

ANNUAL REPORT 2010-11 & 2011-12

*(Part Annual Report from June 2010 to March 2011
&
Annual Report from April 2011 to March 2012)*



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PREFACE

Consequent upon the Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2003 coming into force on 19-2-2004, the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes has been replaced by (1) **National Commission for Scheduled Castes** and, (2) **National Commission for Scheduled Tribes**. The Revised Rules of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes were notified on **25/3/2009** by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

The Third and the present National Commission for Scheduled Castes has been Constituted with effect from 15.10.2010 with Dr. P.L. Punia as Chairman, Dr. Rajkumar Verka as Vice Chairman, Shri Raju Parmar, Shri M.Shivanna and Smt. Lathapriya Kumar as Members.

Present Commission has initiated many pivotal steps and has taken some important decisions regarding social & economic development of Scheduled Castes. The Commission constituted sixteen internal committees headed by Vice Chairman and Members with persons of eminence from the civil society to study specific problems of Scheduled Castes and to suggest ways and means to better their condition through appropriate mechanism. The Committees which have been constituted are as under:

1. Committee on Atrocities on SCs.
2. Committee on effective utilization of funds under SCP & SCSP.
3. Committee on Residential Schools and Hostels for SC students.
4. Committee on allotment of land/pattas to SCs under 20 Point Programme.
5. Committee on Reservation in Judiciary.
6. Committee on Employment and Reservation.
7. Committee on the strengthening of NCSC's functioning.
8. Improvement of living conditions of Sweepers community – Abolition of Manual Scavenging.
9. Review of provisions relating to Crime against Women.
10. Review of existing system of Scholarship/Payment/Reimbursement of tuition fees.
11. Innovative/new schemes for the welfare of SCs.
12. Campaign for awareness of Rights /Safeguards / Schemes for SCs.
13. Review of safeguards for SC employees.
14. Review of problems relating to SC who immigrate to other States.
15. Study the issue of inclusion of Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians in the list of SCs.
16. Committee on reservation in Private sectors.

Some of these Committees have already submitted their reports and have come out with some valuable recommendations for consideration of the Commission and the Government.



The National Commission for Scheduled Castes as a part of its Constitutional obligations is required to submit an Annual Report based on activities under taken during the year. The present Commission was constituted on 15.10.2010. An Annual Report was prepared and submitted by the 2nd Commission covering the period upto May, 2010 i.e. till the period the 2nd Commission relinquished its office. There was no Commission in between and the present Commission has prepared this report covering activities of the Commission from June, 2010 to March, 2012.



CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION:

1.1 For effective implementation of various safeguards provided in the Constitution for the SCs & STs and various other protective legislations, the Constitution provided for appointment of a Special Officer under Article 338 of the Constitution. The Special Officer who was designated as Commissioner for SCs & STs was assigned the duty to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for SCs and STs in various statutes and to report to the President upon the working of these safeguards. In order to facilitate effective functioning of the office of the Commissioner for SCs & STs, 17 regional offices of the Commissioner were set up in different parts of the country where percentage of Scheduled Castes were relatively high.

On persistent demand of the Members of Parliament that the Office of the Commissioner for SCs & STs alone was not enough to monitor the implementation of Constitutional safeguards, a proposal was moved for amendment of Article 338 of the Constitution (46th Amendment) for replacing the arrangement of one Member system with a Multi-Member Body. The Government decided to set up a Multi-Member Commission through an administrative decision. The first Commission for SCs & STs was, therefore, set up in August, 1978 with Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri as Chairman and four other Members. The field offices of the erstwhile Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which were transferred under the control of DG Backward Classes Welfare in 1965, were brought under the control of this Commission. The functions of the Commission for SCs & STs broadly corresponded with those of the Commissioner for SCs & STs. The functions of the Multi-Member Commission set-up in 1978 were modified and the Commission for SCs & STs was renamed as the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (NCSCST) in 1987. In the year 1992, the Constitutional Body status was conferred to the NCSCST. It was set up as a National Level Advisory Body to advise the Government on broad policy issues and levels of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Consequent upon the Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act , 2003 coming into force on 19-2-2004, the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes was replaced by (1) National Commission for Scheduled Castes, and (2) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes respectively. The Rules of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes were notified on 20th February, 2004 & subsequently on 25/3/2009 by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. National Commission for Scheduled Castes was constituted with S/Shri Suraj Bhan, Chairperson, Fakirbhai Vaghela, Vice-Chairperson, Phool Chand Verma, V. Devendra and Smt. Surekha Lambture as Members. Due to sudden and unexpected demise of Dr. Suraj Bhan, Chairperson on 6.8.2006, the duties and function of the chairperson were discharged by Shri Fakirbhai Vaghela, Vice-Chairperson of the Commission. The Chairman and Vice Chairman were



conferred status of Union Cabinet Minister and Union Minister of State on personal basis.

The Second National Commission for Scheduled Castes in series was constituted on 25.05.2007 with Dr. Buta Singh as the Chairman, Prof. Narendra M.Kamble, the Vice-Chairman and Smt. Satya Bahin, Shri Murtyunjay Nayak and Shri Mahendra Boddh respectively as Members.

Present National Commission for SCs (NCSC), third in the series, is now headed by Dr. P.L.Punia as Chairman, Dr. Raj Kumar Verka as Vice Chairman and Shri Raju Parmar, Shri M. Shivanna and Smt Lathapriya Kumar as Members. While Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission have been conferred the status of Union Cabinet Minister and Union Minister of State on personal basis, Members have been given status of Secretary to the Government of India as per provisions made in the Constitution of India.

Allocation of subjects

1.2 The NCSC has a wide charter of duties & responsibilities relating to the overall policy planning, coordination, evaluation, review of the regulatory framework and developmental programmes relating to the Scheduled Caste community.

Administration and implementation of various Acts

1.3 The NCSC is responsible for monitoring and implementation of the following Acts:-

- (i) The Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955
- (ii) The PCR Rules, 1977
- (iii) The Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (iv) The Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995.

Accommodation

1.4 The NCSC is located at 5th Floor, Loknayak Bhawan, Khan Market, New Delhi. However due to paucity of space, the NCSC is trying to find some alternative space elsewhere in New Delhi or in the same building where it is located at present.

Secretariat

1.5 Secretary, Joint Secretary is deputed through Appointment Committee on Cabinet (ACC) under central staffing scheme. A statement indicating the sanctioned strength, posts filled in and the vacant posts in the NCSC is at Annexure-I. The organization chart of the NCSC at Headquarters is at Annexure-II & III.



The State Offices of the NCSC are the eyes and ears of the Commission are located in following jurisdiction and addresses:

S. No.	Address & Telephone Nos.	Headquarters & Jurisdiction
1.	Pragati Road, Lake Chowmohani, Agartala-799001. (Tripura West) 0381-2223140, 2315967	Agartala (Tripura)
2.	2 nd Floor, Mavlankar Haveli, Vasant Chowk, Lal Darwaja. Ahmedabad-380001. 079-25509762, 25510717.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat, Rajasthan, Daman and Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli)
3.	3 rd Floor, 'D' Wing, Kendriya Sadan, Koramangala, Bengaluru- 560034 080-25537155, 25527767	Bengaluru (Karnataka)
4.	6 th Floor, Kendriya Sadan, Sector-9-A, Chandigarh-160017 0172-2742561, 2743784	Chandigarh (Haryana, Punjab, HP, J&K & Chandigarh)
5.	2 nd Floor, Block-5, Sbastri Bhawan, Chennai-600006 044-28276430, 28312851	Chennai (Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry)
6.	24, Nilamani Phukan Path, Christian Basti, Dispur, Guwahati-781005 0361-2347040, 2346885	Guwahati (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram & Manipur)
7.	Block 204, Maithry Vilas, Ameer Path, Hyderabad-500038 040-23734907(Fax), 23754908	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh)
8.	Mayukh Bhawan, (Ground Floor), Salt Lake City, Kolkata- 700091 033-23370977, 23213259	Kolkata (West Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands)
9.	5 th Floor, Kendriya Bhawan, Sector-H, Aliganj, Lucknow- 226024 0522-2330288 (Fax), 2323860	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand)
10.	189-B, Shrikrishnapauri, Patna-800001 0612-2540285	Patna (Bihar & Jharkhand)
11.	Kendriya Sadan, 'A' Wing, First Floor, Opp. Akurdi Rly, Station, Nagdi Pradhikaran, Pune 411044 020-27658033, 27658973 27655580(Fax)	Pune (Maharashtra & Goa)
12.	TC-24/547(1), Sastha Gardens Residency Road, Near Govt. Guest House, Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram-695014. 0471-2327530	Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala & Lakshadweep)

Toll Free No. 18001800345 (for all State Offices of the NCSC)

These offices are headed by Directors / Deputy Directors. However, a large number of such posts including lower functionaries are lying vacant both at Headquarters and State Offices of the Commission. Efforts are being made to fill up such vacant posts on an urgent basis both by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (for Group A level posts) and the National Commission for Scs.

1.6 The NCSC has moved a proposal for creation of new States Offices at Bhubaneswar (Orissa State), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh State), Jaipur (Rajasthan State), Gurgaon (for Haryana & Himachal Pradesh States), Ranchi (for Jharkhand State, Dehradun (for Uttarakhand State), Raipur (for Chhattisgarh State) and at New Delhi (for Delhi State). The Commission has also proposed upgradation of four (04) State Offices from the Office of the Deputy Director to the Office of the Director in respect of following States offices, West Bengal – proposal to upgrade State Office, Kolkata at Director level, Gujarat - – proposal to upgrade State Office, Ahmedabad at Director level, Tripura - proposal to upgrade State Office, Agartala at Director level and Kerala - proposal to upgrade State Office, Thiruvanthapuram at Director level.

The Commission needs these offices in view of manifold increase in representation / grievance petitions and absence of regional offices of NCSC after bifurcation. Large crime prone States like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana has no regional offices of the Commission. The NCSC has also felt need of a State Office in Delhi due to large number of representations received from SCs living in NCR and also to enable the Headquarters NCSC to concentrate on larger issues including policy matters, research and analysis etc. The relevant proposal is pending with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for consideration

1.7 As far as other activities are concerned, the post of Dy. Inspector General of Police (DIGP) in the NCSC has been upgraded to the post of Inspector General of Police (IGP). The proposal on filling up vacant Joint Cadre posts have also been taken up the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment during the period under reporting.

1.8 The Commission has four Wings in the Headquarters namely, **Atrocities & Protection of Civil Rights Wing (APCR)**, **Economic & Social Development Wing, (ESDW) Service Safeguard Wing (SSW)** and **Administration / Coordination Wing (Admn & C.Cell)**. As per necessity, each Wing should be manned by one Deputy Secretary / Director and one Under Secretary / Deputy Director (Branch Officer). The Commission has sanctioned strength of one Director (Jt. Cadre), one Deputy Secretary (CSS cadre) and one DIG / IG under central staffing scheme. Thus, one Deputy Secretary / Director level officer is required to man the Wing.



Use of Hindi

1.9 The NCSC issued all important orders/notifications bilingually and observed “Hindi Fortnight” during September, 2010 and 2011. Several competitions were organized during the week and prizes were also distributed.

Vigilance Unit

1.10 Shri T. Theethan, Joint Secretary has been appointed as part-time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO). He is assisted by a Section Officer who is discharging these functions, in addition to their normal duties. The NCSC observed the Vigilance Week from 12th to 16th November, 2011.

National Integration Week

1.11 The NCSC observed the Quami Ekta Week (National Integration Week) from 19th to 25th November, 2011 to foster the spirit of patriotism, communal harmony and national integration.

E- Governance

1.12 The Official Web-site of NCSC is operational. However, up-gradation and redesigning of the Commission's website has been taken up with the NIC, Government of India for larger resolutions and for making it more users friendly. As of now, basic information about the activities of the NCSC and its programmes, Annual Report, Handbook of NCSC, Major decisions that had have taken by the Commission are available on the web-site. Besides the proposal for introducing Complaint Monitoring Information System (CMIS) has been mooted out and the same is pending with National Informatics Centre (NIC). Once CMIS is introduced, the filing of Complaints and monitoring of complaints, received in NCSC Headquarters and State Offices will be would be possible along with online registration of complaint from all over India.

The Commission has also introduce Toll Free Telephone No. 1800118888 through which SC complainants lodge complaints & monitor their complaints already registered in the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

Right to Information Act, 2005

1.13 In accordance with the provisions of section 4(1) (b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the NCSC has designated Shri S.N. Meena, Under Secretary as its Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) for all matters concerning the RTI Act, 2005. Shri T. Theethan, Joint Secretary has been designated as the Appellate Authority in NCSC Hqrs. The State Offices however, have their own CPIOs and Appellate Authorities as per Rules.

During the period from June, 2010 to March, 2012, 1338 applications and 45 appeals were received under the RTI Act, 2005. All applications and appeals have been duly



disposed off within the time limits barring few cases where information sought was large and involved voluminous works.

Budget

1.14 The NCSC has a plan budget of Rs. 1164.00 lakh for the year 2011-12. A statement is given at **Annexure - IV**. However, in this context it may be mentioned that at present, NCSC has only Budget Head within the Demands for Grants for Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Planning Commission though suggested for separate Demands for Grants which can be linked to the overall budget of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, but the same has not been happened yet.



Annexure -I**INCUMBENCY POSITION AT THE NCSC HEADQUARTERS**

(As on March, 2012)

S. No	Name of Post	Group	Sanctioned Strength	Incumbency	Vacancy
1.	Secretary	A	1	1	-
2.	Joint Secretary	A	1	1	-
3.	DIG of Police	A	1	-	1
4.	Director (Jt Cadre)	A	1	-	1
5.	Dy Secretary (CSS)	A	1	1	-
6.	Sr. P.P.S. (CSSS)	A	1	1	-
	Under Secretary (CSS)	A	2	2	-
7.	Law Officer	A	1	-	1
8.	PPS	A	1	-	1
9.	Dy Director (Jt Cadre)	A	1	1	-
10.	Asstn Director (Jt Cadre)	A	1	1	-
11.	A. D.(Programming)	A	1	-	1
12.	Asstt Library & Information Officer	A	1	-	1
13.	Asstt Director (CSOL)	A	1	1	-
14.	Section Officer (CSS)	B	4	3	1
15.	P.S.(CSSS)	B	5	2	2
16.	Research Officer (Jt Cadre)	B	3	3	-
17.	Assistant P.R.O.	B	1	-	1
18.	Senior Investigator (Jt Cadre)	B	4	1	3
19.	Sr Hindi Translator (CSOL)	B	1	1	-
20.	Accountant	B	1	-	1
21.	Investigator (Jt Cadre)	B	2	1	1
22.	Assistant (CSS)	B	5	3	2

23.	Personal Assistant (C/SSS)	B	3	4	-
24.	Stenographer Gr. 'D' (C/SSS)	C	4	2	2
25.	U.D.C. (C/SCS)	C	3	3	-
26.	L.D.C. (C/SCS)	C	3	3	-
27.	Receptionist	C	1	-	1
28.	Staff-Car-Driver	C	7	7 [#]	-
29.	Despatch Rider	C	1	1	-
30.	Gesture Operator	D	1	1	-
31.	Senior Peon	D	2	2	-
32.	Daftry	D	2	2	-
33.	Peon	D	#16	#17	-
34.	Chowkidar-cum-Farash	D	1	1	-
35.	Safaikaramchari	D	1	1	-
	Total		86	67	20

[^] one PA adjusted against one vacant post of PS.

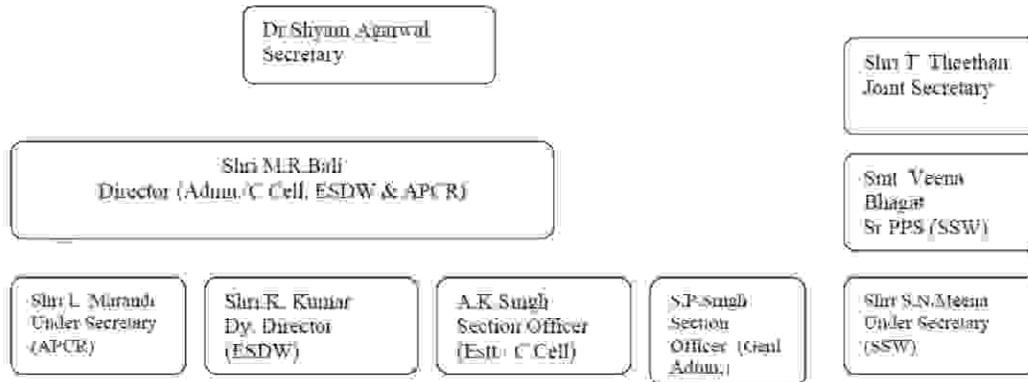
* Post transferred alongwith the incumbent from the State Office, Agartala.

Includes two posts transferred from State Office, Ahmedabad.

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE NCSC
(As on December, 2011)**



**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE NCSC AT SECRETARIAT
(As on December, 2011)**



CHAPTER - II

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGURDS:

The Preamble to the Constitution of India provides for securing to all the citizens, Social, Economic and Political Justice and Equality of Status and Opportunity. The Directive principles as contained in Article 46 of the Constitution provide that “the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”. The Constitution under Article 366(24) specifically defined the term Scheduled Castes. The various safeguards and protective measures sought to ensure for their all round development and freedom from exploitation and social injustice so that they could form part of the mainstream of the society.

These safeguards can be broadly categorized as mentioned below:-

SAFEGUARDS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

2.1 Article 366(24) “Scheduled Castes” means such Castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of this Constitution.

2.2 Article 341(1) The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State after consultation with the Governor there of, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purpose of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

2.3 Article 341(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under the clause any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

2.4 The safeguards provided to Scheduled Castes are grouped in the following broad heads:

- Social Safeguards
- Economic Safeguards
- Educational & Cultural Safeguards
- Political Safeguards
- Service Safeguards



SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

2.5. Article 17, 23, 24 and 25 (2) (b) of the constitution enjoins upon the state to provide social safeguards to Scheduled Castes. Article 17 relates to abolition of untouchability being practiced in society. The Parliament enacted the protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to tackle the problem of untouchability, which is being practiced against Scheduled Castes.

2.6. Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings and 'begar' and other similar forms of forced labour and provides that any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. Although there is no specific mention about the SCs in this Article but majority of the bonded labour come from SCs. Thus, this Article has a special significance for them. The parliament enacted Bonded labour system (Abolition) Act, 1976 for identification, liberation and rehabilitation of bonded labourers.

2.7. Article 24 provides that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. Even in this Article, there is no specific mention about the SCs but substantial portion of child labour engaged in hazardous employments belong to SCs.

2.8. Article 25(2)(b) provides that Hindu religious institutions of a public character shall be opened to all classes and sections of Hindus. The term Hindu includes persons professing Sikh, Jain, and Buddhist religion.

ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDS

2.9. Article 23, 24 and 46 form part of the economic safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Provisions of Articles 23 and 24 have already been discussed in earlier paragraphs.

2.10 Article 46 the detail of this is given in the beginning of the chapter.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL SAFEGUARDS

2.11 Article 15 (4) empowers the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and for SCs. This provision has enabled the state to Reserve seats for SCs in Educational Institutions in general and professional courses etc.



POLITICAL SAFEGUARDS

2.12 Reservation of seats for SCs /STs in the local bodies of the states/ UTs, Legislative Assemblies of the State and in Parliament are provided in the Constitution of India as follows.

2.13 Article 243(D)/ Reservation of seats-(1) Seats shall be reserved for (a) the Scheduled Castes, and (b) the Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Panchayat as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the total Population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

(2) Not less than one –third of the total number of seats reserved under Article 40, shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be the Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats.

(3) Not less than one –third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.

2.14 Article 243(T) Reservation of seats(1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Municipality and the number of seats so reserved shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in that Municipality as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the Municipal area or of the Scheduled Tribes in the Municipal area bears to the total Population of that area and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different consistencies in a Municipality.

(2) Not less than one –third of the total number of seats reserved under clause(1) shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

(3) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different Constituencies in a Municipality.



(4) The Offices of Chairpersons in the Municipalities shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the Legislature of a state may, by law, provide.

(5) The reservation of seats under clauses(1) and (2) and the reservation of offices of Chairpersons(other than the reservation for women) under clause(4) shall cease to have effect on the expiration of the period specified in article 334.

(6) Nothing in the part shall prevent the Legislature of a state from making any provision for reservation of seats in any Municipality or offices of Chairpersons in the Municipalities in favour of backward class of citizens.

2.15 Article 330 Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the people :-

(1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the people for-

- (a) the Scheduled Castes,
- (b) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam, and
- (c) the Scheduled Tribes in autonomous districts of Assam.

(2) The number of seats reserved in any State or Union Territory for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall, bear as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that state or Union territory in the House of the people as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the state or Union territory or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the state or Union territory, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved , bears to the total population of the States or Union Territory.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (2), the number of seats reserved in the House of the people for the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats allotted to that State a proportion not less than the population of Scheduled Tribes in the said autonomous districts bears to the total population of the state.

Explanation;-In this article and in article 332, the expression “population” means the population as ascertained at the last preceding Census of which the relevant figures have been published.

Provided that the reference in this Explanation to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, until the relevant figures for the first census taken after the year 2000 have been published, be construed as a



reference to the 1971 Census.

2.16 Article 332 Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of the States :- (1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam, in the Legislative Assembly of every State.

(2) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam.

(3) The Number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

2.17 Article 334 Reservation of seats and special representation to cease after sixty years:- Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Provision of this Para, the provisions of this Constitution relating to:-

(a) The reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the people and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States and

(b) The representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination, shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of sixty years from the commencement of the Constitution:

SERVICE SAFEGUARDS

2.18 Service safeguards are contained in Articles 16(4), 16(4A), and 335.

2.19 Article 16(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

2.20 Article 16(4A) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for reservation in matters of promotion to any class or classes of posts in



the services under the State in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which, in the opinion of the State ,are not adequately represented in the services under the State.

2.21 Article 335 Claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes to services and posts- The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

In the year 2001, the Parliament through Constitution (Eighty-fifth Amendment) Act,2001 amended the provisions contained in Articles 16(4A). In Article16 (4A) for the words:-"In matters of promotion to any class" has been substituted. The effect of this amendment is that the SCs/STs promoted earlier than their counter-part in general category by virtue of reservation policy shall be senior to general category in the promoted scale/post.

One of the important mandated provision at Article 338 of the constitution is section (9) which stipulate that "The Union & every State Govt. shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Castes".

STATUTES AND LEGISLATIONS

There are a number of laws, both Central and State, which provide for safeguards to SCs/STs. Some of these emanate from the various Constitutional provisions. An illustrative list of such laws is given below:

- The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
- The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
- The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993
- Acts and regulations in force in different States to prevent alienation of land belonging to SCs/STs. In some States such provision exists in the Land Revenue Code.
- Acts in different States for restoration of alienated land to SCs/STs.



CHAPTER –III

3.1 FUNCTIONS & DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCs:

Clause (9) of the Article 338 of the Constitution reads as follows:

“The Union and every State Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Castes.”

The Constitution has made it mandatory for the Union and every State Government to consult the Commission on all major Policy matters affecting SCs. This is very important function of the Commission, which has to keep track of all the major policy decisions, Legislative or Executive action taken by the Government of India or any State Government.

As per the provisions of Clause 5 (c) of Article 338, the Commission is required to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of SCs and evaluate the progress of their development under Union and any State. The role of the Commission in these areas involve interaction at various levels, i.e., with the Planning Commission, with the Central Ministries and with the State Governments. The Commission and its officers both at Headquarters and the State offices participate in formulation of policies and the developmental programmes for SCs including Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

PROCEDURE FOR INQUIRY

3.2.1 The Commission has power to monitor:

- (i) The victims are provided with suitable medical assistance and on time;
- (ii) Adequate protection is arranged for the victims of such incidents by providing police protection by stationing a police party, by patrolling, etc;
- (iii) To see that proper compensation is paid to the victims as per provisions of law.

3.2.2. Whenever information is received in the Commission about any incident of atrocity against a person belonging to Scheduled Castes, the Commission would immediately get in touch with the law enforcing and administrative machinery of the State and the district to ascertain the details of incident and the action taken by the district administration.

3.2.3. The Commission ensures the following while by monitoring and issuing instructions to the concerned authorities.

- (i) Whether Collector and Supdt. of Police of the district concerned on receipt of information have visited the scene of occurrence of the crime immediately.



- (ii) Whether proper FIR is registered in local Police Station.
- (iii) Whether names of all the persons involved/cited by the complainant has been included in the FIR.
- (iv) Whether a Senior Police Officer as per provisions of SCs & STs (POA) Act-1989, has taken up investigation.
- (v) Whether culprits has been apprehended and booked without loss of time.
- (vi) Whether proper charge sheet is filed mentioning the relevant sections of IPC together with the PCR Act-1955 and in Court.
- (vii) Whether the cases are tried by the Special Courts.
- (viii) Whether special Public Prosecutors are appointed to handle these cases.
- (ix) Whether Police assists the courts in bringing forward witnesses and see that the culprits are suitably punished by the courts.

3.2.4. The Commission shall, wherever possible depending upon the gravity and circumstances of the case, visit the place of incident to oversee the arrangements and to console and infuse confidence among the victims.

3.2.5 The Commission has laid down detailed procedure for conducting such inquiries and monitoring at all levels. Such inquiries can be conducted by the Members of the Commission or Teams of Investigators from Headquarters or State office of the Commission.

3.2.6 Powers of the Commission to act as a Civil Court

While investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into specific complaints under sub-clause (b) of the clause (5) of Article 338 of the Constitution, the Commission shall have the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters:

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;
- (c) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (d) requisitioning of any public record or copy thereof from any court of office;
- (e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses the documents;
- (f) any other matter which the President may, by rule, determine.



3.3 Approach & Methodology adopted by the Commission.

Keeping in view its Constitutional obligations and the issues that are now critical, after almost half a century of independence, for the overall development and mainstreaming of the Scheduled Castes, the present Commission, constituted in March, 2010 has adopted a more vigorous approach in its functioning. The meetings of the Commission are held regularly and the implementation of decisions taken is monitored closely.

The Commission, through its Headquarters and State Offices has also conducted field level inquiries and studies. This process has been given a renewed vigour with a view to ensure prompt relief, specially in matters, relating to crimes and Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and the grant of development benefits.

The procedure for investigating into complaints, especially with reference to violation of service safeguards, has also been streamlined to ensure prompt and speedy disposal of cases and relief in genuine cases. By calling officers and concerned Liaison Officers to the Commission with all relevant records, many long pending cases are being decided in one or two sittings. The Commission has also used its powers of Civil Court to summon documents and enforcing attendance in conducting the inquiries. When the concerned officers do not turn up the Commission to adduce evidence it had used its powers to even issue a Warrant and ensured that the remedial action are done expeditiously

3.4 Commission's report:

As per provision of these Clauses it is the duty of the Commission to present annually a report upon the working of Constitutional safeguards and measures taken by the Union and the States for the protection and welfare of the Scheduled Castes. In this series the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has presented seven Annual Reports and four Special Reports during the period from 12th March, 1992 to 19th February, 2004 containing a number of recommendations. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes after its creation in 2004, has submitted the Annual Reports as per the followings:

Annual Report on	Submission Date to Hon'ble President of India	Laid in Lok Sabha	Laid in Rajya Sabha
2004-05	13.7.2006	7.3.10	13.3.10
1.4.06 – 30.9.06	21.2.07	Yet to laid	Yet to laid
2005-06	19.5.10	-do-	-do-
2006-07	19.5.10	-do-	-do-
May,07-Nov.07	30.3.10	-do-	-do-
Dec.09-May,10	19.5.10	-do-	-do-
Special Report	19.5.10	-do-	-do-



Clause 6 of Article 338 provides, “The President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a Memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of such recommendations.

3.5 Examination of complaint under Article 338 clause 5(b) by the National Commission for SCs.

List of services provided by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes under Article 338 clause 5(b) is as under

Service Safeguards Wing

This Wing is dealing with the implementation of service safeguards provided to Scheduled Castes in the Central/State Government services as well as Central and State Government Public Sector Undertakings.

All representations/complaints relating to Scheduled Castes persons about their service matters are dealt within this Wing. In addition, policy matters relating to enactment/Government orders and instructions pertaining to representation of Scheduled Castes in service, evaluation studies/surveys relating to implementation of the various Constitutional safeguards in respect of service matters are dealt in this Wing. Cases relating to false caste certificate and inclusion or exclusion of caste(s) in Scheduled Castes list are also dealt in this Wing.

Atrocities and Protection of Civil Rights Wing

This Wing is dealing with matters pertaining to atrocities caused on Scheduled Castes and cases relating to protection of Civil Rights Act, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, the Minimum Wages Act, etc. either on receipt of complaint from individuals or from newspapers report. Evaluation studies/surveys on these subjects are also conducted by this Wing.

Economic and Social Development Wing

This Wing is dealing with matters relating to development of Scheduled Castes particularly implementation and monitoring of plan schemes of the Central/State Governments. Some of the specific items of work handled by this Wing are:



- (i) Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes
- (ii) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation.
- (iii) Representations/complaints made by Scheduled Castes persons regarding their grievances on matters other than atrocities, untouchability practices and service matters;
- (iv) Social Research Institute and other research bodies;
- (v) Land Reforms Acts and their implementation;
- (vi) Education Schemes for Scheduled Castes etc.

The NCSC is assigned the important role of safeguarding the interests of SCs and has been vested with power in discharge of its role in terms of Article 338 of the Constitution. Under these power of Article 338 clause 5(a) and (b) commission exercises its powers of investigating/examination in individual cases in the light of the instructions issued by the govt. of India i.e. DOPT. It oversees its implementation for redressal of their grievances. On finding violation of reservation rules the Commission recommends, suggests and advises the concerned authorities to correct them in accordance with the extent rules of Government i.e. issued by the DoP&T/State Governments concerned/DPE etc. The NCSC during the course of investigation or inquiry takes evidence on oath or receive affidavits & examine the complaint in the light of extant Presidential Orders.

