this University. However, they are planning to assess the awareness of Social Welfare legislations among the Scheduled Castes in some selected villages. They are also planning to carry out different surveys in future.
9. Marathwada University, University Campus, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
 - (a) No research about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been undertaken in the Department during the year 1969-70. Articles based on previous research, however, were published in the Marathwada University Journal, (Humanities), pertaining to the Scheduled Castes and Andhs, a Scheduled Tribe in Marathwada.
 - (b) The Department proposes to conduct a study of the Post-graduate students in the University during the next academic year 1970-71. This will also cover Scheduled Castes and Tribal students among them. A separate note will be written on their socio-economic conditions and other aspects.

- (c) The Department has also undertaken a study of educational achievements and occupational mobility among the people of Aurangabad city. A special study of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes therein will be conducted alongwith the major project.

10. University of Kerala, Trivandrum.

Note on the work relating to Social Anthropology conducted in the Department of Linguistics during the year 1969-70.

- I.(a) The dialect Survey of the Ezhav/Tiyas has been completed and the comprehensive report in two volumes and six grammars of the dialects have been finalized. Three hundred maps and an archiv of tapes are preserved in the Department. The grammars have fairly lengthy observations on the society and culture of the Ezhavas.
- (b) A sample study of the language of Paniyanas with the lexicostatistical details have been completed.
- (c) The Telugu speaking Chaluppas, a Scheduled Caste living in Trivandrum have been studied for their language by the M.A. Scholars of the Department and observations on the life and culture of that caste have been recorded in the introductory parts of the thesis of the M.A. scholars.
- II. The Government of Kerala have been requested to provide funds for the survey of the Tribal languages of Kerala. If the request is granted more information regarding the society and culture will be collected and published.

11. Dibrugarh University, (Department of Sociology)
(Field Studies on Tribal/Other Backward Communities)

Research Project

- (a) Comparative Study of Modernisation among the Khasis and the Mikirs.
- (b) Political Tension and Social change in Nagaland.
- (c) Mishing (Miri) A Sociological Study on Problems of Economic Development

Dissertations

- (a) Occupational change among the Miri Community.
- (b) Social Structure of a Kachari Village.
- (c) Changing Pattern of a Mikir Village.
- (d) Modernization Among the Khasis.
- (e) Education and Change in the Khamti Community.
- (f) A study of a Tribal (Miri) village in Upper Assam.
- (g) A sociological study on Family in Transition in a Naga Village.
- (h) Social Structure of an Ahom Village.
- (i) Occupational Structure of a Scheduled Caste Village.
- (j) Social Structure of Koibarttas (Scheduled Caste).
- (k) Social Structure of Dafflas.
- (l) Social Life of the Miri Tribe.
- (m) Social Structure of the Khamtis.
- (n) Social Structure of the Idus.
- (o) Social Structure of a Drori village.

12. Utkal University, Vanivihar, Bhubaneswar.

Submitted a dissertation on the "Socio-Economic Survey of Saoras of Nuapalli, Bhubaneswar".

13. Utkal University, Bhubaneswar.

Publications and Research conducted by different teachers of this Department during the year 1969-70.

- (a) "Emergence of Adivasi as a minority in India" paper read at the Conference of Social Situation in India since Independence, at Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, January, 1969.
- (b) "Structural implications of Ritual Kinship in Peasant Societies" Monographed for circulation by Ameterdam University, June, 1969.
- (c) "Social Movements among Tribes of India" paper presented in a conference on Tribal situations in India, at Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, Simla, July, 1969.

Research Project Completed :

- (a) Evaluation of Ashram School Education in Orissa with special reference to its impact on Tribal Society. Sponsored by the N.C.E.R.T. (Report is being drafted).
- (b) Research Survey project on Cultural Anthropology—sponsored by Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, completed.

Articles accepted for publications

- (a) Inheritance of Hand clasping and Armfolding (Eastern Anthropologist).
- (b) Incidence of C—line reduction (Man in India)

- (c) Study of fertility of a Khasi village (Indian Journal of Social Research).
- (d) Inheritance of at dangle (Man in India)
- (e) PTC taste threshold distribution among the Khasis.
- (f) Demography of a Khasi Village (Indian Science Congress, 1970).

Paper Published :

- (a) "PTC sensitivity in some Orissan Castes" Man in India, Volume 49, No. 1, 64-70, 1969.
- (b) "A matric study of Healthic Cess of Mayurbhanj, Orissa" The Orissa Historical Research Journal, Volume XIV, No. 2 pp. 13-20 1969.
- (c) "South Orissa Prehistory—the first record of Stone Age Tools". Asian Perfectives—Volume XII, 1969 (in press).
- (d) Ilio-tribal facet on the tribes of the Australian Aboerigine—with R. S. Tulb. Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceanea, Volume. II No., 2, April, 1969.
- (e) "Anthropometric and finger and Palmar Dermatoglyphic study of the Saoras, Adibasi, Volume X, No. 383, October, 1968—January, 1969.
- (f) "Hair distribution on the Trunk of the Australian Aborigines at Kalumbum Missions Paper presented at the first annual conference of the Orissa Association for Advancement of science Cuttack, also Prakruti, Volume. No. 1., 1969 (In the Press).

Field Work Trips

- (a) 5th Year students camped at Chandragiri (Ganjam District a Tibetan colony, for field work for the ten days in the month of April, 1969.
- (b) 6th Year students specializing in Social Anthropology camped at Banigochha (Puri District) to study the Kondhs of that locality, for one month in October, November, 1969. The topics are given below.
 - "Tribe, caste and Hinduzation".
 - "Marriage, Family and Kinship".
 - "Health, Nutritions and disease".
 - "Leadership and Innovation".
 - "Economic history and Change".
 - "Ethnic Solidarity and Naties".
 - "Village and Town".

Problems under current investigation :

- "Lithic industries of South Orissa" Guide Prof. D. Sen, Calcutta.
- "Peasant Potters and Pottery techniques in Orissa." Guide Dr. L. K. Mahapatra.
- "Caste in South Orissa : A Village and its region. Guide Dr. L. K. Mahapatra.
- "Structure and change in Lingaraj Temple 1900-1962" Guide Dr. L. K. Mahapatra.
- "Racial affinity of Kondhs of Orissa" Guide Dr. (Mrs.) U. D. Mahapatra.
- "Anthropometric study of criminal of Orissa " Guide Dr. (Mrs.) U. D. Mahapatra.
- "Dermatoglyphic Pattern of Tribes of Orissa Guide" Dr. (Mrs.) U. D. Mahapatra.
- "Patron-Client relationship in two coastal villages (with special reference to the patterns of interaction between the Scheduled Caste Bauri etc, and others Guide" Dr. L. K. Mahapatra.

Research Projects in Progress :

- (a) "Role of the Hindu Princes in the Dynamics of Caste System in Orissa"—Sponsored by the Smithsonian Institute and Weaver gren foundation, U.S.A.
- (b) "Rural institutions in Orissa—(i) Ritual Kinship (ii) Jajamani System and Patron Client Relationship.
- (c) Social Economic Condition of the Sa-a-ras around Bhubaneswar.

University of Saugar, (Department of Anthropology and Sociology) Madhya Pradesh.

- (a) The patterns of property inheritance and the frequency of divorce among the matrilineal people of Laccadive Island including patrilineal (Islamic Version).
- (b) The residents of the Chamars of Chhatisgarh with new industrial employment opportunities created by the establishment of the Bhilai Steel Plant.
- (c) The problem of political unrest and economic development in the Tribal Areas of Meghalaya, Assam and Manipur.
- (d) The patterns of inter-tribal relations in Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh.

5. Andhra University, (University College of Arts and Commerce, Department of Anthropology).

Current Researches in the field of Social Anthropology.

- (a) Social Change in Araku Development Block.
- (b) Problems of culture contact among the Samanthas.
- (c) Bagathas in the multiracial society of Visakhapatnam Agency.
- (d) Culture change among Kondadora.
- (e) Fishermen castes of coastal Andhra.
- (f) Social and Economic Life of the Gadabas.
- (g) Family and Kinship among the Savaras.

Researches in initial stages.

- (a) Caste and kinship in Coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) Tradition and change in the rural society of Visakhapatnam District .
- (c) Koyas—A study in cultural transition.
- (d) Social Structure and Family Planning . A Study of cultural Milieu and Social Communication.

16. University of Calcutta (Department of Anthropology) Calcutta-19.

Work already completed during the year 1969-70

- (a) Lodha—Santal tension—A study of intertribal relations.
- (b) Cultural Inter-actions among the people of Jhargram Sub-division, Midnapur.
- (c) Mahali concept of disease and herbal treatment—A case study.
- (d) The social system of a Bengal village.
- (e) Kotaigarh : A study of social interaction and unity in a Bengal village.

Problems under current investigation

- (a) Ethnic identity of the tribals of Eastern India and the effect of industrialisation on them.
- (b) Indebtedness among the tribals of Midnapur.
- (c) Changing occupation of the rural people.
- (d) Occupational patterns of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Burdwan, West Bengal.
- (e) Extent of divorce among the Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal.

17. Anthropological Survey of India, Calcutta-13.

Report of work done among the tribal communities during the year 1969 (April)—1970 (February).

Field Investigations

A. Physical Anthropology

Field Investigations were carried out among the following tribes:—

- (a) Khasis of Khasi and Jaintia Hill district of Assam - Sero- Genetical work.
- (b) *Onge* of Little Andaman Island—Anthropometric, Sero Genetical Dermatoglyphic, Demographic and Osteologic work.
- (c) Kharwar, Sauria Paharia, and Chero of Bihar-Sero Genetical work.
- (d) Charo, Kharwar and Oraon of Bihar-Skin-Colour.
- (e) Santal of Santal Parganas, Bihar-Demography.
- (f) Santal of Mayurbhanj, Orissa—Serological work.
- (g) Pango, Ollor Gadaba, Kond and Nunka Dora of Koraput Orissa-Dermatoglyphic work.

B) Cultural Anthropology and other Auxiliary Sections.

Field investigations were carried out in connection with the following projects:—

- (a) Impact of Industrialization on the Tribes on the Ho of Singhbhum, Bihar and on the Santals in the coal fields of Bihar and West Bengal.
- (b) Ethnographic Study of the Hakkipiki.
- (c) Area Studies—Manipur and Chattisgarh.
- (d) The Dusserah Festival in Mysore City.
- (e) Study of ethnic groups of North Bengal—The Bhutia
- (f) Language of the Mal Paharia.
- (g) Acculturation and changes in the personality structure with reference to the Mundas.
- (h) Dietary and related investigations on the Khond of Koraput District, Orissa.

Besides, the following projects were taken up:—

- (a) Principle and nature of village exogamy in Tribal and Peasant India.
- (b) Tribal Dormitories of Eastern India.
- (c) Linguistic study among the Thado—Kuki group of Manipur and the Chenchu of Andhra Pradesh.

Reports And Papers Completed

C. Physical Anthropology

- (a) Sickle-cell Trait in India—review of know distribution.
- (b) Sporadic Occurrence of Sickle-cell Trait in Peninsular India.
- (c) Incidence of Sickle-cell trait in South Gujarat.
- (d) Somatological Survey of five tribes of Koraput District, Orissa.

D. Cultural Anthropology and Auxiliary Section

- (a) Effect of Community Development Programme on the life of the Tribals.
- (b) Preparation of Teaching materials in Nicobarese.
- (c) Structural Organization of the Tribal families of India.

- (d) Food and Agricultural Organisation of the Adis of NEFA.
- (e) Tribal Solidarity Movement in India—a Review.
- (f) Organisation of Trade in the Weekly Market in Khuti Sub-Division of Ranchi District, Bihar.
- (g) Ethnographic report on the Kota of the Nilgiri Hills.
- (h) The study of the Nomads—The Waddars.
- (i) A note on Adoption of Innovations.
- (j) Munda Social Structure.
- (k) Munda History (in Hindi).
- (l) Ethno-linguistic study of the Maler.
- (m) Descriptive study of the Mal Pahariya.
- (n) Language and Culture.
- (o) Stereotypes among the Tribes and Castes of Bastar, M.P.

Reports And Papers Published

Physical Anthropology

- (a) Blood Groups of Western Tibetan Immigrants
- (b) Some demographic Aspects of the Munda in Ranchi District, Bihar.
- (c) A genetic Survey among the Desi Bhumij of Chotanagpur.
- (d) A Genetical Study of the Santals of Santal Parganas.
- (e) Blood Groups Genetic Survey in the Dudh Kharia of Ranchi District, Bihar.

Cultural Anthropology

- (a) Religious Beliefs and practices of the Ollar Gadaba.
- (b) The concept of Diku.

Cine Photography

- (a) A cine film depicting the cultural life of the Robari Tribe of Saurashtra, Gujarat was edicted.
- (b) Photographic documentation illustrating the cultural life of the Spilialee in Lahaul and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh was carried out.

APPENDIX XXXI
 (Reference Para No. 13.1)

List of Research Activities and studies undertaken by the Various Tribal Research Institutes in India.

A. Tribal Research and Training Centre, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad-14.

I. List of published Mimographed or typed research material.

S. No.	Title of the Research Study	Whether published mimographed or typed.
1	2	3
1.	Community Ancestor Worship	Printed.
2.	Lexical form of Bhili Dialect.	Printed.
3.	Bhili-Gujarati Conversational guide	Printed.
4.	Lexical form of Chaudhari Dialect	Printed.
5.	Evaluation on Special Multipurpose Development Blocks in Gujarat State	Mimographed.
6.	Wastage and Stagnation in Primary Education in Tribal Areas of Gujarat	Mimographed.
7.	A study of the problem of Tribal students receiving Higher Education in Gujarat	Mimographed.
8.	A Follow-up enquiry of the Trainee Officers who received training at this Institute during 1962-65.	Mimographed.
9.	A study of Political Consciousness among Tribals of Gujarat	Mimographed.
10.	A study of change in Agricultural Practices of Tribals of two Tribal Development Blocks	Mimographed.
11.	Economic Organisation of Tribals of a village in Baroda District	Mimographed.
12.	An evaluation of Health programme in a Tribal Development Block	Typed.
13.	An evaluation of Well-irrigation programme in a Tribal Development Block	Typed.
14.	Tribal Leadership in Statutory Panchayat and Traditional Council	Typed.
15.	Mahatma Gandhi's Writing on Tribals-(Compilation).	In press.

II. List of other published materials from the Institute.

S. No.	Name of the Title.	Language of Publication.
1.	Tribes of Gujarat.	Hindi and Gujarati.
2.	Adivasi Na Prashno (A gist of several well-known reports on tribal problems such as Dhebar Commission Report, Elvin-Committee Report, Symington-Committee Report etc. in Gujarati).	Gujarati.
3.	Dublas of Gujarat. (Gujarati translation of P. G. Shah's work on Dubla).	Gujarati

III. List of research projects in progress.

1. Ethnographic studies on Ten major Tribes of Gujarat.
2. Political upheavals in North-Gujarat with particular reference to the role of Sri Motilal Tejawat.
3. A study of Tribal Handicrafts (in collaboration with South Asia Institute of Heidelberg University, West Germany).
4. Impact of industrialization on the Tribals living in and around Atul Industrial complex in Bulsar District.
5. An evaluation study of Tribal Development Block's in Dangs District.
6. A study of change in Agricultural Practices in Sagtala Tribal Development Block.
7. A Study of Health Practices of Tribals of Sagtala Tribal Development Block.
8. A comparative study of the growth of co-operative movement in tribal and non-tribal areas in the State.

B. Tribal Research Institute / Training Centre—Rajasthan, Udaipur.

I. List of published materials by the Institute.

1. Rajasthan-ke-Bhil.
2. Rajasthan-ke-Adivasi.
3. Adivasi Rajasthan-Pictorial.
4. Banjara.
5. Rajasthan-Men Sagri Vyavastha aur Unmulan-PK Sarvekshan.
6. Rajasthan-ke-Sahariya (Ghartaghatti Colony).
7. Jawabar Nagar : A Study in Socio-economic Conditions of Resettlement.

8. Kathodis: A study in Planned Social Change.
9. Economic Conditions of Minas.
10. Damors: The Border Tribe of Rajasthan.
11. Needs, Facilities and the People—A Socio-economic Survey of Simalwara Tribal Development Block-I.
12. Needs, Facilities and the People—A Socio-economic Survey of Simalwara Tribal Development Block II.
13. Tribals: Past and present : Perspective of Tribal Development in Rajasthan.
14. Forest Cooperatives and Change among the Tribes.
Since October, 1964 the Institute has brought out the Bulletin-TRIBE (Bi-annual upto 1967, then onwards it was a quarterly

II. List of research projects under progress.

1. Socio-economic survey of Kotra Tribal Development Block I & II.
2. Socio-cultural and Religious aspect of Beneshwar Fair.
3. Caste Composition of the Inmates of Scheduled Caste & Denotified Tribe Hostels in Rajasthan.
4. Socio-economic Background of the Inmates of Scheduled Tribe Hostels in the Scheduled Areas in Rajasthan.
5. Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes on the International Border (Barmer district).
6. Wastage and Stagnation among the Tribal Students in Rajasthan.
7. Land Alienation Problem Among the Sahariyas.
8. Tribal Welfare in Rajasthan—A Statistical Abstract.
9. Employment Among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan.

C. Cultural Research Institute— West Bengal, Calcutta.

Research Activities during May, 1955 to February, 1970.

1955

1. Housing Pattern of the Rabhas.
2. A Note on Cultural and economic life of the Scheduled Tribes (West Bengal weekly).
3. A general note on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal (West Bengal weekly).
4. Evaluation on the Programme for encouragement of Tribal Dance and Music.
5. A Short report on some aspects of settlement operations in the districts of Malda and West Dinajpore.
6. A Note on the Research Project at Totopara.
7. A Note on Social Welfare of Backward Classes of West Bengal (Department Handbook.)
8. 'Dashmi Thika' among the Nepalis of Totopara.
9. Story of the 'Ramayana' as related by a Mech elder.
10. Marriage among the Buddhist Lepchas.

1956

1. Study on the Socio-Dynamics of the Totos with special reference to operational Research.
2. Note on the effect of imparting education to the tribals through a language other than the mother tongue at different stages.
3. Preparation of a 'Handbook for non-official organisations' engaged in Removal of Untouchability (Cyclostyled)
4. Revision of Programme and Practices for encouragement of Tribal Dances and music.
5. A Note on Water Supply schemes on Removal of Untouchability (Cyclostyled).
6. Evaluation of community Feasts under the programme of Removal of Untouchability (Cyclostyled).
7. Report on 'Bally Harijan Naisa Vidyalaya.'
8. A Note on the Tribals and their welfare in Jalpaiguri District.
9. A study on Mech acculturation.
10. A short Note on Ex-criminal Tribes of West Bengal.

1957

1. Report on the practice of Untouchability and other Social Disabilities in West Bengal (Departmental Handbook).
2. A Note on the Codification of the Tribal Customary Laws of Inheritance.
3. Collection of information from different District Welfare Officers relating to customary laws of inheritance of the Tribals.
4. Collection of data through mail questionnaire relating to Tribal languages in connection with Tribal Language Committee.
5. A Note on Kharia Rehabilitation Scheme.
6. Preparation of booklets containing Facts and Figures of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal (Cyclostyled).