Where the property, service/employment of SCs and other related matters are under immediate threat and prompt attention of the commission is requested the matter is taken up by issue of telex/fax to the concerned authorities for making them know that the commission seized of the issue. The Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson and the Members have the jurisdiction on the subjects where investigation or inquiry to be carried out through the State offices of the Commission by holding sittings anywhere in India. The findings/observations of the Commission issued after the investigation/enquiry by the commission in the light of laid down reservation policies by the DoP&T/State Government concerned/DPE etc are advised to consider and take corrective action in all fairness on the basis of advice, findings and recommendations of the Commission.



CHAPTER - IV

MAJOR DECISIONS TAKEN IN THE COMMISSION'S MEETINGS

From the period June, 2010 to March, 2012 the 3rd Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.L.Punia as required under Rules of Procedure notified vide number 17014/12/99-TDR dated 19th February, 2004 has conducted meetings on following dates:

No. of Meetings	Date of meeting
1st	29/11/2010
2nd	06/12/2010
3rd	13/12/2010
4th	27/12/2010
5th	03/01/2011
6th	10/01/2011
7th	24/01/2011
8th	31/01/2011
9th	14/02/2011
10th	28/02/2011
11th	14/03/2011
12th	28/03/2011
13th	18/04/2011
14th	09/05/2011
15th	30/05/2011
16th	13/06/2011
17th	20/06/2011
18th	18/07/2011
19th	18/08/2011
20th	29/08/2011
21st	12/09/2011
22nd	03/10/2011
23 rd	17/10/2011
24 th	02/01/2012
25th	12/03/2012

Agenda Items for discussion	Summary of discussion	Action Taken thereon
i. Draft cabinet note on the issue of revised instructions regarding maintenance of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in terms of Supreme Court judgment in the case of R.K.Sabharwal Vs. UOI. (Meeting date 29/11/2010)	Matter should be taken up with the DoPT.	The matter was taken up with DoPT vide letter No. 2/2/2008-SSW-III dated. 12.11.2010.
ii. Reservation for migrant SCs in civil posts under the GNCT of Delhi in consequence of judgment passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP No. 24327/2005 titled "Subhash Chandra & Others Vs. DSSSB & Ors. (Meeting date 29/11/2010)	A committee headed by Shri Raju Parmar, Member, NCSC, was proposed to be constituted to look into the issue.	The Committee accordingly has been constituted. The Committee submitted its report which <i>inter alia</i> has recommended reservation for SC migrants in civil posts under the GNCT of Delhi and Likely to take up the matter with Hon'ble Supreme Court for reconsideration of earlier decisions in SLP No. 24327/2005.
iii. Forwarding comments on the Report of the National Commission for De-notified, Semi-nomadic and Nomadic Tribes to the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment. (Meeting date 29/11/2010)	Commission desired that list of the community to be included/ excluded.	The matter was examined and Commission opined that the <i>status quo</i> should be maintained.
iv. Clarification regarding SC, ST & OBC candidates applying as general category candidates. (Meeting date 29/11/2010)	* SC candidate can apply against general vacancies. * If a SC candidate applies as general candidate and subsequently prefers to be considered as SC candidate, the same should be accepted.	OMs on reservation issued by DoPT have already covered this aspect.

	same should be accepted.	
v. Recommendations of Justice Usha Mehra Committee Report regarding sub-categorization of SCs in Andhra Pradesh. (Meeting date 29/11/2010)	Commission observed that the recommendations made thereon to sub-categorize SC population to 'A', 'B', 'C' & 'D' category can not be accepted.	Commission recommended that instead of dividing Andhra Pradesh SCs in groups, the state Government should adopt mechanism to improve plight of poor SCs through schemes like free education, residential school in every district with good hostel facilities etc.
vi. Reservation in private sector and judicial services. (Meeting date 06/12/2010)	CII, FICCI and ASSOCHAM should be invited to discuss the matter.	The matter has been taken up with the private sectors for implementation of reservation policy there too.
vii. Interpretation on non-intervention of the NCSC in sub-judice matters. (Meeting date 27/12/2010)	Commission had observed that such matter where interests of SCs are suffered, Commission may interfere in such cases. However, Commission desired to seek legal opinion in the matter.	The matter is pending as opinion of legal experts are awaiting.
viii. Inclusion of Khatia community in the list of SC in Odisha State. (Meeting date 03/01/2011)	Commission decided that report of the RGI may be accepted for inclusion of Khatia as SC in Odisha State list.	The matter has been communicated to the MSJE/Govt. of Odisha accordingly.
ix. Filling up the post of Directors in the State Offices of NCSC. (Meeting date 03/01/2011)	Commission desired that the matter should be taken up with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on priority.	The matter has accordingly taken up with the Ministry and exercise for filling up the vacant posts is under way.
x. Finding new premises for NCSC Headquarters at New Delhi. (Meeting date 03/01/2011)	Commission had observed that the present premises is inadequate and not easy accessible. It has been therefore, desired that a new premises for NCSC office may be explored.	The matter has been taken up with different authorities like Directorate of Estate (Ministry of Urban Development), NDMC, NBCC and the like.
xi. Single list for Scheduled Castes in whole country. (Meeting date 10/01/2011)	The Commission examined the matter and desired that all stake holders including State Governments should be called in a meeting to discuss the issue.	The Committee headed by Shri Raju Parmar, Member, NCSC has been requested to examine the decision of the Commission and suggest accordingly if the same is found feasible.
xii. Fixation of seniority list on the basis of roster as	It was decided that opinion of different Ministries shall be	A letter No. 2/4/2010/SSW-II dated 2.2.2011 has been sent to the

per reservation orders. (Meeting date 10/01/2011)	obtained and comments of experts should also be gathered	different Ministries/Departments for their comments on the subject Responses are still awaited.
xiii. Issue of SC certificate to those SCs who have embraced Buddhism. (Meeting date 24/01/2011)	Commission decided to obtain views of DoPT and MSJE in the matter.	The MSJE has informed that as per Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and other Orders in this effect, the SCs included in Presidential Orders and converted to Buddhism shall be deemed to be member of SC.
xiv. Taking cognizance of complaints received from OBCs. (Meeting date 24/01/2011)	Commission decided to entertain grievance complaints of OBCs till the time National Commission for Backward Classes is empowered by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.	Letter vide No. 12/3/NCSC/2010-C.Cell dated 09.2.11 was sent to the MSJE. However, the NCSC is now dealing with complaints related to service matters from OBC also.
xv. Extension of SC status to Dalit Christians / Dalit Muslims in the light of National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities Report. (Meeting date 24/01/2011)	Commission recommended as "reservation should be extended to them (Dalit Christians / Dalit Muslims) but the share of 15% of SCs should not be disturbed and the element of reservation for these communities should be determined by the Government keeping in view of their proportion."	View of the Commission has been communicated to the MSJE vide letter No. R-16/SJ & E/02/07/SSW-I dated 03.2.2011 with a request to examine the matter in consultation with the Law Ministry. The matter, however, is now pending with the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
xvi. Income limit imposed as creamy layer for SCs may be dispensed with. (Meeting date 31/01/2011)	Limit of income of Rs. 2 lakh should be dispensed with. Benefit of scholarships should be extended to all SCs irrespective of their parent's income status	The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has been requested vide letter No. 8/1/2011/Scholarship/ESDW dated 10.2.2011 to examine the matter.
xvii. '0' fee admission in Schools/Colleges/Institutions. (Meeting date 31/01/2011)	SC students should be admitted in educational institutions without being charged admission fees. Such fees due shall be paid by the Government from its own exchequer directly to such educational institutions.	The Ministry of SJ & E has been requested vide letter No. 8/1/2011/Scholarship/ESDW dated 10.2.2011. Nevertheless, the Commission through the State Review Meetings conveyed this aspect to the State Governments also.
xviii. Inspection of release of grants-in-aid to the NGOs implementing welfare schemes for SCs.	Commission has recalled the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SCs & STs in its 36 th	Commission vide letter No. 15/1/NCSC/2011 C.Cell dated 15/3/2011 while conveying the decision of the Commission in this

(Meeting date 28/02/2011)	Report (14 th Lok Sabha) wherein <i>inter alia</i> it is stated that: "NCSC should also examine whether the funds granted to NGOs during last 3 years have actually being incurred for the purpose for which it had been granted and whether it had resulted in improvement in the lives of SC people." Commission in principle agreed to the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SCs & STs but observed that the NCSC should not be linked to any sanction or release of grant-in-aid to NGOs running such welfare schemes for SCs.	effect. requested for copy of the Sanction Orders in respect of grant-in-aid released to NGOs working for welfare of SCs.
xix. Relaxation in eligibility condition for Ph.D level Research and Lecturership posts in Central / State Universities. (Meeting date 28/02/2011)	Commission opined that the matter should be taken up with the UGC for having a considered view on the issue.	Letter bearing No. 2/2/2011/SSW-II dated 23.3.2011 has been sent to the UGC.
xx. Amendment of SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989. (Meeting date 14/03/2011)	Commission decided to examine the proposal for amendment forwarded by the Ministry	Recommendations of the NCSC have been forwarded to the Ministry upon receiving a reference from the Ministry vide number 11012/1/2002-PCR(Desk) dated 10.01.2011.
xxi. Computerization and modernization of NCSC (Meeting date 14/03/2011)	Commission desired that full computerization and modernization of NCSC should be taken up with priority.	Accordingly, the NIC has been approached and upgradation of NCSC website, implementation of CMIS / File Tracking System are under way.
xxii. Lok Pal Bill, 2011 (Meeting date 29/08/2011)	Commission viewed following as far as proposed Lok Pal Bill, 2011 is concerned. 1. Appropriate representation of SCs/STs/Minorities in Search Committee and Selection	A d.o letter dated 29-08-2011 from Chairman, NCSC was sent to the Chairman, Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances & Pension to consider views of the NCSC while

	<p>Committee for appointment of Lok Pal and its Members.</p> <p>2. Definition of corruption should be expanded to include non-earmarking of funds under SCP / SCSP, non-utilization of funds, diversion of funds, and deprivation of rights of SCs etc.</p> <p>3. Similar provision should be made while constituting Lokayukta in different States.</p> <p>4. Lok Pal / Lokayukta / Members must be free from the caste prejudice.</p>	framing/drafting Lok Pal Bill, 2011
xxiii. SCs under BPL list. (Meeting date 03/10/2011)	The Commission has observed that members of SCs will be brought to APL as per the latest criteria of RS. 26/32 fixed by the Planning Commission based on recommendation of Talukdar Committee if the same is accepted.	The Committee on Innovative New Schemes for Welfare of SCs has been asked to look into the matter and suggest measures for inclusion of deserving SCs families in the BPL list.
xxiv. Organizing a National level meeting with the members from SC/ST Service Welfare Associations, NGOs, Civil Societies to discuss various issues pertaining to welfare of SCs (Meeting dated 17/10/2011)	Commission desired that a National level meeting should be conducted involving all stake holders working for welfare for SCs privately.	A meeting was organized at Constitutional Club, New Delhi on 22 nd December, 2011 where a large number of participants from all over the country attended the meeting and participated actively.
xxv. Comments on SCP for SC Development Bill, 2011 (Meeting dated 12/03/2012)	Commission discussed the issue in the meeting.	A consorted view of the Commission on the proposed Bill was conveyed to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

CHAPTER – V

STATE REVIEW MEETINGS:

During the period under reporting i.e. till March, 2012, the Commission as part of its mandatory obligation under Article 338 has conducted four State Review Meetings, namely Karnataka on 29th July, 2011, Punjab on 22nd July, 2011, Uttarakhand on 4th November, 2011 and West Bengal on 20th January, 2012.

The synopsis of the meeting outcomes are as under:

Karnataka:

The NCSC headed by Dr. P.L. Punia, Chairman, Shri Raj Kumar Verka, Vice Chairman, Shri Raju Parmar, Member, Shri M. Shivanna, Member and Smt. Latha Priya Kumar, Member had conducted the State Level Review Meeting on 29th June, 2011 at Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore with Minister for Social Welfare, Additional Chief Secretary, Principal Secretaries and other senior officers of Government of Karnataka. The Commission while reviewing performance of State in the matter of welfare of Scheduled Castes has observed the followings:

- (i) Large number of false caste certificate cases is pending. Commission desired that such cases should be disposed of within a time frame and State must take deterrent action against the fake caste certificate holders to send a strong message across the State.
- (ii) Number of atrocities on SCs though is quite high but conviction rate is abysmally low. Commission desired that State police should be adequately trained and sensitized who are primarily responsible in handling atrocity cases.
- (iii) The Commission desired that there must be a single window system to channelize SCSP funds to ensure no amount is diverted in other heads of expenditure.
- (iv) Regarding food charges, the Commission was in the opinion that the amount earmarked should be increased and should match to prevailing cost of living.
- (v) Considering the fact that large number of reserved seats in professional courses remain vacant, Commission desired that proper coaching at +2 level should be ensured and students from SC community should be motivated appropriately so as to enable them to avail reservation benefits.
- (vi) As far as urban BPL is concerned which is 50.6% of total urban population, Commission desired that the matter should be analyzed deeply and appropriate measure should be taken up to minimize the level as a major chunk of this Urban BPL should be from SC category.

- (vii) Commission further desired that the system of manual scavenging should be wiped out from the State. Children of manual scavengers should be brought to schools and free education, free hostel accommodation should be ensured for them.

Punjab

Functioning of the State Government of Punjab for the matter related to welfare of Scheduled Castes was reviewed by the full Commission on 22nd July, 2011 at UT Guest House, Chandigarh. The synopsis of discussion was as under:

- (i) Commission had observed that even the SCSP funds are not spent exclusively for SCs but for other communities as well. It has been felt that such over spilling of fund expenditure defeats the very objective of SCSP. The Commission desired that the State Government should re-look into the matter and ensure that there is no over spilling on expenditure of SCSP.
- (ii) Similarly, expenditure under SCA was not encouraging as SCA fund which comes from the Central Exchequer found to be held up by the Finance Department for the reason not known to the Commission. Commission desired that the funds available under SCA should be released immediately.
- (iii) In education sector, the Commission observed that as per the details provided by the State Government of Punjab the performance of the State Government is not encouraging in most of the fields be it, literacy level, dropouts, teacher - student ratio, number of SC Graduates, representation of SC teachers in schools / colleges except positions regarding admission in medical courses. Commission suggested State Government to open up Ashram Schools where comprehensive education can be provided to SC children.
- (iv) Commission has noted that the State Government has not constructed exclusive hostels for SC students. As the State Governments have been mandated to construct exclusive hostels for SC students and funds required to cater such needs are already available under SCSP, the Commission has urged the State Government to prepare proposals for exclusive hostels like Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatranivas etc. and forward such proposal to the Government of India for central funding.
- (v) Commission had also observed that the mortality rate of SC infants is quite high comparing the general class of population. Commission suggested as the State has a substantial number of SC population (29%), the State Government may devise special schemes targeting SC population to minimize infant mortality rate amongst SCs.
- (vi) With regard to atrocity cases, the Commission has observed that the conviction rate is very low and pendency of cases in courts is rising steadily. The State Government, however, not set up any Special Courts

for speedy disposal of cases registered under SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989. Commission advised the State Government for setting up such Special Courts on priority in every district and if not possible, can also look for setting up of Special Courts clubbing 2-3 districts.

- (vii) Commission was stunned to note that there has been no meeting by the State level Monitoring Committee headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister since 2006 though the State has very high SC population and the State is also leading in registration of atrocity cases against SCs.
- (viii) The Commission had noted that the State Government not providing reservation benefits to SCs as per their population in the State which is mandatory as per provisions contained in the Constitution of India. Commission desired that the State Government should identify vacancies including backlog vacancies in all categories of posts excluding sweepers who should be shown as distinct group under Group 'D' category and initiate action to fill up the posts at the earliest.
- (ix) Regarding identification and prosecution of false caste certificate holders, Commission was of the opinion that nothing substantial has been done by the State Government. Commission desired that such cases should be identified and persons holding false caste certificate should be brought to book to deterrent such nefarious activities.
- (x) Commission had also sought a detail report on presence of manual scavenging in the State if any, and their comprehensive rehabilitation programme proposed by the State.

Uttarakhand

The Commission conducted its 3rd Review meeting of the State of Uttarakhand on 4th November, 2011 at State Secretariat, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. Synopsis of the deliberation in the meeting was as under:

- (i) Literacy level of SC women found to be low in Uttarakhand. Commission urged the State Government to launch special programme to uplift women literacy.
- (ii) Commission observed that the professional institutes charge fees from SCs prior to their admission in coaching Courses and the same get reimbursed by the State to SC students. Commission desired that instead of the present system of admission, the institutes should be asked to admit SC students on '0 fee' basis and the State can make the payment directly to such institutes at later dates.(Delete)
- (iii) Commission observed that the State Government has no specific scheme for the welfare of SCs unlike other States and implement those Central Schemes only. Commission requested the State to devise some specific welfare schemes for SCs considering requirements in specific



- areas.
- (iv) Commission took a note of the fact that a large number of sweeping job in the State, where SC employees were largely present, have been outsourced to private parties and as such no reservation is maintained in such bulk appointments. Commission was concerned about this fact and requested the State Government to look into the matter.
 - (v) Commission also noted the fact that there are reserve vacancies of about eleven thousand in the State. Commission urged the State Government to launch Special Recruitment Drive to fill up such vacancies within a short time frame.
 - (vi) Commission observed that large number of false caste certificate cases is pending. It was desired that such cases should be disposed of within a time frame and State must take deterrent action against the fake caste certificate holders to send a strong message across the State.
 - (vii) Commission shown interest to know about the conditions of SC dropouts from schools. Commission desired that Ashram Schools should open at block level to encourage SC students to come to schools.
 - (viii) Commission had also asked for action taken report based on discussion held on 29th January, 2010 during State Review Meeting which is still awaited from the State.

West Bengal

The Commission conducted its 4th Review meeting of the State of West Bengal on 20th January, 2012 at Writers Building, Kolkata. Synopsis of the deliberation in the meeting was as under:

On Socio-economic Development:

- (i) Commission observed that objective of SCSP scheme is to diminish economic disparity leading to social disparity by allocating special funds for overall development of SCs as per their population in a particular State or UT. Planning Commission has revised SCSP scheme recently and circulated the same to States/UTs with an advice to identify schemes & projects that will benefit SCs exclusively. It has also advised States to open separate bank accounts to deal with allocations and expenditures under SCSP head so that the same can be monitored strictly.
- (ii) Particularly women literacy rate is considerably low compared to National literacy level. NCSC observed that much needs to be done for this. Commission observed that girl's literacy particularly in Bankura (27.11%) and Purulia (26.35%) districts are alarmingly low compared with national female literacy level which is 53.7% as per 2001 census.

Commission urged for taking special measures to raise literacy level of girl students in particular and emphasized for construction of proper toilets with adequate water flow in each girl school and construction of hostels with modern amenities for girl students at block levels. It has been further advised that schools should be opened in areas concentrated by SC population.

- (iii) The Commission observed that drop out rate is again in higher side at middle and secondary levels. It has been suggested that construction of adequate number of hostels with modern amenities could be a step to stop dropping rates amongst SC students.
- (iv) It was observed that regular health check up for SC students is either completely absent or in very abysmal state. Therefore, regular health check up for SC students should be ensured. This will also act as an incentive to the SC students and will encourage them in continuing studies.
- (v) The Commission desired to know the performance of the training and coaching centers for past three years and number of SC candidates professionally engaged in government / private institutions or got selected in medical / engineering / other professional / carrier oriented courses like IAS, IPS etc. after obtaining training through Government assistance. The State Government though promised to supply the same to the NCSC, nothing since being received from the State as of now.
- (vi) Spatial mapping on educational status of SC students vis-à-vis General Castes students may be done and accordingly suitable action be taken like opening of schools / colleges to increase education level of SC population, especially wherever SC population found to be lagging behind in terms of education level.
- (vii) The State Government has been advised to prioritize and conduct need based assessment. If an area is identified where SCs are lagging behind infrastructure-wise, then State Govt. may at its discrimination allot maximum amount as budgetary grant to ensure balanced growth. As education is one major area where performance of the State still wanting, the State has been advised to give special emphasis to education and ensure both quantity and quality education to SCs particularly in the backward districts like, Bankura, Purulia etc. where female literacy is notably low.
- (viii) About workers engaged in manual scavenging, certain innovative

income generation oriented schemes should be introduced amongst SC population who are traditionally engaged in manual scavenging to discourage them from taking up manual scavenging jobs.

- (ix) While assessing performance of West Bengal Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development & Finance Corporation (WBSCSTDFC), the same was found not to be at satisfying level. Funding is not adequate and number of beneficiaries covered in last three years has been inadequate. Out of total target of 21,780 during the year 2010-11 under Mid-term Lending Programme (SCP), 16,076 (74%) cases have been approved by the WBSCSTDFC and actually only in 5399 (34%) cases, banks disbursed loans. Therefore, performance level of both banks and WBSCSTDFC need to be improved. In this regard, the Commission has been informed that banks are not releasing loan portion to SC entrepreneurs thereby jeopardizing the scheme. The Commission therefore observed that the matter should be discussed with the banks at higher levels and if it need be, the NCSC may also be involved in such discussions / negotiations. Still, if banks are not found to be willing, some stringent measure like withdrawal of government money deposited in the bank may be thought of by the State. District wise target must be fixed and ensured that at least 80% of target is achieved. In all entrepreneurial schemes, SC women should be encouraged to participate and schemes should also be devised accordingly. If instances are found that applications are pending in the banks awaiting approvals, BCW Department should follow up the matter instead of individual SC entrepreneurs who are subjected to run from pillars to posts. Commission also opined that if banks ask for collateral guarantor against loans, State Government should not have problem to stand as guarantor in such cases. This should be discussed in Banker's Committee Meeting where all stake holders are required to participate including the State Office of NCSC at Kolkata.
- (x) In case of fees to be paid to professional institutes to pursue higher / professional education by SC students, it has been urged that such institutes should not ask SC students to make payment first, (which amounts to lakhs of rupees) and then enroll. Instead, State Government may arrange an agreement with such professional institutes to admit SC students against 'zero' fees and the State Government should make payment directly to such institutes.

On Atrocity:

- (xi) The argument regarding lodging of an FIR will be done under SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 only when a SC victim shows his Caste Certificate as

made out by the DGP, Govt. of West Bengal was not accepted by the Commission. NCSC emphasized that whenever a criminal complaint is received from SC victim, FIR should be lodged in first instance. During the course of enquiry, however, if the victim unable to show substantial evidence confirming his / her SC status, section(s) under POA Act, 1989 then may be withdrawn. Police, however, should take deterrent steps to ensure that provision under the Act is not misused.

- (xii) So far as registration of FIRs are concerned, the Commission desired that 75% of the earmarked compensation should be made available to the victim of caste atrocity after presentation of medical report and rest 25% after filing of charge sheet before Judicial Courts i.e. after police investigation which establishes occurrence of crime. In this context, the State has been informed that Dr. Ambedkar Foundation under Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment provides additional financial compensation, over and above what State pays to the caste victim.
- (xiii) For witness, there is provision of payment of some allowance besides traveling expenses. It has been desired that the allowance should be raised to 150% of MGNREGA wage/ strictly at present minimum wage level. This would ensure better attendance of witness and increase conviction rate.
- (xiv) On the issue of bonded labour, it has been observed that out of total 470 identified bonded labours from 2005-06 to 2010-11, only 278 (59%) labourers have been provided relief during that period. The Commission desired that supplementary information regarding others who have not been either provided relief or rehabilitated. Situation of bonded labour in West Bengal State and incidence of relapsing after rehabilitation, if any may be studied and report be made available to the NCSC at the earliest.

On Service Safeguard:

- (xv) NCSC observed that there are many instances, where SC/ST officers are not included in DPCs. Commission desired for inclusion of SC/ST members also in DPCs.
- (xvi) Commission observed that there are huge backlog vacancies in Groups A, B, C and D (sweepers). Commission desired for immediate action to fill up backlog vacancies.
- (xvii) Govt. of W. B. has enacted the W. B. SCs and STs (Reservation and Vacancies in Services and Posts) Act 1976 with a provision under Section (7) of the Act wherein clause for punishment has been provided which interalia stated as “ If appointing authority makes an appointment in contravention of the provisions of section 4 or section 5, or fails to

maintain records, or to furnish the Annual return, referred to in sub-section (1) of section 12, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term of five years, or with fine of two thousand and five hundred rupees, or with both". While appreciating for bringing such deterrent clause under the Act which is unique, the Commission however, observed that no case actually has been registered so far though violation of Service Rules are no less in West Bengal resulting creation of huge backlog in all groups in State Services.

- (xviii) Discussing appointment of sweepers, the Commission observed that separate data in terms of their number is not given. Presence of SCs in sweeping job is very less in W.B. unlike in other States where SC participation in sweeping job is in between 40 – 60%. In West Bengal, on the contrary, the SC participation is 23% and even there is a backlog of 5.15% !
- (xix) NCSC has observed that the then Ministry of Housing now renamed as Ministry of Urban Development in 2003-04 had launched a new scheme under which dry latrines can be converted to wet ones. Commission desired to know how many such dry latrines have been converted to wet latrines in West Bengal during last 05 years.
- (xx) Representation of SCs in State Public Sectors has not been given though the questionnaire was sent to the State Government well in advance. It was desired that the pertinent information may be compiled and send to the Commission at the earliest.

Other suggestions :

- (xxi) The Commission has suggested that the Backward Class Welfare Department can be separated to 'SC Welfare Department' and 'Other Backward Welfare Department' keeping in view the fact that the West Bengal State has a sizeable number of SC population (23%) and ranked 2nd in terms of most SC populous States after Punjab (28.85%) and Uttar Pradesh being in 3rd position (21.15%).
- (xxi) The State Government should educate SC population about various safeguard provisions contained in Constitution of India through publicity campaign. Further, details of WBSCSTDFC schemes should also be brought to notice of poor SC population across the State.
- (xxii) It is proposed that Cultural Research Institute, Govt. of West Bengal may be renamed as Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Cultural Research.

- (xxiii) Ambedkar Centre for Excellence may be opened at State and district levels.
- (xxix) Proposal for setting up of Ambedkar Bhawan in each district in West Bengal like Gujarat State may also be heeded to.
- (xxx) One Metro Station may be named after Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

CHAPTER- VI ECONOMIC & EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Scheduled Castes constitute about 16.2% of the total population as per 2001 census. They are subjected to untouchability and consequent exclusion and discrimination by other sections of society. This has resulted in their denial of education, Economic, Social, Political and Cultural deprivation. In order to bridge this gap created due to the inherit practice of untouchability against Scheduled Castes(SCs) the founding fathers of the constitution felt an imperative urgency for the Economic Empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who constitute nearly ¼ of the country's total population. Article 46 of the Constitution has been enshrined with this end in view.

As per Article 46 of the Constitution, “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”.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)

To bridge this gap the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes was envisaged by the Planning Commission at the time of formulation of the 6th Five Year Plan (1980-85) with the objective of ensuring adequate benefits for the overall development of the Scheduled Castes. The strategy involves flow of outlays and benefits from all the sectors of development in the Annual Plans of State/UTs and Central Ministries at least in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes for physical and financial benefits. There is no uniformity in the implementation of SC/ST in all State/UT and Central Ministries and Departments. Different states have evolved different mechanisms. The States and the Ministries quantification are generally made only from Divisional components/scheme-wise. Hence there is lesser allocation under SCSP by some of the States and Central Ministries. Some Ministries and Departments are allegedly regulatory and are being not Divisible in nature, and hence SCSP not earmarked. There are Ministries and Departments which have expressed their inability to quantify.

The nomenclature of SCP was changed to SCSP in 2006. It may be recalled that there were newspapers reports that funds to the tune of Rs 571 crore for SCSP over the period from 2006 to 07 to 2009-10 has been illegally used for Commonwealth Games by NCT of Delhi. When an explanation for this was called, it was stated about the cosmopolitan nature of Delhi where SCs resides with general population and hence the scope for separate use of funds for SCs is limited. It was opioned by the NCSC, however



that, for the migrant SCs who live in JJ clusters, funds could be utilized under divisible sectors.

Special provisions and safeguards have been provided in the Constitution of India and some initiatives have also been taken by the Government of India for the socio-economic and overall development including the formulation of special schemes under Special Component Plan exclusively for the Welfare and benefit of Scheduled Castes needing intervention at various levels but almost failed to achieve the designed objectives. In order to make the planned development for SC tangible one, the NCSC recommends following steps:-

- There should be a sanction of the Parliament on the lines of MNAREGA on mission mode through a Parliament Act for SCP not the present system of through OM or Circular by the Planning Commission.
- Enactment of Law to regulate SCP with provision of punishment, both imprisonment and fine, depending on gravity of offence, to violators thereof. All officials (irrespective SC/non-SC) in-charge of implementations or enforcement should be held responsible for failures & defaults. Non compliance of Government Order should attract SC/ST POAAct, 1989.
- Constitution of Statutory National and State Authorities for Development of SCs within a year. National Scheduled Castes Development Authority (NSCDA) should be there with single window system of SCP funds for effective utilization for the exclusive programmes/projects on need based basis.
- Since, 1979 – SCP fund accrued (as the same is not divertible and lapsable) should be set aside with the M/o SJ&E and then transferred to the NSCDA.
- The Central Tripartite Committee should be revived (NCSC Planning Commission and Ministry).
- The CAG to do the review audit of SCP since 1979 and report to Parliament as it was part of Planned and budgeted economic development of the SCs.
- SCP funds should be spent for the beneficiary oriented schemes, purchase of land for distribution among SC families, education, housing & sanitary, drinking water, health, service safeguards, skill development through Coaching Centers and Vocational Training Centers & protection under PCR & POAAct 1989 through National Scheduled Castes Development Authority (NSCDA).
- Income ceiling should not be there for SC/ST as Supreme Court also make it clear on many occasions that there is no creamy layer among SC/ST. So removal of income criteria/limits for eligibility under the various Socio-economic and educational schemes for SCs is necessary.
- There should be 35% subsidy on loans which bears 4% DRI without any incomes limit as the same is available for farmer loans.
- The SCSP can be gainfully utilized for the up-liftment of Scheduled Castes like Residential Schools in every district, Hostels for College Boys and Girls in every district, reimbursement of Self-Financing Course and College Fee, coaching centers for UPSC, Railways, Banking and State Public Service Commission examinations,



Working Women Hostels, Financing the whole fee for CA/ICWA, Law, Medical and Engineering Courses, Pilot Courses, PHC, Land Purchase and distribution to every Landless SC families as per the Government Committee recommendation and over all Human Index Development.