1958

1. Tabulation and Analysis of data collected in connection with Tribal Language Committee.
2. Base Line Survey of the Lodha ex-criminal colony at Dholkut, in Midnapore District (Cyclostyled).
3. Socio-cultural study of Tribal Hunt Council at Purulia.
4. A Note on Response of tribals in Test relief Work.
5. A Note on the Problem of Family Planning among the tribals.
6. A Note on the socio-medical Survey of the Toto (Bulletin Cultural Research Institute, Vol. 3, No. 3 & 4 1964).
7. Hunting Festival of the Tribals of Ayodhya Hills of Purulia District.
8. Demographic study of a Santal village.
9. A Note on the Taxonomy of the Tribals with special reference to Bengal (West Bengal weekly).
10. Note on different groups of people studied by Nomadic Tribes Enquiry Committee.

11. A Note on Nomadism and Basic consideration for approach to the problem of Welfare of the Nomads.
12. A Note on Position of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on movement from one State to another.
13. Interim Report on Living and Working condition of Scavengers and Sweepers employed in conservancy work under the municipalities of West Bengal.
14. A Note on Problem of Development of Local Leadership for progressive Transformation of Tribal Life.
15. Language and Dialects of the Tribals of West Bengal (Vanyajati).
16. Food Habits, Dietaries and the Nutritional Efficiency of the Oraons.

1959

1. Note on the List and population of Denotified tribes with special reference to Maghaiya Doms (The Koras and some little known communities of West Bengal Special Series No. 5, Cultural Research Institute, 1964).
2. Note on effect of restriction of alienation of tribal lands on the life of the tribals.
3. Demographic study of an Oraon Village.
4. Tabulation and Analysis of Census data on Livelihood classes in connection with the question of formulation of a list of Other Backward Classes.
5. Socio-economic survey of a Birhor village in Purulia District.
6. Compilation of Somatomatic data with special reference to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
7. Study of Techno-cultural implications of the specimens of tribal culture, collected in the museum of the Institute.
8. Study on the Ethnic Identity of Puran.
9. Hunting festival of the Tribals of Ranibandh of Bankura District.
10. A Note on applied research and socio-economic survey etc., welfare of the Backward Classes.
11. A Note on Backward Areas of West Bengal.
12. Study on socio-economic causes of a seasonal migration of agricultural Labourers from one District to another (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. II, No. 2, 1964).
13. Study on the Ethnic Identity of the Sardars of Dam Dama, 24-Parganas District (Modern Review, Vol. 10, No. 5, 1961).
14. Exploratory study on Alienation of Tribal land.
15. Preparation of a bibliography of published books and articles on the Santals.
16. Preparation of a bibliography of published works in different tribal languages.
17. Influence of city life on Tribals education (Bulletin, C. R. I., Vol. I No. 2, 1962).
18. Study on the Ethnic Identity of the Deswali Majhis (Bharatiya Loko-Jana, Vol. II, No. 1, 1962 & The Koras and some little known communities of West Bengal, C. R. I. Special Series, No. 5, 1964).

1960

1. Study on the Ethnic Identity of Murari (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. I, No. 1, 1962).
2. Study on Tribal Languages (Final Report of the Tribal Language Committee has been prepared and submitted to the Government for approval).
3. Preparation of a list of villages with 200 or more Tribal population.
4. Preparation of a list of Cultural, recreational and politico-social organisations among the tribals.
5. Preparation of Maps showing tractwise distribution of different Scheduled Tribes.
6. Exploratory study on Tribal Indebtedness and socio-economic conditions of the tribals (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. II, No. 2, 1964).
7. A Preliminary study of the welfare Centres.
8. Comparative study of the educational statistics to determine the educationally more backward sections among the Scheduled Castes.
9. Study of Tribal Housing at Belpahari in Midnapore District.
10. *Ad-hoc* Study on the problems of Colliery Labourers near Asansol of Burdwan District.
11. A Note on Analysis of the Tour Diaries of the Special Officers and Tribal Welfare Officers.

1961

1. Scientific Analysis of different Social Systems of the Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. II, No. 2, 1964. Vol. IV No. 1 & 2, 1967).
2. Cultural Similarities and dissimilarities between the Santals and the Deswali Majhis.
3. Overt and Covert Cultural pattern regulating Santal Customary Laws of Inheritance (Modern Review).
4. Cultural Characteristics of some tribal groups.
5. Somatic variation between Santals and Deswali Majhis.
6. Impact of Excise Laws on tribals.
7. Impact of modern education and its effect on the traditional Institution of the tribals.
8. A socio-economic study on alienation of tribal land in different districts of West Bengal.
9. A list of Research Schemes has been drawn up for future undertakings.
10. A report on the customary laws of divorce prevalent among the tribals of West Bengal.
11. A base line study of the tribal rehabilitation scheme at Dumuria.
12. Ethnic Identity of Bhuiya.
13. Collection of data regarding the details of the welfare schemes during First and Second Plans.
14. Preparation of District Hand Books showing facts and figures about Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes progress and targets of different welfare schemes conducted by the Government.

1962

1. Monographic study on the Lepchas of Darjeeling District (C. R. I. Special Series No. 2, 1962).
2. Study of socio-medical problems of Munda women of a Sunderban village (Science and Society, Vol. I, No. 2, 1962).

3. A study on impact of Industrialisation on the Life of the Tribals of West Bengal (C. R. I. Special Series No. 1, 1962).
4. A short Study on Kalindi Doms (Folklore, Vol. 3, No. 9, 1962 & The Koras and some little known communities of West Bengal, Special Series No. 5, 1964).
5. A Study on the role of Handicrafts in Tribal economy. (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. I, No. 2, 1963).
6. A comparative study on some differential variables on the primary education of tribal students of West Bengal (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. I, No. 2, 1962).
7. A study on reference groups among the Plantation Labourers of Jalpaiguri District (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. I, No. 2, 1962).
8. A study on the population growth amongst the tribals (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. III, No. 1, 1964).
9. A Note on the Fishing Communities of West Bengal.
10. Monographic study of the Bhutias.

1363

1. Monographic study on the Oraons of Sunderbans (C. R. I. Special Series No. 3, 1963).
2. Study on the impact of Tea Industry on the Life of the Tribals of West Bengal (C. R. I. Special Series No. 4, 1964).
3. A study of the Static and Dynamic aspects of the family of the Tribals & West Bengal (Bulletin, C.R. I. Vol. II, No. 1, 1963).
4. Assessment of the Progress of Secondary Education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. II, No. 1, 1963).
5. Evaluation of Non-official organisations receiving grants-in-aid.
6. A Study on Forest and Tribals (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. II, No. 1, 1963).
7. A Study on the Mahalis (Bulletin, C.R. I. Vol. I, No. 3, 1963).
8. Ethnographic Study on the Birhors (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. III, No. 1, 1963).
9. A Note on ex-criminal tribes population.

1964

1. A Study on Health and Sanitation in the Rural Areas of Midnapore District (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. II, No. 1, 1961).
2. A Study on the Khairas of West Bengal (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. III, No. 1, 1964).
3. A Study on the Bauris of West Bengal (Part published in Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. V., No. 1 & 2, 1966).
4. A Study on the Agricultural Activities and ritualistics performances among the Santals of Belpahari (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. 3, No. 1, 1964).
5. A Study on the Factors hindering Tribal Educational in West Bengal (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. III, No. 2, 1964).
6. A Study on Koras and some little known communities (Panrs, Kalindi Doms, Maghiya Doms, Nats, Deswali, Majhis, Meches, different communities of Darjeeling District) of West Bengal (C. R. I. Special Series No. 5, 1964).
7. A Note on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in West Bengal (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. II, No. 2, 1964).
8. A Study on Material and Socio-religious patterning of life of some communities of Purulia District (Bulletin, C. R. I., Vol. III, No. 3 & 4, 1964).

1965

1. Evaluation of Leather work scheme of Birbhum District.
2. Monographic study on the Malpaharies (C. R. I. Special Series No. VII, 1966).
3. A Study on the Socio-economic condition of the Dhokras of Burdwan District a Caste efficient in metal work (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. IV, 1965).
4. A Study on Ethnic Identity (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. IV, 1965).
5. A Note on the Clubs and Libraries of the Scheduled Tribes (Bulletin C. R. I. Vol. IV, 1965)
6. A systematic Analysis of the Social System of the Munda Community.
7. The Oraons of North 24-Parganas.
8. A booklet on West Bengal Tribes Through Photographs (C. R. I. Special Series No. 6).
9. Base line survey for a scheme for the Lodhas in Midnapore District.
10. Comments on the Baraik, Deswali Majhi, Hela, Nada etc. regarding their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal.
11. Investigation reports on the ethnic identity of persons declaring themselves as Bhumij, Oraon, Sunri etc.
12. Personal Customary Laws of the Tribals (Santal, Kora, Bhumij) of Purulia District.

1966

1. Monographic Study on the Rabhas (C. R. I. Special series No. 9, 1967).
2. A Note on Special Problems in Tribal Transformation—Industrialisation as a means of such Transformation (Bulletin, C.R. I. Vol V, Nos. 1 & 2, 1966).
3. A Study on the Garos (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. V, Nos. 1 & 2, 1966).
4. Assessment of Progress of Secondary Education among the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes during 1962 (Bulletin, C.R.I. Vol. IV, Nos. 1 & 2, 1966).
5. Examination about the question of Nomadism, position of Ex-Criminal Tribes etc.
6. A Note on the Bauris—a dominant Scheduled Caste Community of West Bengal.
7. A Note on Dakshin Rai—the Folk God of the Sunderbans (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. V, Nos. 1 & 2, 1966).
8. A Note on the Siyalgir—a little known community of Midnapore District.
9. A Note on Dhokras of Daripur of Burdwan District.
10. Preparation of a handbook giving details of Tribal concentrated villages of West Bengal (Cyclostyled Hand Book of the Department).

11. Report on land transfer of the tribals of West Bengal.
12. Base line survey on the tribal welfare-settlement at Islampore in West Dinajpore District (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. VII, Nos. 1 & 2, 1968.).

1967

1. Preparation of a Hindi Book giving ethnographic accounts of all the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities of West Bengal as also incorporating facts and figures relating to them in respect of population composition, livelihood classes, educational levels etc. (C. R. I. Special Series No. 8, 1966).
2. Analysis of the data for assessing the progress of secondary education among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other communities and on the basis of the same, a proposal submitted for revision of the existing list of more backward castes among the Scheduled Castes.
3. An outline of the village survey Scheme for assessing the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other communities residing in different villages of this State.
4. Analysis of the Social systems of the Santal, Mech & Bhutia communities.
5. Ethnic Identity investigation reports of different persons declaring themselves as belonging to Munda, Oraon, Gonnhi etc.
6. A brief record of stagnation of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students in different classes of secondary stage (Bulletin, C. R. I., Vol. VI, Nos. 1 & 2, 1967).
7. Compilation of a list of languages and dialects and Folk songs and dances of the Tribals of West Bengal.
8. Note on Kagaty, Yolmo etc. of Darjeeling District.
9. Note on causes of increase/decrease of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in different districts of the State.
10. Note on causes of decrease of Mru population during the decade 1951-61
11. Note on customary land holding of the Totos.
12. Comments on Deswali Majhis, Kol, Nat, Bhar, Barhai etc.
13. Riddles from North Bengal (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. VI, Nos. 1 & 2 1967).
14. A Note on State Ethnology Museum and the Educational Function (Bulletin, C.R. I. Vol. VI, Nos. 1 & 2, 1967).

1968

1. Comparative Assessment of Progress in the Field of Education of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of West Bengal (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. VI, Nos. 2 & 4.).
2. District-wise Assessment of Progress in the Field of Education of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes of West Bengal (Bulletin, C.R.I. Vol. VII, Nos. 3 & 4, 1968).
3. Assessment of Progress of Post-Matric Education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. VII, Nos. 1 & 2 1968).
4. Review of Surnames of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal.
5. Trends of Occupation Pattern Through Generation in Rural Areas of West Bengal (C.R.I. Special Series No. 10, 1968).
6. Agrarian Problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of West Bengal (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. VII, Nos. 1 & 2, 1968).
7. Social System of the Kharias.
8. A Report on the Rehabilitation of the Displaced Santals in West Dinajpore District.
9. Collection of Typical folk songs of the Rajbanshis from West Duars (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. VII, Nos. 3 & 4, 1968.).
10. Mak' Monre (Mak' Mode)—A Santal Festival in Calcutta : A Study in Tradition and change.
11. A Note on Tribal Culture: Integration Through Museum (Bulletin, C. R. I. Vol. VII, Nos. 3 & 4, 1968).
12. Preparation of a list of villages of West Bengal having no Primary School within the radius of one mile.

1969-70 (Upto February).

1. Assessment of the trends of participation of workers of Scheduled Tribes and general population in different categories of occupations as per 1961 Census.
2. An ethnographic Report on the Totos of Totopara (In press).
3. Compilation of a list of major festivals among the different tribal communities of West Bengal (In press).
4. Boyarmari Abad: A Survey of inter-community differences in relation to certain social and economic criteria : (In press).
5. Assessment of the Trend of marital condition of the Scheduled Tribes as per 1961 Census (In press).
6. Assessment of the trends of participation of workers of Scheduled Castes population in different categories of occupations as per 1961 Census (In press).
7. Mamudpur Mouza—Recently completed.

D. Activities of The Tribal Research Bureau, Bhubaneswar. (Orissa).

1. *Mimographic Hand Books of Tribes*
Saora, Juang, Oraon, Kisan, Santal, Bathudi, Kharia, Gond, Koya, Bhuiyya, Paroja, Gadaba, Binjhias, Desia Kondh, Mutia Kondh.
2. *Brief information about the Tribes and their problems*
Saora, Gond, Koya, Kisan
3. *Social Status of*
Tiara, Dhurwa, Kuli, Keuta, Kaibarata, Jhara, Majhi, Bedias or Bejias, Dharwa and Tamudia.
4. *Study to determine the tribal status for the revision of the Scheduled Tribe list on the basis of their present economy, social & cultural life.*
Bhottada, Omantiya, Matia, Halua, Bhunia, Saunti, Bagata, Rajura, Tharua, Malhar, Lodha.
5. Study of Goli on Debt Bondage in the District of Koraput.
6. Exploitation of tribals by the non-tribals in the district of Koraput.

7. Classification of Tribes for development work.
8. Survey of the submersible villages under Balimela Project.
9. Population statistics of Chandrapur out-post of Koraput District.
10. Study of the culture survey of Kutia Kondh outpost of Koraput district.
11. Ethnographic notes on Tribes of Orissa.
12. Study of indebtedness among tribals.
13. Fertility study among the Saora Women.
14. Study of After-care Centre for Women in Berhampur.
15. Study of adjustment.
16. Participation and conflict in the village Rasoolgarh.
17. Study of marriage and family among the Kelas (Snake Chainers) of village Adniakesharipur in Cuttack district.
18. Evaluation of Ashram School.
19. Evaluation of staffing pattern of Tribal Development Block.
20. Evaluation of Poultry Development Scheme.
21. Evaluation of Re-settlement Colonies and (b) Grain Golas in tribal areas.
22. Study on de-notified community (Dandasi) in the district of Ganjam.
23. Study of short fall of tribal Sarpanch in the district of Mayurbhanj.
24. Study of Bhunjia of Sunabeda area in the Koraput district.
25. Study of Impact of industrialisation and survey of employment potentiality.
 - (i) Talcher Thermal Station and Talcher Industrial Unit.
 - (ii) Diatary Project in Keonjhar district and
 - (iii) Barbil Blast Furnace.
26. Communities in the coastal belt of Orissa with special reference to Paradeep Port.
27. Study of migration problems in Similpal area and condition of backward groups of tribals in the area.
28. Evaluation of P. S. F. S. Scheme in Gumma, Kotgarh, Belghar and Parlakhemundi areas.
29. Impact of Tibetan Refugees on Tribals in Chandragiri.
30. Study of impact of Alekh Mahimadharam on Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes.
31. Economic Survey in Bonda area.
32. Survey of Tribal Development Blocks.
 - Kotagarh, Baliguda, Gumma, Muniguda, Bisoi, Chandrapur.
33. Study of witchcraft among Tribals of Mayurbhanj district.
34. Study of Impact of Christianity among tribals.
35. Study of Caste-status of Khanduals of Keonjhar district.
36. Study of Impact of Industrialization on local tribals of Sundargarh District.
37. Collection of Life history of late Laxam Naik Freedom fighter of Koraput district.
38. Study of submersible villages of Salia Dam Project.
39. Study of Socio-economic conditions of tribals in border villages of Ganjam district.
40. Study of cause of discontentment of tribals in border villages of Ganjam district.
41. Purchase of tribal land by the non-tribals near MIG area of Koraput district.
42. Study of Impact of Dandakaranya Project of Malkangiri and Umerkote.
43. Study of Langia Saoras of Ganjam & Koraput district.

E. List of Publications of the Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute, Hyderabad.

1. Survey of Tribal Development Block, Chintapalli, Visakhapatnam District.
2. Survey of Tribal Development Block, Bhadrachalam, Khammam District.
3. Survey of Tribal Development Block, Bhadrangiri, Srikakulam district.
4. Report on the socio-economic survey of Waddar Settlement (Banjara Hills) in Hyderabad city.
5. Report on the working of Tribal Development Blocks in Andhra Pradesh Vol. I and II.
6. Assessment of Tribal Development Blocks in Andhra Pradesh.
7. The Fishermen of Pudimadaka.
8. Madagada-A tribal village in Araku Valley.
9. A study of the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.
10. D. B. K. and the tribes of Araku Valley (under print).
11. The Banjaras of Bapunagar (A settlement in the urban environs of Hyderabad).
12. Package Programme in Tribal villages of Polavaram Tribal Development Block, West Godavari District.
13. Shifting cultivation in Andhra Pradesh.
14. Tribal justice.
15. Nomadism, its causes and cure.
16. Samanthas (under print).
17. Gadabas (under print).
18. Tribal Approach (under print).
19. Konda or Kubi--A dravidian Language.
20. Gandhiji on Tribes and Tribal Welfare (English and Telugu).

21. The Scheduled Tribes in Andhra Pradesh.
22. The Tribes of Andhra Pradesh.
23. The Banjaras of Andhra Pradesh.
24. The Koyas of Andhra Pradesh.
25. Tribal Welfare.
26. Tribal Welfare—Statistical Series No. 1.
27. Privileges and concessions provided for the Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh (Telugu and English).
28. Dimsa Dance.
29. Report of the State Seminar on Tribal Welfare.

Banjara Conference, Nekkonda.

31. Tribal Bulletin, Vol., I No. 1.
32. Tribal Bulletin, Vol., II No. 1.
33. Tribal Bulletin Vol., IV No. 1.
34. Tribal Bulletin Vol., IV No. 2.
35. Tribal Bulletin, Vol., V No. 1.

List of minor projects

36. Study of elementary Schools run by Voluntary Organisations.
37. Appraisal of Potato Cultivation among the tribes of Araku Valley.
38. Evaluation of Horticultural Development farm, Rampachodavaram.
39. Tribal situation in Andhra Pradesh.
40. Social and Economic factors in the development of tribals of Andhra Pradesh.
41. Appraisal letters
 - (a) Release of funds to Tribal Development Blocks and the need for continued financial assistance to M. P. P. S. during IV Plan period.
 - (b) Rationalisation of procedure of allocation of funds for the Scheduled Tribes from the General Development Sector.
 - (c) Need to shift emphasis from Demonstration to Schemes of Economic Development.
 - (d) Rationalisation of Pricing Policy of A. P. S. T. C. F. & D. C. Ltd.
 - (e) Performance of Projective Legislations.
 - (f) Wastage and Stagnation in Elementary Schools.
 - (g) Need to enhance the central assistance to Tribal Development Blocks, in Stage I, II and III during IV Plan.
42. Scheme for the Development of Tribal Pockets in Andhra Pradesh.
43. Strategy for IV Five Year Plan.
44. Scheme for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—V Finance Commission.
45. Scheme for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes—10 Crores scheme.
46. Scheme for the development of cottage and small scale industries in Guntur and Anantapur Districts.
47. Scheme for the development of Scheduled Tribes in Srikakulam District.
48. An integrated and intensive scheme for publicity in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.
49. Relocation Scheme.
50. Scheme for Nomadic Tribes.
51. Scheme for extending credit facilities to the tribal communities.
52. Opinions offered on Castes and Communities.
53. Review and notes on Law Commission Report.
54. Remarks on Draft regulation on the abolition of Muttadari System in Agency areas.
55. Remark on draft regulation for the abolition of Malgajari System in Khammam District.
56. Remarks on the Rules framed under Andhra Pradesh (Scheduled Areas) Land Transfer Regulation, 1959.
57. Remarks on the Extension of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 etc.
58. Preparation of consolidated list of Denotified Tribes.
59. Clarification on Aboriginal Tribes and Scheduled Tribes.
60. Remarks on the most Backward Communities.
61. Review and suggestions for the enumeration of Scheduled Tribes, 1971—Census.
62. Notes for study team on Tribal Development Programmes.
63. Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Tribes (a) Lokur Committee, (b) Joint Parliamentary Committee.
64. Notes for Agency Collectors Conference.
 - (a) Education (b) Cooperation.
65. Note on Protective Legislations.
66. Note on A. P. S. T. C. F. & D. C. Ltd.
67. A comparative note on the various forms of Public enterprises.
68. Notes on Reports of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.
69. Notes for the International Labour Organisation.

List of research projects under study and finalisation

1. Reprinting of Ethnographic pamphlet on Scheduled Tribes.

2. Impact of election based leadership on the traditional leadership.
3. Study of wastage and stagnation in elementary schools of Tribal Development Blocks.
4. Study of Ashram Schools evaluation.
5. Evaluation of M. I. schemes in tribal areas.
6. Impact of coffee cultivation on the socio-economic conditions of tribals.
7. Survey of the following Tribal Development Blocks.
 - (a) Koyyuru.
 - (b) Polavaram.
 - (c) Pachipenta.
 - (d) Seethampeta.
 - (e) Gangara jamaḡole.
8. Monographs on
 - (a) Savaras
 - (b) Naikpods.
 - (c) Yorukulas.
9. Study of Government and Subsidised Hostels.
10. Study of Tribal unrest in Andhra Pradesh.
11. Study of material culture of tribes of Andhra Pradesh.
12. Festivals of Banjaras.
13. Study of Drinking Water wells in Tribal Development Blocks.
14. Family Planning Programmes in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.
15. Preparation of the following :—
 - (a) "Tribal Affairs"—Highlighting the issues to to be tackled in Tribal Development Programmes.
 - (b) Tribal Welfare—Statistical Series No. II.
 - (c) Hand book of Statistics on the Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (d) Guide to Tribal Development Blocks.

F. Tribal Research and Development Institute, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Institute is publishing four Tribal Development Block reports in the next number of the bulletin.

APPENDIX XXXII

(Reference Para No. 17.2)

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during 1968-69 and allocation made and expenditure incurred 1969-70 under the Central and the State Sectors by the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Major head of expenditure	Central Sector			State Sector		
			Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	1969-70		Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	1969-70	
				Allocation	Expenditure (estimated)		Allocation	Expenditure (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	(i) Education		38.72	6.00	6.00	N.A.	40.35	40.35
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	N.A.	7.00	7.00
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other schemes		1.50	4.00	4.00	N.A.	5.20	5.20
2. Assam	(i) Education		9.81	2.00	7.15	14.17	11.20	5.02*
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	1.09	2.50	0.36*
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		1.17	5.00	5.00	2.10	5.80	0.03*
3. Bihar	(i) Education		32.00	4.50	4.50	18.43	20.65	7.17*
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	1.85	3.20	0.37*
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		1.17	5.00	5.00	2.38	2.90	0.16*
4. Gujarat	(i) Education		33.64	5.25	45.66	22.57	7.09	7.09
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	2.06	6.01	6.01
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		0.88	2.00	2.00	0.27	5.57	5.57
5. Haryana	(i) Education		7.65	1.50	12.65	10.94	13.00	5.30*
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	3.99	3.80	3.80
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		1.11	1.00	1.00	2.68	3.20	3.20
6. Jammu & Kashmir	(i) Education		1.52	0.25	0.25	3.05	2.55	2.55
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	0.17	0.71	0.71
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		2.00	1.00	1.00	0.12	0.38	0.38
7. Kerala	(i) Education		10.69	4.00	4.00	11.44	8.35	8.35
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	2.42	0.75	0.75
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		0.50	2.00	2.00	5.82	3.90	3.90
8. Madhya Pradesh	(i) Education		23.05	6.50	6.50	45.91	20.95	2.22
	(ii) Economic Uplift		0.03	..	..	0.29	3.00	3.00
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		0.26	5.00	5.00	0.22	4.05	4.05
9. Maharashtra	(i) Education		98.03	13.00	13.00	44.17	4.98	4.98
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	2.67	2.11	2.11
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		2.46 plus 1.95 loan	3.00	3.00	28.84	6.15	6.15
10. Mysore	(i) Education		23.46	5.50	45.91	20.70	21.43	21.43
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	2.82	10.95	10.95
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		1.00	1.00	1.00	6.40	7.78	7.78
11. Nagaland		No scheme under the Backward Classes Sector						
12. Orissa	(i) Education		3.96	1.00	4.71	7.34	12.75	12.75
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	..	3.10	3.10
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		0.49	1.00	1.00	2.69	4.10	4.10

*Expenditure upto 30th September, 1969.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Punjab	(i) Education		24.45	3.75	3.75	18.00	20.00	20.00
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	5.20	8.80	8.80
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		1.00	1.25	1.25	0.76	1.20	1.20
14. Rajasthan	(i) Education		9.40	2.50	2.50	N.A.	3.75	3.75
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	N.A.	1.00	1.00
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		1.00 2.75		2.75	N.A.	5.10	5.10
15. Tamil Nadu	(i) Education		39.85	11.50	11.50	71.66	32.18	32.18
	(ii) Economic Uplift		0.10	—	—	16.24	22.59	22.59
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		0.11	9.00	9.00	19.73	27.85	27.85
16. Uttar Pradesh	(i) Education		155.61	16.50	16.50	34.97	33.38	33.38
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	14.38	4.45	4.45
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		2.46	4.50	4.50	9.87	3.20	3.20
17. West Bengal	(i) Education		74.23	11.00	11.00	21.53	30.05	12.68*
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	3.24	1.80	1.80
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		1.83	4.75	4.75	1.02	4.25	4.25
18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands.			No Scheduled Castes					
19. Chandigarh			No allocation under Backward Classes Sector					
20. Delhi	(i) Education		..	..	..	1.37@	1.48	1.48
	(ii) Economic Uplift		0.16	1.00	..	0.16	1.00	1.00
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	1.07	5.80	5.80
21. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			No Scheme for Scheduled Castes					
22. Goa, Daman and Diu	(i) Education		..	..	..	N.A.	1.35	1.35
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	..	0.80	0.80
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	..	1.10	1.10
23. Himachal Pradesh	(i) Education		..	..	..	N.A.	6.88	6.88
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	N.A.	3.86	3.86
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	N.A.	5.40	5.40
24. Laccadives			No Scheduled Castes					
25. Manipur	(i) Education		..	..	..	0.30	N.A.	N.A.
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	0.20	N.A.	N.A.
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	0.45	N.A.	N.A.
26. Pondicherry	(i) Education		..	..	..	1.47	2.34	0.16*
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	0.36	0.35	0.061*
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	1.62	0.73	0.033*
27. Tripura	(i) Education		..	..	..	0.49	0.45	Nil
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	0.47	0.30	0.005*
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	0.28	0.21	Nil
TOTAL	Total Education		586.07	94.75	195.58	348.52	295.17	229.08
	Total Economic Uplift		0.29	1.00	..	57.61	88.08	82.53
	Total Health, Housing and Other Schemes		20.89	52.25	52.25	86.32	103.87	94.46
GRAND TOTAL			607.25	148.00	247.83	492.45	487.12	406.07

*Expenditure upto 30th September, 1969.

@—Includes the expenditure on the Scheme "Vocational & Technical Scholarships to Other Backward Classes".

APPENDIX XXXIII

(Reference Para No. 17-2)

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during 1968-69 and allocation made and expenditure incurred during 1969-70 under the central and the state sectors by the various State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Major head of expenditure	Central Sector			State Sector		
			Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	Allocation	Expenditure (estimated) 1969-70	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69	Allocation	Expenditure (estimated) 1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh		(i) Education	4.65	4.25	5.25	N.A.	11.40	11.40
		(ii) Economic Uplift	28.50	42.30	42.30	N.A.	30.40	30.40
		(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	1.50	1.50	1.50	N.A.	17.60	17.60
2. Assam		(i) Education	29.36	8.50	20.92	18.70	18.50	6.93*
		(ii) Economic Uplift	51.67	73.00	73.00	6.40	14.00	7.41*
		(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	1.09	1.00	1.00	4.06	11.00	1.62*
3. Bihar		(i) Education	33.93	9.75	9.75	23.54	26.25	8.50*
		(ii) Economic Uplift	11.53	96.50	96.50	4.50	7.60	1.16*
		(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	..	1.50	1.50	1.96	3.10	0.26*
4. Gujarat		(i) Education	12.30	3.50	17.76	42.22	16.66	16.66
		(ii) Economic Uplift	60.83	78.00	78.00	2.74	5.00	5.00
		(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.81	9.67	9.67
5. Haryana			-----No Scheduled Tribes-----					
6. Jammu & Kashmir			-----No Scheduled Tribes-----					
7. Kerala		(i) Education	1.22	0.80	0.80	1.50	1.75	1.75
		(ii) Economic Uplift	1.21	1.50	1.50	0.86	0.35	0.35
		(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	..	0.50	0.50	2.76	2.50	2.50
8. Madhya Pradesh		(i) Education	13.67	5.50	5.50	87.71	67.34	67.34
		(ii) Economic Uplift	127.59	184.00	184.00	12.97	0.32	0.32
		(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	1.54	1.30	1.30	7.62	9.84	9.84
9. Maharashtra		(i) Education	5.23	3.25	3.25	13.27	9.35	9.35
		(ii) Economic Uplift	59.12	66.00	66.00	0.84	2.14	2.14
		(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	0.20	1.00	1.00	4.11	4.00	4.00
10. Mysore		(i) Education	1.50	0.75	1.22	2.98	4.07	4.07
		(ii) Economic Uplift	4.40	4.75	4.75	1.13	2.30	2.30
		(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	..	..	..	0.90	0.96	0.96
11. Orissa		(i) Education	4.13	9.20	12.01	25.47	49.90	49.90
		(ii) Economic Uplift	78.48	122.00	122.00	1.16	14.30	14.30
		(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.73	11.60	11.60
12. Punjab			-----No Scheduled Tribes-----					

*Actual expenditure incurred upto December, 1969.

**Relates to Scheduled Tribes (Plains).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Rajasthan	(i) Education		4.60	3.25	3.25	N.A.	2.10	2.10
	(ii) Economic Uplift		25.30	31.00	30.00	N.A.	2.70	2.70
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		1.30	0.80	0.80	N.A.	1.10	0.10
14. Tamil Nadu	(i) Education		0.50	0.50	0.50	3.45	3.57	3.57
	(ii) Economic Uplift		1.37	3.75	3.75	1.70	4.00	4.00
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		---	0.40	0.40	2.90	3.91	3.91
15. Uttar Pradesh	(i) Education		2.23	2.25	2.25	1.82	9.31	9.31
	(ii) Economic Uplift		1.00	4.70	4.70	0.91	3.92	3.92
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		0.02	1.00	1.00	0.15	3.50	3.50
16. West Bengal	(i) Education		5.65 (Estimated).	2.75	2.75	25.78	30.45	12.78@
	(ii) Economic Uplift		8.14	13.00	13.00	4.56	2.20	2.20
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	1.00	1.00	1.35	2.25	2.25
17. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	(i) Education		..	..	..	0.20	0.30	0.30
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	0.10	0.62	0.62
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	0.14	0.19	0.19
18. Chandigarh	No Scheduled Tribes							
19. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Not available							
20. Delhi	No. Scheduled Tribes							
21. Goa, Daman and Diu	(i) Education		..	..	..	N.A.	0.05	0.05
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	N.A.	0.20	0.20
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	N.A.	0.20	0.20
22. Himachal Pradesh	(i) Education		..	..	N.A.	N.A.	2.60	2.60
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	N.A.	0.40	0.40
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	N.A.	4.00	4.00
23. Laccadives	(i) Education		..	..	..	N.A.	..	..
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	N.A.	..	..
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Manipur	(i) Education		..	..	..	1.77	N.A.	N.A.
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	26.72	N.A.	N.A.
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	2.22	N.A.	N.A.
25. Pondicherry	No Scheduled Tribes							
26. Tripura	(i) Education		..	..	..	2.05	0.97	0.05
	(ii) Economic Uplift		..	..	..	20.69	21.80	0.66
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		..	..	..	2.17	1.17	0.10
27. Nagaland	(i) Education		No scheme under Backward Classes Sector					
	(ii) Economic Uplift		No scheme under Backward Classes Sector					
	(iii) Health, Housing and Other Schemes		No scheme under Backward Classes Sector					
TOTAL	Total Education		118.97	54.25	85.21	250.46	254.57	206.66
	Total Economic Uplift		459.14	720.50	719.50	85.28	112.25	78.08
	Total Health, Housing and Other Schemes		8.25	12.50	12.50	34.80	86.59	72.30
	GRAND TOTAL		586.36	787.25	817.21	370.62	453.41	357.04

@ Actual expenditure upto September, 1969.

APPENDIX XXXIV

(Reference Para No. 17-9)

Brief account of the work done by some of the voluntary organisations of All India character/State level, during the year 1969-70.

(A) Organisations Working For The Welfare For Scheduled Castes.

(i) *Thakkar Bapa Ashram, P. O. Nimakhandi, District Ganjam, Orissa.*

During the year 1968-69 the Ashram received Rs. 15,000-00 as grant-in-aid from the Government of India. In that year 71 students (65 boys and 6 girls) lived in the Ashram hostels. Out of 67 students reading in Class 4th to 10th, 64 students have been passed. 4 students appeared in the Matriculation Examination and they have also passed the examination. Out of 71 students 55 students received monthly scholarships of Rs. 28-00 per head per month for 10 months. The other 16 students were fully maintained by the Ashram.

For the improvement of cultural activities of Harijan boys and girls, the Ashram has been running a music school since 1964. During 1968-69, the Ashram spent Rs. 1236-90 towards the salary of the music teacher, purchase of articles, training of 28 students (20 old and 8 new) in Odissi, Dassabatar and Hill dances and songs etc. During the year 1968-69 ten issues of magazine entitled 'Sevak' were published to propagate the removal of untouchability. 8 students were given training during the year 1968-69.

Since 1964 the Ashram has been maintaining a Balwadi within their premises. During the year, 1968-69, a sum of Rs. 2,287-90 was spent towards midday meals, distribution of sweetmeats and honorarium of the Balwadi teacher. Nearly 70 children benefited from the Balwadi. The field workers of the Ashram arranged 30 gatherings and 90 group meetings in Ganjam District in 1968-69 for propaganda for the removal of untouchability.

(ii) *Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.*

The scheme of removal of untouchability started in 1954 is continuing. During the year under report, the Ashram received Rs. 54,920-00 as grant-in-aid. The expenditure incurred during the year under report was Rs. 62,195-56.

(B) Organizations Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

(i) *Andhra Pradesh Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Hyderabad.*

During the year under report, the Sangh was sanctioned grant for its various activities, such as the maintenance of hostels at Modi and Narsampet. Three adult night schools at Modi, Ginnadhari and Regulaguda; three Ashram Schools at Macharam, Hanu manthapahad and Seethanagaram; four Balwadis at Mannanoor, Vallabhanagar, Ashoknagar and Modi (originally at Jangareddy pally) were also given grants by the Government of India. The Chenchu Hostel at Mannanoor, Balwadi Centre of Jangareddy pally (both at Mahboobnagar District) and Adult Night School of Ramjiguda have been shifted to Modi village in Adilabad District. Necessary class books and educational and other recreational materials were provided to all the inmates of the centres. Two dresses along with necessary towels and blankets were also provided to the inmates of the two hostels and 3 Ashram schools.

During the year under report the Annual Tribal Conference was held on 31st March, 1970 at Macharam, Mahboobnagar District. The total expenditure incurred during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 76,749-20.

(ii) *Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.*

The training centre started after the All India Tribal Welfare Conference at Baroda in 1968 is being maintained with 23 trainees. The centre runs a course of 10 months duration. A National Seminar on Forest Cooperative Societies was held in Delhi on 25th and 26th March, 1970. In addition to the official from State and Central Governments, Forest Departments and the Department of Co-operation and Agriculture, 52 delegates and 20 observers attended the Seminar.

The study wing of the Sangh has completed the publication of "Tribes of India" Vol. I, Vol. II which is in the press. The wing also undertook the study of Naxalbari Movement in tribal areas. A scheme for the welfare of tribals of Andaman was sanctioned. During the year under report Rs. 6,511-38 has been spent, by the wing on the scheme. The wing also collected data for the compilation of the book 'Tribes of India' Vol. II and actively associated with the Gandhi Darshan exhibition.

The Executive Committee of the Sangh constituted a sub-committee to evaluate the curriculum and to prepare syllabus for the training Centre for workers. The Seva Ghar Scheme for Juangs in Orissa with the 31 students on roll is working. There are 21 boys and 10 girls.

During the year under report, 152 patients were treated by the lady teacher who is also in charge of Seva Ghar. From 15th August, 1969, a night school has also been started in another village and Rs. 9,960-00 have been spent on that scheme. In one Adult Training centre, there were 57 boys and 17 girl students in the hostel. Ten boys and 2 girls were in Craft Centre which is conducted under the auspices of Khadi Commission.

The Sangh also continued to publish its journal 'Vanyajati' and maintained the library and reading room.

During the year under report 5 new life members were entrolled. The cadre of life members now consist of 43 members; out of whom 6 are honorary and 18 senior and 19 are junior members, Six from senior and 13 from junior cadre belong to Scheduled Tribes and one from Scheduled Castes working in tribal areas.

(iii) *Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji, Assam.*

During the year under report, the Ramakrishna Mission, Cherrapunji was given a grant of Rs. 2,84,020-00 for continuing one high school at Cherrapunji, technical schools at Cherra and Sohbar and Students' Homes, Nursery, Primary, Junior Basic and M. E. Schools. 20 boys and girls were trained in weaving, tailoring and carpentry. They were given stipends, so as to maintain themselves while learning the trade. Besides these, 200 students of the High School and M. E. School at Sohbar were imparted training in weaving, tailoring, typewriting and carpentry. Arrangements for special coaching were made into two separate Study Halls (Junior & Senior students) during the year. Apart from the grants sanctioned for schools and students' homes, the Mission was also sanctioned grant for cultural activities, publication of books, inspection of schools, maintenance of buildings, seminar and educational tours.