Needless to say, the above sequence of steps will ensure benefit to the maximum number of SC persons/families without harming any body's interests and also enable to State/Central Govt. to spend the budgeted SCP fund on the basis of planning activities.

The broad objectives of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan are:-

- (i) Earmarking of funds for SCSP in the total Plan at least in proportion to the SC population.
- (ii) Placing the earmarked funds under a separate budget head.
- (iii) Making the Department concerned with SC welfare in the State as nodal Department for formulation and implementation of SCSP.
- (iv) Making the SCSP funds non-divertible and non lapsable.
- (v) Emphasis on beneficiary oriented schemes or those community schemes which are exclusively addressing development of Scheduled Castes.

There are many States wherein the SCP allocation has not been utilized fully as can be seen from an Annexure-2. It is clear from the total allocation under SCSP by the State/UTS the percentage of allocation is 15% of the Plan funds from 2007-08 to 2010-11. But it can be seen during the year 2009-2010, the State Govt. of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, T.N, U.P, Uttarakhand have not fully utilized the allocated funds ment for Scheduled Castes. However, there appears no concrete information as to the diversion of funds by the States/Central Government.

It can be gathered from above, the Scheduled Castes are not able to fully ripe the benefits of SCSP allocation. In case of diversion of funds, the benefit further gets reduced to miniscule.

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment being the nodal Ministry for overall development of SCs implements various development schemes for SCs.

In this regard the Commission is of the view of that the SCSP funds which is essentially meant for most deprived sections of the Society, are some times used by states for other purposes, thus defeating the intended purpose for which these funds are meant. As per Clause 5 (c) of the Article 338 of the constitution of India, the Commission is required "to participate and advise on the Planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State" and to monitor its progress.

Issue pertaining or affecting the interests of the Scheduled Castes should be consulted with National Commission for Scheduled Castes before finalizing them as per clause 9 of Article 338 of the Constitution.

It is felt that keeping this in light and as per Planning Commission / Government of India guidelines and relevant Constitutional provisions, State and Union Territories are duty bound to adhere to the guidelines in letter and spirit which is not happening in most of the cases.

The Commission therefore, recommends incorporating all these suggestion/provisions in the guidelines to be followed by all State Governments and the Govt. of India.

These recommendations have been forwarded by the Commission to the Planning Commission vide it's d.o no. 5/2/2010/ESDW dated 9.11.2011 (Annexure-1).

Central Sector Schemes

Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of SCs

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/SJE) is releasing grants in aid to NGO's for the welfare of SCs. The basic objective of the Grant-in-Aid scheme is to provide financial assistance for undertaking projects for the development of the Scheduled Caste(SCs) to Voluntary Organizations so as to enable poor SCs to start income generating activities on their own or get gainful employment.

Financial assistance is provided under this scheme to the extent of 90% of total approved expenditure given to eligible voluntary organizations. Projects are given in 40 functional areas including on construction of Residential/Non-Residential Schools, 10 bedded Hospitals, Computer Training Centre etc. Grant-in-Aid is also provided for making payment of honorarium stipend, purchases of books, uniform, furniture, rent for premises etc. The details of releases made from 2007-08 to 2011-12 to the States for NGO's and the beneficiaries are at Annexure-2.

Special Central Assistance to SCSP (SCA)

Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a central scheme under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs as an addition to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes on economic development of SCs belong below poverty line by providing resources for filling the critical gaps. SCA is released to States on the basis of size of SC population, relative backwardness of State and other linked criterion.



Salient features of the scheme

- Funds under the scheme are provided as an additive to States/UTs implementing SCSP.
- Main thrust is on economic development of SC population in order to bring them above poverty line through self employment or training.
- Amount of subsidy admissible under the scheme is 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- per beneficiary.
- Up to 10% of the total release to State/UT can be utilized for infrastructure development in villages having 50% or more SC population.
- At least 15% of the SCA to be utilized by States/UTs for SC women.

Physical and financial Achievement during the last three years of the scheme of SCA to SCSP.

Year	Budgeted Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries covered under composite income generating schemes (in lakh)
2008-09	480.0	601.59	24.31 (based on information recd. From 20 States/UTs)
2009-10	480.0	458.96	26.38 (based on information recd. From 20 States/UTs)
2010-11	600.00	587.28	8.07 (based on information recd. From 3 States)

Source: Annual Report 2010-11, M/SJE

State-wise financial & physical progress made is at **Annexure - 3**

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment constituted special corporations for economic assistance through concessional loans and subsidies for various economic activities for the development of SCs. These corporations impart training to the Scheduled Castes individual entrepreneurs for their sustained development. The two well known organization operated by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment are National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC).

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)

The National Scheduled Caste Finance & Development Corporation (NSFDC) was set up by the Government of India in February, 1989 with the objective to provide financial assistance in the form of concession loans to Scheduled Castes families, and skill-cum-entrepreneurial training to the youth of the target group, living below Double the Poverty Line (presently Rs.40,000/- per annum for rural area and Rs.55,000/- per annum for urban areas) for their economic development.

NSFDC functions through channel finance system in which concessional loans is routed to the beneficiaries through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) appointed by the respective State Governments/Union Territories. The NCSC has also conducted a review meeting under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Member Sh. Raju Parmar and the review report is placed at **Annexure-4**.

The scheme covered by NSFDC are Mahila Kisan Yojna Shilpi samriddhi Yojna Micro Credit Finance, Mahila Samriddhi Yojna, Educational loan Scheme etc. NSFDC



provides loans upto 90% of Unit Cost and remaining amount is provided by SCAs and/or promoters. In all the self employment loan schemes, subsidy @ Rs. 10,000/- or 50% of the unit cost, whichever is less, is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries by SCAs from Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan Funds.

Financial & Physical Achievements (2010-11) (as on 31.3.2011)

During the current financial year, against the target for disbursement of Rs. 155.00 crore, the NSFDC has disbursed Rs. 180.03 crore covering 47,728 beneficiaries.

National Safai Karamchari Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFC)

“Safai Karamchari” is defined as “a person engaged in, or employed for, manually carrying human excreta or any sanitation work. NSKFC was constituted on 24th January, 1997 as a company to oversee welfare of Safai Karamcharis and their family members. It is an Apex Corporation under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt. of India. The target groups of the Corporation are “Scavengers”, which means persons wholly or partially employed for manual handling of human or employed for any sanitation work..

The schemes of NSKFC are being implemented through the State Channelizing Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the concerned State/UT Governments. The project proposals are being submitted by the beneficiaries to the concerned District offices. The District Officer analyzes the proposals considering the ground realities and technical, economical and financial viability sent the same to the the SCA. The SCA appraised the proposals and send the same to NSKFC along with their recommendations. The project proposals as received from the SCAs are being appraised by the Project Appraisal Committee of the Corporation and place before the Board of Directors of NSKFC for their approval.

Authorized share capital of the Corporation was enhanced from Rs. 200 Crore to Rs. 300 crore in February 2009. During 2010-11, Rs. 40.00 crore was released as equity to the Corporation. The paid up capital of the Corporations as on 31.3.2011 is Rs. 299.99 crore. The Corporation implements schemes to promote self employment in alternative occupations through concessional finance, and scheme of skill development. Since its inception, the Corporation has disbursed Rs. 629.09 Crore covering 2,12,283 lakh beneficiaries, out of which an amount of Rs. 73.48 crore covering 0.15 lakh beneficiaries were covered in 2010-11(up to 28.2.2011).

The Commission has also reviewed NSKFC on 15.12.2011. A copy of the minutes of the Review Meeting is enclosed at **Annexure -5**



There are various Ministries Departments of Govt. of India who also execute various Welfare Schemes for the overall development of Scheduled Castes in the country.

Major Schemes for SC Development: Flagship Programmes of other Ministries under Bharat Nirman

Bharat Nirman aims to achieve the following as per the XII Plan Working Group Report on Empowerment of Scheduled Caste :-

1. Safe drinking water to every habitation.

Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) since been extended to 2012, to cover all uncovered habitations, the Scheme is funded a 50% basis by GOI and expenditure of Rs. 4050 crores is estimated for the financial year 2010-11. The actual requirement worked out based on the names of habitations supplied by states and funded.

2. All-weather road to every habitation of over 1000 population (500 in hilly and tribal areas)

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) has been extended up to 2012 to cover all habitations over 1000 population. This is to generate multiplier effects in the rural economy by linking production to market and services.

3. Electricity to every village (also connecting 2.3 Crore households)

Under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) since extended to 2012 to reach electricity to all villages and offer electricity connection to 1.75 crore poor households, the priority is to electrify villages. Preference for electrification are given to dalit bastis, tribal settlements and habitations of weaker sections.

4. Telephone Connectivity to every village

Since extended to Dec. 2008 to achieve 40% rural teledensity by 2014 and to ensure broadband coverage to all 2.5 lakh panchayats and set up Bharat Nirman Seva Kendra at Panchayat level by 2012. It aims at rural connectivity so that rural users can access valued information and transact business. This include connecting block headquarters with fiber optic network, using wireless technology to achieve last mile connectivity and operating information kiosks through a partnership of citizens, panchayats, civil society organizations, the private sector and Government.

5. Rural Housing

Construction of 60 lakh houses for the rural poor by 2009 –under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) since extended to 2014 for 1.2 crore houses. During 2010-11, out of 33.47 lakh houses sanctioned, 12.4 lakh houses (37.13%) were sanctioned for SCs.

IAY is a CSS where the cost is shared between centre and State on 75:25 basis. The scheme specifically target the rural below poverty line (BPL) households. The respective Gram Sabha does the selection of beneficiaries from the BPL list and no higher approval is required. The guidelines also clearly specify that the house allotment should be in the name of the female member of the family as a first priority. While seeking to empower the rural women, the scheme also provides priority to physically and mentally challenged persons, ex-servicemen, widows and freed bonded labourers. It is stipulated that at least 60% of the beneficiaries should belong to the SC/ST communities. The IAY scheme also lays emphasis on sanitation and health by incorporating the cost of a sanitary latrine and smokeless chulah into the per unit grant provided to the beneficiary for construction/up-gradation of the dwelling unit.

6. Irrigation

The ultimate irrigation potential for the country has been estimated as 139.88 million hectare (Mha), which include major and medium irrigation projects (58.46 Mha), surface water based minor irrigation schemes (17.42 Mha) and ground water development (64.00 Mha). So far, the irrigation potential of 99.36 Mha has already been created. However, the created potential has not been fully utilized and the gap between created and utilized potential has been estimated to be 14 Mha.

Creation of 10 million hectares of additional irrigation capacity by 2012 to bring additional one crore hectares of land under assured irrigation is needed.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MANREGS)

The Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal Ministry for implementing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. This flagship programme of the Government of India touches the lives of the rural poor and promotes inclusive growth. The objective is to augment wage employment. Its auxiliary objective is to strengthening natural resource and address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and so encourage sustainable development. The process outcomes also include strengthening grassroots processes of democracy and infusing transparency and accountability in governance. The Act was notified in 200 districts in the first phase with effect from 2nd February 2006 and then extended to additional 130 districts in the financial year 2007-08. The Act has been notified throughout the country with effect from 1st April 2005.



i) Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MANREGS), which is being implemented in 625 districts of the country, about 36% beneficiaries belong to SCs. The scheme was providing a firm livelihood support and strong bargaining power to the SCs and had a positive effect on their nutritional and educational status. Developments of land belonging to SCs are being done under this scheme in all the States except Tamil Nadu. As per Ministry of Rural Development, during the 12th Five Year Plan, endeavor of the Ministry would be to provide stipulated 100 days' work to all eligible SC beneficiaries and develop the land of all SC landholders under the scheme.

ii) Presently, rural banking structure is not providing the intended benefits to the SC beneficiaries. Systemic improvements, therein, will have to be brought about to maximize the benefits for them.

iii) Panchayati Raj, Institution (PRI) system is being strengthened to target larger number of SCs and other persons belonging to weaker sections of the society.

iv) The Below Poverty Line (BPL) Census will be conducted in a foolproof manner so as to omit any possibility of inclusion and exclusion errors. While conducting this exercise, linkages with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIAI) will be established including using biometric identification.

v) Under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), endeavour would be to cover maximum number of eligible SC beneficiaries.

vi) A robust structure had already been provided to National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) to maximize its benefits to the weaker sections of the society including SCs. Since microfinance institutions (MFIs) were charging exorbitant rate of interest, a new model called 'Jeevika', a UNDP project launched in Bihar, has provided a good alternative for lending money to the Self Help Groups (SHGs)

In 2010-11 a total of Rs. 43111.27 crore including, the opening balance is available for MANREGA. Upto December 2010, an amount of Rs. 28163.11 crore has been released to the States and Rs. 20854.46 Crore has been utilized. During the same period 145 crore man days employment were generated across the country, out of which 72.93 crore were women (50%), 32.65 crore (23%) were SC and 24.83 (17%) belonged to ST category people were benefited.

The details of available state wise implementation of economic programmes are as follows:-

1. Andhra Pradesh:

I. Economic Development

(i) Allocation under SCSP

The percentage of Scheduled Caste population in the State of Andhra Pradesh to the total population in the State is 16.20% as per 2001 Census. The following table highlights total plan outlay, allocation under SCSP and its expenditure during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 It can be seen that expenditure under SCSP has been very less as

compared to its allocation during the periods mentioned below:-

Rs in crores							
S.N.	Year	Total Plan Outlay	SCSP	% of SCSP on Total Plan Outlay	SCSP Expenditure	% of SCSP Expenditure To State Plan	% of Expenditure To State Plan
1.	2007-08	30500.00	4355.90	14.28	3830.16	14.10	87.93
2.	2008-09	44000.00	7630.42	17.34	3611.44	11.63	47.32
3.	2009-10	36635.58	5609.30	15.31	2764.80	9.75	49.28
4.	2010-11	36727.97	6132.55	16.70	2521.83 upto Dec. 2010	12.26	41.12
Total		147863.55	23728.17	16.05	10206.40	11.94	43.01

(Source: Government of Andhra Pradesh, Social Welfare Department)

(ii) HOUSE SITES FOR WEAKER SECTIONS:

The Scheme of providing house sites to weaker sections through acquisition of private land is one of the important welfare measures undertaken by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Government assign house sites to SCs, STs and BCs, minorities and other economically poor segment of people free of cost. Social Welfare Department provides funds for acquisition of private land for allotment of house sites. Allocation of house sites among various sections of population is SCs-40%, STs-10%, BCs-30%, Minorities-10% and Other Poorer Sections-10%.

(iii) INDIRAMMA PROGRAMME:

Government has announced Integrated Novel Development in Rural and Model Municipal Areas Programme (INDIRAMMA) for those who are below poverty line in rural and urban areas by providing house sites/houses. All the villages in all the Mandals are covered in a phased manner over a period of three years.

(iv) COMMUNITY HALLS

Government has provided budget for construction of Community halls in the districts at a cost of Rs. 3.00 lakh each is being provided from the State funds (85%) and the remaining 15% amount contributed by the local bodies or local people in the form of Shramadan.

(v) ERECTION OF DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR/BABU JAGJIVANRAM STATUES:

There are demand from the public as well as various Associations and Organizations for erection of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Statues in the districts as a mark of respect to the great leader who fought for the cause of the downtrodden throughout his life. An amount of Rs. 50,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000 is sanctioned for erection of Ambedkar Statue each, where the local people contribute equal amount.

There is demand for erection of Statues of Babu Jagivan Ram also from the public and S.C. organizations. Hence Government has issued orders for erection of Babu Jagjivan Ram statues.

II. SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMMES

(i) VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOME- RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN:

Victoria Memorial home is an institution established for the welfare of orphan children. The Social Welfare Dept is providing full grant-in-aid. Sanction was accorded for conversion of the existing V.M. Home cum Industrial School for orphans at Saroor Nagar. The Residential School consisting of primary sections from 1st to 5th class with a strength of 500 students and High School sections from 6th to 10th Class with a sanctioned strength of 400 students are also established for orphan children.. The Residential School is functioning from November, 1994 onwards.

(ii) BEGGER CHILDREN HOMES:

Under section II (i) of A.P. Prevention of Beggary Act, 1977, Govt. proposed to rehabilitate beggars of different categories by opening work centers, and maintain Children Homes for beggar Children. There are 14 Beggar Children Homes in the State with a sanctioned strength of 50 in each home. These are named as Children homes. The budget has been merged in the budget meant for aged, Infirm and Destitutes. Government have proposed for transfer of eleven child beggar homes meant for boys to Juvenile Home Department and three child beggar homes meant for girls to Women and Child Welfare Department.

III. ANANDA NILAYAMS:

There are Ananda Nilayams to provide all amenities to these students at par with other hostels and also for re-deployment of staff from the orphanage. These Ananda Nilayams have been started from 01-11-1997. Each Ananda Nilayam have 50 seats for orphan children and 50 seats for children of those engaged in unclean occupations. The children of Ananda Nilayams are eligible for all amenities at par with the government hostel boarders. There are 79 Ananda Nilayams, 46 for Boys and 33 are for Girls, functioning in the State.

IV. HOME FOR THE AGED, INFIRM AND DESTITUTES:

Government is maintaining one home for the aged at Hyderabad. The present sanctioned strength of this home is 75. This home is run for the aged and disabled who are incapacitated from earning their livelihood. The inmates are provided free food, clothing, shelter and medical care, etc.

V. REHABILITATION OF JOGIN WOMEN:

The incidence of the system of jogins/ basavis is nothing but cruel exploitation of girls and women coming from the disadvantaged groups. There is a special legislation called the A.P Devadasis (Prohibition and Dedication) Act, 1988 passed for abolishing this jogin or jogins type system. The basic objective rehabilitation is to secure economic independence for the jogin women, so that they would not be socially exploited and simultaneously to bring about social change.

A special programme for the rehabilitation of Jogins and Basavis has been implemented by the A.P. Scheduled Castes Co-Operative Finance Corporation. An amount of Rs. 20,000/- is provided towards rehabilitation of every Jogin/ Basavis woman, of which Rs. 10,000/- as subsidy and Rs. 10,000/- as loan.

VI. REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR:

The Bonded Labour system stands abolished after enactment of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (Central Act, 19 of 1976) which came into force on the 25th day of October, 1976, by promulgation of an Ordinance. Every Bonded Labourer shall, on such commencement, stand freed and discharged from an obligation to render bonded labour. Under section 6 of the said Act, every obligation of the Bonded Labourer to repay the bonded debt remaining unsatisfied immediately before such commencement, shall be deemed to have been extinguished.

The District Collectors and Revenue Officials are entrusted with identification, release and rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers. The District Collector, Revenue Divisional Officer and Mandal Revenue officers have also been empowered to sanction and disburse monetary relief to the freed bonded labourers at the rate of Rs. 1000/- towards immediate relief.

The NGOs are also involved in the identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. All the District Collectors of A.P have been requested to computerize the particulars of all the Bonded Labourers identified, released and rehabilitated, village wise and mandal.

It is suggested that the other States also should do similar exercise and the data should be accessible through net.

Review Meeting with the Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas at Dilkusha Guesthouse, Hyderabad.

Hon'ble Member, Smt. Latha Priya Kumar held a meeting of MEPA on December, 2010 (Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas) at Dilkusha Guesthouse, Hyderabad.

Objectives of MEPMA

MEPMA is registered as Society under AP (TA) Public Societies Registration Act, bearing no. 1120/2007 dated 10.7.2007 with activities for elimination or urban poverty for related services.



MEPMA has a Governing Body chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister with Hon'ble Minister of Municipal Administration and Urban Development as Vice Chairman and Principal Secretaries of Departments dealing with poverty as Members for overall guidance in formulation and implementation of poverty elimination strategies.

As per Mission Director 75% of its funds are from Government of India and 25% State Government contribution. Action Plan 2009-10 and 2010-11 of MEPMA. Areas under:-

a) Formation of over 2.2 lakhs functioning SHGs & SHG Federations (covering 22 lakh persons) in 7000 slums in 125 municipalities since MEPMA began work in 2008. Bank linkage of Rs. 1200 crores in 2009-10 was achieved and target is Rs. 1600 crores for 2010-11.

b) Capacity Building through 'STEP-UP programme, is a placement linked skill development and training programme. This operates at two levels- one through District cells headed by District Collectors and another through Municipalities. Placements are with private companies like TCS, L&T construction companies etc. As on date 47,639 persons have been trained of which 10,293 are Scheduled Castes.

It was suggested that a Continuous Tracking Mechanism be put in place to track persons across next 10 years to ensure stability.

c) **Urban Self Employment Programme** with subsidy and linked to Bank loans and with a Community Based Recovery Mechanism (ie. through SHGs). Interestingly there is a 97% recovery rate and for on-time recovery the SHG gain 3% as incentive and this is borne by Government of Andhra

Pradesh under Pavalavaddi scheme, where for 2008-10 period Rs. 33 crores was released by Government of Andhra Pradesh out of Rs. 148 crores required. It was suggested that Midterm evaluations be factored into the programme.

d) **Insurance Scheme called YSR Abhaya Hastham** only for 2009-10 under SERP. In this scheme, SGH member between 18-59 years of age contribute Rs. 1/- per day and Government of Andhra Pradesh gives equal matching grant. LIC is fund Manager. This scheme benefits are:-

- i) Minimum pension of Rs. 500/- to each member on completion of 60 years;
- ii) Death/accident coverage of Rs. 75,000/- per member;
- iii) Scholarship for 2 children in member's family of Rs. 1200/- per child per year for students in class IX to XII only.

This was a very popular scheme but was closed after 2010 due to lack of funds for State Government.

e) **Janashree Bheema Yojana Insurance Scheme** for those who are not covered under the earlier scheme of Insurance scheme called given at S.No.(d) is implementation from November, 2010-11. Each member gives Rs. 100/- per annum and Government of India gives matching grant. Fund Manager is LIC. This scheme offers:-

- i) Scholarship of Rs. 1200/- per child per year to children studying in class IX-XII.
- ii) On natural death- Rs. 30,000/-
- iii) On accidental death-Rs. 75,000/-
- f) There is a new scheme Community Health & Nutrition – just started.
- g) Vulnerability Instructions- just formulated for Rs. 30 lakh for :-
 - i) PWD SHGs
 - ii) Certification Camps, 'Swadharman' for PWD SHG members @ Rs. 15000/- per camp.
 - iii) Street vendors profiling- Already 90000 profiled out of 180000 vendors.
 - iv) Draft legislation on protection of Rights of Street vendors (on the lines of West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra)
- h) Rajiv Awas Yojana for Slum Free India by 2014. MEPMA is the Nodal Agency in Andhra Pradesh for 25 ULBs in Andhra Pradesh.

Draft legislation on Slum Dwellers Property Rights formulated.

- i) ASARA to be launched in December 2010 for support & ID cards to senior citizens.
- j) Rickshaw pullers -Initiative for profiling, forming into SHGs and registering under MACS Act.
- k) Financial inclusion.

Hon'ble Member observed that MEPMA experiment as useful and expressed a desire to recommend to other states.

2 Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand, the 27th State of the country came into existence on November' 9th 2000 carving out two hill divisions and Haridwar district of UP.

The population of Scheduled Castes in the State was 15,17,186 (17.87%) including 7,80,772 males and 7,36,414 females as per 2001 census.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND

The occupational pattern reveals that the Scheduled Castes are mainly engaged in agriculture and allied activities. As per the land holdings of Scheduled Castes as reflected in the Agriculture Census 1995-96, the number of operational holdings owned by other castes is 13.93%. However, area under holdings / owned by Scheduled Caste is 7.76% which is very less as compared to population percentage of Scheduled Caste in the State of Uttarakhand i.e. 17.87% as per 2001



SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN YEARWISE PLAN OUTLAY, BUDGET, RELEASES AND DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER SCSP

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	Total Plan Outlay	Allotted outlay under SCSP	% of SCSP against total outlay	Budget Provision	Budget Releases	Expenditure	% of expenditure against outlay
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
2001-02	1050.00	74.42	7.08%	Quantification applied		67.90	91.24
2002-03	1534.13	262.42	17.11%	-do-		130.62	49.78
2003-04	1607.00	291.30	18.12%	-do-		184.71	63.41%
2004-05	1865.00	300.00	16.09%	253.30	206.34	175.83	58.61%
2005-06	2700.00	330.00	12.22%	306.64	274.14	264.03	80.01%
2006-07	4000.00	720.00	18.00%	825.47	434.63	368.70	51.21%
2007-08	4378.63	749.82	17.12%	660.61	421.65	350.19	46.70%
2008-09	4775.00	854.73	17.90%	499.63	357.49	300.67	35.18%
2009-10	4502.20	810.40	18%	601.93	412.50	332.52	41.03%
2010-11	6804.47	1182.99	17.39%	621.58			

SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO SCSP

(Rs. In Lakhs)

YEAR	OPNING BALACE	ALLOTMENT DURING THE YEAR	TOTAL AVAILABLE FUND	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
2002-03	564.60	174.57	739.17	521.10	218.07
2003-04	218.07	402.74	625.81	538.34	87.47
2004-05	87.47	476.08	563.55	512.74	50.81
2005-06	50.81	742.94	793.75	608.48	185.27
2006-07	185.27	650.00	835.27	432.05	403.22
2007-08	403.22	594.24	797.46	123.06	874.40
2008-09	874.40	0.00	874.40	415.68	458.72
2009-10	458.72	0.00	458.72	200.60	258.12

3. Uttar Pradesh

The State of Uttar Pradesh has a SC population of 21% to the total population of State as per 2001 census. The State has been allocating 21% under SCSP from the Year 2006-07 till the eleventh Five Year period Plan 2010-11 as per the population of SCs in the State. A Comparative analysis of expenditure position under SCSP as compare to the State Plan Expenditure during the above mentioned year is also quite good. It may also be seen that in some of the years, the expenditure under SCSP has not been to the desired extent. The details of State plan outlay, its expenditure along with SCSP outlay and its expenditure for the sixth five year Plan are as follows.

LEVEL OF POVERTY:-

Sl.No.	ITEM	NUMBER
1.	Total No. of Rural Families	13,21,361
2.	No of BPL Families (out of (i) above	6,23,790
3.	No of SC Families (out of (ii) above	1,69,890 (27.23%)

SPECIAL COMPONENT PLAN (SCSP)

(Rs. In Crore)

Plan Period	State Plan		SCSP		%age	
	Outlay	Exp.	Outlay	Exp.	Col (4-2)	Col (5-3)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	6200.00	6594.29	570.00	525.35	9.19	7.97
2. Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)	11000.00	11948.72	1458.11	1239.98	13.26	10.38
3 Annual Plan (1990-91)	3200.00	3208.22	449.00	362.15	14.03	11.29
4. Annual Plan (1991-92)	3710.00	3695.54	466.43	339.51	12.57	9.19
5. Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97)	22005.00	21679.81	1923.94	2975.31	8.74	13.72
6. Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	46340.00	---	8725.25	---	18.83	---
i)- 1997-98	7163.34	5667.12	1448.84	1064.07	20.23	18.78
ii)- 1998-99	10260.96	6363.94	2156.15	1356.99	21.01	21.32
iii)-1999-2000	11400.00	6572.21	2369.49	1016.36	20.79	15.46
iv)-2000-2001	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Total	9025.00	8188.24	1692.27	952.92	18.75	11.64
Plans	8122.00	7344.40	1521.39	892.98	18.73	12.16
v)- 2001-2002	8400.00	5884.25	1764.00	713.62	21.00	12.00
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)						
i- 2002-2003	7250.00	6617.84	1540.00	753.06	21.24	11.38
ii- 2003-2004	7728.00	6141.73	1640.00	851.50	21.24	13.86
iii- 2004-2005	9661.51	8456.04	2026.00	997.77	20.97	10.80
iv- 2005-2006	13500.00	13522.85	2830.00	1479.45	20.96	10.93
v- 2006-2007	19000.00	20341.68	3990.00	3219.13	21.00	15.83
Eleventh Five Year (2007-2012) Proposed	181094.00		38301.00		21.15	
i- 2007-2008	25000.00	24296.53	5287.00	4340.78	21.15	17.86
ii- 2008-2009	35000.00	34287.62	7403.00	6789.41	21.15	19.80
iii-2009-2010	39000.00	38716.65	8246.55	8057.54	21.15	20.81
iv- 2010-2011 Proposed	42000.00	---	8881.00	---	21.15	---

Special Central Assistance:

In addition to the State Plan outlay as mentioned above, the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is also provided for the development of Scheduled Castes. The objective of SCA is to bring the Scheduled Caste families above the poverty line by

ensuring their overall economic development. The SCA is being used by the State Government in a number of income generating programmes which include schemes for self-employment, allotment of shops, free boring and vocational training programmes etc. The year wise position of utilization of SCA and proposals for Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12 and Annual Plan 2010-11 are given in the table below:

Utilization of Special Central Assistance under SCSP Of Uttar Pradesh

Plan Period	Special Central Assistance.			
	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Utilized	% age	No. of Beneficiaries
1. Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	140.32	137.52	98.00	3,56,718
2. Seventh Five Year plan (1985-90)	189.01	176.50	93.38	3,10,574
3. Annual Plan (1990-91)	44.26	49.49	111.82	79,053
4. Annual Plan (1991-92)	048.44	51.78	106.90	97,7666
5. Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)	309.27	311.88	100.84	4,79,433
6. Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	707.19	-	-	-
i. 1997-98	76.47	60.04	78.51	1,01,139
ii. 1998-99	75.18	71.59	95.22	1,13,497
iii. 1999-2000	97.29	56.82	58.40	99,164
iv. 2000-2001	93.98	68.21	72.58	1,05,450
v. 2001-2002	118.16	101.81	86.16	93370
7. Tenth Five Year Plan 2002-07				
i. 2002-2003	101.73	134.17	131.89	91077
ii. 2003-2004	78.18	123.72	158.25	101800
iii. 2004-2005	112.48	116.42	103.50	111749
iv. 2005-06	99.84	78.22	78.34	77431
v. 2006-07	97.48	80.30*	82.38	87812
8. Eleventh Five Year Plan 2007-12	889.33			985341
2007-08	110.23	122.46	111.00	119499
2008-09	81.58	50.51	61.91	59034
2009-10	88.98	69.88*	78.53	63386*
2010-11 (Proposed)	70.00	?	?	?