(iv) *The Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Morabadi Hill, Ranchi.*

During the year under report the Ashram was sanctioned grant for Diyyayan—Residential Training Institute in farming and maintenance of the library. 150 farmers were trained. Some of the ex-trainees were engaged in modern farming. They were getting loans on easy instalments from the banks. The Milk Distribution Centres were conducted as usual.

(v) *Ramakrishna Mission, Sevasram, Silchar, Assam.*

The Ramakrishna Mission of Silchar opened a relief work to relieve the condition of the displaced Reangs, Chakmas and Tripuris who came from the Mizo District following the Mizo disturbances in 1968-69. The Mission launched a modest programme under which seeds, implements, improved poultry, breeding pigs and goats were made available to selected tribal villages. Beckoning year the introduced. Hmar villages with slightly better economic conditions were in a position to benefit from it.

Beside this, the Mission, has been implementing other minor relief schemes. One such scheme envisages improvement of drinking water supply in some Naga and Hmar villages. The other scheme concerns distribution of foodgrains to distressed tribal families. About 20 quintals of food grains were distributed to such people.

The students' home run by the Mission at Silchar with the assistance from the Government of India provides free boarding facilities to 32 tribal boys. The Mission proposes to provide 25 more seats to poor and meritorious students. During the year under report the Mission received Rs. 25,520.00 from the Government of India for the maintenance of tribal (Nagas, Kuki, Mizo and Cachari) students.

(vi) *Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, Kalady, Ernakulam, Kerala.*

The Ashram is running a tribal boys hostel with the help of grants-in-aid received from the Department of Social Welfare, Government of India. The hostel accommodates 60 Scheduled Tribe boys.

Apart from the annual maintenance grants, the Government of India also gave to the Ashram, grant for construction of the hostel buildings. A two-storeyed building with spacious prayer hall has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,20,794.00.

All the boys were given uniforms by the Ashram. The Harijan Welfare Department of the State Government also gives some grant which is pooled with the funds available from the Government of India.

(vii) *Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong, Assam.*

The Mission is getting grants-in-aid from the Government of India for maintenance of 15 tribal boys in the hostel and also running a mobile dispensary which operates in K. & Jaintia Hills. The Scheme is a continuing one and is in operation since 1959-60. During the year under report 15 tribal boys were maintained in the hostel and 22,677 patients were treated in the dispensary. The dispensary served the villages twice a week regularly.

(viii) *National Council of Educational Research and Training, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-16.*

The Tribal Education Unit was established by the National Council of Educational Research & Training in the Department of Adult Education on December 23, 1963. Since 1st January, 1970 the Unit has been attached to the Department of Preprimary and Primary Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training. The Unit was established to take up investigation and research into the problems of tribal education, to coordinate research work on tribal life and to undertake special studies and evaluation into problems of tribal education, at the request of the Government of India and State Governments.

During the year under report the Council received Rs. 1.43 lakhs for the study of the educational problems of the tribes. The following three research projects were completed during 1969-70 by the Unit :-

(a) *An Integrated And Comparative Study of Selected Tribal Communities Living in Contiguous Areas.*

This study was taken up in the contiguous areas of Gumla Sub-Division of Ranchi District in Bihar and Jashpur Sub-Division of Raigarh District of Madhya Pradesh. This throws light on the relative success and failure of different developmental and welfare schemes.

(b) *Developmental Needs of Tribal People.*

The study was taken up in the districts of Garo Hills in Assam and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The study identified the various developmental needs, especially the economic, educational, social and political needs of the agriculturists.

(c) *A Study of Educational And Economic Conditions And Employment Positions of Eighteen Tribes in India.*

This study aimed at finding out the enrolment of students in primary, middle and higher schools, financial assistance given to tribal students and the general educational and economic condition and employment position of the people in three States, namely, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

Three Research Projects namely, a study of the use of scholarships received by Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste employees studying in evening classes in Delhi, socio-economic and educational study of the Sansi of Delhi and preparation of comic book on National Integration through education for tribal children are in progress and the project reports are expected to be completed during 1970-71.

The Unit occasionally provides modest grants-in-aid to Universities and institutions engaged in research work in the field of tribal education and welfare. The Unit also circulated the publications—*Tribal Education in India—Report of the National Seminar on Tribal Education in India* and an *Annotated Bibliography on Tribal Education in India* to various State Governments, Research Institutes, Universities etc., in India and abroad.

C) Organisations, Working For The Welfare Of Scheduled Castes, And Scheduled Tribes And Other Backward Classes.(i) *Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Puri.*

The Mission has a students' Home for the betterment of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. The expense of their boarding and lodging are met by the Mission out of the grants-in-aid received from the Government of India. 24 inmates belong to the Scheduled Tribes and 11 to the Scheduled Castes. The remaining 15 inmates belong to other backward classes. A tube well has been installed in the compound of the Mission.

(ii) *Scheduled Castes And Tribes All India Services Pre-examination Training Centre, Allahabad University, Allahabad.*

The centre coaches Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in various subjects offered by them for the All India Services Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission. The scheme is continuing since 1959. The Centre got Rs. 2,08,036-00 as grant-in-aid during the year under report, whereas the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,94,278-00. It was proposed to give coaching to 62 trainees for the All-India Services Examination during the year under report. In the Union Public Service Commission Examination, All India Services Examination in October/November, 1969, 14 trainees have been successful in the written examination. Four appeared for I.A.S. and 10 appeared for I.P.S./Allied Services.

(D) **Organizations Working For The Welfare Of Other Backward Classes.**(i) *Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, P.O. Nimpeth Ashram, 24 Parganas, West Bengal.*

The Ashram received grants-in-aid from the Government of India for Mahila Samity, library-cum-Museum and Girls' School building. Mahila Samity is a continuing scheme and the grant is received for its maintenance purposes. The Library-cum-Museum was started in 1963 and the grant is received for the maintenance of the same. Regarding the girls' school building the construction of the building is to be started in the current financial year as the grant was received on 31-3-70. It has been reported by the Ashram that in all about 5,000 Scheduled Caste and other Backward Class persons were benefited.

(ii) *The Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.*

The Society continued running the main maternity hospital at Chamma and the Sub-centres at Dharkot, Saur, Gaja, Muni-ki-Reti and Deoprayag. During the year under report one pharmacist was appointed for the hospital. The maternity and child welfare centre at Saur has been shifted to a more commodious and better building. The Department of Social Welfare sanctioned a sum of Rs.30,000 for the construction of new building at Dharkot. The nursery schools at Narendra Nagar and Tehri for pre-school age children continued to make progress and were attended on an average by 27 and 47 children. The sixteen women who were under training for various kinds of handicraft prepared 836 garments.

The work at the main hospital in Nagthat village and its sub-centres at Kalsi, Korwa and Jadi villages was attended to by the existing staff.

The number of maternity cases attended to at the hospital and the three sub-centres was 79. The workers visited homes 1260 times for domiciliary work and examined 640 ante-natal and 324 post-natal cases. Three hundred and forty-two talks on health subjects were given. About 4369 new cases among the 8739 patients were attended, including some males who received medical treatment for minor ailments at the out-patients' department.

(E) **Voluntary Organizations Working At State Level.****BIHAR***Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith, Deogarh, Bihar.*

The Mission is running one free Upper Primary School for the Scheduled Caste and Backward Community children since 1965. The name of the school is Vivekananda Nihsulka Uchha Prathamick Vidyalaya. The present strength is 207 out of whom 191 belong to Scheduled Castes. The special feature of the school is that the children are given free midday meals, free uniforms twice a year and free books, slates, pencils and note books etc.

DELHI

During the year 1968-69, two Voluntary Organisations i.e. Gandhi Samarak Harijan Shiksha Samiti and Raigar Sikshit Samaj, Karol Bagh, New Delhi, were given grants-in-aid for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. The total expenditure by these organizations during the year 1968-69 was Rs. 0-13 lakhs.

GUJARAT

In Gujarat 23 Organizations received grants-in-aid from the State Government. Information in respect of these Organizations with area of operation, mode of work, allocation made and expenditure incurred during 1968-69 are given below :—

S. No.	Name of the Organization with area of operation.	Sphere of activities	Location of the Scheme.	Allocation made during 1968-69.	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Adivasi Seva Samiti	Education	Shamlaji, Shamleji Raipur, Mota & Kantharia.	87,466-00	68,607-00
2.	Dangs Sarvajanic Ashram Ahwa	Do.	Ahwa, Dist. Dangs.	51,395-00	51,395-00
3.	Bhartoday Mandal Porbandar	Do.	Savarkundala Porbandar, Ranavav.	39,000-00	37,717-00
4.	Vijapur Taluka, Harijan Kalyan Sangh, Pilwai	Do.	At Pilwai, Dist. Mehsana.	9,000-00	9,000-00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Rupayatan, Junagadh.	Education Gramodyog	Rupayatan Girnar Junagadh	--	27,000 00
6.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh (Ahmedabad) (Activity in Surendranagar District)	Education	At Chuda, Distt. Surendranagar.	1,740 00	1,710 00
7.	Baroda Jilla Pachhatvarga Seva Mandal--Baroda	Do.	..	7,92,001 00	4,79,473 00
8.	Sarvodaya Ashram --Sanali.	Do.	Sanali, Distt. B. K.	34,400 00	24,420 00
9.	Balaram Sanghan Shketra Samiti- Chitrasani	Do.	Chitrasani, Distt. B.K.	96,000 00	19,426 00
10.	Vavtharad Kelvani Mandal- Tharad	Do.	Tharad, Distt. B.K.	--	17,514 00
11.	Vadgam Taluka Kalvani Mandal- Chhapi	Do.	Chhapi, Distt. B.K./ Gidasan, Distt. B. K.	1,920 00	7,536 00
12.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh-- Ahmedabad, (Activity in B.K. District)	Do.	Radhanpur Kodram Deesa Nolasan.	5,500 00	8,724 00
13.	Kelwani Mandal-Thakarwada	Do.	Thakarwada	2,000 00	1,848 00
14.	Nootan Bharti-Madana	Do.	Madana, Distt. B.K.	2,000 00	4,230 00
15.	Shri Lokniketan--Ratanpur	Do.	Ratanpur, Distt. B.K.	..	18,423 00
16.	Shri Banaskumar Chhatralaya Ambaji	Do.	Ambaji, Distt. B.K.	2,000 00	..
17.	Gram Swaraj Mandal, Rajkot	Do.	At Pardi, Distt. Rajkot.	2,880 00	9,062 00
18.	Kasturba Ashram, Rajkot	Do.	Rajkot, Distt. Rajkot.	27,640 00	32,460 00
19.	Kutch Rachnatmak Sami- Vallabhpur	Do.	Vallabhpur, Distt. Kutch.	18,000 00	18,000 00
20.	Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh, Ahmedabad	Removal of untouch- ability, Education, Bhangi Kasta Mukti, Relief work.	All Gujarat State.	..	4,43,266 00
21.	Baroda Jilla Pachhatvarga Seva Mandal, Baroda	Education	Baroda, Distt. Baroda.	7,92,006 00	10,25,273 00
22.	Sarvodaya Vidyarthi Ashram, Rajupura	Do.	Rajpura, Distt. Baroda.	33,889 00	10,680 00
23.	Sarvodaya Vidyarthi Gruh, Lamdapura	Do.	Lamdapura Distt. Baroda,	3,380 00	2,580 00

KERALA

In Kerala, the information regarding the Voluntary Organisations with area of operation, sphere of activities, allocation made and expenditure incurred during the year 1968-69, which are getting Grants-in-Aid from the State Government, are given below :-

S. No.	Name of the Organisation with area of operation	Sphere of activities	Location of the Scheme.	Allocation made during 1968-69	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1.	Mannoom Memorial Nursery School, Nannampara, Kottayam District	Education, Construction of a Hostel for Tribal girls.	Nariampara in Udumban-Chola Taluk.	20,000	20,000
2.	Sarvodayapuram Gandhi-Smarak Kendram, Palghat District	Do.	Ponnani	15,000	15,000
3.	Mitra Niketan, Vellnad, Trivandrum Distt.	Do.	Vellnad	37,000	37,000
4.	Kadbi Cottage Industries, Bhangi Cultural Centre, Vallakadavu, Trivandrum Distt.	Education	Trivandrum	3,840	3,840
5.	Harijan Welfare Centre, Venganoor, Trivandrum Distt.	Do.	Venganoor	3,840	3,840
6.	Mat Weaving Centre, Kunnathukal	Do.	Kunnathukal	4,800	4,800
7.	Kalahasteeswara Vilasom Mahila Samajam, Pachhalloor	..	Pachhalloor	1,536	1,536
8.	Gandhi Memorial Harijan Tailoring Centre, Cheruvarakonam	..	Cheruvarakonam	4,608	4,608
9.	Bapuji Tailoring Institute, Sakikulangara, Quilon	Do.	Quilon	2,496	2,496
10.	Sreedhar Tailoring Institute, Kilikolloor	Do.	Kilikolloor	2,112	2,112
11.	Das Institute of Cutting and Tailoring	Do.	Quilon Calicut Distt. Kalpetta in Kozhikode.	2,496	2,496
12.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Calicut	Do.			
13.	Kerala Adimajathi Seva Sangh	Do.			
14.	Raghava Memorial Balika Sadan (Depressed Class League)	Do.	Badagara in Kozhikode.	45,130	36,408.02
15.	Unnikrishna Memorial Balika	Do.	Quilandy in Kozhikode.		
16.	Nayanar Balika Sadan, Eranhipalam	Do.	Kozhikode Taluk.		
17.	Kasthurba Balika Sadan	Do.	Guruvayur (Trichur Distt).	9,420.70	9,420.70
18.	Bharathiya Dharma Sabha	Do.	Parippally in Quilon.	31,450	31,010
19.	Sabari Ashram (Under Harijan Seva Sangh)	Do.	Olavakode in Palghat Distt.	31,107	29,507
20.	Kasturba Balika Sadan (Under Harijan Seva Sangh)	Do.	Ottapalam, Palghat Distt.		
21.	Gandhi Seva Sadan (Under Harijan Seva Sangh)	Do.	Do.		
22.	Do.	Do.	Ponnani in Palghat Distt.		
23.	Sarvodayapuram Post Basic School, Thavanoor	Do.	Do.	11,779.17	11,779.17
24.	Harijan Seva Sangh	Do.	Cherukunnu Cannanore Distt.		

MADHYA PRADESH

In Madhya Pradesh there are 31 Voluntary Organisations out of which 16 Organisations received Grants-in-Aid from the State Government during the year 1968-69. The names of the organisations, with areas of operation, mode of work, allocation made and expenditure incurred during 1968-69 are given below :-

S. No.	Name of the Organisation with area of operation	Sphere of activities	Location of the Scheme	Allocation made during 1968-69.	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1.	Vanvasi Sewa Mandal, Mandla	Education	Mandla, Bilaspur, Sarguja Districts.	5,30,765	5,95,256
2.	M. P. Seheria Sewa Sangh, Gwalior	Do.	Gwalior, Morena, Shivpuri, Vidisha Guna Districts.	77,017	88,351
3.	Adiwasi Sewa Sangh, Bhopal	Do.	Raisen, Sehore Distt.	79,787	76,360
4.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore	Do.	Khargone District.	1,03,526	68,164
5.	Gram Bharti Ashram, Dhar	Do.	Dhar District.	1,000	1,000
6.	Bhil Sewa Sangh, Indore	Do.	Indore, Khargone, Jhabua, Dhar.	1,87,927	1,35,575
7.	M.P. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Indore	Do.	..	1,34,077	1,34,927
8.	M.P. Harijan Hostel, Itarsi	Do.	..	9,695	10,150
9.	Harijan Bhawan Hostel, Raipur	Do.	..	12,580	12,580
10.	M. P. Harijan Adivasi Sewa Sangh, Bhopal	Do.	Sehore	2,333	6,390
11.	Bal Niketan Sangh, Indore	Do.	Indore	3,000	3,000
12.	Dalit Vidhyarthi Basti, Grah Sansar, Chhindwara	Do.	Chhindwara	6,380	6,380
13.	Jal Samajavati & Gramodhar Trust, Ujjain	Do.	Ujjain	13,510	13,600
14.	Harijan Chhatrawas, Karhi (Khargone)	Do.	Khargone	4,000	8,333
15.	Mahatma Gandhi Harijan Chhatrawas	Do.	Dewas	6,800	6,800
16.	Dalit Mazdoor Mahidar Sangh, Shivpuri	Do.	Shivpuri	17,646	17,976

MAHARASHTRA

In Maharashtra, 10 Voluntary Organisations got the grants-in-aid from the State Government during 1968-69. The names of 8 Organisations with area of operation, allocation made and expenditure incurred during the year 1968-69 are given below :-

S. No.	Name of the Organisation with area of operation.	Sphere of activities	Location of the Scheme.	Allocation made during 1968-69	Expenditure incurred during 1968-69.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1.	Adiwasi Seva Samiti, Nasik	Education & Social Work.	Nasik District.	4,15,846.50	6,64,614.71
2.	Bhansali Gram Seva Mandal, Takali, Tal, Savner, Nagpur	Do.	Nagpur Chanda & Bhandara District.	1,19,768.92	1,32,600.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Shri Gadge Maharaj Mission, Maharashtra, Bombay	Education	Ahmednagar, Thana, Satara, Poona, Yeotmal, Amravati, Nanded Districts. Dhulia Bombay, Jalgaon, Bhir & Ahmednagar District. Sholapur, Sangli, Bajuri, Pandhar-- Kawada District Sholapur. Otur District Galgaoon District Aurangabad.	10,84,528.68	10,84,528.68
4.	Adiwasi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Yeotmal	Do.	Yeotmal District Chandrapur District Amravati District.	1,18,783.86	1,25,859.80
5.	Vidarbha Depressed Classes League, Chikhali, District Buldana	Social	4 Districts of Nagpur Division.	18,780.12	22,245.18
6.	Vidarbha Harijan Sevak Sangh, Morshi, District Amravati . .	Social & Education	Morshi Amravati District 8 Districts of Nagpur Division	93,100.00	40,427.20
7.	Dang Seva Mandal Nasik . .	Do.	Nasik District.	3,51,669.00	5,18,673.00
8.	Maharashtra Harijan Sevak Sangh, Dhulia	Do.	Jalgaon and Dhulia District Maharashtra (Except Nagpur Division).	97,232.00	1,08,120.90

WEST BENGAL

Harijan Adivasi Pichhva Kalyan Samaj, Calcutta.

The Samaj mainly operates for the development of working class, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The following are the basic aims of the Samaj :--

- (1) Emergency relief work to the depressed people in acute critical time.
- (2) Relief and rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward classes.
- (3) Nutrition programmes primarily through Samaj Branches and Units .
- (4) Handling of gift supplies such as food, clothing, medicines, equipment and other materials to the most neglected Harijans.
- (5) Assistance to agricultural development projects amongst the landless Scheduled Castes & Tribes and other Backward Classes people either directly or in conjunction with Central and State Governments.

- (6) Community development programmes and food for work-projects among the Harijans .
- (7) Organisation for volunteers, especially through the student Harijan Movement, for service project.
- (8) Assistance in developing branches and units throughout whole of India and distribute vacated lands, primarily for agricultural production among the Harijans.
- (9) Assistance for recruitment of Harijan Non-Matric students in Government related Industrial and Vocational Training and Production Projects.
- (10) Assistance to the handicapped for Harijan women through Government existing institutions.