* upto December 2009 ?.

4. Manipur

Manipur became a full-fledged state of India on 21st January 1972 after being upgraded from the status of a Union Territory. There are 7 Scheduled Caste and 29 Scheduled Tribes constituting 2.8 and 34.2 percent respectively to the State's population.

In Manipur, agriculture contributes a major share to the State Domestic Product and provides employment to about 57.38 per cent of the total population. The State has a vast area of forests, covering as much as 17,418 sq kms, which forms about 78 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. The per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2004-05 is Rs. 16299. The per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) in 1999-2000 is Rupees 11370. The average annual growth rate between 1995-96 and 2004-05 has been 4.97 per cent. According to the Human Development Report

2006 (Annual Report of Ministry of Women & Child Development, 2006; Compilation of Table 4.3.& 4.8), Manipur ranks 7th in the human development index and 21st in the poverty index in India.

Agriculture has been an important place in the economy of the state of Manipur. Agriculture sector is the major contributor to the total state domestic product and provides employment to about 52.19 percent of the total workers in Manipur. Rice is the main staple food and is grown in hill and plain areas.

The details of SCA released and utilization is as follows:-

Rs. In Crores

Year	Unspent balance from previous year	SCA released by Govt. of India	SCA utilized	Unspent balance
2009-10	66.97	0.00	66.66	0.31
2010-11	0.31	0.00	0.31	0.00

5. Assam

The Government of Assam under SCA has incurred expenditure for various income general schemes. The details are as follows.

a) Special Central Assistance (SCA):

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement (No. of families)	Remarks
2008-09	2000.00	690.55	10,323	1. Pan Shop = 160 2. Duckery = 540 3. Goatery = 540 4. Grocery Shop = 540 5. Dairy = 419 6. Fishery = 540 7. Handloom = 480 8. Grants = 3,219 9. Grants (BTAD) = 498
2009-10	2000.00	895.09	17,954	1. Tractor = 5 SHG 2. Power Tiller = 64 SHG 3. Spray Machine = 3,978 4. Cotton Yarn = 5,287 5. Grants (Cash) = 600
2010-11	2000.00	243.00	4,350	1. Grants (Cash) = 1991 2. Pan Shop = 500 3. Duckery = 500 4. Goatery = 500 5. Grocery Shop = 491 6. Grants (BTAD) = 368

b) Infrastructure Development Scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement (NOs Of Insitution)	Remarks
2008-09	500.00	61.00	18	1. Community Hall=2 2. School Building=1
2009-10	200.00	65.25	16	1. Community Hall=12 2. School Building=4
2010-11	200.00	22.00	3	1. Community Hall=2 2. School Building=1

c) Share Capital Contribution to ASDC for SC Limited

(Rs in Lakh)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement	Remarks
2009-10	49.02	25.00	Released to ASDC for SC Limited	
2010-11	49.02	NIL	NIL	

6. Maharashtra**Animal husbandry**

Under this head, the expenditure incurred for extension & training for Veterinary Science Cattle & Buffalo development, Poultry Development & Sheep Development. This is supplementary to the agriculture activity in rural areas in tune with the generalized policy approach with specific budgetary allocation for the SC's. The Scheme for Provision of supply of Milch Animal 3 Cross breed animals to the beneficiary with 50% subsidy, the rest is given with bank loan along with the beneficiary's share. The district planning committees are nodal agencies and are provided with funds. In order to properly nourish them, the scheme provides for balanced diet of concentrate food on 100% subsidy to the animal in two subsequent Dry Periods and advance pregnancy period of animals.

Poultry development :-

To encourage poultry cultivation and also to meet Protein rich food requirements, units of 10 female and one rooster for poultry breeding with 50% subsidy

is given.

Sheep & Goat development

Supply of 10 units of female and 1 buck along with input of insurance cover and feeds is given. In this, 50% of the cost is given as subsidy and the rest by the individual in the firm or form Institutional finance. Further in order to keep those abreast with the latest agricultural techniques in 10 out of the 35 districts, the above farmers are given extension and training

Fishery

The Scheme provides for imparting training for fish farming and fishing operation, departmental stocking of the fishes for their development in impounded water, further creation of fisheries co-operative societies in which the government provides managerial subsidy and share capital contribution. Further the government also provides for assistance for purchasing fishing equipments with 50 to 100% subsidy. This includes Nets and other related equipments.

The NSCDC assisted provides for assistance for construction of Mechanized boats . NCDC gives 55% and loan 30 % special redeemable capital. The State plus NCDC giving 5% of share capital. 10% of contribution is given by the individuals.

In addition to above a subsidy to the tune of Rs. 12000/- is given for purchase of 7 H.P engines for motors boats to traditional & small fisherman. Individual beneficiaries are also given technical & financial assistance for construction of ponds and take up pessi culture.

Rural Development:-

1. Swarna Jayanti Swarozgar Yojana:-

It is made with an objective to bring families above the Poverty line. This includes establishing large number of potential micro enterprises for the rural poor by encouraging self employment through such micro enterprises. Self Help Groups are formed to bring up economic development. The scheme also promotes cluster approach on the basis of skills of enterprenuers and market demands. This is related to the activity suitable to the area involving women in the SHG as well. It focuss on rural development and account for 50% of SC/ST's and being implemented through DRDA

The subsidy will be 50% to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- and for a group of self enterprnuers. It proposed to be maximum amount of of 1.25 lacs with 50 numbers of maximum subsidies.



2. Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yogana:-

This is being implemented as an integrated programme in twelve districts of Maharashtra State. These districts along with others now brought under the ambit of MANREGA. This is with an objective to ensure food security to rural poor people by creating water conservation by constructing watersheds, making roads and creating other infrastructures thereby generating employment and food grains for rural poor. The cost sharing is done @ 75:25 between the Centre and the State. The Zilla Panchayat, Panchayat Samities also spend for the scheme for SC/ST' belong to below poverty line. This is done with an objective to provide economic assets to individual beneficiaries for sustainable development. Further, 50% of the Village Panchayat allocation (inclusive of grain allocation) is ear marked for need based / village based infrastructure.

3. Irrigation and flood Control

Under the Scheme the government targets the SC population by giving subsidy as follows:-

Deep Installation:	25% of the cost of the set to maximum of 11,250 per HA limited to maximum of 4 H.A.
Sprinkler:	25% of the cost of the set to maximum of 6000 per Ha limited to 2 HA.
Diffuser:	25% of the Cost subject to Rs. 11250 per Ha
Green House:	25% of the cost of @ 150/-per sq. m to maximum of 500 sqm to a maximum monetary limit of Rs. 75000/-.
Mulching:	25% of the cost of maximum of Rs. 3500 per Ha limited to one Ha.
Shedding Net:	25% of the cost to a maximum upto Rs. 18000/- and limited to 4000 sq mtrs.
Shedding Net House:	25% of the Cost @ 30 per Sq. Mt to a maximum of 16000 and 800 Sq. Mtr.

4. Seed money scheme:-

The educated unemployed Youth who have passed VII to the ITI domicile of Maharashtra are given seed money assistance to the extent of 22.5% of the Project cost, subject to the limit of 1.5 lacs. In addition to above an Entrepreneurial Training Programme for 1 to 3 Weeks are arranged by the MECD with a view to give the beneficiaries an appropriate entrepreneurship training practically related to the work.

5. District Industries Centre (DIC) loan

Loans are sanctioned in the Industry & Service Sectors with a condition that, investment on plant and machinery should be less than Rs 2.00 lacs. This is admissible in areas where the population is less than 1lac as per the 1981 census. They will be given 30% of investment in plant and machinery subject to ceiling of Rs. 60000/-

6. Industries Energy & Labour:-

Under this scheme it provides for provision of Soft loans as per part of margin money through the Institutional finance, to the unemployed persons to take up self employment ventures through Industry Business & Service sectors. Persons must have VII pass with less than 50 yrs of age and also domicile of Maharashtra. The scope is covered for project costing up to Rs. 10.00 lacs. The Seed money assistance of 15% of the Project cost approved by the financial institution.

In case involving the Project that are costing up to 1.00 lac, the Seed money percentage varies between 15% to 22%. From 2003 onwards, the government of Maharashtra has also guaranteed that if regular principal amount and interest paid, then the penal interest will be exempted. Out of the balance if principal and penal interest borrower pays 50%. then his/her rest of the penal interest is exempted. The borrower gets 3% interest rebate and generally the repayment starts only after the 03 years and in 04 yearly installments.

7. Social services:-

Under this head the Government invests in education, sports, youth development, technical education, health service, water and sanitation, housing and urban development. The details of the schemes re appended below:

7.1 Economically Weaker Housing Scheme:-

The scheme is implemented by the MHADA through its regional boards. In this scheme developed Plots/ dwelling units costing Rs. 1.00 lacs are given to the persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 5000/- pm. In this 13% of the tenements are reserved for SC's.

(a) Low Income Group housing Scheme:-

For Persons whose income is ranging between Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10000/- per month, dwelling units costing Rs. 2,00, 000/- is given with 13% reserved for the SC's. The 2014 plan targets 4290 tenements.

(b) Middle Income group housing

This is for the people whoes income ranging between Rs. 10, 000 to 15000/-. Under this scheme, the SC/ST's have been extended benefits of this scheme..

(c) Slum Improvement Programme.

This includes providing amenities like Latrines, Water Taps, Street Lights, Pathways and Drainages systems in the areas where the population is above 50000. It has done in 61 cites, Additional 19 cities area added to this Against the Target of 6.5 lac population target in 2009, 80% is already covered. In addition to above the Govt. is also introduced the JNURM and Integrated Housing and Slum development with GOI. Under the Sanjay Gandhi Swavabiman Yojana, a loan not exceeding Rs. 2500 is given to the unemployed and under employed with a small interest.



(d) Urban Development

For the urban Special component Plan, government had started Urban Dalit Vasti Sudharna Yojana, The vasti is to be provided with basic amenities with priority on sanitation and drinking water. Maximum financial limit is 1.00 crore for Municipal Corporations, and 'A class municipal councils are given Rs 50.00 lacs and C Class are given Rs 25.00 lacs respectively for undertaking above works.

(e) Margin Money:-

Under this Scheme, any Vocational Schemes which costs upto Rs 40,000/- is considered. 25% of the margin money is paid by the Corporation along with a subsidy of Rs 10,000/-. If the Project is costing between 40,000 to **1** lacs, then 20% margin money will be paid by the Corporation and 5% will be from the applicant's contribution. This will carry 4% interest. The remaining is arranged by the bank as a loan.

(f) Labour Welfare

In the Labour and labour welfare craftsman training, schemes are provided to the eligible individuals. This is monitored and run by the Director General of Employment & Training, GOI. In order to give maximum benefit to the trainees, the Dept of Social welfare and Justice offers special assistance through the District Planning Committee Boards (DPCB).

Some of such schemes are as follows

- a) Establishment of New ITI's. in 212 talukas.
- b) In order to cover SC'/ST's, 6 regional level ITI's started at Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Pune, Amravati and Nagpur.
- c) Establishment of book banks.
- d) Procurement of Tool kits.
- e) Self Employment Programme with training along with provision of Tool kits.

(g) Economic Up-liftment:-

The following Schemes are made by the Government for the Economic Enlistment and Sustainable development.

(i) Tailoring classes:

In Rural areas Women are given training for a Period of 01 year in tailoring. The minimum qualification is 4th standard and below Poverty Line.

(ii) Typing Classes

One group consisting of five individuals will be trained at a time. Seven Groups are trained every Year.

(iii) Motor Car Driving

Maximum of 20 candidates are admitted in each district. Each candidate is given a fee of Rs. 1,300/- . After training RTOs provide them license for driving light & heavy vehicles.

(iv) Provision of Tin Stalls

SC's who are involved in leather foot wear work are given a Tin Stall worth Rs, 10,000/- as free grant along with an additional grant of Rs 500/-.

(v) Long term loans to SC Co-Operative Spinning Mills

Under the Scheme, the financial assistance up to 95% of the Project cost is given to the eligible Spinning Mills. In order to satisfy the eligibility condition, the Spinning Mill is to collect a maximum of Rs 80 lacs or minimum of 5% of the project cost as share from its members. The Director of the Handlooms sanctions 9 times of the member's share as government share capital, and Director Social welfare sanctions 1:1 (50%) of the Project cost. Nine Spinning Mills become beneficiaries of this scheme and have started production already.

(f) Loans to Housing Societies

Loans are given to the registered SC Co-op Housing Society with Co-operative Department, and having 10% members belonging to the SC's. The Income group is divided to (i) economically weaker Section (i.e) income up to Rs 25,000/-.

- (i) LIG Income from Rs 25,001 to Rs, 50,000/-
- (ii) MIG Income from Rs 50,001 to Rs 75,000/-
- (iii) HIG Income from Rs 75,001 to Rs, 95,001/-

Land if available, then District will give it free of cost if the Society purchases land, than Town Planning Department will decide the cost. The cost of Construction is Government grant is 30% with personal share is 20% to 50% loan are being made available from banks. The government stands as guarantor if the loan is availed from Maharashtra State Housing Finance Corporation (MHSFC). The costs of the Construction in the various groups are fixed ranging from Rs 60,000 to 1.50 lacs.

(g) Lok Awaz Yojana:-

The Govt. under this scheme has decided to construct 50,000 houses in 61 cities whose population is more than 50,000 except in Mumbai. If cost is Rs 30,000/-, NSDP will bear 16,000/- , Social Welfare Department will bear 9,000/- and the individual beneficiary will bear Rs 5,000/-

(h) Gramin Niwara Yojana:-

Govt. has decided to construct 51,000/- houses every year out of which 60% will go for the SC/ST bonded labour. The cost of the House is for built up area 150 Sq.Ft Rs, 20,000/- and for 180 to 225 and 225 and above it is Rs 30,000/- and Rs 50,000- respectively.



(i) Improvement of Dalit Basties:-

This is done with improving the sanitary condition, drinking water supply, approach road, electrification of the area. The grant is now Rs 5.0 lacs.

8. Other Schemes:-

This include

- (a) Ward Prizes of Rs. 1000 and 2000 for outstanding work on the removal of untouchability.
- (b) Holding of similar at district and village level Rs. 4000 per 3 Taluka.
- (c) Essay and Eloquence Competition at District and State level. The State level person are given Rs. 45,00/- and rest 2,000/- to 1000/- respectively.
- (d) Incentive for inter-caste marriage a grant of Rs. 15000/- is given for a marriage between Swarna Hindu and SCs.
- (e) Award for Social workers as Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedhkar Dalit Mitra, in which Social workers who give outstanding contribution in the filed to SC's, for physically handicapped, mentally retarded, leprosy affected patients are honored in a State Function individually or in group with Rs. 15,001/- and they are treated as a State Guest.
- (f) Lokshair Anna Bhau Sathe Award: Actors and literary persons and Social workers from the Matang Community is awarded Rs, 10,000/-.
- (g) Sant Ravidas Award: Those who have rendered service in the field for the benefit of the Cobbler community are awarded Rs 21,000/- and a Social organization is given a cash Prize of Rs. 31,000/-
- (h) Dr. Babha Saheb Ambedhkar Social Justice Excellence Award: In this Social organizations which had rendered services for educational improvement for PH and mentally retarded persons are given a cash award of First Prize of Rs 5.00 lac and Second of Rs 3.00 and Third of 2.0. Lacs respectively.
- (i) Financial Assistance Scheme to Co operative Societies for SC's

In order to qualify for the SCP schemes, the societies will have fullfill 32 conditions. This is with an objective to reduce the unemployment. In this 5% of the share capital will have to be collected by the said society. 35% of share capital. and 35% of loan is sanctioned by the government. The Society can run their affairs on textile, knitting garments, cloth processing industry related to agricultural products and sugar industry.

· Karamveer Dada Saheb Gaikwad Sabalikaran and Swabihman Yojna:-

Under this shemes SC's who are under BPL and landless, are given 02 acres of irrigated and 04 acres of non irrigated land. In addition to above, candidates are also awarded 50% Loan and 50% subsidy for the development. This is done under the District wise Committee under the Chairman ship of the Dist collector.

Approval for Starting Professional oriented ability increasing Training Programme:

In order to increase the skills in the fields of agriculture, industry, agricultural process, horticultural, flower farming, sericulture, agriculture marketing, fisheries, animal husbandry, dairy development, the Horticultural Training centres run by the State Agricultural Marketing Corporation have been identified. Nine subjects have been selected for training at the cost of Rs 4,000/- per training per beneficiary. The beneficiaries are selected through a selection panel consisting of Dr. Ambedhkar Research & Training Institute, along with officials from Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Maharashtra.

9. National SC Finance and Development Corporation, :-

(I) Term Loan.- The maximum project cost considered under this scheme is Rs. 30 lakhs, the institutional contribution to the project is enumerated below:-

			Contribution		Percentage of	
			NSFDC	MPBCDC	Applicant	Interest
(a)	Up to Rs. 5 lakhs	...	75%	20%	5%	7%
(b)	Above Rs. 5 lakhs	...	75%	20%	5%	9%

(ii) Margin Money Loan:- If the Application has been sanctioned 75 per cent term loan by any of the Financial Institution; NSFDC will give margin money upto 25 percent at 2 per cent per annum rate of interest. Here also the maximum cost of the project considered is Rs. 10 lakhs.

(iii) Bridge Loan.- Bridge loan is sanctioned to the Applicant if he has been sanctioned subsidy or margin money or incentive from Government or any other Financial Institution, but the actual payment is- likely to be received at a later period.

National Safai Karmachari's Finance and Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.-

Government of Maharashtra has appointed Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. as Channelising Agency for loan proposals/ financial assistance in respect of the schemes of National Safai Karmacharis Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi. The terms and conditions for implementing the schemes are similar to that of National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation, New Delhi.

LOKSHAHIR ANNABHAU SATHEY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., MUMBAI

Lokshahir Annabhau Sathey Development Corporation Ltd. has incorporated on 11th July 1985 with Rs. 2.50 crores of margin money., for economic and social development of "Matang Community The authorized share capital of the corporation is Rs. 10.00 crores. It is received from the Central and State government in the ratio of 49.51. At the end of February 2003, total paid up capital is Rs. 12.75 crores including Central Government share of Rs. 33.95 lakhs.

Corporation Implements the following Scheme:



(i) **Special Central Assistance :-** Subsidy- The scheme is extended for project up to Rs. 24,000 as project cost. The corporation arranges 50 per cent subsidy subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000 and remaining amount arrange by bank as a loan.

(ii) **Training Scheme:-** Under this scheme, professional training is imparted to students of the Matang Community who have completed the education between 4th Std. and S. S. C. Examination. They have tutored about Shorthand, Typing, Driving, Computer, Beautician and Mechanical courses, etc. Course fees and stipend of student is paid by Corporation (stipend per month Rs. 150 for Rural area and Rs. 250 for Urban area) and if the training is conducted in other villages or town, the stipend is Rs. 300 per month per student. The various courses are of 6 months duration but duration of some courses are extended upto 1 year. The training programmes are helping candidates for self- development by way of getting job or enable them to secure loan from financial institutions.

Purchase of Share of Co-operative Institutions: -

(1) Corporation makes available up to Rs. 200 for shareholders to purchase share of any

Co-operative Society as loan at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

(2) In the case of Co-operative Sugar factory an amount of Rs. 2,700 is given as a subsidy by

Corporation and Rs. 300 is the share of beneficiary.

(3) To purchase share of Co-operative Spinning Mills Corporation makes available subsidy

of Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 200 is the share of beneficiary.

(iii) **Scholarship Scheme: -**Hon'ble Chief Minister has provided Rs. 20 lakhs from Chief Minister Fund for the Scholarship Scheme to students which have passed 10th Std. and above in 1st class (above 60 per cent marks) of the Matang Community. This Corporation has fixed the amount as Permanent Deposit in the Nationalized Bank and Scholarship is being paid for the accrued interest to the student for further education.

Special Training Programme in Computer Studies & Research:-

This is a Special Training Programme being run in Maharashtra at the Symbiosis Institute of Computer Studies and research at Pune. This special training initiative is taken by the Infosys Technologies and Symbiosis to enable candidates belonging to the SC/ST to become Industry ready and thus employable by providing Technical and behavioral Skills training in the field of Information Technology. Each Batch is of 100 and a stipend of Rs 6000/- p.m is being paid to the students by the government of Maharashtra for this period of 06 months. In this 06 months, Technical training is given for 4 months, English & Fluency for 1 month & Soft skill for 1 month.

The students are selected by a Common examination and an Aptitude Test of the eligible students with MCA/B.E with 60% and above marks The students are trained in Industry Oriented Training in IT, as well as Soft skill Technology. They are given extensive training on Soft skill and hands on Lab sessions using the tools that are extensively used in the IT Industry. After completion of this 06 months training, they will

be given a certificate and will also be allowed to participate in the Job fair for placement opportunity for the companies. This has a Patron of State govt, Industry Partner as sponsors giving STP and knowledge, Education Partner an education Institute of repute delivering the training and arranging the placement opportunity, & of course the SC/ST students.

The training includes modules that provide understanding of Knowledge areas relating to IT Software Engineering, and also its related applications. This include

- Problem Solving Skill
- Computer Architecture
- Fundamental of Operating systems
- Networking
- Programming fundamental
- Web Technology
- Programming in Java & J2EE
- Interpersonal communication

English language fluency.

In 2008-09, 38 students were selected and 37 of them completed the course. Of these 15 of them got jobs in the Various IT companies. In this regard for the First batch except the Stipend the rest of expenditure was sponsored by the Infosys. This includes Lap top Payment to the faculty Infrastructure Cost. For the subsequent batch Government of Maharashtra sanctioned the Stipend of 45 Lacs. But the remaining amount of Rs 30 -35 lacs for the other expenditure is not met by both the Education Partner nor the sponsors i.e the industries. As a sequel to the lack of this small fund the employable opportunity of approximately 100 odd brilliant students in the IT sector is held up.

- (a) While Assocham & FICCI are all talking in terms of corporate responsibility, and are avoiding the reservation in the Private Sector
- (b) There is an urgent need for more such courses in many colleges across Maharashtra. As on date only in Pune that too in Symbiosis it is done. In a phased manner this must be expanded to atleast 2- 3 colleges per Year with an inclusion of more sponsors like WIPRO, IBM and TCS at different districts.
- (c) State Government of Maharashtra is supposed to constitute a committee to identify the Students and also a Committee of Secretaries under the Secy IT to fix a date for an examination. This too had not been done.

QUARTERLY STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEME					
	Annual 2010-11	Outlay	Expenditure for the quarter ending March-11	Cumulative expenditure upto the end of quarter March-11	Percentage (col 5 to 3)
Total	2273.29		579.44	1389.50	61.12



7. Tamilnadu

The Total population of Tamil Nadu as per 2001 censuses is 6.24 Crores. The Population of Scheduled Castes is 1.18 Crores i.e. 19% of the total population. Total number of S.C persons below poverty line in the State is 35.33 lakh. Total BPL SC Families in the State is 11.76 lakh.. Present poverty line as per criteria in rural area is Rs. 441.60 per month and in Urban area is Rs. 555.70 per month.

(i) Houses-

(i) Under Indian Awas Yojana (1AY) 60% allocation has to be utilized for SC/ST. During the year 2010-11, 61,762 SCs got benefited.

(ii) Kalaigarnar Veedhu Vazhangum Thittam (Kalaigarnar Housing Scheme). This is State Govt. scheme to convert all huts in rural areas into concrete roofed permanent houses over a period of six years from 2010-11 to 2015-16. Tamil Nadu will earn the distinction of being the first "Hut Free State" if the set target is achieved. During 2010-11, the target was 3 lakh permanent houses and the Unit cost being Rs. 75,000/-. 1.56 lakh Scheduled Caste got benefit under this scheme during 2010-11. **It is a very good initiative of the State Govt.**

(ii) House sites

Free house-site pattas are given to SCs. For the year 2010-11, 6126 S.C Women got house sites and pattas.

(iii) Drinking water

As per updated survey as on 1.4.2010, there are 93,699 rural habitations in Tamil Nadu till 2010-11 for drinking water sources. Out of this 25,913 are in S.C habitations.

(iv) Water Supply Status in SC Habitations

Description	SC Dominated
Habitations with service level 40 lpcd and above (FC)	23,909
Habitations with service level less than 40 lpcd (PC)	2004
Total No. of Habitations	25,913

Source: TWA Board, Chennai

It can be seen from the above that all S.C habitations are covered with drinking water facilities.

(V) Lands

The Government owned waste lands are developed into cultivable lands and distributed to poor landless agricultural families at the rate of two acres per family. The scheme is in operation since 2006-07, in a phased manner. Up to 31.5.2009, 41,064 Scheduled Caste people got 44522.03 acres of land.

(vi) Land Purchase Scheme by TAHDCO

This scheme is meant for S.C women landless labourers and marginal farmers below poverty line by providing land as asset and also offers other assistance to improve the productivity in agriculture. It is 50% subsidy and 50% term loan of the unit cost of the land to be purchased, land development, minor irrigation facilities and animal husbandry activities with a maximum unit cost of Rs. 2.00 Lakhs. So far 4939 S.C women got benefited to the tune of Rs. 32.12 Crores since 2006-07.

(vii) Employment (skill Development Programme)

TAHDCO is implementing training programme to about 20,000 SCs youth in various activities through reputed organizations. The State Govt. is sanctioning Rs. 25-00 crores annually for this purpose since 2006-07.

(vii) SCA to SCSP

Under SCA to SCSP in the State of Tamilnadu Economic development Schemes and creation of infrastructure facilities in Scheduled Castes habitations were taken up. The details of releases by the Government of India and its utilization by the State Govt of Tamilnadu are as under SCA

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Released by GOI	Utilized	Flow to SCA to SCP	
			Non-utilized funds	Funds diverted to other heads
2005-06	44.61	44.61	Fully utilized	Funds not diverted to any scheme
2006-07	46.56	46.56		
2007-08	48.98	48.98		
2008-09	60.03	60.03		
2009-10	46.05	46.05		
2010-11	67.87**	37.38		

** Funds received only at the end of the March, 2011.

The state has furnished funds released by Govt. of India and the utilization of SCA by the Govt. of Tamil Nadu from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The SCA has been utilized fully and there is no report of diversion of SCA to any other purposes. However, during the financial year 2010-11, out of Rs. 67.87 crores released by Govt. of India only Rs. 37.38 Cr. has reported to be utilized. The reason for this utilization is stated due to receiving funds only at the end of March, 2011.

A study on land purchase scheme and Socio-Economic Development scheme implemented by TAHDCO with SCA to SCSP has been entrusted to NABARD.

(viii) SCSP

The details of allocation under SCSP during 9th and 10th Plan periods are as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Released by GOI	Flow to SCA to SCF		
		Utilized	Non-utilized funds	Funds diverted to other heads
2005-06	44.61	44.61	Fully utilized	Funds not diverted to any scheme
2006-07	46.56	46.56		
2007-08	48.98	48.98		
2008-09	60.03	60.03		
2009-10	46.05	46.05		
2010-11	67.87**	37.38		

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A study on land purchase scheme and Socio-Economic Development scheme implemented by TAHDCO with SCA to SCSP has been entrusted to NABARD.

(viii) SCSP

The details of allocation under SCSP during 9th and 10th Plan periods are as follows:-

(Rs in Crores)

Year	Annual Plan Outlay (APO)	Flow to SCSP	Expenditure	% to Annual Plan Outlay (APO)
2002-03	5751.53	1103.74	1192.79	20.74
2003-04	7000.13	1353.71	1615.14	23.07
2004-05	8001.10	1543.44	1587.22	19.84
2005-06	9100.00	2104.55	1736.85	19.09
Year	Annual Plan Outlay (APO)	State Plan Expenditure	Flow to SCSP	SCSP Expenditure
2006-07	12500.00	12,677 (101.42%)	3117.86 (24.94%)	2463.03 (79.00%)
2007-08	14000.00	14224 (101.60%)	3356.89 (23.98%)	2903.63 (86.50%)
2008-09	16000.00	16,275 (101.72%)	4178.31 (26.11%)	3453.35 (82.65%)
2009-10	17500.00	17,834 (101.91%)	4602.68 (26.30%)	2959.78 (78.31%)
2010-11	20068.00	20,465 (101.98%)	4240.73 (21.14%)	4098.67 (99.28%)

The statements indicate the percentage of flow from total state plan outlay towards SCSP is more than the percentage of SC population in the State i.e 19%. Secondly, information provided of the details of expenditure from SCSP outlay is also satisfactory.

A study has been conducted by the Director of Evaluation and applied Research on socio-economic status and employment opportunities of SC/ST students/graduates of Engineering and Medical Disciplines in the State.