The Samaj's work has been divided into many branches and units, each unit consists of 10 active members and these members mobilise the social action force among the Harijans. Each local branch makes 20 Units under its local Committee and the local Committees are guided by the District. All District Committees work under the control of Central Committee. In Calcutta there are 100 units and the aim of the Samaj is to make 4000 Units in every province within a short time. The Samaj's Units and branches take special initiatives for the spread of education. Several night shift schools for adult harijans are being run by the Samaj. The Samaj is not doing social work only among the harijans but also participating in the problems of the non-harijans. Therefore its activities are broad. In this way thousands of social activities are being done by the Samaj for the welfare of down trodden people.

APPENDIX XXXV

(Reference Chapter 20 specific survey No. 3)

Statement showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons on the teaching strength in educational institutions -- (contd.)

S. No.	Name of the State Government/Union Territory Administration	Total number of institutions from where information was called for	Total number of institutions furnished the information	Percentage of Column 4 with Column 3	Total number of institutions furnished Nil information	Percentage of Column 6 with Column 4	Total number of institutions furnished information without giving total number of employees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179	84	46.93	40	47.62	14
2.	Assam	109	46	42.20	14	30.43	15
3.	Bihar	221	77	34.84	46	59.74	7
4.	Gujarat	171	79	46.20	15	56.96	8
5.	Haryana	53	21	39.62	18	85.71	1
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	38	16	42.11	13	81.25	2
7.	Kerala	149	85	57.05	50	58.82	5
8.	Madhya Pradesh	274	99	36.13	49	49.49	6
9.	Tamil Nadu	184	93	50.54	47	50.54	11
10.	Maharashtra	300	165	55.00	89	53.94	26
11.	Mysore	200	119	59.50	71	59.66	10
12.	Nagaland	4	2	50.00	—	—	—
13.	Orissa	81	21	25.93	9	42.86	2
14.	Punjab	108	56	51.85	37	66.07	6
15.	Rajasthan	104	41	39.42	22	53.66	8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	335	99	29.55	68	68.69	3
17.	West Bengal	272	98	36.02	65	66.33	16
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	100.00	1	100.00	—
19.	Chandigarh	11	4	36.36	4	100.00	—
20.	Delhi	48	23	47.92	20	86.96	—
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9	4	44.44	4	100.00	—
22.	Himachal Pradesh	19	6	31.58	4	66.67	1
23.	Manipur	13	4	30.77	1	25.00	1
24.	Pondicherry	3	2	66.67	1	50.00	—
25.	Tripura	7	3	42.86	1	33.33	1
	NEFA	1	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	2,894	1,248	43.12	719	57.61	143

APPENDIX XXXV

(Reference Chapter 20 specific survey No. 3)

ment showing the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons on the teaching strength in educational institutions (Concl.)

State Government/Union Territory Administration	Total number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in such institutions.		Total number of institutions furnished complete informa- tion	Percent- age of Column 11 with Column 3	Total number of emp- loyees in such institu- tions.	Total number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes		Percent- age of Column 14 with Column 13	Percent- age of Column 15 with Column 13
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes				Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes		
2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Andhra Pradesh	14	4	30	16.76	895	12	2	1.34	0.22
2. Assam	14	16	17	15.60	443	7	33	1.58	7.45
3. Bihar	1	18	24	10.86	1,040	2	2	0.19	0.19
4. Gujarat	8	2	26	15.20	970	3	1	0.31	0.10
5. Haryana	1	—	2	3.77	125	—	—	—	—
6. Jammu & Kashmir	13	—	1	2.63	14	1	—	7.14	—
7. Kerala	4	1	30	20.13	1,574	15	2	0.95	0.13
8. Madhya Pradesh	6	1	44	16.06	1,012	2	1	0.20	0.10
9. Tamil Nadu	122	—	35	19.02	1,482	34	—	2.29	—
10. Maharashtra	68	—	50	16.67	3,043	51	8	1.68	0.26
11. Mysore	25	2	38	19.00	1,171	16	2	1.37	0.17
12. Nagaland	—	—	2	50.00	30	—	4	—	13.33
13. Orissa	3	—	10	12.35	231	1	1	0.43	0.43
14. Punjab	7	—	13	12.04	618	3	—	0.49	—
15. Rajasthan	9	5	11	10.58	369	8	3	2.17	0.81
16. Uttar Pradesh	3	—	28	8.36	803	5	—	0.62	—
17. West Bengal	20	2	17	6.25	692	11	—	1.59	—
18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Delhi	—	—	3	6.25	196	—	—	—	—
21. Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22. Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1	5.26	60	1	1	1.67	1.67
23. Manipur	—	1	2	15.38	19	—	8	—	42.11
24. Pondicherry	—	—	1	33.33	26	—	—	—	—
25. Tripura	1	—	1	14.29	15	1	—	6.67	—
26. NEFA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	220	52	386	13.34	14,828	173	68	1.17	0.46

APPENDIX XXXVI

(Reference Survey No. 5 of Chapter-20)

STATEMENT NO. I

Statement showing the Loan Account of Bhoi People

Out of 127 families, 47 families have loans. The details of the loan of these families are as follows:—

No. of families taken loan.	Source	Security/Remark
20	Khasi Tribe	Against land.
4	Khasi Tribe	Without agreement.
3	Khasi Tribe	Agreement on paper.
1	Khasi Tribe	Security against ornaments.
3	Private	2 Against land. 1 without agreement.
6	Non-tribals	3 without agreement. 3 with agreement.
10	Government Cooperatives.	

STATEMENT NO. 2

Statement showing the land use pattern of Bhoi Area

		Land in acres.	Unit of population.	Yearly paddy production in quintals	Yearly consumption in quintals	Land per unit in acres	Production per unit per year in quintals	Consumption per Unit per year in quintals	Remarks	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
A	No. of families holding wet paddy lands (with measurement)	31	51.70	119.50	276.88	362.61	0.43	2.31	3.03	4 families mortgaged land. 3 families on cash loan.
B	No. of families as Agricultural Labourers.	6	—	22.5	—	49.27	—	—	2.19	
C	No. of families holding Jhum land only.	18	N.A.	67.00	115.52	172.83	—	1.72	2.57	
D	No. of families practising both Jhum and Wet or Gardening.	32	Jhum Wet Garden 29 78.25	146	165.5	564.68	0.64 Culti. 0.81 Garden	3.41		4 families mortgaged land 5 families on cash loan (Private) 4 families on cash loan Government
E	No. of families as Daily Labourers.	11	—	34.0	—	91.24	—	—	2.68	
F	No. of families with other occupations.	4	—	13.5	—	41.97	—	—	3.11	
G	No. of families with only gardens.	5	6.5 (for 4 families)	16.5	—	41.97	—	—	2.54	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
H No. of families as Share Croppers.	4	—	12·0	40·66 (66% only in their share)	35·50	—	3·38 (66% in his share i. e.— 2·26)	2·95	
O No. of families holding wet land without measurement.	16	N.A.	85·0	175·52	261·76	—	2·06	3·07	1 family mortgaged land. 4 families on Cash loan (Private) 0·83 Kg. per unit.
	127		535·5		1621·83			3·02 (average)	

APPENDIX XXXVII

(Reference Sample Survey No. 18 of Chapter 20)

TABLE I

Sex-wise distribution of population and average size of family, labour force, working force etc. (Contd.)

District	Communi- nity	Population			No. of families	Average size of family	Average per family		
		Male	Female	Total			Labour Force	Working force	Depen- dents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I(A) 24—Parganas	S.T.	1,396	1,349	2,745	415	6.61	3.27	3.04	3.57
	S.C.	497	469	966	170	5.68	2.78	1.54	4.14
	O.C.	873	822	1,695	252	6.73	3.27	2.51	4.22
	Total	2,766	2,640	5,406	837	6.46	3.17	2.58	3.88
I (B) 24—Parganas	S.T.	116	140	256	46	5.57	2.54	2.30	3.27
	S.C.	369	333	702	122	6.75	2.51	1.31	4.44
	O.C.	566	553	1,119	180	6.22	2.67	1.27	4.95
	Total	1,051	1,026	2,077	348	5.97	2.60	1.42	4.55
II (A) Burdwan	S.T.	241	214	455	110	4.14	2.27	1.73	2.41
	S.C.	423	383	806	182	4.43	2.66	1.79	2.64
	O.C.	695	571	1,266	231	5.48	3.56	1.66	3.82
	Total	1,359	1,168	2,527	523	4.83	2.97	1.72	3.11
II (B) Burdwan	S.T.	577	639	1,216	223	5.45	3.08	2.18	3.27
	S.C.	136	157	293	57	5.14	2.84	1.74	3.40
	O.C.	293	255	548	85	6.45	3.24	1.64	4.81
	Total	1,006	1,051	2,057	365	5.64	3.08	1.98	3.66
III Birbhum	S.T.	313	284	597	126	4.74	2.63	2.60	2.14
	S.C.	918	908	1,826	354	5.16	2.62	2.16	3.00
	O.C.	569	558	1,127	206	5.47	2.77	1.34	4.13
	Total	1,800	1,750	3,550	686	5.17	2.67	1.99	3.18
IV. Bankura	S.T.	501	514	1,015	176	5.77	3.35	2.51	3.26
	S.C.	329	302	631	120	5.26	2.99	2.33	2.93
	O.C.	947	891	1,838	289	6.36	3.31	1.75	4.61
	Total:	1,777	1,707	3,484	585	5.95	3.26	2.10	3.85
V. Midnapore	S.T.	709	671	1,380	235	5.87	3.42	2.41	3.46
	S.C.	458	449	907	159	5.70	2.98	2.33	3.37
	O.C.	824	739	1,563	272	5.75	3.07	1.75	4.00
	Total	1,991	1,859	3,850	666	5.78	3.15	2.12	3.66
VI. (A) Purulia	S.T.	468	432	900	177	5.08	2.87	1.99	3.09
	S.C.	273	234	507	109	4.65	2.41	1.81	2.84
	O.C.	435	408	843	155	5.44	3.08	1.57	3.87
	Total	1,176	1,074	2,250	441	5.10	2.83	1.80	3.30
VI (B) Purulia	S.T.	1,403	432	835	175	4.77	2.63	1.87	2.90
	S.C.	224	234	458	99	4.63	2.58	1.39	3.24
	O.C.	334	296	630	115	5.48	3.02	1.67	3.81
	TOTAL	961	962	1,923	389	4.94	2.73	1.69	3.25
VII. Malda	S.T.	390	387	777	120	6.48	2.85	2.68	3.80
	S.C.	359	373	732	124	5.90	2.75	2.36	3.54
	O.C.	545	556	1,101	171	6.44	2.85	2.38	4.06
	TOTAL	1,294	1,316	2,610	415	6.29	2.81	2.46	3.83

1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11
VIII. West Dinajpur	S.T.	558	580	1,138	218	5.22	2.65	2.43	2.79
	S.C.	700	641	1,341	257	5.22	2.61	1.54	3.68
	O.C.	707	631	1,338	215	6.22	2.94	1.41	4.81
	TOTAL	1,965	1,852	3,817	690	5.53	2.72	1.78	3.75
IX(A) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	408	392	800	146	5.49	2.60	1.63	3.86
	S.C.	1,247	1,169	2,416	481	5.03	2.53	1.46	3.57
	O.C.	1,924	1,784	3,708	617	6.01	2.82	1.39	4.62
	TOTAL	3,579	3,345	6,924	1,244	5.56	2.67	1.44	4.12
IX (B) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	125	106	231	36	6.42	2.95	2.03	4.39
	S.C.	129	96	225	41	5.49	2.58	1.93	3.56
	O.C.	129	96	225	41	5.49	2.58	1.93	3.56
	TOTAL	254	202	456	77	5.92	2.75	1.97	3.95

TABLE II

Literacy and Educational Levels Among Different Communities (Contd.)

District	Community	Sex	Total population (age 6 & above)	Illiterate	Literate	Primary up-to Class IV	Class V to Class VIII	Class IX to XI	Matriculation, S. F/ H.S. & P.U.	Graduate post Graduate Diploma Holder (professional)	Professional degree holder	Total (column 7 to 12)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
IA 24-Parganas	S.T.	M	1,148	68.38	6.53	19.51	4.27	1.05	0.26	..	..	25.09	
		F	1,086	97.15	0.09	2.67	0.09	..	..	..	..	2.76	
	S.C.	M	404	53.96	11.88	26.48	5.69	1.49	0.50	—	—	—	34.16
		F	399	91.73	1.50	6.52	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	6.77
	O.C.	M	689	57.47	8.56	23.66	8.13	2.02	0.15	..	..	..	33.96
		F	669	88.94	1.05	8.37	1.64	..	..	..	..	..	10.01
	TOTAL	M	2,241	62.43	8.12	22.04	5.71	1.43	0.27	..	..	..	29.45
		F	2,154	93.59	0.65	5.11	0.65	..	..	..	..	..	5.76
IB 24-Parganas	S.T.	M	89	53.98	8.99	25.84	8.99	2.25	..	..	..	37.08	
		F	104	94.23	0.96	3.85	0.96	..	..	..	..	..	4.81
	S.C.	M	294	50.00	10.54	29.59	8.16	1.70	..	..	..	..	39.46
		F	258	91.47	1.94	5.81	0.39	0.39	..	..	..	..	6.59
	O.C.	M	449	23.21	11.83	30.10	23.89	7.59	2.23	0.45	..	..	64.96
		F	450	55.33	6.22	30.89	5.78	1.78	—	—	—	—	38.45
	TOTAL	M	831	35.98	11.07	29.84	16.73	4.93	1.20	0.24	..	..	52.94
		F	812	71.80	4.19	19.46	3.45	1.11	..	..	..	..	24.02
A Burdwan	S.T.	M	195	78.98	7.69	7.18	..	5.64	..	0.51	..	13.33	
		F	182	99.45	..	..	..	0.55	..	..	..	..	0.55
	S.C.	M	357	73.39	15.79	7.28	..	3.36	..	..	..	..	10.64
		F	314	95.54	2.23	1.91	..	0.32	..	..	..	..	2.23
	O.C.	M	611	10.80	16.86	14.73	..	30.11	..	27.50	..	..	72.34
		F	517	37.14	25.92	7.93	..	23.79	..	5.22	..	..	36.94
	TOTAL	M	1,163	41.44	15.05	11.18	..	17.80	..	14.53	..	..	53.51
		F	1,013	66.44	13.92	4.64	..	12.34	..	2.66	..	..	19.64
B Burdwan	S.T.	M	481	78.17	4.99	11.02	..	5.82	..	..	..	16.84	
		F	530	98.68	0.19	1.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.13
	S.C.	M	116	80.17	2.59	12.93	..	4.31	..	..	..	..	17.24
		F	126	98.41	..	1.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.59
	O.C.	M	258	43.80	6.20	25.19	..	21.71	..	3.10	..	..	50.00
		F	225	87.11	0.44	10.67	..	1.78	..	..	..	..	12.45
	TOTAL	M	855	68.07	5.03	15.55	..	10.41	..	0.94	..	..	26.90
		F	881	95.69	0.23	3.63	..	0.45	..	..	..	..	4.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
III Birbhum	S.T.	M	262	91·60	3·05	3·82	1·15	0·38	..	..	..	5·35	
		F	240	99·58	0·42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	M	748	81·28	1·74	6·15	7·22	2·27	0·54	0·80	..	..	16·98
		F	726	89·40	2·48	4·96	2·75	0·41	..	..	..	..	8·12
	O.C.	M	471	19·74	5·73	21·02	25·27	15·50	6·58	6·16	..	..	74·53
		F	454	48·47	6·39	20·48	20·26	2·64	1·10	0·66	..	..	45·14
TOTAL	M	1,481	63·54	3·24	10·47	11·88	6·14	2·36	2·36	..	..	33·21	
F	1,420	78·03	3·38	9·08	7·89	1·05	0·35	0·21	..	..	..	18·58	
IV Bankura	S.T.	M	429	57·80	10·96	18·64	7·23	4·90	0·47	..	..	31·24	
		F	434	95·62	0·92	2·54	0·92	..	..	..	..	..	3·46
	S.C.	M	264	73·10	11·36	10·61	3·79	0·76	..	0·38	..	..	15·54
		F	251	96·01	0·40	2·79	0·40	0·40	..	..	..	..	3·59
	O.C.	M	810	17·04	10·99	26·79	27·53	10·86	4·32	1·85	0·62	0·62	71·97
		F	746	64·34	10·45	15·42	7·51	1·61	0·54	0·13	..	..	25·21
TOTAL	M	1,503	38·53	11·04	21·62	17·57	7·39	2·46	1·06	0·33	0·33	50·43	
F	1,431	79·39	5·80	9·29	4·26	0·91	0·28	0·07	..	..	..	14·81	
V. Midnapore	S.T.	M	611	39·45	14·40	21·60	15·06	6·87	1·64	0·82	0·16	46·15	
		F	585	86·32	2·22	8·21	2·74	0·34	0·17	..	..	..	11·86
	S.C.	M	389	60·66	10·80	16·20	8·48	2·06	1·54	0·26	..	..	28·54
		F	334	94·11	1·34	4·02	0·53	..	..	..	..	..	4·55
	O.C.	M	705	24·26	13·62	24·26	19·42	8·79	6·67	2·70	0·28	0·28	62·12
		F	623	65·98	9·31	18·62	4·65	0·80	0·48	0·16	..	..	24·71
TOTAL	M	1,705	38·00	13·26	21·47	15·36	6·57	3·70	1·47	0·17	0·17	48·74	
F	1,582	80·15	4·80	11·32	2·97	0·44	0·26	0·06	..	..	..	15·05	
VIA. Purulia	S.T.	M	400	73·50	2·00	14·25	7·00	2·25	1·00	..	..	24·50	
		F	370	98·92	..	1·08	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·08
	S.C.	M	231	93·07	1·30	3·47	1·73	0·43	..	..	..	..	5·63
		F	194	100·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	M	371	50·94	5·66	24·00	7·28	6·20	4·85	1·08	..	..	43·40
		F	344	91·57	0·29	6·98	1·16	..	..	..	..	..	8·14
TOTAL	M	1,002	69·66	3·20	15·17	5·89	3·29	2·19	0·40	..	..	27·14	
F	908	96·37	0·11	3·08	0·44	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·52	
VIB. Purlia	S.T.	M	330	81·21	3·33	8·18	5·45	1·82	..	..	..	15·15	
		F	358	98·32	0·56	0·56	0·56	..	..	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	M	182	60·44	7·69	18·13	8·79	4·40	0·55	..	..	..	31·87
		F	191	96·34	..	3·66	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·66
	O.C.	M	273	60·08	5·13	22·34	9·52	2·56	0·37	..	..	..	34·79
		F	240	95·42	0·83	3·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·75
TOTAL	M	785	69·04	4·97	15·41	7·64	2·68	0·25	..	..	..	25·98	
F	789	96·96	0·51	2·28	0·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·53	
VII. Malda	S.T.	M	307	78·50	3·26	15·96	1·63	0·65	..	..	..	18·24	
		F	302	94·04	0·33	5·63	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·63
	S.C.	M	279	69·89	3·54	24·37	1·08	1·08	..	..	..	..	26·53
		F	281	97·15	0·36	2·49	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·49
	O.C.	M	430	70·23	4·42	19·77	4·19	1·39	..	..	..	..	55·35
		F	437	91·99	0·46	6·63	0·92	..	..	..	..	..	7·55
TOTAL	M	1,016	72·64	3·84	19·88	2·56	1·08	..	..	..	..	23·52	
F	1,020	94·02	0·39	5·20	0·39	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·59	
VIII. West Dinajpur	S.T.	M	445	71·46	7·19	17·98	2·92	0·45	..	..	..	21·35	
		F	480	98·54	0·42	0·83	0·21	..	..	..	..	..	1·04
	S.C.	M	564	55·50	10·82	24·47	7·09	2·12	..	..	..	..	33·68
		F	505	90·30	0·20	8·32	1·18	..	..	..	..	..	9·50
	O.C.	M	566	26·68	6·71	34·10	18·73	8·13	3·89	1·76	..	..	66·61
		F	522	58·05	5·36	22·03	11·88	2·30	0·38	..	..	..	36·59
TOTAL	M	1,575	49·65	8·32	26·10	10·10	3·81	1·39	0·63	..	..	42·03	
F	1,507	81·75	2·06	10·68	4·58	0·80	0·13	..	..	..	..	16·19	
IXA. Jalpaiguri	S.T.	M	338	70·12	1·48	17·16	8·28	2·07	0·89	..	..	28·40	
		F	310	86·45	0·65	9·03	3·23	0·32	0·32	..	..	..	12·90
	S.C.	M	1,011	62·01	4·25	22·75	8·51	1·88	0·40	0·20	..	..	33·74
		F	920	89·35	0·37	8·80	0·87	0·11	..	..	..	..	9·78
	O.C.	M	1,562	18·96	7·55	31·56	27·98	8·58	3·52	1·47	0·38	0·38	73·49
		F	1,443	47·41	7·55	27·99	13·24	2·56	0·90	0·35	..	..	45·04
TOTAL	M	2,911	39·84	5·70	26·83	18·93	5·50	2·13	0·86	0·21	0·21	54·46	
F	2,673	66·37	4·45	19·19	7·82	1·46	0·52	0·19	..	..	..	29·18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
IXB. Jalpaiguri	S.T.	M	103	86.41	..	13.59	..	..	..	..	..	13.59
		F	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	M	98	90.82	..	7.14	2.04	9.18
		F	76	98.68	..	1.32	1.32
TOTAL	M	201	88.55	..	10.45	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	11.45
	F	151	99.34	..	0.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.66

TABLE III
Proportion of School Attending Students to School-Age Students (Contd.)

District	Community	Expected school going students		Actual students attending schools		Total Students attending schools		Students attending school outside the scheduled age group	
		Primary 6 to 11 years	Secondary (11-17 years)	Primary (6-11 years) (p. c. of column 5 to 3)	Secondary (11-17 years) P.C. of column 6 to 4	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
IA. 24 Parganas	S.T.	478	342	16.32	6.43	113	27	30.97	18.52
	S.C.	188	121	23.94	4.96	69	8	34.78	25.00
	O.C.	315	226	26.98	11.06	109	29	22.02	13.79
	TOTAL	981	689	21.20	7.69	291	64	28.52	17.19
IB. 24 Parganas	S.T.	50	28	28.00	14.29	16	6	12.50	33.33
	S.C.	140	85	28.57	10.59	57	17	29.82	47.06
	O.C.	212	190	63.21	32.11	169	77	20.71	20.78
	TOTAL	402	303	46.77	24.42	242	100	22.31	26.00
IIA. Burdwan	S.T.	74	47	10.81	14.90	13	7	38.46	..
	S.C.	105	70	25.71	8.57	30	6	10.00	..
	O.C.	137	148	84.67	66.22	120	113	3.33	13.29
	TOTAL	316	265	47.78	41.89	163	126	7.36	11.90
II B. Burdwan	S.T.	177	143	12.43	4.90	29	7	24.14	..
	S.C.	51	40	1.96	1.50	2	1	50.00	..
	O.C.	85	77	55.29	28.57	58	31	18.97	29.03
	TOTAL	313	260	22.36	11.54	89	39	21.35	23.08
III. Birbhum	S.T.	115	56	3.48	3.57	10	3	60.00	33.33
	S.C.	323	244	17.96	15.16	78	42	25.64	11.20
	O.C.	184	185	72.28	62.63	156	141	14.74	18.44
	TOTAL	622	485	31.35	31.75	244	186	20.08	17.20
IV. Bankura	S.T.	150	151	28.67	9.27	58	14	25.86	..
	S.C.	104	76	13.46	6.58	18	5	22.22	..
	O.C.	276	304	71.01	40.46	243	137	15.88	10.22
	TOTAL	530	531	47.74	26.74	319	156	18.12	8.97
V. Midnapore	S.T.	193	208	39.90	28.50	112	69	31.25	20.29
	S.C.	147	144	18.37	14.29	45	28	40.00	25.00
	O.C.	229	264	58.52	35.23	191	113	29.84	17.70
	TOTAL	569	616	41.83	27.43	348	210	31.61	19.52
VIA. Purulia	S.T.	149	127	21.48	14.17	47	24	31.91	25.00
	S.C.	97	95	3.09	3.16	7	3	57.14	..
	O.C.	135	114	37.78	19.30	66	28	22.73	21.43
	TOTAL	381	336	22.57	12.80	120	55	28.33	21.81
VIB. Purulia	S.T.	136	107	7.35	7.48	12	9	16.67	11.11
	S.C.	65	56	32.31	7.14	28	4	25.00	..
	O.C.	102	80	36.27	12.50	44	12	15.91	16.67
	TOTAL	303	243	22.44	9.05	84	25	19.05	12.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
VII. Malda	S.T.	159	126	10·69	1·59	26	3	34·61	3·33
	S.C.	132	89	11·36	..	32	2	53·12	100·00
	O.C.	204	176	20·10	3·41	68	7	39·70	14·28
	TOTAL	495	391	14·75	2·05	126	12	42·06	33·33
VIII. West Dinajpur	S.T.	204	127	12·75	6·30	39	9	33·33	11·11
	S.C.	263	140	31·18	11·43	96	18	14·58	11·11
	O.C.	663	192	22·78	42·71	185	103	18·38	20·30
	TOTAL	1,130	459	22·92	23·09	320	130	19·06	18·46
IXA. Jalpaiguri	S.T.	172	101	16·86	12·87	48	22	39·58	40·91
	S.C.	415	288	33·49	11·81	207	42	32·85	19·05
	O.C.	681	572	62·41	43·53	586	298	27·47	16·44
	TOTAL	1,268	961	46·77	30·80	841	362	29·49	18·23
IXB. Jalpaiguri	S.T.	43	33	11·62	..	9	..	44·44	..
	S.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	41	30	4·88	3·33	3	1	33·33	..
	TOTAL	84	63	8·33	1·59	12	1	41·67	..

TABLE IV

Proportion of Working Force to Total Labour Force and Distribution of Working Units With/Without Secondary Occupation (Contd.)

District	Community	Total population	Percentage of labour force to total population	Percentage of Working units to total labour force	Working units with secondary occupation	Working units without Secondary occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IA. 24-Parganas	S.T.	2,745	49·54	92·65	54·60	45·40
	S.C.	966	48·96	55·60	41·06	58·94
	O.C.	1,695	48·61	76·70	44·78	55·22
	TOTAL	5,406	49·15	81·11	50·12	49·88
IB. 24-Parganas	S.T.	256	45·71	90·60	45·28	54·72
	S.C.	702	43·59	52·29	65·00	35·00
	O.C.	1,119	43·00	47·61	42·11	57·89
	TOTAL	2,077	43·52	54·48	50·20	49·80
IIA. Burdwan	S.T.	455	54·73	76·31	23·16	76·84
	S.C.	806	60·05	67·15	25·85	74·15
	O.C.	1,266	64·93	46·47	41·10	58·90
	TOTAL	2,527	61·54	57·68	31·77	68·23
II B. Burdwan	S.T.	1,216	56·30	70·74	26·54	73·46
	S.C.	293	55·29	61·11	17·17	82·83
	O.C.	548	50·18	50·55	32·37	67·63
	TOTAL	2,057	54·64	64·41	26·38	73·62
III. Birbhum	S.T.	597	55·44	98·79	10·40	89·60
	S.C.	1,826	50·88	82·13	18·61	81·39
	O.C.	1,127	50·67	48·34	28·26	71·74
	TOTAL	3,550	51·58	74·60	18·59	81·41
IV. Bankura	S.T.	1,015	58·13	74·92	45·93	57·07
	S.C.	631	56·90	78·00	37·86	62·14
	O.C.	1,838	52·07	52·99	49·31	50·69
	TOTAL	3,484	54·71	64·48	45·48	54·52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Midnapore	S.T.	1,380	58·19	70·86	38·66	61·34
	S.C.	907	52·37	78·12	31·54	68·46
	O.C.	1,563	53·49	56·94	42·44	57·56
	TOTAL	3,850	54·81	66·98	38·06	61·94
A. Purulia	S.T.	900	56·56	69·35	54·11	45·89
	S.C.	507	51·87	74·90	30·91	69·09
	O.C.	843	56·58	50·94	46·91	53·09
	TOTAL	2,250	55·51	63·49	46·15	53·85
B. Purulia	S.T.	835	55·21	71·13	47·87	52·13
	S.C.	458	55·68	54·12	36·96	63·04
	O.C.	630	55·08	55·33	40·62	59·38
	TOTAL	1,923	55·28	61·90	43·47	56·53
C. Malda	S.T.	777	44·14	93·59	55·76	44·24
	S.C.	732	46·58	85·92	56·31	43·69
	O.C.	1,101	44·23	83·78	36·52	63·48
	TOTAL	2,610	44·87	87·28	48·24	51·76
D. West Dinajpur	S.T.	1,138	50·73	91·51	55·30	44·70
	S.C.	1,341	50·11	56·40	41·81	58·19
	O.C.	1,338	47·23	48·10	48·68	52·32
	TOTAL	3,817	49·28	65·34	49·31	50·69
E. Jalpaiguri	S.T.	800	47·38	62·80	37·39	62·16
	S.C.	2,416	50·29	57·28	25·57	74·43
	O.C.	3,708	46·87	49·37	21·09	78·91
	TOTAL	6,924	48·12	53·78	25·00	75·00
F. Jalpaiguri	S.T.	231	45·89	68·87	54·79	45·21
	S.C.	225	46·08	74·53	56·96	43·04
	O.C.	456	46·49	71·90	55·92	44·08
	TOTAL	456	46·49	71·90	55·92	44·08

TABLE V

Percentage Distribution of Working Units in Different Type of Primary Occupations (Contd.)

Districts	Community	Types of Occupations							
		Owned Cultivation	Share cropping	Labour	Service	Business	Fishing	Weaving	Carpentry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas	S.T.	41·35	7·46	47·54	3·09	0·56	..	..	..
	S.C.	15·97	19·77	46·02	7·22	4·56	3·04	0·38	0·38
	O.C.	33·70	16·30	39·56	5·38	2·69	0·32	..	..
	TOTAL	36·01	11·55	45·01	4·27	1·67	0·46	0·05	0·05
24-Parganas	S.T.	15·09	16·98	52·83	11·15	0·95	..	..	..
	S.C.	23·75	0·63	55·63	4·37	12·50	..	..	..
	O.C.	44·30	2·63	17·10	29·29	4·82	..	..	..
	TOTAL	31·38	5·06	37·25	18·08	6·48	..	..	..
Burdwan	S.T.	2·11	22·63	71·05	2·63	1·05	..	..	..
	S.C.	2·46	18·46	65·54	1·54	1·85	2·46	..	..
	O.C.	37·96	2·36	2·36	37·43	15·99	..	..	0·78
	TOTAL	16·50	12·49	40·80	17·06	7·69	0·90	..	0·33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IIB. Burdwan	S.T.	31.89	0.41	55.56	11.32	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	7.07	..	71.72	11.11	2.02	..	..	..
	O.C.	29.50	0.72	17.27	15.11	32.37	..	..	..
	TOTAL	28.04	0.41	50.41	12.02	6.49	..	..	..
III. Birbhum	S.T.	4.89	6.12	88.99	..	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	20.97	3.28	69.33	2.62	3.80	..	..	..
	O.C.	34.78	4.35	11.59	26.45	22.83	..	..	..
	TOTAL	19.91	4.17	62.38	6.81	6.73	..	..	..
IV. Bankura	S.T.	37.78	0.45	57.02	2.26	0.23	..	1.3*	..
	S.C.	5.00	..	52.14	6.07	21.43	..	15.90*	..
	O.C.	17.36	0.39	13.41	18.15	24.66	..	23.37*	..
	TOTAL	21.89	0.33	37.92	9.68	15.13	..	13.67*	..
V. Midnapore	S.T.	30.40	1.76	48.51	13.88	0.18	..	1.05*	..
	S.C.	12.13	2.43	62.80	3.23	14.29	..	..	..
	O.C.	26.47	2.94	27.10	17.02	15.13	..	7.77*	..
	TOTAL	24.29	2.33	45.06	12.15	8.90	..	3.04*	..
VIA. Purulia	S.T.	52.69	..	41.08	2.83	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	18.27	..	72.08	..	0.51	..	..	..
	O.C.	65.02	..	23.05	2.06	0.82	..	..	..
	TOTAL	47.91	..	43.26	1.88	0.38	..	..	..
VIB. Purulia	S.T.	26.83	..	67.08	2.13	1.83	..	..	..
	S.C.	27.54	..	49.28	5.07	2.17	..	..	..
	O.C.	47.92	..	37.50	2.60	5.21	..	..	..
	TOTAL	33.10	..	54.72	2.89	2.89	..	..	..
VII. Malda	S.T.	48.60	18.38	27.10	1.56	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	65.53	9.56	14.65	2.05	2.74	..	..	..
	O.C.	47.06	18.14	23.54	4.16	3.43	..	..	..
	TOTAL	52.84	15.75	22.13	2.74	2.15	..	..	..
VIII. West Dinajpur	S.T.	23.86	19.13	49.62	0.76	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	30.98	13.85	41.31	1.76	4.79	2.02	..	..
	O.C.	46.71	9.54	11.84	12.17	9.87	..	..	..
	TOTAL	31.82	15.05	37.59	3.91	3.99	0.65	..	..
IXA. Jalpaiguri	S.T.	45.80	25.21	18.07	5.04	0.42	0.42	..	..
	S.C.	44.40	22.84	20.26	1.44	5.47	4.31	..	..
	O.C.	15.62	6.06	10.47	17.83	40.79	..	0.47	..
	TOTAL	30.81	15.12	15.23	9.76	20.70	1.73	0.22	..
IX. Jalpaiguri	S.T.	39.72	19.18	5.48	..	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	51.90	2.53	2.53	1.27	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	46.04	10.53	3.95	0.66	..	..	..	..

*Includes Black Smithy & Carpentry also.

TABLE V

Percentage Distribution of Working Units in Different Types of Primary Occupations—(Concluded)

Districts	Communi- nity	Types of Occupations						Remarks (Names of occu- pations included in (Other groups)
		Basketry	Black- smithy	Begging	Domestic service	Forest Labour	Others	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A) 4-Parganas	S.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	Boatman, Umbrella repairing.
	S.C.	0.38	..	1.52	..	..	0.76	Medical practitioner, Hair cutting and Masonry.
	O.C.	..	1.25	0.16	..	..	0.64	
	Total	0.05	0.37	0.22	..	..	0.29	
B) 4-Pargamas	S.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
	S.C.	..	..	1.25	1.87	..	..	—
	O.C.	..	..	0.88	0.44	..	0.44	Priest hood
	Total	..	..	0.82	0.82	..	0.20	—
A) ardwan	S.T.	..	..	0.53	..	..	..	Masonry, Midwife, Rickshaw puller, Washerman.
	S.C.	0.31	..	1.54	3.69	..	2.15	Medical practice, Hair cutting, Poultry keeping.
	O.C.	..	0.26	..	0.52	..	2.34	
	Total	0.11	0.11	0.67	1.56	..	1.78	
B) ardwan	S.T.	..	..	0.82	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	..	..	1.01	7.07	..	..	..
	O.C.	..	..	5.03	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	1.66	0.97	..	..	..
D) irbhum	S.T.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ankura	S.T.	..	..	0.90	..	..	0.23	Medical practitioner.
	S.C.	..	..	0.36	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	..	..	1.18	..	..	0.98	Medical practitioner, Priest hood.
	Total	..	..	0.89	..	..	0.49	..
idnaporce	S.T.	2.64	..	..	..	..	1.58	Rope making.
	S.C.	..	..	..	..	..	5.12	Tailoring, Midwife, Net making.
	O.C.	..	..	..	..	..	3.57	Tailoring, Rope making, Astro- loger.
	Total	1.06	..	..	..	..	3.17	..

	1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
(VIA) Purulia	S.T.	0.85	..	0.28	2.27	..	..	1.01	Washerman.
	S.C.	..	..	3.05	5.08	..	..	1.23	Hair cutting, Priest hood, Midwife, Washerman.
	O.C.	..	2.88	..	4.53	..	..	..	..
	Total	0.38	0.88	0.88	3.65	..	..	0.65	..
(VIB) Purulia	S.T.	..	..	0.91	1.22	..	..	..	Shoe making.
	S.C.	..	..	1.45	3.62	..	..	10.87	..
	O.C.	..	1.56	0.52	4.69	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	0.46	0.92	2.74	..	..	2.28	..
(VII) Malda	S.T.	4.36	..	..	..	..	..	2.40	Todytapping, musical instrument making, fuel collecting.
	S.C.	2.39	..	0.68	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	0.24	..	..	..	..	..	3.43	Fuel collecting, Cart driving.
	Total	2.15	..	0.19	..	..	..	2.05	..
(VIII) West Dinajpur	S.T.	3.98	..	0.19	2.46	..	..	0.75	Midwife, Cart driving, Rickshaw puller.
	S.C.	..	..	0.76	3.53	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	..	0.66	2.96	3.29	..	..	2.63	Medical practitioner, Hair cutting, Priesthood, Midwife.
	Total	1.71	0.16	1.06	3.01	..	..	0.89	..
(IXA) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	..	..	0.84	..	..	..	4.20	Shoe making.
	S.C.	0.29	..	0.29	0.14	..	..	0.42	Washerman, Shoe making.
	O.C.	..	0.23	0.35	0.58	..	..	6.42	Medical practitioner, Hair cutting, Priesthood, Tailoring, Shoe making.
	Total	0.11	0.11	0.39	0.33	..	..	4.82	..
(IXB) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	..	..	..	1.37	34.25	..	..	..
	S.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	..	..	..	..	41.77	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	0.66	38.16	..	..	..