The major findings are as follows:-

- (a) Non availability of English Medium and laboratory facilities, non-filling up of vacant post of teaching and non teaching staff etc. have made the performance of the students of Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools not so good. (Action : Every year new laboratory is being created and teaching posts have been filled up)
- (b) Lack of infrastructure facilities like school buildings, play grounds (Action: Periodically School buildings have been constructed)
- (c) Lack of Pre-recruitment Training Programme and placements of SCs (Action: Sarva Shiksha Abiyan (SSA) periodically imparted training to the teacher)
- (d) Lack of Nutrient Food provided in Hostels (Action: Hostel menu has been revised and food charges increased from Rs. 350/- to Rs.450/- for School students and Rs. 450/-to Rs. 550/- for college students)
- (e) Not able to avail separate tuitions due to poor background of the family (Action: Special coaching has been arranged through Parents Teachers Association (PTA). Rs. 2000/- has been given for handling English, Mathematics, Science for 10th Std. and Rs. 2500/- Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology for 12th Std.)

(ix) NGO's

The Govt. of Tamil Nadu is not providing any financial assistance to NGO's. However, it recommends genuine NGO'S to Govt. of India for getting financial assistance. Nevertheless, there are 36 NGO's running schools/hostels for SC/STs. The funds are provided by the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

(x) Agriculture

The report gives details of operational holdings of SCs vis-à-vis total land holdings(all categories).

Number and Area of Operational Holding

S.N.	Size Group	(Area in hectares)			
		Scheduled Caste Holding	Area	Total category Holding	Area
1	Marginal (up to 0.99)	751327	263037.00	6227705	2286370.49
2	Small (1.0-1.99)	99982	135941.80	1234054	1720819.43
3	Semi Medium (2.00-3.99)	27645	72422.16	542025	1467696.73
4	Medium(4.0-9.99)	4935	26733.10	169599	957721.46
5	Large (10.0 and above)	352	5209.37	19590	391339.00
	All sizes	884241	503343.43	8192973	6826947.11

(Source As per 8th Agricultural Census(2005-06)/Source: Department of Economics & Statistics, Chennai-6)

(xi) Animal Husbandry

Veterinary hospital and mobile units are functioning for health coverage of Livestock and Poultry in Scheduled Caste areas.



Fisheries

For the marine fishermen in the State, the Govt. of Tamil Nadu is implementing a scheme on construction of free houses for active fishermen. The members for allotment of houses are selected through fishermen cooperative societies. Government orders to construct 4000 houses every year with financial assistance from Govt. of India. From the year 2001 onwards, 395 members belonging to Scheduled Castes have been benefitted.

(xii) Health

A group of female Medical Officers provide counseling and advice to adolescent girls on school health days. 384 Mobile health clinics and specialty camps are conducted in the village in Health Sub Centers (HSCs) area providing special service and specific interventions for reduction of infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and maternal mortality rate (MMR). About 29,000 Adi Dravida girls are trained in basic facts on health and First Aid and they act as link persons between the Community and the HSCs in the Adi Dravida colonies. At PHC level, the Sector Health Nurses and at Block level Community Health Nurses are appointed to supervise and monitor the health related activities at block level.. At Health Unit District level, District maternal and Child Health Officers are appointed to guide the field workers. The District Maternal and Child Health Officers, community Health Nurses Sector Health Nurses and Village Health Nurses are given periodical re-orientations and skill development trainings to keep them updated.

The Out Patient services in PHCs are available from 8 A.M. to 11.00A.M. and 4 P.M. to 5 P.M. Women Medical Officers are available in PHCs, Primary health Centers are upgraded in phased manner into 30 bedded Hospitals. Apart from this, three or four Hospitals in each district are identified to provide Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and New born care round the clock. These centers provide 24 hours caesarian and blood transfusion services.

In addition to that 3 Mobile Medical Units are functioning in 3 Districts exclusively for rendering medical aid to Scheduled Castes people. [(i.)Ambasamudram, at Tirunelveli District (ii) Kodaikanal at Dindigul District & (iii) Uthagamandalam at Nilgiris District]

In respect of Health care Services, the example of Tamil Nadu is very good. It can be emulated by other states, especially the states where the cases maternal and child mortality cases are very high due to frequent births like UP, M.P, Bihar and Rajasthan.

(xiii) Working of Hostels.

The Govt. of Tamil Nadu has not conducted any survey on the working of SC hostel. The State Govt. can conduct survey on the working of these hostels to know their conditions.

(xiv) Land

There are 7999 cases where SC lands have been occupied by other communities. The State govt. should try to reclaim these lands and hand it over to S.Cs. on priority basis.

Land alienation

As per the R.O No. 363, Revenue Department, dated 28.4.1995, the lands belonging to Scheduled Castes shall not be alienated to the members of other communities. However, cases are brought to the notice of the State Government that lands assigned to S.C. people are occupied by other communities due to various reasons. Steps are being taken by the District Authorities to recover such lands to the S.C. people. The position as on 1.4.2009 is as under:

Total Depressed classes lands assigned to S.C		Occupied by other communities		Action Taken		Restored to SC people		Balance	
No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area
77289	108207.84	9015	12537.27	2350	3453	814	980	7999	10913.09

8. Gujarat

Out of total population of 5.06 crore, the SC population of Gujarat is 35.93 lacs constituting 7.1% as per 2001 Census. As per socio-Economic Survey, the total persons below BPL is 19.77% and the SCs below poverty line 2.17% in the State of Gujrat.

(i) Utilization of SCA

The State Govt. has utilized the allocated funds under SCA to SCP in the year 2007-08 (Rs. 1111.40 lakhs) and 2008-09 (Rs. 959.20 Lakhs) and in 2010-11 (Rs. 1070.41 Lakhs). However, in the year 2009-10 out of Rs. 932.86 lakh allocated, under SCA Rs. 927.00 lakhs has been utilized. The detail utilization of funds are as under:-

(ii) SCA to SCP

	Funds allocated	Expenditure incurred	Flow of SCA To SCP	
			Non Utilized fund	Fund diverted to other heads
Total 11 th Plan				
2007-08	1111.40	1111.40	-	-
2008-09	959.20	959.20	-	-
2009-10	932.86	927.00	*5.86	-
2010-11	1070.41	1070.41	-	-

With regard to study on utilization of SCA, it is reported that as far as utilization of SCA, there is a Budget provision of Rs. 50 Lakh and Gujrat Scheduled Caste Development Corporation would be conducting a study regarding fund allocations and expenditure thereon shortly.

(iii) Flow of funds under SCSP

The allocation of funds under SCSP in the State of Gujarat is less than the population percentage of SCs in the State i.e 7.1%



(Rs. In Crores)

Plan Period	State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	% age of SCSP
Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	28000.00	1050.90	3.75
Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	47000.00	2261.27	4.81
Eleventh Five Year Plan			
2007-08	16000.00	798.87	5.15
2008-09	21000.00	1134.08	5.40
2009-10	23275.00	1294.94	5.56
2010-11	30,000.00	1331.80	4.44

Year-wise allocation/expenditure of SCP out of State Plan Funds for the each year for the 10th Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans of the 11th Five Year Plan are given below:

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	Total Plan Outlay	Flow to SCP			
		Outlay	Expenditure	% Flow SCP	% of Exp.
Total 10th Plan					
2002-2003	7600.00	252.17	184.98	3.32	73.35
2003-2004	7680.00	427.78	311.75	5.57	72.88
2004-2005	8300.00	402.71	383.51	4.85	95.23
2005-2006	11000.00	486.90	485.85	4.43	99.78
2006-2007	12503.50	894.55	671.59	7.15	75.07
11th Plan					
2007-2008	16000.00	798.87	551.88	5.15	69.08
2008-2009	21000.00	1134.08	870.43	5.40	76.75
2009-2010	23275.00	1294.94	1077.29	5.56	83.19

The utilization has been very less than allocation during the 10th Plan period 2002-03 to 2006-07 with exception of 2005-06 wherein it was 99.78%. However, during the said period, the allocation under SCSP was only 4.43% whereas the SC population in the State is 7.09%.

The less allocation under SCSP and from the allocation less utilization has been projected. The Govt. should fully utilize the allocation made under SCSP as the Scheduled Castes are the marginalized sections of the society.

(iv) Implementation of Schemes/Programmes

The details of three scheme from 2002-03 to 2010-11 (up to June, 2011) is only available. Under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) in 2010-11, out of total 44206 beneficiaries, 5797 are S.C constituting 13.11% of the total beneficiary. However, under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), out of 167313 beneficiaries, 9247 i.e 5.53% S.C's have benefitted. There is shortfall in target achievement of about 7.09% i.e S.C population percentage of the State. In the Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana/Mahatma

Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee scheme in 2010-11, out of total 491.84 lakh mandays generated beneficiaries, S.Cs are 71.53, i.e 14.54%. The coverage is good.

In the P.M's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), during 2010-11, the SCs beneficiaries constitute 14.49%.

Health

The Matruvandna scheme under Family Welfare Programme intends to reduce the Maternal Mortality Rate in the State from current level of 389 per 10000 live births to less 100 up to the year 2010. Infant Mortality Rate level from 60 per thousand live births to less than 30 upto the year 2010 and total fertility rate 3.00 to 2.1 in the State.

So far Maternal and infant Mortality Rate is concerned, any survey undertaken to identify the causes for this mortality among SCs has not been taken yet to assess the number of children born to such parents and the gaps between those children and whether there is any need to take special steps to be taken promote family planning and incentives to be provided thereon. There are needs to provide counseling for small family norms with minimum 5 years gap so that infant Mortality Rate can be lowered to minimum. The Govt.of Gujarat ought to take extra initiative in this regard.

9. Himachal Pradesh

The total population in the State of H.P is 60.77 lakhs. The Scheduled Caste constitute 15.02 lakh as per 2001 census. The Scheduled Caste population percentage in the State of Himachal Pradesh as per 2001 Census is 24.72%.

Development

The problems of SCs have been projected by the State Govt. The SCs constitute 24.72% of the total population in the State. They have very few assets and are totally dependent upon agricultural pursuits and other low income generating occupations like shoe making, bamboo basket making, black smithy, weaving, poultry, piggery etc. The total poverty in the State is 2,82,370 and the S.C poverty is 95,772. The present poverty line as per revised criteria is 33.92%.

Educational Backwardness especially amongst womenfolk in such area is rampant and most of them are confined to their homes and constitute the main work force in the fields as well as in their homes. The basic needs is their skill up gradation and imparting training for improving marketability of their traditional produce. Efforts are being made through the planning process to maximize the growth with distributive justice to narrow down the inequalities in pursuance of the objectives laid down in the preamble of the Constitution and Directive Principles of State Policy.



SCA to SCSP

The details of SCA released to the State Govt. of Himachal Pradesh during 10th and 11th Plan period are as follows:-

Flow of SCA to SCSP

SCA

Rs. In Lakhs					
	Total Plan Outlay	State Outlay	Outlay	Amount Diverted to other heads	Details where spent with reasons to do so
Total 10 th Plan	Total releases received from GOI	Unspent Balance of the previous year			
2002-03	447.986	10.97	458.956	-	i) The amount spent under SCA in the Agriculture Sector on the distribution of improved seeds, for tank irrigation and organic farming. ii) In the Horticulture Sector the amount spent for development and maintenance of horticulture plantation. iii) In the Animal Husbandry sector the amount spent for poultry Development. iv) In the co-operative sector the amount spent for subsidy provided for enrollment of Scheduled Castes member. v) In the industries Sector the amount spent for Development of Handloom Industry Sericulture Infrastructure Development and Training, Mulberry Tree Plantation and Assistance for construction of silkworm rearing and houses. vi) The amount provided to the SCs/STs Development Corporation to co-ordinate between the Govt. Development Departments, Bank and the beneficiaries.
2003-04	248.66	30.00	278.66	-	
2004-05	587.47	-	587.47	-	
2006-07	566.62	4.31	570.93	-	
Total 11 th Plan					
2007-08	1035.64	-	1035.64	-	
2008-09	510.03	125.15	635.18	-	
2009-10	498.23	10.16	508.39	-	

No study has been undertaken to know the manner of utilization of SCA. The State Govt. should undertake study by independent agency to know the usefulness of the scheme and its viability in the State in which it is operational.

SCSP Outlay and Expenditure

The State Govt. has furnished information on SCSP outlay and expenditure in 10th and 11th plan periods. The details are as follows:

Rs in lakhs					
Total Outlay	Plan	State Outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	% flow
2002-03		184000.00	17600.00	15292.80	9.57
2003-04		133500.00	11089.00	10833.83	8.31
2004-05		140038.00	11597.00	11830.88	8.28
2005-06		140000.00	17312.00	15858.31	11.00
2006-07		180000.00	19536.00	18406.38	10.85
Total 11 th Plan					
2007-08		210000.00	23100.00	17036.25	11.00
2008-09		240000.00	59400.00	59136.67	24.75
2009-10		270000.00	66800.00	66456.45	24.74
2010-11		300000.00	74200.00	73765.30	24.73
2011-2012		330000.00	81600.00	81600.00	24.73

During the 10th plan period 2002-03 to 2006-07 the allocation under SCSP was very less as compared to the S.C pop. i.e 24.72% in the State of H.P.

During 2007-08 under 11th Five Year Plan , the allocation under SCSP was only 11% which is very less than S.C population percentage in the State. However, from the plan period 2008-09 onwards the allocation under SCSP is equal to S.C population percentage in the State of Himachal Pradesh. But the expenditure in all these years has been less than the allocation. The State govt. should make efforts for full utilization of allocation under SCSP for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.

10. West Bengal

The total population of Scheduled Casts in the state of West Bengal is 1.84 Crores, as per 2001 Census. They constitute 23.02% of the total population in the state. The Scheduled Cast Literacy is 70.54% Male and 46.9% Female.

Percentage of people below poverty line

SC Rural	Others Rural	SC Urban	Other Urban
29.5%	27.5%	28.5%	13%

(Source: Planning Commission 2004)

There is a huge gap in poverty level in between scheduled Caste and others in urban areas.



There are specific problem of educational backwardness among SCs. Hence the State Welfare Department allocates most of its funds for education and HRD of these communities.

It has been reported that funds allocated under SCA to the State of West Bengal has been fully utilized for the following years.

Rs. in crores

Years	SCA released	Total SCA available	SCA utilized
10th Plan			
2002-03	66.41	66.41	66.41
2003-04	39.95	39.95	39.95
2004-05	46.72	46.72	46.72
2005-06	32.94	32.94	32.94
2006-07	31.85	31.85	31.85
11th plan			
2007-08	51.58	51.58	51.58
2008-09	45.04	45.04	45.04
2009-10	45.04	45.04	45.04
20010-11	30.56	30.56	Fund has been given to Channelizing Agency for implementation.

The funds have been used for income generation and infrastructure development schemes. Funds reportedly not diverted for other heads. The allocation has been fully utilized.

No study has been done to know the manner of utilization of SCA to SCP in West Bengal. However, the State is planning for it. The study may focus on major activities to which SCA is allocated and the number of SC beneficiaries. There should be periodical studies by states/UTs on the manner of utilization of SCA.

SCSP

The details of utilization position under SCSP during 10th plan 2002-07 and during the Annual plan of 11th Five year plan from 2007-08 to 2009-10 are as follows.

Rs. in Crores

Flow to SCSP				
Year	State Outlay	SCP Outlay	Expenditure	% Flow
10th Plan				
2002-03	6307.00	534.12	216.09	8.46
2003-04	3633.63	334.90	182.68	9.42
2004-05	4183.70	295.56	227.79	7.06
2005-06	6762.60	576.19	424.46	8.52
2006-07	7669.82	1764.54	1315.62	23.01
11th Plan				
2007-08	9683.19	2225.58	1713.71	22.98
2008-09	10745.23	2373.79	1929.97	22.09
2009-10	14069.57	3186.00	2611.31	18.56

The flow of funds under SCSP except the plan period 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been very less as compared to the population percentage of SCs in the State of West Bengal i.e 23%. The Govt. of India guidelines for allocation of fund under SCSP in accordance with the population of SCs in the State has to be strictly followed. It is further observed from the table that from the SCSP outlay, the utilization of SCSP has been very less.

Working of NGO's

The activities performed by NGO's has been briefly stated and they get grants from Central and State Govt. As SCs practice various types of occupation for their economic pursuits, NGO's can be roped in to preserve the traditional technique and to synthesize with modern machine by encouraging ITI's in this field.

Water

Drinking water sources is available in SC dominated villages. There is no village in West Bengal having no drinking water source.

Health

The public Health infrastructure in the State is quite elaborate and is available for all citizen irrespective of caste status. The following is an overview of the system: In the rural/backward areas (other than Urban) , there are rural hospitals, BPHC, PHCs and sub-center for providing health care services. Statistics on Rural medical facilities are given below:

Type of facility	No. of facility	No of beds	Population served(yearly)
Sub-Centre	10356	-	6128
PHC	909	6592	69815
CHC (BPHC+RH)	348	9956	182362

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department, GOWB.

Medical officer, Nursing personnel and other technical personnel are well trained to provide the required services. Officers get orientations and update their knowledge through different National Health Programmes from time to time. All 15 bedded BPHCs have been upgraded into 30 bedded RG/BPGC. A number of PHCs have been made functional with 10 beds. Medical Officers/ Nursing personnel have also increased in the same ratio. Many 60 bedded RH have recently been established in the State. Lab investigation facilities in these hospital have also been upgraded. Due to lack of regular employed staff, contractual staff has also been deployed.



Land

Details of land allotted to landless agricultural labourers during the last five years are given below:

Year	Area(In Acres)
2004-05	1712
2005-6	3944
2006-07	5466
2007-08	2774
2008-09	1020
2009-10	118

(Source: L&LR Department, GOWB)

It may be mentioned here that 11,17,451 landless agriculture labourers have been provided with 3,89,657 acres of surplus land. Moreover, 3,68,414 acres of land has so far been recorded in favour of 4,70,021 SC Bargadars.

Housing

The details of houses for SCs constructed under IAY during the 5 years are given below:-

Year	Type	No. Houses constructed		SC Coverage %
		Total	For SC	
2004-05	New Construction	101358	499963	49.29
	Upgradation	54244	26660	49.14
2005-06	New Construction	65684	31288	47.63
	Upgradation	33575	15989	47.62
2006-07	New Construction	85200	41118	48.26
	Upgradation	43638	20828	47.72
2007-08	New Construction	87831	38874	44.25
	Upgradation	19744	8984	45.50
2008-09	New Construction	193753	84298	43.50
	Upgradation	3231	1694	52.42
2009-10	New Construction	230127	93520	40.64
	Upgradation	119	48	40.34
Grand total	New Construction	763953	339061	44.38
	Upgradation	154432	74155	48.02

(Source: Housing Department, GOWB)

Till date, 588785 houses for SCs have been constructed under this scheme.

Apart from this a unique project named 'Gitanjali' under implementation by the Housing Department, good numbers of SC families will be provided with houses of their own during 2009-2010 spilled over to 2011-2012. Houses being constructed under 'GITANJALI' for S.C are 10,299.

BAD POINTS

- 1) State Govt. is not following the proportionate funds meant for SCs in preparation of budget as per the population percentage of the State.
- 2) Self employment programme under SCP run by the West Bengal SC/ST Development and Finance corporation is not being implemented successfully as the banks are not releasing loan portion of the project cost to the beneficiaries Only grant in aid portion are releasing.

GOOD POINTS

- 1) As regards to land reforms, State Govt. have taken affirmative steps in distribution of Pattas for Agriculture purpose to Bargadars and marginal farmers amongst them a sizeable numbers of beneficiaries belong to SC communities.
- 2) SC people have been benefited much from the Panchayati Raj Institutions run by the State Govt.

11. Goa.

The SCSP in the State of Goa has started from 2006.

Housing Programme for Scheduled Castes

The scheme aims at providing financial assistance to SC families for the purchase of plot for construction of houses and for repairs of houses of their own. The pattern of assistance provided under the scheme is as under: -

Purchase of House Sites for SCs: - Financial assistance of Rs 25,000/- for the cost of house site is sanctioned to an SC family in one installment, 75% of financial assistance shall be subsidy and remaining 25% as loan, recoverable in 10 yearly installments without interest.

(a) Construction of Houses for SC: -

Financial assistance in the form of full subsidy amounting to Rs. 25, 000/- is granted as per Indira Awas Yojana pattern for constructions of house.

(b) Repairs of Houses for SC: -

Financial Assistance amounting to Rs.12, 500/- is granted to each eligible applicant entire amount in the form of subsidy.

Eligibility:- For grant of financial assistance under the scheme the applicant has to fulfill the following conditions.

- The applicant should be bonafide resident of the State of Goa for 15 years.
- The applicant should possess caste certificate issued by competent



Authority.

- The income of the family of the applicant should not exceed Rs.1.20 lakhs per annum.
- The applicant or his family members should not own any house or house site in his own name or have any claim or right in any of the landed property owned by his family members.
- The applicant should hold title to the land on which the house is to be built.
- No financial assistance from any other Agency/Organization is obtained by the applicant for construction of house.
- Only SC persons having ownership rights or registered Mundkar houses or the person who obtained NOC from the Bhatkar shall be eligible for the benefit of this scheme.

Financial assistance for Military Training to SC students

This scheme is formulated to inculcate qualities of military leadership and spirit of National Integration among the youth of SC communities, at Bhonsala Training Centre Nasik, so as to make them ideal citizens of India. 5 girls and 5 boys are eligible for training during summer and winter vacations. Financial assistance of Rs. 4000/- and Rs. 4500/- is granted to a girl and boy, respectively.

Kanya Dhan

The scheme “Kanya Dhan” will promote education among the Girl children of the SC communities and further assist these weaker sections of the society. Target Groups: All the girl children of the families notified as SC under the Constitutional Order and whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 1,20,000/- per annum.

Eligibility:-

The girl child who has passed 10th standard Examination and appears in the 11th standard of any stream (Science/ Arts/ Commerce/Vocational/ ITI) is eligible for availing benefits under the scheme.

Maximum 2 girl children of each family are entitled for benefits under the Scheme.

Financial Assistance: -

An amount of Rs. 25,000/- will be provided by way of fixed deposit in the name of the girl child and the officer nominated by the Government. This amount will be given to the beneficiaries only when she passes 12th Standard Board Examination or its equivalent Examination. In case she fails or drops out, the money will be forfeited in favor of the Government of Goa. However, if the beneficiary informs that she is re-answering the Examination, money will be kept in Fixed Deposit till 2 academic years or

till she passes the 12th Board Examination, whichever is earlier.

Mode of application: Application for assistance shall be submitted through the Principals of the Institutions in which girls students is studying in XIth Standard in the prescribed form, to the Director of Social Welfare.

Post Matric Scholarships to SC students and Book Bank to the institution.

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to SC students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. Professional institution is provided with grant to establish Book Bank as a support base to the students applying for scholarship who can ill afford expensive education and avoid dropouts, failures. The rate of maintenance allowance varies from Rs.140/- to Rs. 740/- for Post Matriculation level. Courses up to Degree and Post Graduation Level Courses. Total income of the parents should not exceed Rs.1.00 lakh in order to be eligible for the scholarship.

Dayanand Social Security Scheme

Under the Dayanand Social Security Scheme financial assistance is provided to the most vulnerable section of the society, which includes Senior Citizens, Single Women and Disabled persons. A beneficiary under the scheme gets financial assistance of Rs. 1,000/- per month with effect from April 2007. The financial assistance goes to spouse and children on death of the member.

Health

Assistance for specialized/super specialized treatment to SC persons of Goan Origin.

The scheme envisages providing financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 1.50 lakh per illness to permanent residents of Goa, whose household annual income is less than Rs. 1, 50,000 for availing super specialized facilities, which are not available in the State Govt. hospitals. Government has also enhanced the amount to the extent of Rs. 3.00 lakh in the super specialized categories.

Animal Husbandary & Veterinary Services

(a) Assistance for purchase of milch animals.

The objective of the scheme is to augment the activities under dairy so as to increase the milk production and income of the farmer and to provide self employment to the unemployment youth. Under the scheme a subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- per animal is



provided to SC/ST beneficiaries for purchase of animal.

(b) Services & Health Care

The Scheme envisages prevention and control of various livestock diseases towards increasing their population and productivity for meeting the demand for livestock and poultry products in the State.

(c) Assistance for establishment of backyard Poultry Production Unit.

The scheme envisages special provision for SC/ST families for setting up of poultry units. Assistance is provided for setting up of backyard poultry production units limited to Rs.500/- per unit including the cost of feed.

(d) Special Calf Rearing Schemes

The objectives of the scheme is to encourage the farmers to go for artificial insemination and provide assistance for rearing of cross breed calves borne from Artificial insemination after attaining age of 3 months up to maturity.

(e) Incentive to milk producers

The objective of the scheme is to encourage the farmers to increase milk production and rear good animal to give boost to Dairy Industry, to reduce dependence on neighboring States for milk and to reduce feed cost burden of the farmer.

Agriculture

(a) Financial Assistance for purchase of Agricultural inputs

It is estimated that about 1.30% of the Scheduled Caste families are cultivators. However, in addition a few families also cultivate seasonal crops on land owned by others under an informal agreement. All these cultivators should be encouraged to purchase and use the required inputs in recommended dosages. Considering the increasing cost of inputs such as seeds, planting material, pesticides, fertilizers, soil conditioners etc assistance in the form of 70% subsidy on cost of purchased inputs will be provided to Scheduled Caste farmers. Subsidy will be restricted to Rs.8000/- hectare and maximum 2.00 Ha.

(b) Crop production and input management

The main horticulture crops in the State are cashew, coconut, mango, banana, spices like pepper and nutmeg in addition to red oil. Few families cultivate seasonal crops on land owned by others under a formal agreement. The cultivators are encouraged to purchase and use the required land to cover an area.

(c) Development of agriculture extension

The main objective of the scheme is to impart training to the farmers in the field of crop production technology and to expose them to new advancement in the field of agriculture by organizing exhibitions, shows, conducting field camps in the villages and study tours outside the State to create awareness and acquaint them with developmental schemes and dissemination of new technology.

(d) Development of Horticulture.

- To provide quality planting material and vegetable seeds to meet the requirement of the farmers in the State.
- To set up progeny orchards for large scale multiplication of quality planting material.
- To conduct trials on improved technology for its adoption on farmer's fields.
- To organize demonstration in farmer's fields on new geno types.
- To promote cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms.
- To provide assistance for area expansion & rejuvenation of crops like cashew-nut, coconut & fruits like banana,mango, chickoo, etc.
- To provide incentives for inter-cropping in plantation crops with spice, aromatic and medicinal crops like pepper, nutmeg, bixa, patchouli and fruit crops like pineapple, banana, etc.
- To promote floriculture of gladioli, tuberose, anthurium & orchids by providing assistance for plantation material & other inputs.
- To provide assistance for development of horticulture crops on commercial lines.
- To establish marketing network centers for sale of vegetables flowers and fruits.
- To promote eco-tourism.
- To provide assistance for processing of arecanut.
- Value addition in horticulture production.

Promote coconut cultivation for sale of tender coconuts and copra. thus, generating employment. Development programmes for crops like cashew-nut, coconut, mango, chickoo, oil palm and spices are being taken up under the Central Sector/National Horticulture Mission.



(e) Support price and crop compensation

The prices of agriculture produce sometimes fall below the economical level and farmers have to incur heavy losses. This type of situation occurs specially due to extra produce brought in the market and influence of other link markets for their utilization/consumption. The main objectives of the scheme are:-

- To provide support to this type of produce either through Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) provided by Government of India, wherein the State has to share 50% of losses or bear the entire 100% burden. The support price will be provided for the produce only in the organized sector wherein the produce is sold to the Co-operatives, licensee traders or to such other agencies as appointed by the Government as per need.
- To assist small and marginal farmers who have to bear heavy crop losses due to fire/floods, etc which are not classified under natural calamities as the losses are in limited areas of the district.

(f) Soil and water conservation

The main objectives of the schemes are to protect the notified embankments from breaches so as to prevent inundation of paddy fields. The scheme provides for repairs and maintenance of bunds and sluice gates on these embankments.

To revitalize ponds and other water bodies through de-silting and repairs carried out by the villagers through the NGOs/Self Help Groups, etc. for full utilization of village infrastructure by bringing more area under cultivation for increase in production.

(g) Revitalization water bodies De-silting of Ponds/Tanks

The objective of the scheme is to assistance for de-silting of Ponds and Tanks is provided for individual farmers and Self Help Groups or Non Government Organization.

(h) Mini Buses for Training

The objective of the scheme is to provide free transport for the farmers from residence to the training areas. When the farmers are given the training in their camps they are in need of instruments like projectors overhead projector, handy cam etc so that he farmers can visualize the actual operation in the agriculture

Directorate of Craftsman's Training

Training to hereditary Artisans/Craftsman including coir and power loom.

Most of the articles prepared by the hereditary artisans in this State are found to be outdated and unattractive. These artisans require training to improve their skills and modern techniques for preparing articles of good quality not only in their hereditary trade, but also in other trades. In view of this, it is proposed to impart training to artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes in the existing centres. During the training period, as an incentive, a trainee will be paid stipend of Rs. 250/- per month.

GOOD & BAD POINTS DONE FOR THE WELFARE OF THE SC'S

1. Introduction of Payment through banks:-

In the various Schemes that were introduced for the welfare of the SC's the bulk of the expenditure is incurred on the Scholarships to the College Students and also to the School students. During the State Level Banker's Committee meeting it was pointed out by the Commission that, in the beginning in all the colleges at least from the date of admission itself a bank account in the name of the Student or guardian be opened and all the transactions be remitted from the Social Welfare Department in to these account through a ECS with an endorsement to the College. This will avoid cash handling and also interim leakages. Later in a time bound manner this needs to be extended to both to Hr. Secondary, High School in a phased manner. This will not only ensure 100% payment to the beneficiaries but will also ensure that illegible migrant population and also leakages in handling for payment is reduced to the minimum.

2. Disproportionate expenditures:-

One of the most common observations of the State offices during the field visits is the fact that, the bulk of the expenditure is done in either in the last quarter or in the last 05 months. This results in faulty works expenditure so done for the sake of spending and also large scale poor quality works which ultimately are certified by the Engineers at the local level. In fact the SCP expenditure chart will reveal the same. In fact the GOI Ministry of finance had already instructed all concerned to stick to the limits and also asked the Internal Financial advisors to monitor and return the unspent amount as well. This instruction is not being heeded. A strict compliance coupled with a threat of endorsement in the ACR of the concerned H.O.O or HOD responsible will improve the situation, rather than exception.

12. Punjab

The total population of Punjab is 243.59 lakh. The population of SC is 70.28 lakh which constitute. 28.85% to the total population in the state.



Economic Development

The total BPL families in Punjab have been given as 5.23 Lakh, and SCs constitute 3.21 Lakh. The Percentage of SC families in BPL category has been projected as 61.38%. This is as per the survey conducted by the department of Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab in 2002 and State Urban Development authority (SUDA), Punjab in 2004. The number of persons belonging to SC category under BPL is very high.

Child Mortality Rate

As per National family health survey 2005-06, Child Mortality rate among scheduled Castes in the state is 16.00 as compared to 6.80 among the total population. The State Govt. should find out the reasons for such high mortality rate among the Children belonging to SC category and come out with solution to this problem.

Operational land holdings

The report specify that out of total 9.97 Lakh operation land holdings, only 3757 (3.78 %) belong to scheduled caste. Bulk of these holding being uneconomical and unviable. The State Govt. initiative to bring more SC farmers under land holding category.

Education loan

SC students are also provided with education loan with subsidized interest of 4%.

SCSP

The information relates to allocation and expenditure under SCSP only. There are no details as to the total allocation made by the State either in the plan periods or in the Annual plans. In view of this it is not possible to give a comparative picture of SCP allocation from total State allocation in a plan period. The allocation under SCP should be in accordance with the population percentage of the Scheduled Castes. In the State of Punjab the percentage of SC population is 28.85%.

During the 9th plan (1997-02) the outlay under SCSP was Rs. 1518 crore and the expenditure was only 759.41 crore. This constitutes 50.03%. Hence only 50 % of the allocated amount under SCSP utilized. Likewise during the 10th Plan period (2002-07), out of Rs. 4186.90 Crore only Rs. 1636.44 Crore was utilized. The percentage of utilization being only 39.08 %. It is not possible to comment on the allocation made from the total plan outlay of 9th and 10th Plan to SCSP. Hence no analysis can be given whether the allocation during these plan periods were in accordance with the

population percentage of Scheduled Caste in state of Punjab i.e 28.85%.

In the 10th Plan (2002-2007) and 11th plan period (2007-2012) and as per year wise SCSP outlay and expenditure the details as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Flow to SCSP			%Flow
	Total Plan Outlay	Outlay	Exp.	
2002-03	2793.00	392.33	172.39	14.04
2003-04	2822.00	819.95	132.30	29.05
2004-05	3479.80	886.00	155.21	25.46
2005-06	3550.00	934.62	444.52	26.32
2006-07	4000.00	1154.00	732.02	28.85
11 th plan (2007-12)				
2007-08	5111.00	1330.00	749.73	26.02
2008-09	6210.00	1792.00	1235.87	28.85
2009-10	8625.00	2488.31	1316.08	28.85
2010-11	9150.00	2640.00	1764.15 (Tentative)	28.85
2011-12	1152.00	3323.52	-	28.85

It can be seen from the above that from the allocated amount the expenditure is very less.

SCA to SCP

The detail of release made by Govt. of India to the State of Punjab and expenditure is as under:-

Year	Amount of SCA received from Govt. of India	Exp.	Reasons for shortfall in Exp.
9 th Plan (1997-02)	4184.03	3533.98	Less release of funds by the state finance department
10 th Plan 2002-07			
2002-03	-	402.90	Expenditure incurred out of unspent balance of previous year
2003-04	680.03	40.41	Less release of funds by the State Finance Department
2004-05	-	33.45	Expenditure incurred out of unspent balance of previous years
2005-06		1026.70	Expenditure incurred out of unspent balance of previous years
2006-07	655.54	1005.31	Excess expenditure incurred out of unspent balance of previous years

13 Odisha

The total population in Orissa is 3.68,04,660 as per 2001 Census out of which 60,82,063 (16.53%) belong to Scheduled Castes. The State Govt. of Orissa is not following the reservation percentage in admission to various educational institutions as per SC population in the state.

Present system which are followed by the State Govt. in admission to educational institutions are given below:

- a. 8% of total seats in 3 Govt. Medical Collages (150 seats each), Engineering are reserved for SC students at the time of talking admission.
- b. In admission to ITI and Polytechnic Govt. Colleges 15% seats are kept eserved for Scheduled Castes.
- c. 8% seats reserved for SC in other Professional and General Educational Institutions. State Govt. has taken decision on required of additional 8% seats will be released for Scheduled Castes.

The details of release of Special Central Assistance to SCSP to the State of Orrissa-7 during 10th and 11th Plan and its utilization are as follows:

Year	Opening Balance	SCA released By GOI	Total SCA available	SCA released	Unspent Balance
10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007)					
2002-2003	1742.47	1820.82	3663.29	2070.84	1592.45
2003-2004	1592.45	779.30	2371.75	2015.75	356.00
2004-2005	356.00	345.70	701.70	701.70	
2005-2006		1576.33	1576.33	1472.52	103.81
2006-2007	103.81	1629.26	1733.07	1733.07	
11th Five year Plan (2007-2012)					
2007-2008		2453.49	2453.49	2453.49	
2008-2009		2832.14	2832.14	2003.35	828.79
2009-2010	828.79	2209.99	3038.78	2504.60	834.18
2010-2011	534.18		534.18	534.18	

THE FOLLOWING ARE DETAILS ON FINANCIAL OUTLAYS, FLOW TO SCSP AND ACTUAL/ANTICIPATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 2008-09, 2009-10 & 2010-11 UNDER ELEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN-2007-2012 under SCSP

S. No	Head	Eleventh Plan 2007-12 Projected Outlay (At 2006-07)		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10		Annual Plan 2010-11 Budget Outlay proposed	
		Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Total Outlay	Actual Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Grand Total	3222500.00	532679.50 (16.53%)	485000.00	78779.32 (16.24%)	750000.00	123975.00 (16.53%)	95000.00	157035.00 (16.53%)

GOOD POINTS

- 1) Attempt of the State Govt.. of Odisha to establish 100 SC Hostels in different Districts under Special Component Plans.
- 2) Distribution of Bi-cycles to High School Students, both Girls and Boys by the state Govt.
- 3) State Govt. has proposed to start E-application and E-disbursement of Post-Matric Scholarship to the SC students to avoid delay in disbursement.

BAD POINTS

- 1) In case of admission in Colleges and Schools, prescribed percentage i.e. 16% are not allotted to SC Students, only 8% reservation is allotted to the SCs.
- 2) In SC concentrate villages drinking water, electricity facilities are not available.

14.Sikkim

The Scheduled Castes population in the state of Sikkim is 5.02% to the total pop in the state as per 2001 census.



The details of releases by the state of sikkim under SCSP is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Sector	Rs (in Crores)							
		Eleventh Plan 2007-2012 project Outlay (At 2006-2007 Prices)		Annual Plan 2007-08		Annual Plan 2008-09		Annual Plan 2009-10	
		Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP	Total Outlay	Actual Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Actual Expenditure under SCSP	Total Outlay	Of which flow to SCSP
01	Agriculture & Allied Activities	383.73	9.94	1.54	1.54	1.85	1.85	2.00	2.00
02	Rural Development	776.86	27.41	4.71	4.71	3.97	3.97	4.05	4.05
03	Irrigation & Flood Control	84.76	1.02	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
04	Energy	500.00	25.00	2.00	2.00	2.35	2.35	1.50	1.50
05	Industry & Minerals	216.50	6.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40
06	Transport	363.87	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.75	1.75	1.20	1.20
07	Science, Tech. & Environment	19.40	1.02	0.17	0.17	0.72	0.72	0.08	0.08
08	Gen Economic Services	124.38	4.62	0.68	0.68	0.73	0.73	0.48	0.48
09	Social Services	1605.46	71.65	4.98	4.98	8.43	8.36	7.73	7.73
10	General services	170.00	5.00	0.69	0.69	1.80	1.44	0.90	0.90
11	Total	4244.96	152.14	15.33	15.33	22.16	21.73	18.40	18.40

2. The details of release of Special Central Assistance to SCSP to the state of Sikkim during 10th and 11th Plan and its utilization are as under :-

Year	Opening Balance	SCA released By GOI	Total SCA available	Rs. In Lakhs Unspent Balance
10th Five Year Plan (2002-2007)				
2002-2003	0.42	42.21	42.63	0.43
2003-2004	0.43	1.12	1.55	NIL
2004-2005	NIL	15.44	15.44	NIL
2005-2006	NIL	17.73	17.73	-do-
2006-2007	NIL	49.23	49.23	NIL
11th Five year Plan (2007-2012)				
2007-2008	NIL	52.40	52.40	NIL
2008-2009	NIL	40.06	40.06	NIL
2009-2010	NIL	22.60	22.60	1.60
2010-2011	1.60	* 25.73	27.33	Being utilized

*First Installment only

15. Puducherry

The Union Territory of Puducherry has a Total population of 9.74 lakh as per 2001 Census. The Population of SC is 1.57 lakh i.e (16.19%) as per 2001 Census. The Literacy of SC-(M/F) total is 69.1% as per 2001 Census.

The total number and percentage of SCs below poverty line as follows :-

There are 1.44 lakh families in Puducherry below poverty line and S.C account for 39845 families constituting about 27.64%.The social Welfare Department has prescribed income limit for SC people from Rs. 24,000/- to Rs. 2.00 Lakh to avail benefits under various welfare schemes. As far educational schemes are concerned there is no income ceiling to avail benefits upto college level.

Development

Economic and Social aspects

About 80% of S.C are residing in the villages and are agricultural labourers. Due to agricultural lands being converted into industrial and real estate purpose, they are jobless and forced to migrate to urban areas for employments. They are also not familiar with other occupations like artisan, carpentry, masonry Majority of them do not have either house or house-site of their own. They are generally asset less.

The Union Territory should specific economic development schemes in the changing economic scenario.

SCSP funds

The details of SCSP State Plan outlay and flow to SCP & Expenditure for the 10th and 11th Plan Period are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

	State Outlay	Flow to SCP Outlay	Expenditure	% flow
Total 10 th Plan				
2002-03	412.05	43.47	42.95	10.55
2003-04	468.63	73.03	67.65	15.58
2004-05	615.00	99.47	99.06	16.17
2005-06	750.00	137.62	110.57	14.88
2006-07	873.45	130.07	122.12	14.89
Total 11 th Plan				
2007-08	1087.26*	150.14	149.73	13.81
2008-09	1060.76 [†]	153.45	152.73	14.46
2009-10	1450.36*	176.83	176.62	12.19
2010-11	1568.63*	176.83	175.00	11.27

*SCSP Outlay indicated along is without loan component.

Source: State Government.

It has been stated that SCSP funds have not been diverted for other purposes. The allocation under SCSP from 2002-03 and 2003-2004 and 2005-2006 to 2010-2011 has been less than the population percentage of SCs in the UT of Puducherry. The expenditure has not been commensurate with allocation under SCSP. There is a slight marginal under utilization. It is emphatically point out to U.T that allocation under SCSP must be in proportion to SC population in the State which is 16%. The expenditure should also collaborate this.

SCA to SCP

Details of fund allocated to the State and flow of SCA to SCP and then utilization during each year of the 10th Plan and 11th Plan upto 2008-09 are as follows:-

Rs in lakhs				
Year	Opening Balance	SCA Allocation	SCA Utilized	SCA unspent (Progressive total)
Total 9 th Plan	0	202.58	152.58	50.00
Tenth Plan				
2002-03	50.00	5.81	46.86	8.95
2003-04	8.95	3.13	12.08	0.00
2004-05	0.00	7.35	0.00	7.35
2005-06	7.35	20.49	12.14	15.70
2006-07	15.70	71.73	21.80	65.63
Eleventh Plan				
2007-08	65.63	125.00	45.47	145.16
2008-09	145.16	0.00	145.16	0.00
2009-10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2010-11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

It can be seen that the SCA has been utilized in the 10th plan period 2002-03 to 2006-07. There is a provision of carry forward of unspent balance which is utilized with the SCA allocated in a particular year of carry forward. The entire amount has been utilized in 2008-09 in the 11th plan period. However, no allocation details are under available of SCA released in for 2008-09 onwards.

So far no evaluation study has been taken up on the manner of utilization of SCA. However, it has been reported that the Department of Economic and Statistics is likely to take up the study.

Housing Scheme

There is housing scheme for Pucca House under 'Bharat Ratna Rajiv Gandhi Housing scheme' w.e.f. 24.2.2009. This appears to be a good scheme. Then there are other housing schemes too.

As a welfare measure the UT is also having other programmes/schemes for SCs.



Like.

- Rs. 20,000/- subsidy is being granted to eligible SC family to construct toilet in their house.
- Rs. 500/- per month is being granted to a Scheduled Caste person who is not in a position to earn due to his/her prolonged illness.
- Rs. 6000/- is being granted to pregnant-lactating women at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month for six months to promote better health of the mother and child.
- Free clothing items are provided to all Scheduled Caste persons who have attained the age of 18 on two occasions i.e during Deepavali & Pongal festival.
- An amount of Rs. 25,000/- is granted to the parent of Scheduled Caste bride on the occasion of their daughter's marriage.
- Rs. 50,000/- is granted to an inter-caste married couple (SC with Hindu non SC) with an aim to eradicate untouchability.
- An amount of Rs. 5,000/- is granted to perform funeral rites of a deceased poor Scheduled Caste person.
- The Adi Dravidar Welfare Department grants financial assistance to SC students for undergoing professional courses such as MBBS, Engineering, Teacher Training, Para medicals etc.
- Two residential Schools are proposed to be started exclusively for SC students one in Puducherry and other in Karaikal.
- Evening coaching classes are being imparted to assist SC students to improve their level of education at Urban and rural area
- Vocational training courses are conducted on cutting and tailoring at 4 centers (2 in Puducherry and one each in Karaikal and Yanam Regions) for a period of 12 months for the benefits of SC female candidates. A total 98 SC women are benefited every year and a stipend of Rs. 750/month is paid to the beneficiaries during the one year training period. At the end of the training, the trainees are provided with a Sewing Machine at free a cost.

Funds towards the payment of OAP/Destitute person/PH person are met under SCSP.

Under JNNURM out of the proposed 1660 houses in CDP area at a project cost of Rs. 92.00 Crores 142 houses in Ariyur, and 120 houses in Pitchaiveeranpet have been constructed and under distribution to the beneficiaries. The Department had also initiated action to construct 1250 ready built house in 17 Non-CDP locations of Puducherry and Karaikal region under HUDCO loan scheme, with a project cost of Rs. 158.09 Crores.

Further land have been indentified in 45 places for providing free house site and the stage of progress are furnished below.

- a. Land taken over and being demarcated - 6 Places



- b. Initial stage of acquisition - 23 Places
 c. 6(1) Notification stage of acquisition - 16 Places

Details of Free House Site Pattas distributed to SC/OEBC people from 2005-06 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Year of Distribution	R.S.No.	No.of Pattas Distributed
1.	Muthiyalpet	2005	63/3,63/4	117
2.	Sedarpet	2007	56	41
3.	Valluvanpet	2007	12	46
4.	Kirumampakkam	2008	65/2,69/2A/1C, 70/9B, 70/12B	94

Town and Country Planning

The details of particulars of houses/house sites allotted to SCs during the year 2005-2010 (X Five Year Plan) relevant to the Town and Country Planning Department are furnished hereunder.

Sl. No.	Financial Year	No. of Plots/Flats/Houses allotted to SC			
		Puducherry housing Board		Puducherry Slum Clearance Board	
		Total No. of Plots/ Flats/ Houses allotted	No.of Plots/Flats/ Houses allotted SC	Total Houses allotted	No. of houses allotted SC
1	2005-06	48 Plots	25 Plots	48	10
2	2006-07	Nil	Nil	64	24
3	2007-08	46 Plots	3 Plots	---	---
		77 Plots	7 Flats		
4	2008-09	---	3 Plots	---	---
5	2009-10	---	1 Plot	110	14
	Total	278	39	222	48
	% of SC allotment		14.03%		21.62
	Shortfall/Reason for Shortfall		Shortfall is 1.97%. Reason for Shortfall as stated by PHB is inadequate applicants in the SC Category		The % of allotment comes out to 21.62% against 16% and hence there is no shortfall

Implementing Agency	Particulars	Total	SC allottees
Puducherry Slum Clearance	Tenements for slum dweller (on rental basis @ Rs. 7/- per month)	222	48
Puducherry Slum Clearance Board	Subsidy to BPL families for conversion of huts into pucca houses	32,500	5598
Puducherry Housing Board	Development housing plots sold (on outright purchase basis.)	278	39
Puducherry Housing Board	MIG flats sold (on outright purchase basis)	49	2

(Rs. In lacs)

Adidraidar Development Corporation

There are many economic development schemes by the corporation wherein financial assistance, margin money cum subsidy provided to S.C entrepreneur.

Training schemes

There are pre-examination training and self employment training schemes by the U.T Administration.

Education loan

S.C students are also provided with education loan with subsidized interest of 4%.

SCSP

There is a state level Committee under C.M to review the progress and implementation of SCSP.

16. Haryana

SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCSP):

As per Census 2001, the SC population in Haryana State is 19.35% of the total population of the state. A separate budget sub head-789-has been opened from the year 2008-09. Being a Nodal department for formulation, implementation and monitoring of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, the State Government has created a Special Cell headed by a Joint Director (SCSP) in the Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes, The SCSP funds have been made non divertable however there have not been made non-lapsable as yet. The following table



shows the increasing trend of flow to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan:-

Year	Annual Plan Outlay	SCSP Allocation	% age	Annual Expenditure	Plan	SCSP Expenditure	%age of SCSP EXP.
2005-06	300000.00	64213.37	21.40	299676.98		53013.33	17.69
2006-07	330000.00	67076.43	20.33	423264.16		72104.17	17.03
2007-08	530000.00	104844.00	19.78	575118.48		93922.69	16.33
2008-09	713000.00	134486.08	18.86	710828.09		120580.79	16.96
2009-10	1040000.00	209806.85	20.17	962443.93		200409.09	20.82
2010-11	1110000.00	230964.67	20.80	957466.69		190461.15	19.90
2011-12	1320000.00	255409.67	19.35	--		--	--

Creation of Employment Generation Opportunities by setting up Employment Oriented Institutes/Training Programmes :-

This Scheme was launched 02.03.2009 with a motive to provide employment opportunities to SCs, whose family income does not exceed Rs. 2.50 lacs p.a. Short term training with stipend is imparted for different trades like driving, paramedical, automobiles, food processing, Air-Hostess etc. Under this Scheme an amount of Rs. 500.00 lacs have been spent on 1236 trainees from 2009 to 2011. Year wise budget expenditure number of trainees covered under the scheme are as follows:

YEAR	BUDGET EXPENDITURE (Rs. in lacs)	N0. OF INSTITUTIONS/SOCIETIES
2008-09	400.00	--
2009-10	500.00	--
2010-11	100.00	1236
2011-12	(Allocation 50.00) --	--
Total	1000.00	1236

Financial Assistance for training to Scheduled Caste candidates in un-organized sector through private institution:-

This Scheme was launched on 01.03.2009 to provide employment opportunities to SCs in unorganized sector whose income does not exceed Rs 2.50 lacs p.a.. Short-term training in Computer, food processing, carpentry, dress making, hair styling & beautician, plastic processing, automobile repair, electrician, plumbing etc. Year wise budget expenditure, number of trainees covered under the scheme is as follows:

YEAR	BUDGET EXPENDITURE (Rs. in lacs)	N0. OF INSTITUTIONS/SOCIETIES
2009-10	41.86	1040
2010-11	(Allocation 50.00) --	--
2011-12	(Allocation 50.00) --	--
Total	41.86	1040

Haryana Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation:-

From 5-3-2005 to 30-6-2011 Nigam has provided financial assistance of Rs. 307.17 Cr. (including 72.87 Cr.as grant to the 88454 beneficiaries for different income generating schemes.

Schemes Launched/Modified by the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of Haryana and major achievements between 5.3.2005 to 30.6.2011 are as under:

National Family Benefit Scheme

This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Under this scheme, a B.P.L. family domicile of Haryana is given Financial Assistance of Rs. 10,000/- on the death of a primary bread earner of the family provided his age should be above 18 years and below 65 years. There is a provision of Rs. 700.00 lac during the current financial year 2011-12.

Years	Beneficiaries	Amount disbursed by the State Govt. (Rs. in lac)
2005-06	4,408	4,44,07,980
2006-07	4,277	4,27,70,175
2007-08	4,316	4,31,65,040
2008-09	4,481	4,48,11,000
2009-10	4,500	4.50 crore
2010-11	6,802	6.80 crore



Rajiv Gandhi Bima Yojna

State Govt. is implementing Rajiv Gandhi Pariwar Bima Yojna with effect from 1.4.2006. Under this scheme, compensation is given in case of accidental death/permanent disability to all in the age group of 18-60 years who are domicile of Haryana and whose name appears in the Voter's list or who hold Ration Card issued by the competent authority and is not Income- Tax payees and Govt. employees. The compensation is payable as under :-

(a)	Death	:	Rs. 1.00 lac
(b)	Permanent disability	:	Rs. 1.00 lac
(c)	Loss of two limbs, two eyes, one limb and one eye	:	Rs. 50,000/-
(d)	Loss of one eye or one limb	:	Rs 25,000/-

Years	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)	Beneficiaries
2006-07	27.25	3000
2007-08	12.47 12.53	1261 Paid to Reliance General Insurance Company.
2008-09	30.01	4598
2009-10	36.97	3735
2010-11	29.73	2973

Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Vivah shagun Yojna :-

This Scheme was started in 14.12.2005 (earlier known as Kanyadan). Initially an amount of Rs. 15000/- is given to the members of Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes and windows of all section of the society living below poverty line and other section of the society were given on the occasion of the marriage of their daughters at the tune of Rs. 5100/-. Now this amount has been enhanced to Rs. 31000/- and Rs. 11000/- respectively w.e.f. 26.01.2010. The main objective of the Scheme was to check the growing trend of adverse sex ratio and to facilitate the marriage of girls belong to relatively poor BPL SC families. Year wise budget expenditure and number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme are as follows:-

Years	BUDGET (Rs. in lacs)	EXPENDITURE	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
2005-06	1678.44		18024
2006-07	2226.03		19523
2007-08	2216.91		19239
2008-09	1968.97		16907
2009-10	3131.79		26499
2010-11	3318.38		17258
2011-12	Allocation 3375.00	1840.19	7598
Total	16380.71		1,25,048

Housing Scheme for SCs/Vimukt Jatis :-

This Scheme was launched in modified from 1-5-2006. The financial assistance was enhanced from Rs, 10000/- to Rs. 50000/- A provision of financial assistance Rs. 10000/- for BPL families for repair of house was also made in the scheme. Year wise budget expenditure and number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme are as follows:

Year	Budget Exp. (Rs. in lacs)	No. of beneficiaries
2005-06	153.40	1534
2006-07	556.41	1798
2007-08	271.00	3870
2008-09	810.00	2428
2009-10	3036.80	7876
2010-11	1997.20	4654
2011-12	(Allocation 2500) 351.30	736
Total	7176.11	22,896

Incentive to Panchayats for Welfare of Scheduled Castes:-

Incentive has been enhanced from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 50000/- form the year 2006-2007. Year wise budget number of Panchayat students covered under the scheme are as follow:

Year	Budget Exp. (Rs. in lacs)	No. of beneficiaries
2005-06	37.60	93
2006-07	15.84	84
2007-08	29.50	59
2008-09	8.75	18
2009-10	25.50	51
2010-11	48.00	96
2011-12	(Allocation 84.00)	---
Total	165.19	401



Old Age Samman Allowance Scheme

This is a State scheme under which old persons of Haryana domicile, in the age group of 60 years and above are given Old Age Samman Allowance @ Rs. 550/- & Rs. 700/- (after 10 years) per month on revised rate w.e.f. 1.3.2009 as per eligibility criteria laid down in the rules of the scheme.

Year	Budget Exp. (Rs. in crore)	No. of beneficiaries
2005-06	374.20	9,40,368
2006-07	366.71	10,62,807
2007-08	366.68	9,95,028
2008-09	408.22	11,25,372
2009-10	902.79	12,50,349
2010-11	899.15	13,73,672
2011-12	198.75 (Allocation 817.70)	13,55,729 (10,57,521 @ Rs. 550/- & 2,98,208 @ 700/- P.M.)
Total	3516.50	81,03,325

Widow Pension

This is a State scheme under which destitute or deserted women and widow of 18 years of age or above is given pension @ Rs. 750/- per month on revised rate w.e.f. 1.8.2010 as per eligibility criteria laid down in the rules of the scheme.

Year	Budget Exp. (Rs. in crore)	No. of beneficiaries
2005-06	142.38	3,75,029
2006-07	160.20	4,02,212
2007-08	173.97	4,23,122
2008-09	183.35	4,44,874
2009-10	403.49	4,71,856
2010-11	435.73	5,01,704
2011-12	97.02 (Allocation 494.08)	5,15,129
Total	1596.14	31,33,926

Disability Pension

This is a State scheme under which handicapped person of Haryana domicile with a minimum 70% disability and are 18 years of age and above, are given pension @ Rs. 500/- per month and @ Rs. 750/- per month to 100% disabled persons on revised rate w.e.f. 1.3.2009 as per eligibility criteria laid down in the rules of the scheme.

Year	Budget Exp. (Rs. in crore)	No. of beneficiaries
2005-06	35.90	98,461
2006-07	48.33	1,11,490
2007-08	54.25	1,18,789
2008-09	58.21	1,26,257
2009-10	95.76	1,31,687
2010-11	92.10	1,33,747
2011-12	19.09 (Allocation 99.00)	13,55,729 (88,917 @ Rs. 550/- & 46,342 @ Rs. 750/- P.M.)
Total	403.64	8,55,690

Ladli Social Security Allowance Scheme

Ladli Social Security Allowance Scheme was started w.e.f 1.1.2006. Under this scheme, 55 years of mother or father having only girl child/children was given Rs. 300/- per month per family. Now the Govt. has enhanced the rate of allowance from Rs. 300/- p.m to 500/- p.m and decreased the eligibility age from 55 years to 45 Yrs w.e.f 1.4.2007.

Year	Budget Exp. (Rs. in crore)	No. of beneficiaries
2005-06	0.16	2673
2006-07	1.15	4621
2007-08	4.92	14688
2008-09	10.22	21247
2009-10	13.30	24174
2010-11	14.25	23564
2011-12	2.85 (allocation 18.50)	24943
Total	46.85	115910

Financial Assistance to Destitute Children

This is a State Scheme under which parents/guardians of the children up to the age of 21 years who are deprived of proper care because of the death or long imprisonment of their parents, long illness or mental retardation, are paid financial assistance of Rs. 200/- per month per child subject to the maximum for two children of one family as per eligibility criteria laid down in the scheme.

Year	Budget Exp. (Rs. in crore)	No. of beneficiaries
2005-06	1.07	35,545
2006-07	3.98	50,184
2007-08	6.77	65,811
2008-09	7.98	75,425
2009-10	19.48	89,069
2010-11	22.90	94,757
2011-12	4.45 (Allocation 28.00)	66750
Total	66.63	4,77,541

Tailoring Training to Schedule Caste/Backward Classes Widows /Destitute Women/girls:-

Under the schemes Scheduled Caste widows/destitute women /girls whose parents are covered under DRI scheme are given Rs. 100/- per month as stipend and raw material of Rs. 150/- per month is provided during the one year course. A new sewing machine is also given free of cost to each trainees after the completion of course. The girls from backward classes for training were included in 2009. Modern sewing training to all lady social workers has been provided through Usha Company Pvt. Ltd. Year wise budget expenditure number of trainees students covered under the scheme are as follows:



Year	Budget Exp. (Rs. in lacs)	No. of beneficiaries
2005-06	28.39	1740
2006-07	29.50	1740
2007-08	30.60	1740
2008-09	5.71	1720
2009-10	102.98	2100
2010-11	67.78	2075
2011-12	(Allocation 194.00)	2075
Total	264.96	13,190

Launched from 6.4.2010 to provide financial assistance to the institutions & societies of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to enable them to construct, complete & repair or renovate building which can be used for community social or educational purpose etc. of Scheduled Castes & Backward Classes and provide basic facilities and equipment in these buildings. An amount of Rs. 30.00 lacs have been distributed among 32 societies & institutes. Year wise budget expenditure number of institutions /societies covered under the scheme is as follows:

Year	Budget Exp. (Rs. in lacs)	No. of Institutions/Societies
2010-11	30.00	32
2011-12	(Allocation 50.00)--	---
Total	30.00	32

17. Karnataka

The State of Karnataka has a SC population percentage to the tune of 6.20% of the total population of the State as per 2001 census. Expenditure for the year 2007-08, the percentage of allocation under SCSP has been very less as compared to the percentage of SC population of the State. The details are as follows:-

Total budgeted outlay/State Plan expenditure/SCSP allocation and "SCSP expenditure of the States is given below.