TABLE VI

Distribution of Families by the Existing land Tenure System

District	Community	Total No. of families	Tenure system of cultivable land			Landless
			Owned	Shared	Owned and Shared	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(IA) 24-Parganas	S. T.	415	43.13	11.33	26.74	18.80
	S.C.	170	12.94	28.24	17.06	41.74
	O.C.	252	19.05	21.03	33.73	26.11
	Total	837	29.75	17.62	26.88	25.65

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(IB) 24-Parganas		S.T. S.C. O.C.	46 122 180	8·70 27·05 47·78	34·78 3·28 10·55	10·87 13·11 15·56	45·65 56·56 26·11
		Total	348	35·34	11·21	14·08	39·37
(IIA) Burdwan		S.T. S.C. O.C.	110 182 231	2·73 4·95 83·55	35·45 29·12 1·73	1·82 0·55 2·60	60·00 65·38 12·12
		Total	523	39·20	18·36	1·72	40·72
(IIB) Burdwan		S.T. S.C. O.C.	223 57 85	60·99 19·30 64·70	2·69 14·03 1·18	15·69 7·02 3·53	20·63 59·65 30·59
		Total	365	55·34	4·11	11·51	29·04
(II) Birbhum		S.T. S.C. O.C.	126 354 206	1·59 24·01 53·40	10·32 8·19 20·87	6·35 9·32 1·94	81·75 58·47 23·79
		Total	686	28·72	12·39	6·56	52·33
(IV) Bankura		S.T. S.C. O.C.	176 120 289	76·71 43·33 75·44	.. 5·01 1·38	21·02 5·83 5·88	2·27 45·83 17·30
		Total	585	69·23	1·71	10·43	18·63
(V) Midnapore		S.T. S.C. O.C.	235 159 272	67·66 38·36 76·47	4·68 6·92 2·20	18·30 15·73 6·62	9·36 38·99 14·71
		Total	666	64·26	4·20	12·92	18·62
(VIA) Purulia		S.T. S.C. O.C.	177 109 155	61·58 45·87 79·35	2·26 0·92 2·58	17·51 0·92 8·39	18·64 55·29 9·68
		Total	441	63·95	2·04	10·20	23·81
(VIB) Purulia		S.T. S.C. O.C.	175 99 115	61·14 59·60 70·43	1·71 1·01 ..	10·29 7·07 8·70	26·86 32·32 20·87
		Total	389	63·50	1·03	9·00	26·47
(VII) Malda		S.T. S.C. O.C.	120 124 171	25·84 41·93 35·67	17·50 5·65 7·60	45·83 39·52 33·33	10·83 12·90 23·40
		Total	415	34·70	9·88	38·79	16·63
(VIII) West Dinajpur		S.T. S.C. O.C.	218 257 215	24·31 30·35 53·95	18·35 11·28 5·58	26·61 28·40 28·37	30·73 29·97 12·10
		Total	690	35·80	11·74	27·83	24·63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(IXA) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	146	37·67	29·45	17·12	15·76
	S.C.	481	33·26	16·84	27·65	22·25
	O.C.	617	28·85	5·83	5·83	59·49
	Total	1,244	31·59	12·86	15·59	39·96
(IXB) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	36	69·45	19·44	..	11·11
	S.C.	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	41	85·36	2·44	..	12·20
	Total	77	77·92	10·39	..	11·69

TABLE VII

Distribution of Families by their Land Holdings

District	Com- munity	(A) Owned Land						(B) Shared Land						
		Land Holding in acres (owned)						Land Holding in acres (shared)						
		Below 1	1—3·0	3·1—5	5·1—10	10·1—15	Above 15	Below 1	1—3·0	3·1—5	5·1—10	10·1—15	Above 15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
(IA) 24-Parganas	S.T.	29·27	44·95	12·89	11·85	1·39	0·35	26·80	52·29	15·68	5·23	..	..	..
	S.C.	42·00	38·00	8·00	10·00	2·00	..	15·38	58·98	19·23	5·13	1·28	..	..
	O.C.	39·26	28·15	12·59	14·08	4·44	1·48	16·55	47·48	19·42	13·67	2·28	..	..
	Total	33·47	39·41	12·29	11·86	2·33	0·64	20·54	51·89	17·84	8·38	1·35	..	..
(IB) 24-Parganas	S.T.	44·44	33·33	11·11	11·12	..	..	38·10	57·14	4·76	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	42·86	40·82	10·20	4·08	..	2·04	30·00	65·00	..	5·00	..	..	..
	O.C.	22·81	45·61	18·42	11·40	1·75	..	48·94	44·68	4·25	2·13	..	..	..
	Total	29·65	43·60	15·70	9·30	1·16	0·58	42·05	52·27	3·41	2·27	..	..	..
(IIA) Burdwan	S.T.	3·64	0·91	..	..	..	..	0·91	32·73	2·72	0·91	..	..	..
	S.C.	1·10	3·84	..	0·55	..	..	..	24·18	4·39	1·10	..	..	..
	O.C.	2·16	54·98	16·02	9·52	0·87	2·60	..	3·90	0·43	..	..	..	..
	Total	2·10	25·81	7·07	4·40	0·38	1·15	0·19	17·02	2·29	0·57	..	..	..
(IIB) Burdwan	S.T.	23·40	61·40	8·19	6·43	..	0·58	12·19	56·10	26·83	4·88	..	..	..
	S.C.	33·33	53·33	13·34	..	..	..	8·33	83·33	..	8·34	..	..	..
	O.C.	5·17	58·62	29·31	6·90	..	..	..	100·00	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	19·67	60·25	13·52	6·15	..	0·41	10·53	64·91	19·30	5·26	..	..	..
(III) Birbhum	S.T.	..	90·00	..	10·00	..	..	..	14·29	80·95	..	4·76	..	..
	S.C.	7·64	44·07	19·49	18·64	5·08	5·08	3·40	35·59	45·76	13·56	1·69	..	..
	O.C.	0·96	24·04	24·04	23·08	10·58	17·31	..	47·83	26·09	17·39	4·35	4·34	..
	Total	4·31	37·07	20·69	20·26	7·33	10·34	1·59	36·51	44·44	12·70	3·17	1·59	..
(IV) Bankura	S.T.	6·98	50·58	23·25	15·12	3·49	0·58	37·84	48·65	10·81	2·70	..	..	..
	S.C.	55·93	32·20	10·17	1·70	..	..	46·15	46·15	7·70	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	21·28	46·81	19·57	9·36	2·13	0·85	33·33	28·57	38·10	..	..	..	..
	Total	30·39	46·35	19·74	10·52	2·36	0·64	38·03	42·25	18·31	1·41	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(V) Midnapore	S.T.	17.33	48.50	17.82	14.85	0.50	1.00	51.85	46.30	1.85	..	..	..
	S.C.	58.48	23.26	9.30	6.63	2.33	..	44.34	27.78	27.88	..	..	..
	O.C.	14.60	40.27	16.37	19.91	6.64	2.21	37.50	54.17	..	8.33	..	..
	Total	22.18	40.66	15.76	16.54	3.50	1.36	46.49	42.11	9.65	1.75	..	..
(VIA) Purulia	S.T.	13.57	62.86	17.86	4.29	0.71	0.71	17.14	82.86	..	..	..	..
	S.C.	43.14	56.86	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	13.24	58.82	16.18	6.62	5.14	..	11.77	82.35	5.88	..	..	..
	Total	18.04	60.24	14.37	4.59	2.45	0.31	14.82	83.33	1.85	..	..	..
(VIB) Purulia	S.T.	23.20	54.40	14.40	7.20	0.80	..	42.86	47.62	4.76	..	4.76	..
	S.C.	22.73	57.58	6.06	12.10	1.51	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	19.78	56.04	9.89	12.09	1.10	1.10	10.00	90.00	..	..	..	..
	Total	21.99	57.67	10.99	9.93	1.06	0.35	25.64	69.23	2.56	..	2.56	..
(VII) Malda	S.T.	30.23	20.26	19.77	18.60	6.98	1.16	17.10	47.37	25.00	9.21	1.32	..
	S.C.	25.74	30.70	19.80	13.86	8.91	0.99	26.79	50.00	12.50	10.71	..	..
	O.C.	27.97	31.35	23.73	7.63	3.39	5.93	14.29	58.57	21.43	4.28	1.43	..
	Total	29.54	28.69	21.52	11.81	4.64	3.80	18.81	51.98	20.30	7.92	0.99	..
(VIII) West Dinajpur	S.T.	27.03	61.26	6.31	4.50	0.90	..	17.35	66.33	13.26	3.06	..	..
	S.C.	25.83	54.30	8.61	8.61	1.99	0.66	14.71	76.47	7.84	0.98	..	..
	O.C.	11.86	35.03	21.47	18.64	7.91	5.09	16.44	68.49	13.70	1.37	..	..
	Total	20.50	48.29	13.21	11.62	4.10	2.28	16.12	70.70	11.35	1.83	..	..
(IXA) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	16.25	38.75	18.75	10.00	12.50	3.75	16.18	76.47	7.35	..	..	..
	S.C.	22.87	44.03	13.99	13.65	3.07	2.39	14.95	56.54	24.30	4.21	..	..
	O.C.	16.36	42.52	21.96	16.36	1.87	0.93	11.11	65.28	18.06	5.55	..	..
	Total	19.59	42.76	17.55	14.14	3.92	2.04	14.41	62.15	19.77	3.67	..	..
(IXB) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	..	4.00	92.00	4.00	..	..	..	85.71	14.29	..	..	..
	S.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	..	2.86	91.43	5.71	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	3.33	91.67	5.00	..	..	..	87.50	12.50	..	..	..

TABLE VIII
Distribution of Families by Home-stead and other Types of Land

District	Com- munity	No. of families	Homestead Land		Other Types of Land	
			Present	Absent	Present	Absent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(IIA) 24-Parganas	S.T.	415	85.30	14.70	7.47	92.53
	S.C.	170	79.41	20.59	5.29	94.71
	O.C.	252	82.54	17.46	21.83	78.17
	Total	837	83.27	16.73	11.35	88.68
(IIB) 24-Parganas	S.T.	46	56.52	43.48	4.35	95.65
	S.C.	122	86.07	13.93	7.38	92.62
	O.C.	180	86.67	13.33	24.44	75.56
	Total	348	82.47	17.53	15.80	84.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(IIA)						
Burdwan	S.T.	110	77·00	23·00	10·00	90·00
	S.C.	182	81·00	19·00	15·00	85·00
	O.C.	231	98·00	2·00	35·00	65·00
	Total	523	85·00	15·00	20·00	80·00
(IIB)						
Burdwan	S.T.	223	89·69	10·31	15·70	84·30
	S.C.	57	84·21	15·71	35·09	64·91
	O.C.	85	96·47	3·53	58·82	41·18
	Total	365	90·41	9·59	28·77	71·23
(III)						
Birbhum	S.T.	126	100·00	..	..	100·00
	S.C.	354	99·15	0·85	..	100·00
	O.C.	206	98·54	1·46	..	100·00
	Total	686	99·13	0·87	..	100·00
(IV)						
Bankura	S.T.	176	90·90	9·10	31·25	68·75
	S.C.	120	81·67	18·33	8·33	91·67
	O.C.	289	93·08	6·92	14·19	85·81
	Total	585	90·09	9·91	18·29	81·71
(V)						
Midnapore	S.T.	235	90·64	9·36	20·00	80·00
	S.C.	159	80·50	19·50	8·81	91·19
	O.C.	272	90·07	9·93	20·22	79·78
	Total	666	87·99	12·01	17·42	82·58
(VIA)						
Purulia	S.T.	177	99·44	0·56	7·29	92·71
	S.C.	109	94·49	5·51	..	100·00
	O.C.	155	96·77	3·23	5·81	94·19
	Total	441	97·29	2·71	4·99	95·01
(VIB)						
Purulia	S.T.	175	93·71	6·29	10·86	89·14
	S.C.	99	97·98	2·02	9·09	90·91
	O.C.	115	100·00	..	5·22	94·78
	Total	389	96·66	3·34	8·74	91·26
(VII)						
Malda	S.T.	120	83·33	16·67	25·00	75·00
	S.C.	124	88·71	11·29	72·58	72·42
	O.C.	171	94·72	5·26	27·49	72·51
	Total	415	89·64	10·36	40·24	59·76
(VIII)						
West Dinajpur	S.T.	218	66·97	33·02	1·83	98·17
	S.C.	257	70·82	29·18	9·73	90·27
	O.C.	215	82·33	17·67	28·84	71·16
	Total	690	73·19	26·81	13·19	86·81
(IXA)						
Jalpaiguri	S.T.	146	57·53	42·47	36·99	63·01
	S.C.	481	60·29	39·71	35·34	64·66
	O.C.	617	78·77	21·23	19·12	80·88
	Total	1,244	69·13	30·87	27·49	72·51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(IX B)						
Jalpaiguri	S.T.	36	8.33	91.67	..	100.00
	S.C.	..	..	..	..	..
	O.C.	41	..	100.00	..	100.00
	Total	77	3.90	96.10	..	100.00

TABLE IX
Distribution of Families with Plough and Draught Animals—(Contd.)

District	Com- munity	No. of families	Plough and draught animals	Plough only	Draught animals only	No. of Plough and draught animals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(IAA)						
2.24-Parganas	S.T.	415	40.48	4.34	4.10	51.08
	S.C.	170	36.47	4.12	1.18	58.23
	O.C.	252	44.84	4.76	2.78	47.62
	Total	837	40.98	4.42	3.11	51.49
(IBB)						
2.24-Parganas	S.T.	46	32.61	26.09	8.69	32.61
	S.C.	122	32.79	10.65	4.92	51.64
	O.C.	180	25.56	35.56	1.67	37.22
	Total	348	29.02	25.57	3.74	41.67
(HAA)						
Burdwan	S.T.	110	32.73	0.91	10.91	55.45
	S.C.	182	30.22	..	6.59	63.19
	O.C.	231	43.72	3.90	1.73	50.65
	Total	523	36.71	1.91	5.35	56.00
(IBB)						
Burdwan	S.T.	223	59.64	5.83	2.24	32.29
	S.C.	57	28.07	..	..	71.93
	O.C.	85	60.00	1.18	3.53	35.29
	Total	365	54.79	3.84	2.19	39.18
(III)						
Birbhum	S.T.	126	17.46	..	..	82.54
	S.C.	354	32.77	..	..	67.23
	O.C.	206	48.54	..	0.49	50.97
	Total	686	34.69	..	0.15	65.16
(IV)						
Barankura	S.T.	176	84.10	7.95	..	7.95
	S.C.	120	20.00	12.50	..	67.50
	O.C.	289	50.17	8.65	..	41.18
	Total	585	54.19	9.23	..	36.58
(V)						
Midnapore	S.T.	235	70.21	5.11	0.85	23.83
	S.C.	159	45.28	1.89	3.14	49.69
	O.C.	272	50.37	8.09	2.94	38.60
	Total	666	56.16	5.55	2.25	36.04

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(VIA)							
Purulia	S.T.	177	54.80	6.78	1.13	37.29	
	S.C.	109	25.69	4.59	1.83	67.89	
	O.C.	155	70.32	3.87	..	25.81	
	Total	441	53.06	5.22	0.91	40.81	
(VIB)							
Purulia	S.T.	175	38.86	2.86	0.57	57.71	
	S.C.	99	30.30	1.01	1.01	67.68	
	O.C.	115	55.65	3.48	0.87	40.00	
	Total	389	41.65	2.57	0.77	65.01	
(VII)							
Malda	S.T.	120	82.50	1.67	1.67	14.16	
	S.C.	124	78.22	0.81	2.42	18.55	
	O.C.	171	68.42	0.58	0.09	26.91	
	Total	415	78.42	0.97	2.89	20.72	
(VIII)							
West Dinajpur	S.T.	218	57.80	6.88	2.75	32.57	
	S.C.	258	57.26	5.45	1.95	35.40	
	O.C.	215	62.32	10.23	0.47	26.98	
	Total	690	58.99	7.39	1.74	31.88	
(IX A)							
Jalpaiguri	S.T.	146	58.91	10.27	4.79	26.03	
	S.C.	481	61.75	3.95	1.25	33.05	
	O.C.	617	17.51	1.13	3.24	78.12	
	Total	1,244	39.47	3.30	2.65	54.58	
(IXB)							
Jalpaiguri	S.T.	36	69.44	..	..	30.56	
	S.C.	41	82.92	..	..	..
	O.C.	41	82.92	2.44	2.44	12.20	
	Total	77	76.62	1.30	1.30	20.78	

TABLE X

Averages per family distribution of livestock

District	Community	No. of families	Bullock	Cow	Calf	Buffalo	Goat & sheep	Poultry Birds	Pig
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(IA) 24—Parganas	S.T.	415	1.00	1.02	0.81	0.30	0.70	1.29	0.60
	S.C.	170	0.69	0.92	0.78	0.21	0.32	0.45	0.01
	O.C.	252	1.10	1.19	0.73	0.67	0.59	0.76	0.12
	Total :	837	0.97	1.05	0.78	0.40	0.59	0.97	0.34
(IB) 24—Parganas	S.T.	46	0.83	0.24	0.26	0.13	0.06	1.00	0.04
	S.C.	122	0.48	0.19	0.20	0.08	0.13	0.30	0.06
	O.C.	180	0.51	0.44	0.31	0.01	0.21	0.84	..
	Total	348	0.54	0.32	0.26	0.05	0.16	0.67	0.03
(IIA) Burdwan	S.T.	110	0.89	0.35	0.06	..	1.11	1.96	0.03
	S.C.	182	0.73	0.45	0.20	..	0.70	1.70	0.19
	O.C.	231	1.03	1.85	0.99	..	0.15	0.15	..
	Total :	523	0.90	1.05	0.52	..	0.53	1.07	0.07
(IIB) Burdwan	S.T.	223	1.34	0.35	0.23	0.27	1.29	1.04	0.22
	S.C.	57	0.53	0.14	0.40	0.07	0.44	0.65	..
	O.C.	35	1.28	1.21	1.34	0.40	0.74	0.29	..
	Total	365	1.20	0.52	0.52	0.19	1.03	0.87	0.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(III) Birbhum	S.T.	126	0.35	0.09	0.27	0.60	0.32	0.64	0.12
	S.C.	354	0.60	0.49	0.49	0.20	0.77	0.98	---
	O.C.	306	1.20	1.21	1.15	0.38	0.95	1.13	---
	Total:	686	0.73	0.73	0.65	0.23	0.75	0.95	0.02
(IV) Bankura	S.T.	176	1.31	0.48	0.21	0.66	3.55	2.77	---
	S.C.	120	0.28	0.46	0.26	0.03	0.54	0.19	---
	O.C.	289	0.73	0.69	0.37	0.47	0.28	0.57	---
	Total:	585	0.81	0.58	0.33	0.76	1.31	1.00	---
(V) Midnapore	S.T.	235	1.63	0.65	0.23	0.05	2.90	2.13	---
	S.C.	159	0.99	0.43	0.26	0.06	0.71	1.07	---
	O.C.	272	1.20	0.86	0.31	0.07	1.00	1.75	---
	Total:	666	1.30	0.68	0.27	0.06	1.60	1.72	---
(VIA) Purulia	S.T.	177	1.04	0.37	0.27	0.03	0.75	2.28	0.08
	S.C.	109	0.50	0.10	0.18	---	0.02	0.45	---
	O.C.	155	1.23	0.79	0.69	0.32	0.71	0.54	---
	Total:	441	0.97	0.45	0.39	0.12	0.56	1.22	0.03
(VIB) Purulia	S.T.	175	0.73	0.33	0.33	0.13	0.90	2.27	0.40
	S.C.	99	0.52	0.39	0.38	0.16	0.34	0.20	---
	O.C.	115	0.87	0.67	0.67	0.37	1.09	0.46	---
	Total:	389	0.72	0.45	0.44	0.21	0.81	1.21	0.18
(VVI) Medinipur	S.T.	120	2.41	1.16	0.32	0.85	1.29	1.98	1.07
	S.C.	124	2.06	1.01	0.54	0.31	2.66	1.42	0.97
	O.C.	171	1.83	0.75	0.14	0.44	2.62	1.62	0.31
	Total:	415	2.07	0.95	0.31	0.52	1.59	1.67	0.46
(VII) West Dinajpur	S.T.	218	1.22	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.27	1.26	1.11
	S.C.	257	1.23	0.68	0.75	0.18	0.80	1.21	0.02
	O.C.	215	1.47	0.97	0.88	0.45	0.59	2.11	---
	Total:	690	1.40	0.65	0.64	0.30	0.57	1.50	0.36
(IXA) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	146	1.22	0.66	0.77	0.11	0.79	1.08	0.27
	S.C.	481	1.37	0.96	1.30	0.03	0.57	0.29	---
	O.C.	617	0.45	0.57	0.77	0.01	0.16	0.03	---
	Total:	1,244	0.89	0.73	0.98	0.03	0.39	0.24	0.03
(IXB) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	36	1.11	1.19	0.92	1.08	1.09	2.67	0.11
	S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	O.C.	41	1.76	1.59	1.07	2.22	2.24	2.56	---
	Total:	77	1.45	1.41	0.97	1.69	1.70	2.61	0.05
								O.C.	0.05 (Horse)
								Total:	0.02 (Horse)