Year	Total Budgeted Outlay	Rs. in Lakhs					
		State Plan Expenditure alongwith% to the the total budgeted outlay		SCSP allocation alongwith % to the total budgeted outlay		SCSP expenditure alongwith % to the SCSP allocation	
		Expenditure	%	Allocation	%	Expenditure	%
2006-07	16166.00	18308.69	100.00	145783.21	9.02	140087.25	96.09
2007-08	17782.75	17227.00	96.87	291467.79	16.39	198261.90	68.02
2008-09	25952.83	22576.74	86.99	323243.77	12.46	257568.21	79.68
2009-10	29500.00	26944.16	91.34	291659.22	9.89	245746.55	84.26
2010-11	31050.00	31566.85	100.00	314228.72	10.53	292601.00	89.53

18. Madhya Pradesh

The total population in the State of Madhya Pradesh is 6.04 Cr. as per 2001 census. The population of Scheduled Caste is 0.92 Cr. They constitute 15.20% to the total population in the State. The State has allocated under SCSP, the plan outlay accordingly. The expenditure under SCSP has also been nearly proportionally consumed. The details are as under:

S.No.	Year	Total Plan Outlay	SCSP	% of SCSP on Total Plan Outlay	SCSP Expenditure	% of SCSP Expenditure To State Plan	% of Expenditure To State Plan
1.	2007-08	11552.21	1717.76	14.86	1977.77	95.07	-
2.	2008-09	13448.94	2142.68	15.93	1832.58	89.27	-
3.	2009-10	16114.17	2462.12	15.27	2034.12	92.07	-
4.	2010-11	18014.67	2714.17	15.06	471.88 (upto June 2010)	37.36	-

(Source: Government of Madhya Pradesh)

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The framers of the constitution took note of the fact that certain castes, in the country were suffering from extreme Educational and Social backwardness arising out of age-old practice of untouchability and social isolation. In order to uplift and bring them at par with other sections of society literacy was felt to be only way for their overall empowerment which would also help in economic upliftment

Since independence several strategies for sustainable educational development have been evolved and during the last ten five year plan periods several programmes/schemes have been implemented with a view to bridge the educational backwardness of Scheduled Castes and others.

Literacy position of SCs

As per the last five Census Literacy rates separately for SCs and overall population, by sex, are presented below:

Census	Literacy Rates						
	Over all			SC			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Difference
1961	34.4	13	24	17	3.3	10.3	13.70
1971	39.5	18.7	29.5	22.4	6.4	14.7	14.80
1981	46.9	24.8	36.2	31.1	10.9	21.4	14.80
1991	64.1	39.3	52.2	49.9	23.8	37.4	14.80
2001	75.3	53.7	64.8	66.6	41.9	54.7	10.10

(Census, 2001)

Thus, the gap between SC and overall population in terms of literacy rate, which was 14 percentage points in 1961, came down to 10.1 percentage points in 2001. There has been considerable improvement in overall and female literacy rates for SCs which increased from 10.3% for all SCs and 3.3% for female SCs in 1961, to 54.7% for all SCs and 41.9% for SC females in 2001. Also, the gap between SC female and over all female literacy rates declined from 15.5 percentage points in 1991 to 11.8 percentage points in 2001.

The comparison between SCs /STs on the one hand, and non-SC/ST population on the other, would have give a better picture of the inequality in literacy position among SCs.

As per the 2001 Census the State-wise Literacy Rate for Scheduled Castes are as under:-

Literacy Rate for Scheduled Caste (SC)

State/Sex-wise (Census 2001)	Literacy Rate of Scheduled Castes in India								
State/UTs	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Audhra Pradesh	50.32	60.63	39.79	68.66	77.25	60.05	53.52	63.51	43.35
Arunachal Pradesh	65.87	73.83	54.37	69.28	78.59	55.57	67.64	76.31	54.99
Assam	64.92	74.21	54.94	76.86	84.08	69.08	66.78	75.74	57.14
Bihar	26.93	38.66	14.13	49.11	60.63	35.70	28.47	40.23	15.58
Chattisgarh	62.47	77.81	47.27	69.28	81.81	56.31	63.96	78.70	49.22
Goa	70.77	81.27	60.34	72.88	81.79	63.53	71.92	81.56	62.05
Gujarat	65.59	79.16	51.17	77.90	87.62	67.33	70.50	82.56	57.58
Haryana	54.13	65.88	40.64	60.19	70.67	48.11	55.45	66.93	42.26
Himachal Pradesh	69.54	79.45	59.44	81.06	87.28	73.83	70.31	80.01	60.35
Jammu & Kashmir	57.10	68.02	45.26	67.90	76.52	57.96	59.03	69.57	47.46
Jharkhand	32.52	46.57	17.73	58.14	71.24	43.11	37.56	51.59	22.55
Karnataka	47.25	58.71	35.56	69.27	78.32	59.88	52.87	63.75	41.72
Kerala	81.65	87.22	76.39	87.12	91.83	82.70	82.66	88.07	77.56
Madhya Pradesh	55.39	69.73	39.44	68.02	80.06	54.69	58.57	72.33	43.28
Maharashtra	67.88	80.56	54.71	78.27	87.58	68.41	71.90	83.29	59.98
Manipur	70.76	79.79	61.38	73.14	82.86	63.77	72.32	81.78	62.97
Meghalaya	51.91	61.75	40.55	63.57	72.72	52.99	56.27	65.86	45.21
Mizoram	88.89	88.33	100.00	89.30	88.49	91.67	89.20	88.44	92.16
Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Orissa	54.23	69.51	38.76	65.31	77.36	52.38	53.53	70.47	40.33
Punjab	54.35	61.63	46.27	61.93	68.72	54.33	56.22	63.38	48.25
Rajasthan	49.86	66.93	31.18	61.35	76.83	44.22	52.24	68.99	33.87
Sikkim	0.23	67.56	52.63	81.99	87.92	76.05	63.04	70.15	53.71
Tamil Nadu	59.61	70.48	48.79	71.45	80.17	62.77	63.19	73.41	53.01
Tripura	73.59	80.98	65.88	79.51	85.78	73.15	74.68	81.85	67.24
Uttar Pradesh	44.52	59.03	28.33	58.17	69.08	45.51	46.27	60.34	30.50
Uttaranchal	61.53	76.34	46.11	72.01	81.29	61.42	63.40	77.26	48.74
West Bengal	57.09	69.10	44.46	68.99	77.76	59.51	59.04	70.54	46.80
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	65.82	73.63	55.25	67.85	76.47	57.41	67.66	76.20	57.22
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	75.73	86.68	63.80	83.90	92.06	74.55	78.25	88.37	67.05
Daman & Diu	86.11	94.26	77.28	83.65	93.66	73.70	85.13	94.03	75.82
Delhi	70.82	82.40	57.18	70.85	80.63	59.24	70.85	80.77	59.07
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	64.29	74.11	54.61	75.20	83.87	66.82	69.12	78.41	60.05
India	51.16	63.66	37.84	68.12	77.93	57.49	54.69	66.64	41.90

Note : Excluding Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-Division of Senapati District of Manipur.

Source: Department of Secondary and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT, 2009

Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act

The RTE provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years. The Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act has come into force from April 1, 2010. This is a historic day for the people of India as from this day the right to education is accorded the same legal status as the right to life as provided by Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. Every child in the age group of 6-14 years will be provided 8 years of elementary education in an age appropriate classroom in the vicinity of his/her neighborhood.

Any cost that prevents a child from accessing school will be borne by the State which shall have the responsibility of enrolling the child as well as ensuring attendance and completion of 8 years of schooling. No child shall be denied admission for want of documents; no child shall be turned away if the admission cycle in the school is over and no child shall be asked to take an admission test. Children with disabilities will also be educated in the mainstream schools. The Prime Minister has emphasized that it is important for the country that if we nurture our children and young people with the right education, India's future as a strong and prosperous country is secure. All private

schools shall be required to enroll children from weaker sections and disadvantaged communities in their incoming class to the extent of 25% of their enrolment, by simple random selection. No seats in this quota can be left vacant. These children will be treated on par with all the other children in the school and subsidized by the State at the rate of average per learner costs in the government schools (unless the per learner costs in the private school are lower). All schools will have to prescribe to norms and standards laid out in the Act and no school that does not fulfill these standards within 3 years will be allowed to function. All private schools will have to apply for recognition, failing which they will be penalized to the tune of Rs 1 lakh and if they still continue to function will be liable to pay Rs 10,000 per day as fine. Norms and standards of teacher qualification and training are also being laid down by an Academic Authority. Teachers in all schools will have to subscribe to these norms within 5 years.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been mandated to monitor the implementation of this historic Right. A special Division within NCPCR undertakes this huge and important task. A special toll free helpline to register complaints proposed to set up by NCPCR for this purpose.

Benefits of Right to Education Act, 2009

RTE has been a part of the directive principles of the State Policy under Article 45 of the Constitution, which is part of Chapter 4 of the Constitution and the same was not enforceable so far. For the first time in the history of India this right made enforceable by putting it in Chapter 3 of the Constitution as Article 21. This entitles children to have the right to education enforced as a fundamental right.

The Right to education Bill has been passed by the Parliament and Right to Education is a fundamental right of a citizen of India. It emphasis on quantity of school and quality of education has been given but issues related to Scheduled Castes children's have been ignored which has resulted into low education in SC children.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Interventions

The SSA promotes diverse strategies, targeting SC children. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan seeks to develop context specific intervention to tackle the problems of education of SC children. Some of the interventions of SSA are as follows.

Strategies for SC children:

- Providing adequate infrastructure for elementary schooling in 61 districts with concentration of SC population.
- Education Guarantee Scheme in remote, sparsely populated region, otherwise ineligible for schools.



- Back to school camps, bridge courses and other alternative schooling facilities for children or migrant families, dropouts, older and never enrolled children and working children.
- Free textbooks to SC students from class I-VIII.
- Provision for special innovative activities to promote education of Scheduled Castes children. Rs. 50 lakh per district have been made available for innovation activities.
- Teacher's sensitization programmes to promote equitable learning opportunities and address in class discrimination.
- Statutory representation in Village Education Committee (VEC)/SMC's etc.

Enrollment in School Education

The SC enrolment at the primary (I-V), upper primary (VI-VIII) and secondary/senior secondary (XI-XII) stages of school education has increased by 2.4, 4.7 and 5.7 times respectively. Further the SC girl enrolment has increased by 3.4, 8.1 and 11.7 times respectively during the period 1980-81 to 2008-09.

(Figure in lakhs)

Year	Enrollment in School Education					
	Other Students*			SC students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2004-05	867	737	1604	221	166	387
2005-06	876	743	1619	227	173	400
2006-07	886	762	1648	236	182	418
2007-08	928	879	1807	227	199	426
2008-09	897	793	1690	232	204	436

* Excluded SC and ST students.

Source: Selected Educational Statistic for the year 2004-05, 2005-06 & Statistics for School Education 2006-07, 2007-08 & Abstract of Statistics of School of Education 2008-09 Ministry of HRD.

In school education, the enrollment of others and SCs have increased by 5.36% & 12.66% respectively between the years 2004-05 to 2008-09. The enrollment of SC boys has increased by 4.98%, while SC girls have increased by 22.89% during the period 2004-05 to 2008-09.



Comparison of Drop-Out Rate in different stages of School Education

The details are as under:-

Year	Category students	Primary			Elementary			Secondary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2004-05	Scheduled Caste	32.70	36.10	34.20	55.20	60.00	57.30	69.10	74.20	71.30
	All category	31.81	25.42	29.00	50.49	51.28	50.84	60.41	63.88	61.92
2005-06	Scheduled Caste	32.11	33.81	32.86	53.68	57.12	55.17	68.16	73.76	70.57
	All category	28.71	21.77	25.67	48.67	48.98	60.10	63.56	72.17	69.01
2006-07	Scheduled Caste	32.33	39.89	35.91	51.56	54.98	53.05	66.58	72.17	69.01
	All category	24.57	26.75	25.60	46.44	45.22	45.90	58.61	61.50	59.88
2007-08	All category	25.70	24.41	25.09	43.72	41.34	42.68	56.55	57.33	56.71
	Scheduled Caste	30.05	22.69	26.71	50.85	43.94	47.89	66.53	66.60	66.56
2008-09	All category	26.68	22.9	24.93	44.89	38.86	42.25	55.82	55.95	55.88

Source: Selected Educational Statistics for the year 2004-05, 2005-06 & Statistics of School Education 2006-07, 2007-08 & Abstract of Statistics of School of Education 2008-09

The drop-out rate in secondary stage of school education for SC boys & girls in 2008-09 has decreased from 71.30% in 2004-05 to 66.56 in 2008-09.

Enrollment in Higher Education

The enrollment of SC students has increased in higher education from 2004-05 to 2007-08 as shown in the table given below:

(Figure in lakhs)

Year	Enrollment in Higher Education					
	Other Students*			SC students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2004-05	60.67	40.16	100.83	7.92	4.69	12.61
2005-06	74.13	46.9	121.03	10.29	5.82	16.11
2006-07	79.7	50.47	130.17	11.85	6.5	18.35
2007-08	84.12	53.65	137.77	14.55	8.69	23.24

* Excluded SC and ST students.

Source: Selected Educational Statistics for the year 2004-05, 2005-06 & Annual Report 2008-09, Abstract Statistics higher technical Education 2007-08 Ministry of HRD.

In higher education, the enrollment of others and SC students have increased by 36.64% and 84.30% respectively between the year 2004-05 to 2007-08. The enrollment of SC boys has increased by 83.71% while girls has increased more by about 2% i.e. 85.29% during the period 2004-05 to 2007-08.

The GER for categories of SCs/STs have increased more than double over the years, therefore the GER gap has come down.

Gap in GER-Gender

Year	All categories	SC
2004-05	8.17	5.2
2005-06	9.35	6.4
2006-07	10.02	6.96
2007-08	11.05	9.08

Sources: Selected Educational Statistic for the year 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07 & Statistics of Higher and Technical Education, 2007-08

The UGC has taken following measures to promote the higher education of SC:-

- The University Grants Commission (UGC) issues guidelines /directives /instructions form time to time for implementation of reservation policy of the Government of India.
- There is relaxation in the minimum qualifying marks for admission for SC/ST/OBC candidates.
- UGC implements the Career Orientation programme for the graduates for gainful employment for all including SC/STs and OBCs.
- UGC provides financial assistance for extension activities to SCs /STs and OBCs.
- UGC has created a Central Pool Database of eligible SC/ST/OBC candidates and recommends their candidature for teaching positions in universities and colleges.

Standing Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

To oversee the effective implementation of reservation policy in Universities a standing Committee on SCs/STs was constituted by the UGC in 1997. The Committee was reconstituted by the UGC in 2007. The Committee is represented by academic experts, Ex-Vice Chancellors and distinguished persons in the field of higher education.



The first meeting of the standing Committee for SC/ST was held on 24th June, 2008 at UGC office and second meeting was held on 20th January, 2009 at Planning Commission (Yojana Bhawan) to oversee the effective implementation of reservation policy in Universities and colleges.

The Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee have visited Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Allahabad University, Allahabad along with its affiliated colleges and Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow (receiving maintenance grant from UGC) to review the implementation of reservation policy for SC/ST in teaching, non-teaching, admission, hostels and staff quarters.

Schemes run by University Grants Commission (UGC) : Remedial Coaching at UG/PG level for SC/ST students

The UGC has been contributing towards social equity and socio-economic mobility of the under privileged sections of the society through special schemes. The Commission, in 1994, introduced one such special scheme namely “Remedial Coaching at the Under-Graduate (UG) and Post-Graduate (PG) level for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes”. The main objectives of the scheme are:

- To improve the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of the students in various subjects.
- To raise the level of comprehension of basic subjects so as to provide a stronger foundation for further academic work.
- To strengthen their knowledge, skills and attitude in such subjects, where quantitative and qualitative techniques and laboratory work are involved, so that necessary guidance and training provided under the programme may enable the students to come-up to the level necessary for pursuing higher studies efficiently.
- To improve overall performance of these students in the examinations.

The tenure of assistance to universities and colleges is five years but initially assistance is provided for first phase i.e three years. For strengthening and expansion of the scheme for Remedial coaching for students from SC/ST/Minority Communities in higher education, the existing scheme has been reviewed by UGC with representatives of the 4 Central Universities and centrally funded Deemed Universities. Four Universities namely, Aligarh Muslim University, Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Jamia Hamdard and Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University have been identified for assistance. Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Hamdard and Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University have started the said Remedial Coaching Centers. An amount of Rs. 5 crore has been sanctioned to each of the above four Universities.



Coaching Classes for SC/ST candidates for preparation for National Eligibility for preparation for National Eligibility Test (NET)

In order to provide an adequate number of qualified SC candidates for recruitment as lecturer's in Universities and Colleges, during 2004-05, the Commission introduced a scheme of Coaching Classes for SC/ST to prepare them for National Eligibility Test (Net), which is an essential eligibility condition for becoming a lecturer in Universities or colleges.

Under this scheme, coaching classes are organized in selected universities for which grant on 100% basis is made available. Efforts are being made to approve at least one centre in each State, which can accept the responsibility for NET Coaching and has sufficient number of willing faculty members to provide coaching. The classes in the coaching centre are to be arranged by arranging teachers on honorarium basis.

Coaching Classes for SC/ST for entry in Services:

In order to gain useful employment in group A, B& C including all Indian and State Provincial Services, the scheme of Coaching Classes for SCs/STs for entry in Services has been introduced in selected universities and colleges by the UGC w.e.f 2004-05. The classes in the Coaching Centers are to be arranged by arranging teachers on honorarium basis.

Post-Graduate Scholarships for students belonging to SCs/STs/Minorities

This scheme has been initiated keeping in view the social background of the candidates from deprived sections of the society and to provide them an opportunity to undertake post-graduate level studies for SC/ST/Minorities students. The scholarship amount is Rs. 5,000/- per month for M.Tech Courses and Rs. 3,000/- per month for Master of Pharmacy and Management courses. The contingency for the above scheme is Rs. 15,000/- and Rs. 10,500/- per annum respectively.

For "Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for Colleges and University Students", the students belonging to reserved categories/weaker sections/minorities are eligible on the basis of merit, subject to Central Reservation Policy and internal earmarking. The scholarship would be available to students belonging to non creamy layer. At present reservation for the various categories are 15% for SC, 7.5% for ST, 27% for OBC and horizontally 3% for physically handicapped in all the categories.



Establishment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cells in Universities

To safeguard the interest of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, the most deprived groups of the Indian Society, the constitution provides reservation in various services under Central and State Government. The main objective is not to just provide jobs to increase their representation in services but to improve their social and educational status so that they can have their rightful place in the main-stream of the society. As per the constitutional provisions, the reservation for Scheduled Castes is 15% and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes respectively at the national level and the reservation in states is provided depending on their population in the concerned state. Towards this, a SC/ST cell has been set up in UGC and also constituted a standing committee for SC/ST to implement and monitor the Reservation Policy for them in Higher Education.

In XI Plan, the following are the objectives of the scheme of “Establishment of SC/ST Cells in Universities” initiated in the year 1983:

- To ensure effective implementation and monitoring of the reservation policy for SC/STs and Programs of the Govt. of India and UGC in Universities and Colleges.
- To collect data regarding implementation of policies in respect of admissions, appointments to teaching and non-teaching positions etc.
- To take such follow-up measures which can help in achieving the target laid down for the purpose.

Under the scheme, the assistance for staff positions is on cent percent basis for actual expenditure on staff salary during the first five years of establishment of SC/ST Cells or up to the end of the Plan period during which the cell is established.

Central Universities and deemed Universities which are funded by the UGC may meet the recurring expenditure from the Non-Plan funds. State Universities which have received the approval of the State Govt. to take over the liability of recurring grants may continue with state finance after the completion of the plan period. However, they will receive UGC funds for Non-recurring expenditure. In case the liability of recurring grant is not to be taken over by the State Govt., the State University may continue with the functioning of SC/ST Cell by utilizing the development grant available to them from UGC to meet recurring expenditure.

Till 31st March, 2010, as many as 128 SC/ST Cells had been established in universities.

Decision has been taken by UGC to create Equal opportunity Cell (EOCs) in all universities which have been declared fit to receive grants under sections 12-B of the



UGC Act, 1956. An amount of Rs. 3 lakhs per university has been sanctioned to each of the 167 eligible universities.

INITIATIVE OF MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SCs

It was introduced, as a Central sector Scheme, in 2005-06. The Scheme provides financial assistance to SC students for pursuing research studies to M. phil, Ph.D and equivalent research degree in Universities, research institutions and scientific institutions. In case of non availability of adequate number of S.C candidates, the number of fellowships not availed during a year will be carried forward to the next academic session. In case the number of candidates exceeds the number of available awards, the UGC selects the candidates based on the percentage of marks obtained by the candidates in their post graduation examination. There is no income ceiling prescribed under the scheme. The rates of fellowships for JRF and SRF will be a par with the UGC fellowship. Up to the year 2009-10, there was a provision to award 1333 new fellowships per year. This number has been increased to 2000 from the year 2010-11. A requirement to further increase the number of these fellowships has been projected from various corners including the University Grants Commissions, which is implementing the scheme. The XII Plan Working Group Report has recommended for increase in fellowship from existing Rs.2000 to Rs.5000 per year.

National Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMSS):

There is new scheme entitled 'National Merit Scholarship Scheme with the objective to support talented students and encourage them to excel academically in studies by giving recognition and financial assistance at post-metric level on state wise merit basis and also separately to talented and meritorious students in rural areas for Classes IX to X for all categories. The revised rate of scholarship varies from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 750/- p.m. depending on the level of education and course of study. The Scheme has been discontinued with effect from April, 2007. However, a New Central Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students is proposed to be introduced.

National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA): It carries out studies, seminars, symposiums, etc. and evaluates ongoing programmes/existing educational programmes. It covers programmes and schemes for scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes. It also generates material for educational institutions.

University Grants Commission: University Grants Commission runs the Remedial Coaching Scheme with a view to improve the academic skills and linguistic proficiency of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to prepare them for the National Eligibility Test (NET) conducted by UGC/CSIR.

SC/ST Cells: University Grants Commission provides assistance to universities/deemed universities for establishment of Special SC/ST Cells, to ensure



effective implementation of reservation policy for SCs/STs in admissions, recruitment both in teaching and non-teaching posts, staff quarters/hostels, fellowships etc. Till now, 123 SC/ST Cells have been established in universities including deemed Universities.

Engineering Colleges: The higher educational institutions administered by the Central Government including IITs, IIMs, Regional Engineering Colleges, etc. provide reservation to the extent of 15% and 7.5% for SCs and STs students respectively in admissions. Apart from reservation, there is relaxation in minimum qualifying marks for admission and seats are reserved in hostels for SC/ST students. Reservation percentages vary in institutions run by the State Governments as per State Government's policy.

Community Polytechnics: The scheme of Community Polytechnics is in operation since 1978-79. Provides platforms for transfer of appropriate technologies to rural masses/local communities. Preference is given in training to rural youths, SCs, STs, women, school dropouts and other disadvantaged groups and helps them to obtain need based gainful employment. It applies Science and technology through skill oriented non-formal training, technology transfer and technical support services.

Up-gradation of Merit of SC students

Objective

To upgrade the merit of Scheduled Castes students by providing them with facilities for their all-round development through education in residential schools. It is proposed to be done by (i) removing their educational deficiencies (ii) facilitation their entry into professional courses by up-gradation their merit and (iii) generating self-confidence and self-reliance in them.

Target Group

Scheduled Castes students studying from Class IX to class XII.

Salient Features

Providing 100% Central assistance to the State/UTs through a package grant or Rs. 15,000/- per student per year. Special allowances like readers allowance, transport allowance, escorts allowance etc. is given to students with disabilities.

Physical and Financial Achievement during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Budget Allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure(Rs. in crore)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	2.00	1.75	1,297
2009-10	2.00	2.00	1,512
2010-11	4.00	2.89	2,893

State wise Central Assistance released and beneficiaries covered during 2008-09 to 2010-11 under up-gradation of merit scheme for SCs. **Annexure-I**

Central Sector Schemes

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for Higher Education

Objective

The scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students for pursuing research studies leading to M.Phil, Ph. D and equivalent research degree in universities, research institutions and scientific institutions.

Salient Features

University Grants Commission (UGC) is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme. From the year 2010-11, 2000 Research Fellowship (Junior Research Fellows) per year would be awarded to Scheduled Caste students. In case of non-availability of adequate number of Scheduled Castes candidates, the number of fellowships not availed during a year will be carried forward to the next academic session. In case, the number of candidates exceeds the number of available awards, the UGC select the candidates based on the percentage to mark obtained by the candidates in their Post Graduation examination. There is no income ceiling prescribed under the scheme.

Important Changes

The following important changes have been made in the scheme form 2010-11.



Number fellowships

The number of new fellowships to be awarded each year has been increased from 1333 to 2000 to benefit more Scheduled Caste students.

Rates of fellowship

The rates of fellowship for JRE and SRF will be at par with UGC fellowships. Rate of fellowship under the scheme have been upwardly revised with effect from 1.4.2010 to annual the inflationary effect and make the fellowship more beneficial.

The revised rates of fellowship under the scheme are as follows:-

Sl. No	Stream	Monthly Rate of fellowship (Amount in Rs.)			
		J.R.F		S.R.F	
		Pre-revised	Revised	Pre-revised	Revised
1	Science, Humanities and Social Sciences	12,000	16,000	14,000	18,000
2	Engineering and Technology	14,000	18,000	15,000	19,000

Rates of other allowances

The present rates of other allowances admissible under the fellowship are as follows:-

Other Allowances admissible under the scheme

(Amount of Rs)

Type of Scholarship	Item of Assistance	Humanities and Social Science	Sciences, Engineering and Technology	Department Assistance	Escorts/Reader Assistance
Junior Research Fellowship	Contingency for first two years	10,000	12,000	3,000/- p.a per student to the host institution for providing infrastructure	2000/- p.m. in cases of physically and disabled candidates
Senior Research Fellowship	Contingency for remaining three years (p.a)	20,500	25,000		

49. The housing Rent Allowance (HRA) will be on the UGC pattern and will be payable to those students who are not provided with hostel accommodation. In case hostel accommodation offered by the University /Institution is refused, the student will forfeit his claim of HRA. The other facilities such as medical facilities, leave including maternity leave will be governed as per the guidelines of the UGC in case of their fellowship programme.

Physical and Financial Progress

50. The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Budget Allocation	Fund Released	New Fellowships awarded		
			Male	Female	Total
2008-09	87.94	87.94	716	617	1333
2009-10	80.00	105.00	732	643	1375*
2010-11	160.00(BE)/145.00(RE) (as on 31.3.2011)	144.00	Selection Under Process for 2000 Fellowship		

Note: *means 42 additional fellowship also awarded for the selection year 2009-10.

Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC students.

Objective

Objective of the SC home is to promote qualitative education amongst SC students, by providing full financial support for pursuing studies beyond 12th Class.

Salient Features

- i) There are 181 institutes of excellence spread all over the country in the list of identified institutes. Five new institution namely, i) IIT-Mandi, IIT-Indore, IIM-Raipur IIM-Rohtak, and IIM-Ranchi have been added in the list during current year 2010-11.
- ii) Notified institutes include all IIMs, IITs, NITs (earlier known as RECs), commercial Pilot License training institutes and reputed Medical/Law and other institutes of excellence.
- iii) All the Government notified institutes (of IITs, NITs and IIMs) are allotted 12 awards/ scholarships each, whereas the Commercial Pilot License training institutes are allotted 2 awards/seats each.
- iv) Course of study covered the Engineering, Medicine /Dentistry, Law, Management, Hotel Management, Fashion Technology and other streams.
- v) SC students whose total family income is up to Rs. 2 lakh per annum are eligible for the scholarship.

Scholarship is awarded for

- i) Full tuition fee and other non-refundable charges (three will be a ceiling of Rs. 2 lakh per annum per student towards fee in the private institution and Rs. 3.72 lakh per annum per student in private commercial pilot training institutions).
- ii) Living expenses @ of Rs. 2,220/- per month per student



- iii) Books & Stationary @ Rs. 3,000/- per annum per students and
 iv) A latest computer with full accessories limited to Rs. 45,000/- per student as one time assistance. Living expenses cost of book and stationary and computer are subject to actual expenditure.

Physical and Finance Achievement during the last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	20.00	4.97	378
2009-10	20.00	8.26	541
2010-11	25.00	14.15	1036

National Overseas Scholarship

Objective

National Overseas, Scholarship is meant to provide assistance to selected Scheduled Caste, De-notified, nomadic, semi-nomadic tribes, landless agricultural labourers and traditional artisans, students for pursuing higher studies of Master Level course and PhD Programmes abroad in specified fields of study.

Salient Features

The scheme provides for fees charged by institutions as per actual, monthly maintenance allowance, passage visa fee and insurance premium etc., annual contingency allowance, incidental journey allowance. Only one child of the same parents/guardians is eligible to get benefit under the scheme. The prospective awardees should not be more than 35 years of age.

The total number of awards to be given each year is 30 and 30% of the awards have been earmarked for women candidates. Financial assistance under the Scheme is provided for a maximum period of 4 years for Ph. D and 3 years for Master's programme. The income from all sources of the employed candidates or his/her parents/guardians should not be more than Rs. 25,000/- per month.

Rates of admissible allowances

The current rates of allowances admissible under the scheme are summarized below:

Current Rates of admissible allowances (with effect from 9.7.2007)		
Item	Amount admissible in UK (in great Britain pound)	Amount admissible in US and other countries (in US)
Annual Maintenance Allowance	9000	14000
Annual Contingency Allowance	1000	1375
Incidental Journey Allowance	Equivalent to US 17	
Equipment Allowance	Rs. 1200	
Poll Tax	Actual Amount	
VISA Free	Actual VISA fee in Indian Rupee	
Fee and Medical Insurance Premium	Actual as charged	
Local Travel	Second or coach class fare	

Important Changes

The specified fields of study under the scheme have been revised for the selection year 2010-11 in order to broaden the scope and benefit more students, and following disciplines have been covered under the scheme.