TABLE XI
Average Indebtedness per family

District	Community	Total number of families	Percentage of families indebted	Average per family debt	
				Cash (in rupee)	Paddy (in kg.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I/A) 24—Parganas	S.T.	415	59.04	345.09	7.71
	S.C.	170	62.94	307.72	0.19
	O.C.	252	67.06	468.73	5.83
	Total	837	62.25	377.52	5.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
(IB) 24--Parganas	S.T.	46	60·87	212·00	
	S.C.	122	58·20	429·00	
	O.C.	180	56·11	701·00	
	Total :	348	57·47	536·00	
(IIA) Burdwan	S.T.	*110	40·00		
	S.C.	182	36·26		
	O.C.	231	3·90		
	Total :	523	22·75		
(IIB) Burdwan	S.T.	223	84·30	88·32	12·90
	S.C.	57	35·09	56·82	21·75
	O.C.	85	35·29	92·16	17·25
	Total :	365	65·21	86·16	13·48
(III) Bribhum	S.T.				
	S.C.				
	O.C.				
	Total				
(IV) Bankura	S.T.	176	25·57	48·89	35·33
	S.C.	120	33·33	48·95	3·79
	O.C.	289	24·91	100·74	0·33
	Total :	585	26·84	7·27	11·51
(V) Midnapore	S.T.	235	47·23	38·62	106·97
	S.C.	159	45·19	84·49	5·30
	O.C.	272	38·46	135·92	42·42
	Total :	666	43·39	85·56	57·61
(VIA) Purulia	S.T.	177	51·98	29·67	108·02
	S.C.	109	36·70	40·75	86·10
	O.C.	155	65·16	113·71	157·07
	Total :	441	52·84	68·00	125·52
(VIB) Purulia	S.T.	175	54·29	16·11	195·25
	S.C.	99	60·61	17·75	212·92
	O.C.	115	67·83	57·54	240·21
	Total:	389	59·90	30·39	214·36
(VII) Malda	S.T.	120	58·33	79·00	35·00
	S.C.	124	56·45	169·00	7·00
	O.C.	171	47·95	265·00	35·00
	Total :	415	53·49	171·00	26·00
(VIII) West Dinajpur	S.T.	218	55·05	84·00	88·00
	S.C.	257	59·14	189·00	45·00
	O.C.	215	48·37	328·00	27·00
	Total	690	54·49	194·00	54·00
(IXA) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	146	34·93	196·29	197·64
	S.C.	481	79·72	235·66	213·71
	O.C.	617	50·41	396·84	206·88
	Total :	1,244	55·07	295·58	207·51
(IXB) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	36	61·12	123·33	131·47
	S.C.				
	O.C.	41	39·02	316·00	61·33
	Total	77	49·34	271·54	121·44

Deficit Budget

TABLE XII
Participation of Individuals in Different Organizations

District	Community	Total participants	Participation in number of Organization		
			2-3	Above 3	
1	2	3	4	5	6
(IA) 24—Parganas	S.T.	122	86.06	9.02	4.92
	S.C.	48	60.42	39.58	—
	O.C.	54	70.37	25.93	3.70
	Total :	224	76.79	19.64	3.57
(IB) 24—Parganas	S.T.	4	100.00	—	—
	S.C.	18	72.22	27.78	—
	O.C.	43	83.72	13.95	2.33
	Total:	65	81.54	16.92	1.54
(IIA) Burdwan	S.T.	12	100.00	—	—
	S.C.	12	58.33	33.33	8.33
	O.C.	179	17.32	75.98	6.70
	Total :	203	24.63	68.97	6.40
(IIB) Burdwan	S.T.	9	66.67	22.22	11.11
	S.C.	1	100.00	—	—
	O.C.	15	73.33	20.00	6.67
	Total	25	72.00	20.00	8.00
(III) Birbhum	S.T.	6	100.00	—	—
	S.C.	7	71.43	28.57	—
	O.C.	28	60.71	25.00	14.29
	Total :	41	68.29	21.95	9.76
(IV) Bankura	S.T.	22	82.82	18.18	—
	S.C.	3	100.00	—	—
	O.C.	43	67.44	27.91	4.65
	Total :	68	73.53	23.53	2.94
(V) Midnapore	S.T.	31	70.97	25.81	3.22
	S.C.	4	100.00	—	—
	O.C.	38	68.42	31.58	—
	Total :	73	71.23	27.40	1.37
(VIA) Purulia	S.T.	6	66.67	16.67	16.67
	S.C.	2	100.00	—	—
	O.C.	17	64.70	17.65	17.65
	Total :	25	68.00	16.00	16.00
(VIB) Purulia	S.T.	8	75.00	12.50	12.50
	S.C.	3	66.67	—	33.33
	O.C.	6	83.33	16.67	—
	Total:	17	76.47	11.76	11.76
(VII) Malda	S.T.	14	85.72	7.14	7.14
	S.C.	18	61.11	38.89	—
	O.C.	11	63.64	36.36	—
	Total	43	69.77	27.91	2.13
(VIII) West Dinajpur	S.T.	25	84.00	16.00	—
	S.C.	31	80.65	19.35	—
	O.C.	73	69.86	26.03	4.11
	Total:	129	75.19	22.48	2.33

1	2	3	4	5	6
(IXA) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	13	69.29	23.08	7.69
	S.C.	54	88.89	9.26	1.85
	O.C.	125	80.80	17.60	1.60
	Total :	192	82.29	15.63	2.08
(IXB) Jalpaiguri	S.T.	Nil	---	---	---
	S.C.	---	---	---	---
	O.C.	Nil	---	---	---
	Total :	Nil	---	---	---

APPENDIX XXXVIII

(Reference-- Chapter 21)

A. *On Integration by Professor Niharvanjan Ray, Director, Indian Institute of Advanced Study.*

I am obliged to you for agreeing to my suggestion that we should discuss in some detail, the question of 'integration' of our so-called 'tribal' communities with the mainstream of Indian life, and for asking me to open the discussion. The question came up at yesterday's session as well when I tried to clarify as briefly as I could, the conception of integration that we had at the back of our mind when we decided to convene this seminar. It seems that what I said yesterday missed the target, or may be, I could not communicate myself. I am, therefore, happy to have one more chance to make our position clear.

Besides, the other day Professor Srinivas also wanted to have a fuller discussion about this question of integration. It was certainly very legitimate for him to do so since I also shared with him the feeling that we have been using the term and the concept association with it, in more meanings than one, and this seems to have aroused some misgivings in the minds of our so-called tribal friends around this table. Miss Pugh's very timely and reasonable intervention made such misgivings very clear indeed, and I must congratulate her for having done so.

If our friends and colleagues here would have a look at our original invitation letter they would find that we used the term 'Integration' in the sense of drawing our so-called 'tribal' communities into the mainstream of contemporary Indian life. What it meant, I tried to make clear in my Introductory Address. In fact I sought to spell it out in some detail, but somehow or other the last few days' discussion seems to show that our point of view was not made sufficiently clear. As planner and organiser of this Seminar and Director of this Institute I, therefore, feel it my duty to explain our standpoint as clearly as possible.

First, this sovereign independent Republic of ours which is called India is a territorial unit with well-defined boundaries on all sides except in a few still undefined or debatable areas. It is well-known that we had a debate with Burma in regard to our north-east frontiers; this debate was amicably resolved a few years ago. We had another debate with Pakistan in respect of certain boundary lines, very small ones indeed, in the east as well as in the west. These have also mostly been resolved or are in the process of being resolved. A debate is still on with China and I have no reason to assume that this debate will not be resolved. Boundary disputes are not something unknown in international relations; India has also her share of such disputes. But nevertheless India, politically speaking, is a territorial unit and it is of this India that we are speaking of, not of a Hindu India or a Muslim India or a Christian India; an India which, as everyone knows, has a Constitution of its own with a declared policy which is secular. But to this point I shall come later. Within this territorial unit of India there are many administrative regions; our Constitution does not allow secession of any of these regions from the territorial unit of India. It is perfectly understandable that there should be unrest, disturbance and dissatisfaction in some of these regions because of more reasons than one. While attempts can and should certainly be made to resolve or contain such unrest, disturbance and dissatisfaction, the Constitution of India and any Union Government set up under that Constitution cannot certainly accommodate a situation in which any of the constituents of the Union should demand secession from the territorial unit.

Secondly, India has accepted and adopted a democratic way of life the principles and procedures of which have been built into the Constitution. This democracy is based on adult suffrage which, to my mind, is one of the most revolutionary steps that India choose to take to bring about rapid social change in our society. This democratic way of life recognises certain fundamental rights for every citizen of India and certain directive principles for the guidance of government and administration.

Thirdly, India has made a full commitment to the idea of secularism. This secularism should not be sought to be understood in terms of the dictionary meaning of the word secular or secularism. All that it means that the State and the Government of India are neutral in respect of religion, whether it is Hinduism or Buddhism, Islam or Christianity, Judaism or Zoroastrianism. While the State and Government are not to extend patronage or support to any particular religion they are not also at the same time called upon to reject any religion. India is a plural society that has throughout history been accommodating all kinds of faiths and beliefs, rituals and practices. While the Indian State and Government do not reject any of these they do not also accept any of these in any consideration of the polity and economy of her people. Religion is altogether left to the individual and his religious community; they can do whatever they like so long as their activities do not infringe upon the duties and obligations of persons belonging to other religions, and to those of the State and the Government.

Fourthly, India has also committed herself to a new economic system which is described as aiming at socialism or socialistic pattern of society. This economic system is committed to progressive industrialization as the major means of production directed towards rapid social change. It is recognised that the process and method that India has adopted for this purpose provide room for differences of opinion, but on the whole the Indian nation is committed to both socialism and industrialization, since for an under-developed but developing country like India these are considered to be the most desirable and effective as ideal and as means.

From our point of view these four, namely, the territorial unit of India, democracy, secularism and planned economy of which industrialisation is the means and socialism is the goal, are the four tributaries that constitute the mainstream of contemporary India life. Any citizen of India who is still standing aside or away from the mainstream or who is thinking in such terms should be drawn into it and with a sense of participation that would engender in him a sense of involvement.

This is all that I wanted to convey when I spoke in terms of drawing the so-called 'tribal' peoples into the mainstream of Indian life, nothing more and nothing less.

Let me, therefore, assure our so called 'tribal friends that we have never been thinking in terms of the past - historical and traditional Hindu process and method of absorption of 'tribal' peoples. That method which I sought to explain in my Introductory Address, was primarily based on a traditional mode of production and a productive organisation which was built into the jati system, otherwise known as the caste system. India is today committed to the building up of not only a casteless society but they have also given up the older mode of production and productive organisation and taken to an altogether new method and a new economic system. Any consideration in the contemporary context of the traditional Hindu method of tribal absorption is sheer madness to my mind. I would, therefore, try to disabuse the mind of everybody present here that we are thinking and talking in terms of the traditional method. In the present context this is simply anachronistic.

India has launched herself on a tremendous experiment towards building up a new society based on a new economic and political system. It is a challenge to all those who call themselves citizens of India. Let us all, 'tribals' and 'non-tribals', take up this challenge and get ourselves involved in the great experiment that is taking place before our eyes. These are stresses and tensions, worries and anxieties, without doubt. Let us all, 'tribals' and 'non-tribals' try to resolve them.

(B). *Integration and Secularism by Professor Nirmal Kumar Bose, Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

I am glad that Professor Niharranjan Ray has explained in great detail what we are aiming at through our Constitution. He has said clearly that there are four facets of the foundation on which India is trying to rebuild her own life and society. These are a Modernized Productive Organisation, Democracy, Socialism and Secularism. It was also right and proper for Miss Marion Pugh (Khasi from Assam) and Mrs. Khrieleno Terhuja (Naga from Nagaland) to raise the question as to what was meant by the term 'Mainstream of Indian Life'; did it mean the Hindu way of life? If so, the fear of the Christian, or as one of them said, 'modernized', tribal communities was indeed great.

It is to this question raised by Miss Pugh and Mrs. Terhuja that I shall specifically address myself.

But before I do so, it is necessary for me to clear up a misunderstanding raised by the speech of Professor Barun De in the morning. While referring to the Hill People's Conference held at the Asutosh Hall in the University of Calcutta in December, 1956, he said that in this 'ill-fated' Conference, a view was expressed that the Nagas were a barbarious people, which led almost to a walk-out by some of the Naga representatives. As I was a participant in the Conference, just as Professor De was, let me also report that when such a remark was let loose about the Nagas by only one speaker there was immediately a protest from many other participants who did not belong to the tribal communities. In the concluding speech, a strong sentiment was forcefully expressed, so that in the end the original speaker felt completely isolated from the general stream of opinion. I am referring to this event with a tinge of hesitation, for it is not right and fair for the delegates from Assam and Nagaland in this Seminar to go away with the idea that one particular speaker's voice at the Hill People's Conference represented the voice of India.

Let us now turn to the question referred to above. By way of introduction, let me say that in any assessment of a civilization or even religion, we should look at what is best in that civilization, at the highest aspirations of those who live by that religion, rather than at its weaknesses. For instance, if we were to try and understand Christianity, should I do so by the life of Lord Clive or of Warren Hastings rather than that of St. Xavier? In the modern world, the French and Germans, both Christian, have fought against one another and prayed to God separately for victory. It was again a Christian power which hurled the first atom bombs on an Asiatic nation in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Shall we judge Christianity by these, or by the lives of saints like St. Francis or of more modern ones like, say Romain Rolland and or Albert Schweitzer?

In the same manner, I would plead with you to understand Hinduism, not by what some hired sadhus have done in Delhi in the name of cow-protection but by what Swami Vivekananda or Maharshi Raman or Gandhiji did in order to raise India from the degradation into which it had sunk after centuries of political subordination.

And what were Gandhiji's ideas about New India? Shortly after Independence, he wrote an article on cow-protection. Hundreds of letters were pouring in with the demand that a law should be passed by the Indian Parliament prohibiting the slaughter of cattle for meat. Gandhiji wrote in that article that the Hindu scriptures had recommended cow-protection for the Hindus, and not for the rest of mankind. India did not belong to the Hindus alone, but to the Moslems, Parsis, Christians, and everyone who had made the country his home. The State could never pass a law which preserved specifically the religious desires of any particular denomination. In the same manner, he said, it would be wrong for the State of Pakistan to pass a law prohibiting the worship of idols in temples by the Hindus in that country.

About the same time, the Principal of a Christian Missionary College came to see Gandhiji in Calcutta. This was either in August or September, 1947. The Principal asked Gandhiji what his views were with regard to religious education. Gandhiji said that the State should, under no circumstances, finance such religious education. The sect had to finance it from its own coffers. And this applied to members of the Christian, Hindu, Moslem or any other religion.

In contrast, we have to remember that the British Government of India which was a Christian government used to support the Anglican Church partially by means of the Indian tax-payers' money, even when the overwhelming majority among them were not Christians.

Thus, Gandhiji's concept of a secular State was that it should be completely neutral in respect of any religion. The State was not to try and wipe out all religions but allow people of different faiths to order their lives according to their own faith so long as they did not interfere with the freedom of others also to do so. Gandhiji held that one's religious faith was completely private and personal; it should lead to no political or social discrimination whatsoever.

Thus Gandhiji was clearly in favour of a State which promoted religious neutrality. It was not to promote any sectarian interest at all. On the other hand, its principal purpose was to liberate the 'masses' from their sub-servience to the 'classes'. And it was therefore, that, on his insistence, the Congress Party had to adopt adult franchise as the foundation of our democratic structure. Not only so, his own ideas went even further. Even as early as 1909, Gandhiji had written that under freedom, the 'working classes', by which term he referred to the peasantry specifically, should have the power to regulate their own lives in freedom. And if, in this task, there was an Englishman who dedicated his life for the cause, he would welcome the Englishman as an Indian. There was no narrowness in Gandhiji's idea of political emancipation. He wanted his free India to share its resources with the rest of the human family. He wanted free India to live and die, if necessary, so that the human races might live.

But these are high sentiments to which the rest of his countrymen did not subscribe. Yet, Gandhiji was a practical man, and these were the steps which, apart from religious neutrality and adult franchise, he recommended for India. Gandhiji said in 1947 that just as man should gain a right vote at, say, the age of 21, there should also be an upper limit, say, the age of 50, when he should cease to have right of voting. Anybody beyond that age had to serve society, not through votes, but by means of non-political service. The world, he said, belongs to the young. This was a curious, but revolutionary step which Gandhiji has recommended for India's acceptance.

But there was another step also which he recommended three days before he died. This recommendation was that, now that the Congress had successfully attained political independence, it was time for it to dissolve itself voluntarily. Henceforth, its workers should devote themselves exclusively to the task of attaining economic, social and moral freedom by means of constructive work. If political action were needed, a new party should be formed, and it should compete with other parties in the service of the nation. He wrote: 'If it (the Congress) engages in the ungrainy skirmish for power, it will find one morning that it is no more. Thank God, it is now no longer in sole possession of the field.'

Gandhiji was thus great in his political wisdom, and also great in respect of his reverence for religions other than his own. At this stage, let me remind you of a conference of Christian Missionaries which took place in Sabarmati in 1928. One of the participants in that conference asked him what his advice was to Christians in India. Without one moment's hesitation Gandhiji replied that he wished Christians in India to be better Christians.

In the same manner his advice to Hindu or Moslems would be that they should strive to become better Hindus and better Moslems. But this should be completely their private and personal affair with which the State will have nothing to do.

May I address myself once more to Miss Marion Pugh from Assam and to Mrs. Khrieleno Terhuja from Nagaland? Let me tell them that the Secularism which Gandhiji taught us was of the nature described above. The State was to emancipate the peasants, or to use Gandhiji's favourite term, the 'masses' from subordination to the 'classes'. And this was to be by the twin methods of constructive work and Satyagraha. Howsoever imperfectly it may be, this is the ideal which the Constitution also holds up as our objective before the people of India. It is secular in the sense that it is designed to promote the interest of no religious sect at the expense of another. It also aims at a classless and casteless society in future.

And with this secularism as the foundation of our political life, the Hindu has to be a better Hindu, the Moslem a better Moslem, a Christian a better Christian in his personal life, while all of us shall work together so that India becomes the happy home of a liberated and cultured people, who share one another's labour in a modernized equalitarian economy.

The dream is great, but it is a dream worth living for. And I would appeal to my Christian brethren to join us, and share the toils of this great adventure. When God made man, he created the Christian as well as the heathen. Let no Christian say today that some men in India are their brothers, and others less so. Let all of us join our hands together in a common and noble enterprise so that poverty is completely eradicated and equality and brother-hood eventually established in our ancient land.



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