- i) Medicine
- ii) Pure Sciences
- iii) Engineering
- iv) Agriculture Sciences
- v) Management

Physical and Financial Progress

The details of Budgetary Allocation and funds released during the last three years are as under:-

Year	Budget allocation	Expenditure	No. of awards	No of finally selected candidates		
				Master degree	Ph. D	Total
2008-09	5.00	4.99	30	10	19	29
2009-10	5.00	1.37	30	8	22	30
2010-11	6.00	4.39 (as on 31.3.2011)	30	Advertisement given for calling applications		

Free Coaching for SC and OBC students

Objective

Objective of the Scheme is to provide quality coaching for Group A and B examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), the Staff Selection Commission (SSC), the Railway Recruitment Boards (PRB) and the State Public Service Commissions; Officers Grade examinations conducted by Banks, Insurance Companies and Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) and; Finishing courses/job-oriented courses for employment in the private sector like IT, Bio-technology etc. in need soft skin as well.

The scheme is implemented through the reputed coaching institutions/centers run by the State Governments/UT Administrations, Universities and the private sector organizations

Physical and Financial Achievements during the last three years are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Allocation(Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	8.00	3.99	3403
2009-10	8.00	2.79	3013
2010-11	10.00	9.43	8400

Schemes of Educational Empowerment

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Post Matric Scholarship

The Scheme is the single largest intervention by Government of India for educational empowerment of Scheduled Caste students. The Scheme is in operation since 1944. This is a centrally sponsored scheme. 100% Central assistance is released to State Government/ UTs for expenditure incurred by them under the scheme over and above their respective committed liability. The Committed liability of a State/UT is the total expenditure incurred by it under the scheme during the terminal year of the last plan period. North-Eastern states are however, exempted from committed liability.

Objective

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to Scheduled Castes student studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education.

Salient Features

The financial assistance includes maintenance allowance, reimbursement of non-refundable compulsory fee charged by educational institution, Book Bank facility and other allowances. The scholarships are available for studying in India only and are awarded by the Government of the States/Union Territories to which the applicant actually belongs.

Modification

The scheme was revised in December, 2010. The revision which became effective from 1.7.2010 inter-alia include change in (i) income ceiling from existing Rs.1 Lakh to Rs 2 Lakh p.a (ii) maintenance and other allowances and (iii) regrouping of courses.

The Commission recommends that income ceiling from existing Rs. 2 Lakhs to Rs. 3 Lakhs may be increased due to price rise.

Physical & Finance Achievements

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during the last three years are as under:

Year	Budget allocation (Rs. in crore)	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	Beneficiaries (In Lakhs)
2008-09	750	645.49	34.36
2009-10	750	1015.96	40.24
2010-11	7500 (BE)/2000 (RE)	2097.21 (as on 31.3.2011)	46.00 (anticipated)

The State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme of the Post Matric Scholarship during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is **Annexure-II**



Pre-Matric Scholarship for children of those engaged in Unclean Occupations.

Introduction

This is also a centrally sponsored scheme, which is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administration, which receive 100% central assistance from the Government of India for the total expenditure under the scheme over and above their respective Committed Liability. The level of Committed Liability of respective State Governments/Union Territory Administration for a year is equivalent to the level of actual expenditure incurred by them under the scheme during the terminal year of the last Five Year period.

Objective

The scheme was started in 1977-78. Initially, the scheme covered only hostellers. Subsequently, in the year 1991 day scholars were also brought within the purview of the scheme. Under the scheme financial assistance is provided for pre-matric education to children of the following target groups viz (i) scavengers of dry latrines, (ii) sweepers having traditional links with scavenging, (iii) tanners, and (iv) flayers (v) manhole and open drain cleaners.

Salient Features

Assistance under the scheme consists of two components, viz.

- (i) Monthly Scholarship (for 10 months)
- (ii) Annual Ad hoc Grant (to cover incidental expenses like stationery, uniform, etc.
- (iii) There is no income ceiling or caste restriction for eligibility
- (iv) There are special provisions for students amongst target group with disabilities.
- (v) The scheme is implemented through State Governments.

The scheme was last revised in December 2008. The revision that became effective from 1.4.2008 inter-alia includes change in the pattern of Central Assistance and increase in rate of scholarship. The main changes brought out are summarized below:-

(Amount in Rupees)

Sl. No	Component of scheme	Pre-revised			Revised w.e.f. 1.4.2008		
		Class	Day Scholars	Hostellers	Class	Day Scholars	Hostellers
1.	Monthly Scholarship	I-V	40	-	I-II	110	-
		VI	-	-	III-X	110	700
		VIII	60	-			
		III	-				
		VIII	-	300			
		IX-X	75	375			
2.	Annual Ad-hoc Grant (Rs. Per annum)	Day Scholars – Rs. 550 Hostellers Rs. 600			Day Scholars – Rs. 750 Hostellers -Rs 1000		
3.	Pattern of Central Assistance over and above committed liability	50% of State expenditure (100% in case of UTs)			100% of State expenditure		

Physic and Financial Achievements:

The details of Budgetary Allocation and Central Assistance released during the last three years are as under:

Year	Budgeted Allocation (Rs. In crore)	Central Assistance Released (Rs. In crore)	No. of beneficiaries (In lakh)
2008-09	54.00	59.27	6.2
2009-10	80.00	79.74	7.0
2010-11	80.00 (BE/70.00 (RE))	58.48	7.0 (Anticipated)

State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme of Pre-metric scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is at **Annexure-III**

Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana

Objective

The objective of the scheme is to provide hostel facilities to SC boys and Girls studying in middle schools, higher secondary schools, colleges and Universities.

Salient Features

The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and the Central & State Universities/Institutions are eligible for central assistance, both for fresh construction of



hostel buildings and for expansion of the existing hostel facilities while NGOs and deemed Universities in the private sector can avail the benefit only for expansion of their existing hostel facilities.

Central Assistance for construction/expansion of Hostels for SCs

The following pattern of funding is available for Boys & Girls hostels:

S.No.	Institute/Organization	Boys Hostels	Girls Hostels	Assistance available
1.	State Government	50 (SG) : 50 (CG)	100% (CG)	New construction and expansion of existing hostel
2.	U.T. Administration	100% (CG)	100% (CG)	do
3.	Central University	90 (CG): 10 (University)	100% (CG)	do
4.	State University/Institute	45 (SG): 45 (CG): 10 (State University/Institute)	100% (CG)	Do
5.	NGO/Deemed University	45 (SG): 45 (CG): 10 (NGO/Deemed University)	90 (CG): 10 (NGO/Deemed University)	Only expansion of existing hostel

SG-State Government share; CG= Central Government share NGO = Non-Government Organization

In addition to the admissible central assistance under the scheme, one-time grant of Rs. 2500 per student would also be provided for making provisions of a cot, a table and a chair for each student.

81 **Physical & Financial Achievements during last three years are as follows:-**

Scheme	Year	Budgeted allocation (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Hostels	Beneficiaries
SC Girls Hostel	2008-09	55.00	58.62	64	4,938
	2009-10	60.00	25.36	20	1421
	2010-11	80.00	43.91	33	2,506
SC Boys Hostel	2008-09	40.00	25.73	45	3,138
	2009-10	40.00	6.20	20	735
	2010-11	50.00	34.28	41	3,244

State-wise financial and physical progress made under the scheme during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is at **Annexure IV & V**

New Higher Education Bills

The NCSC has received a request on the New Higher Education Bill introduced in the Parliament are Anti- constitutional and encroaching upon the States' rights enshrined in the Constitution and also against the Federal Structure upon of the Country enshrined in the Constitution: opined by Four Former Chief Justice of India.

The New Bills for Higher Education introduced in the Parliament named as 'The Educational Tribunals Bill, 2010', "The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institution and Universities Bill, 2010', 'The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010', 'Higher Education and Research Bill 2011' and the National Commission for Human Resources for Health Bill, 2011' to regulate and control the Universities; and 'The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of entry and operations) Bill, 2010' to allow foreign institution to set up their campuses in this country. There are certain crucial issues on all these Bills which are as follow:

1. All these Bills are Anti-Constitutional and against the Federal Structure of the Country as well as encroachment on States' rights enshrined in the Constitution in view of Entry 44 of Union List and Entry 32 of State List under Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution, also reproduced as under:

Entry 44 of Union List: "Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including



universities.”

Entry 32 of State List: “Incorporation regulations and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List 1, and universities incorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and association; co-operative societies”

Four Former Chief Justices of India (CJIs) namely Hon'ble Mr. Justice A.S. Anand, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi, Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.N. Singh and Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.C. Lahoti have categorically opined that Parliament does not have legislate in matters of universities in view of the clear exclusion of universities in Entry 44 of List I-Union List and express inclusion of universities in Entry 32 of List II-State List under Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Hence, Parliament cannot enact a law for universities matters and State legislatures alone can enact law for universities in the respective States.

Vide these Bills, Centre is taking away control over all the universities in the country. This is totally violative of the Constitution and against the Federal Structure of the Country enshrined in the Constitution. So, these Bills if enacted by the Parliament as a law will be ultra-vires the Constitution and against the concept of separation of powers.

Department of Higher Education itself in its reply submitted to Parliament Standing Committee in this matter has also admitted that Entry 44 clearly excludes universities. Matter of Centre encroachment on States' Constitutional rights has also been taken up by Chief Minister of Punjab with Hon'ble Prime Minister. During the winter session 2012 of Rajya Sabha, The Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University Bill, 2011 was not allowed to be introduced and was deferred in Rajya Sabha after adjournment of the House thrice due to controversy aroused w.r.t legislative competence of Parliament.

2. Constitution does not have the provision for establishment of educational tribunals. However in view of Supreme Court judgement w.r.t competence to establish tribunals, as Parliament does not have legislative competence for matters of Universities in view of express exclusion from Entry 44 of Union List in Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, Parliament thus is not competent for establishment of the educational tribunals for adjudication of matters of the universities. State Legislate thus can only make enactment for establishment of educational tribunals.

3. Provisions in Bills providing for leveling civil and criminal proceedings against Governor and Chancellor are in violation of Article 361 of the Constitution (Protection of President and Governors and Rajpramukhs).

4. **Vide “The educational Tribunals Bill, 2010’, Local judiciary and High Courts will be debarred to entertain educational disputes which is against the interest of students, teachers, institutions etc.** Injunction in terms of stay or interim order is also prohibited against the principle of natural justice. Constitution of Educational Tribunals proposed in the Bill is also in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, as opined by Justice A.S. Anand, former CJI.

5. **Vide ‘The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of entry and operations) Bill, 2012’, entry of foreign universities in India is allowed to kill the Indian institutions.** Central Government is also empowered to exempt any foreign institution from operation of any of the provisions of this Bill also including exemption w.r.t applicability of all the existing and new Indian laws so as to create a green field for foreign institutions.

Substituting existing educational disputes settlement through courts of law, at thousands of places in the country, with nearly 30 State/Union Territorial tribunals and one National Tribunal is also to facilitate Foreign Institutions by limiting the access of students, teachers etc. to judiciary.

6. **Derogatory provisions are contained in the proposed New Bills for term imprisonment upto three years against Governor, Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Registrar, Director, Head of Institution and other academicians.** Penalty of upto fifty lakh rupees is also imposable for various offences listed under the Bills. Penalty of One Crore rupees is imposable for institutions held guilty of charging donations etc. which is many more times higher than the annual budget of many of the institutions and colleges.

Investment in education in India (which is not-for-profit) will be reduced to zero as no one would even dare to invest in education for the risk of being jailed. Such provisions will also promote License Permit Raj and Police State in higher education and will also further aggravate the scarcity of academicians, which is totally against the growth of higher education. Moreover, Education being a civil service in nature, disputes can be decided under civil laws and corporal punishment of putting behind bars cannot be imposed.

7. **Provision for revocation of permission of a University/Institution by Commission constituted by Central Government is not rational.** Right of revocation/winding up should vest with the creator of that institution only. As State Government is alone competent for incorporation of a University in the respective State, so right of revocation should also lie with State Legislature only for the State Universities. Parliament should be vested with right of revocation for Central Universities created by it under the Constitutional provisions.



8. Accreditation for all programmes will be mandatory that too before applying for permission for enrollment. Such provisions do not exist anywhere in the world. Accrediting bodies, wherever exists, make assessment and accreditation of institutions only after establishment of an institution and certain number of batches must have also been passed out. Moreover obtaining accreditation is not mandatory anywhere.

9. According to Joint Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD also consultation process on the proposed Bills have been far from satisfactory and the whole exercise seems to be a hurried affair whereby important stakeholders have been ignored. Moreover relevant statistic w.r.t complaints of unfair practices against institutions filed before concerned universities, State Government, Statutory bodies, Courts of Law, Forums etc. have also not been collected to justify the need for introduction of the new Bills.

In view of above the NSCS would like that the Government to reconsider the Bills in totality and may also consider to stop these Anti- Constitutional and Anti-Federal Structure Bills from being passed in the Parliament.

The educational initiatives undertaken by some of the State/UTs are as under:-

1. Andhra Pradesh

HOSTELS:- At present there are 2358 Hostel and other Social Welfare Institutions under the control of Social Welfare Department during the year 2010-11 (1640-Boys Hostels and 718 Girls Hostels) functioning in the State with a sanctioned strength of 2,26,652. The caste composition of students in each hostel, intended to achieve integration, is shown below:-

Scheduled Castes	70%
Christian converted from SCs	12%
Backward Classes	9%
Scheduled Tribes	5%
Others	4%

Free lodging and boarding facilities are provided to these boarders. They are also providing with facilities like textbooks, note books, study material bedding material, trunk boxes, plates and glasses etc. free of cost each hostel boarder is given 4 pairs of dresses every year. Government in G.O Ms. No. 59, SW (Ed-2) Department, Dated 01/04/2008 enhanced the rate of mess charges from Rs. 338/- per month to Rs. 475/- per month each for boarders up to VII class and from Rs. 412/- pm to Rs. 535/- per each for boarders from VIII to X in Social welfare Hostels from 2008-09 onwards. Cosmetic charges for boarders in S.W Hostels have been enhanced from Rs. 20/- pm to Rs. 50 pm each for boys and from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/- each per month for girls from 2008-09 onwards in GO.Ms.No. 41 SW (Edn.2) Dept, dated 11.3.2008. Besides, Rs. 25/- per

girls boarder per month is providing from VIII class to X class towards purchase of sanitary napkins for adolescent girls. Hair cutting charges are enhanced from Rs. 5 per boarder per month to Rs. 12/- per boarder per month.

Necessary provision is also made towards purchase of medicines for the boarders in Govt. Hostels, Individual Health, Academic & Identity (HAI) card is introduced for each boarder to facilitate to monitor health and academic progress of boarder for taking up necessary follow up action. Vidya Volunteers assisted the boarders with their studies till 2009-10. Medical Insurance coverage was also provided to boarder during 2009-2010.

The designation of Wardens /Matrons has been changed as " Hostel Welfare Officer Vide GO.Ms.No: 13, Social Welfare (SS.Ser. 1,3) Dept, , Dt 7.2.2002.

SPECIAL HOSTELS:

To improve the result of the Social Welfare Hostels, it was felt necessary to introduce the system of supervisory studies in Social Welfare Hostels. For this purpose, during the year 1992-93, Govt. in G.O.Ms.No.71, Social Welfare (Q1) Dept. , dt. 12.5.1992, have issued orders to organize special hostels in all the districts, ranging from 30 to 50 per district for the students belonging to SC/ST/OBC communities with a strength of 100 boarders for each hostels for close monitoring and to achieve better performance. In these hostels VIII, IX and X class supervisory studies are organized by drafting the service of tutors to coach the boarders in Mathematics, Science, English, and Hindi subjects at a monthly of remuneration of Rs. 500/- P.M. per subject . An additional amount of Rs. 50/- per boarder per annum is paid to provide additional study material in special hostels. Unit testes are organized in the special hostels with the help of special tutors once in every week to improve the academic performance of hostels boarders. Special Hostels have been organized for boarder of 8th , 9th , & 10th classes, of them 32, 283 were in 10th Class during 2009-10 and 26,272 were in 10th class during 2010-11, in 773 special hostels. As a result, the 10th class result have improved a lot in the last few years During March, 2010, 85.37% of passes was obtained by the Social Welfare Hostels as against the state average of 81.63%.

Delegation of powers

Government in G.O.MS No. 126, SW (Q2) Department, Dt. 03.9.1997 decentralized powers of administration by declaring the Hostel Welfare Officers as drawing and disbursing officers of specified items of expenditure while reconstituting District Purchasing Committee. Scales of expenditure have been prescribed for each item with a provision for cost escalation by 10% per annum in respect of dresses, bedding material, trunk boxes, replacement of furniture , etc., Government have also issued orders to incur the expenditure of all items at district level except dresses and



bedding material which have to be approved by the State Level Committee by following norms prescribed by the Govt. from time to time.

College Hostel

Government has sanctioned collage Hostels for SC boys and Girls with a sanctioned strength of 100 boarders per each hostel. At present 411 collage hostels in the State are functioning with an admitted strength of 32574 collage students. Out of which 214 are for college boys and 197 are for collage girls House rent, electricity charges, water charges and honorarium to Honorary Director etc., is provided from the budget. The mess charges are being met form the scholarship sanctioned by the Social Welfare Dept. , at the attached hostel rate under Post Metric Scholarships. The student themselves run the mess by forming a Mess Committee. There is an Honorary director to look after the students for each hostels.

Government issued orders for opening of 46 college hostel (i.e, 23 for boys and 23 for girls) with a sanctioned strength of 100 students per hostels in each District of the state vide, G.O.Ms. No. 11 Social Welfare (Edn.1) Dept. dated. 28.1.2005. Also, Government vide G.O. Ms. No. 72 SW(Edn. 2) Dept., 22.9.2006 issued orders for opening of 23 colleges girls hostel during the year 2006-07. Further, Govt. have issued orders for opening of 400 college Hostels (i.e, 200 for boys and 200 for girls) in the district during 2008-09 vide G.O. Ms. No. 48 SW (Edn. 1) Dept. dt. 22.5.2009. Out of which 259 college hostels are opened with an admitted strength of 15227 as on 30.9.2010.

CONSTRUCITON OF GOVERNMENT HOSTEL BUILDINGS

Government wanted to give more emphasis and priority on Construction of Hostel Building for hostel boarders with the objective of providing all amenities in Social Welfare Hostels. In other words the rented building do not have amenities commensurate with the rents that are being paid resulting in inconvenience to the boarders. Hence, it is proposed to take up construction of Hostel in a phased manner so as to have Govt. buildings for all hostels buildings. Integrated Welfare Hostels Complexes @ 400 boarders per complex are also taken up.

POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS:-

Residential and Non – Residential scholarships are being awarded to all eligible Post Matric students belonging to the SC at all levels of education. These scholarship amounts include maintenance charges of the students and non refundable fee payable to the institution. Govt. of India reimburses the amounts incurred in a year over and above the committed liability i.e amount spent by the State Govt. during the last year of the previous Five Year Plan. Government have fixed the income ceiling for the award of



Post- Matric Scholarships upto Rs. 1.00 lakh per annum for Professional and Non Professional courses w.e.f 1.4.2008 vide Go.Ms.No. 118 SW(Edn.2) Dept, Dt. 23.6.2008.

Government revised the rate of Post Matric Scholarship to SC students via Go. Ms.No. 142 SW(Edn.2) Dept, Dt. 15.7.2008. which are as follows:-

Government revised the rate of Post Matric Scholarship to SC students via Go. Ms.No. 142 SW(Edn.2) Dept, Dt. 15.7.2008. which are as follows:-

Group	Post Matric Scholarship Rate (Rs. Per month)		
	Collage Attached Hostel	Students Managed Hostel	Day Scholar
Group I	Rs. 962/-	Rs. 442/-	Rs. 429/-
Group II	Rs. 682/-	Rs. 442/-	Rs. 429/-
Group III	Rs. 520/-	Rs. 325/-	Rs. 240/-
Group IV	Rs. 520/-	Rs. 325/-	Rs. 182/-

BEST AVAILABLE SCHOOLS SCHEME:

The main aim of the bright student's scheme is to impart quality education to the SC students of classes 1 to X in order to enable them to withstand the competition on par with other students in general. The scheme is for the children of those belonging to the families of agricultural labourers, jogins, bonded labourers and orphans who are already admitted in the best-selected schools having high standard of education with high reputation for discipline, like schools run by the Missionaries. Each student admitted under the scheme is sanctioned financial assistance up to Rs. 20,000/- per year, income limit is Rs. 18,000/- per annum.

Further SC students who are admitted in Hyderabad Public Schools at Begumpet and Ramanthapur from 1st Class to 12th Class are provided with financial assistance of fee charged by the institutions. Income limit is Rs. 18,000/- per annum.

Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations:

The parents of the children who are engaged in unclean occupation do not take adequate care in educating their children. They have to be persuaded by providing due facilities for their education. Therefore, the State Government is implementing the scheme of educational facilities to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations like tanning and flaying with matching grant from the Government of India. Under this scheme Hostel accommodation and other educational facilities are provided with the aid of scholarships to cover the educational needs of those children. The children under Vimukthi programme who need hostel facility are admitted in Ananda Nilayams.

The boarders of these Vimukthi Hostels are sanctioned Scholarships at the following rates.



Residential (Hostellers):

Class III to X Rs. 700/- PM

Day Scholarship:

Class I to X Rs. 110/- PM

An amount of Rs. 750/- per annum per student is provided as an adhoc grant for day scholars for all classes & Rs. 1000/- for hostellers for all classes. Government of India have liberalized this scheme by removing restrictions on number of children eligible for scholarships and income ceiling.

Scheme of Up-gradation of Merit

This is a centrally sponsored scheme of Up-gradation of Merit of SC students with 100% central assistance with main objective to upgrade the merit by providing them with facilities for all round development through education in Residential Schools. Coaching is imparted from class IX and continues till a student completes class XII.

A package grant of Rs. 15, 000/- per students per year is given , the break up of which is Rs. 8000/- per year student for books, stationery, fees, boarding charges, pocket money etc. and the remaining Rs. 7000/- per year student for honorarium towards teachers, experts and other incidental charges.

BOOK BANKS

The scheme of books has been merged in the budget of Post Martic Scholarship by the Govt. of India. Govt. of India have extended the scheme to certain new courses during the year 1998-99 like (1) Post graduate courses in Medical , Engineering, Agriculture and Veterinary (2) Law Course (3) Chartered Accountancy (4) MBA, (5) Bio-Science and similar courses. The cost ceiling per set is Rs. 7500/- for Degree Courses in Medical / Engineering, Rs. 5000/- for Degree Courses in Veterinary, Rs. 4500/- for Degree Courses in Agriculture, Rs. 2400/- for Polytechnic and Rs. 5000/- for professional courses at PG level.

FINANCIAL AID TO S.C ADVOCATES

Under this scheme, eight SC law graduates are selected every year in each district for undergoing training seeing employment elsewhere after the training . The duration of the training period is 3 years. The selected candidates are attached to the law officers within the district like Govt. Pleader, Public Prosecutors, Asst. Public Prosecutors of District court. The candidates selected by the selection committee are paid stipend @ 1000/-PM for three years , reimbursement of enrolment fee @ Rs. 585/- each and Rs. 6000/- towards purchase of law books and furniture (one **time**)



A.P STUDY CIRCLE

A.P. study circle provides coaching for SC, ST and BC candidates for Civil Services Examination for U.P.S.C every year covering preliminary examination, main examination and Personality test. The A.P. Study Circle has an in-take capacity of total (280) i.e. (230) candidates at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam branches and (50) candidates at Vijayawada for Civil Service coaching of UPSC. Only candidates whose parental income is less than Rs. 1.00 Lakh per annum are eligible for admission. At present, due to lack of budget, the centers at Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada are closed.

The candidates admitted into A.P Study Circle are provided with the following facilities. Stipends @ Rs. 1100/- PM towards maintenance charges per candidates for Civil Services.

1. Fee residential accommodation for Civil Service at Hyderabad.
2. Supply of study material free of cost at Rs. 1700/- per candidate for prelims, Rs. 2500/- for mains coaching.
3. Medical expense of candidates up to Rs. 200/- per candidate per session.
4. Free Viva-Voce guidance

Total number of candidates selected from 1980 to 2009-10 is 389

(IAS – 43, IPS-42, IFS-7, Other Central Service-297)

For construction of girls Hostel Building in the premises of A.P Study Circle at Banjara Hill, Hyderabad, an estimate proposal has been called from the Managing Director, A.P.E.W.I.D.C., Hyderabad for Rs. 128.00 lakhs.

2. Assam

The literacy rate of Assam is 63.25% and the literacy rate of the Scheduled Caste population of the State is 66.78%, which is marginally high. The details of allocation, expenditure and achievement under Pre Matric Scholarship is as under:-

State sector scheme

Pre-Matric Scholarship:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement (No. of Students)	Remarks
2008-09	200.00	200.00	1,05,382	
2009-10	200.00	200.00	45,208	
2010-11	300.00	300.00	67,407	
2011-12	300.00	54.22	12,499	Expenditure as on 1.9.2011



Grants to Non-Govt Educational Institutions:-

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement (No. of Institutions)	Remarks
2008-09	100.00	NIL	NIL	
2009-10	100.00	100.00	108	1. High School=57 2. L.P., M.E. & M.V.=51
2010-11	100.00	40.00	54	

Stipend for Craftsmen Training in ITIs:-

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement (No. of Trainees)
2008-09	20.00	4.24	296
2009-10	5.00	4.55	325
2010-11	5.00	4.84	338

Grants to Cultural Activities Including Educational Tours.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement (No. of Students / Organizations)
2008-09	10.00	10.00	1,000 Students
2009-10	20.00	20.00	890 Students
2010-11	25.00	11.006	7 Organizations

Grants to NGO working for welfare of SCs:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement (No. of Organizations)
2008-09	10.00	10.00	25
2009-10	30.00	30.00	38
2010-11	50.00	22.90	43

In the same way the govt. of Assam funds for computer training, self help for SC women , constructions of community hall/School building, grants to patients suffering from major diseases, incentive to poor meritorious girls students etc. for the welfare SCs. Under the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Scheme SCs students are provided with grants/ Scholarship. The details are as follows.

Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes:

Post- Matric Scholarship to SC Students :

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Fund Allocation			Expenditure			Achievement	Remarks
	State Share	Central Share	Total	State Share	Central Share	Total		
2008-09	-----	1020.00	1020.00	20.00	1014.90	1034.90	31,694	PMS=31,072 Book Bank=622
2009-10	-----	510.00	510.00	-----	299.99	299.99	7074	
2010-11	30.00	1515.00	1545.00	---	204.99	204.99	6357	

Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in Unclean Occupation.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Fund Allocation			Expenditure			Achievement	Remarks
	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share	Share		
2008-09	40.00	40.00	80.00			79.62	7678	
2009-10	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	44.51	94.51	5146	
2010-11	50.00	50.00	100.00	50.00	49.99	99.99	6808	

Construction of SC Boys Hostel:-

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure		Achievement (Nos of Hostels)	
		State Share	Central Share		
2008-09	100.00	46.20	—	3	1. B.B.K. College, Barpeta 2. D.K.D College, Golaghat 3. Morigaon College, Morigaon
2009-10	180.00	30.97	46.20	4 (3 ongoing, 1 new)	1. B.B.K. College, Barpeta (90% completed) 2. D.K.D College, Golaghat (90% completed) 3. Morigaon College, Morigaon (Completed) 4. Gauhati University, Jalukbari (90% Completed)
2010-11	200.00	75.00	200.00	75.00 (kept in R.D)	1. Chandrapur College, Kamrup (Metro) (under construction) 2. Gossargaon College, Gossargaon (under construction) 3. Kamrup College, Bagaon (under construction) 4. Sarbadoya Jr. College, Jorhat (under construction)

Construction of Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrabas (Girls' Hostel):

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement (Nos of Hostels)	
2008-09	—	70.12	1	Gauhati University, Kokrajhar Campus (Completed)
2009-10	NIL	NIL	NIL	
2010-11	NIL	NIL	NIL	



5) Up-gradation of Merit of SC:

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Expenditure	Achievement (Nos of Hostels)	Remarks
2008-09	50.00	3.45	23	
2009-10	--	--	NIL	
2010-11	50.00	13.80	92	

3. Gujarat

The SC population of Gujarat is 35.93 lacs constituting 7.09% as per 2001 Census. In the field of education, there has been a significant improvement in the condition of the SCs during the last two decades. According to the 1961 Census, the literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes was 22.46% against the rate of 30.45% for the general population. By 2001, the literacy rate among the SCs went up to 70.50%, which is slightly higher than the general literacy rate of the State which is 69.14%, the SC female literacy rate of 57.58% is at par with the general literacy rate of 57.80. There has been remarkable increase in male literacy rate of 79.66%. A number of measures taken to improve the literacy in the State. The students are given free education, free bicycles to girls, free uniform, Scholarship in, residential Schools, Ashram Schools and Govt. /GIA hostels.

The state has suggested for:-

- The Central Government should reimburse the expenditure being incurred by the State Governments under the schemes which were already introduced by States before SSA was introduced.
- The Central Government should cover Grant-in-Aid schools also for funding under RMSA.
- The Central Government should incur the whole expenditure for implementation of Right to Fee and Compulsory Education Act.

Other measures taken by the Govt.

Provision has been made for the separate sanitation facilities for the girls in the primary schools

- Requirement of additional classroom has been met by easy installable pre-fabricated technology.

- Up-gradation of primary schools so that the student will have the choice to study in upper standards in the same schools.

Safai Karamchari

- There is reservation of 2 seats for children of Safai Karamchari in Govt. and Grant-in-Aid PTC College.
- For the Higher education to Safai Kamdars and their dependents financial loan is available for faculties like as Engineering, Medical, Para-Medical, Administration, Management and other affiliated courses. Rs. 1,87,250/- p.a in India and Rs. 3,75,000/- for abroad at the rate of interest 4% to the extent of Rs. 7,50,000/- in India and Rs. 15.00 lacs for abroad considering 90% cost of total course fees. This scheme is NSKFDC sponsored scheme and is being implemented through Gujart Safai Karamchari Vikas Nigam (GSKVN).

Professional institutions

Information has been given about number of seats reserved in professional institutions and the actually filled for the last 5years. Details of the number of seats reserved in professional institutions and the number actually filled up year wise. (2006-07 to 2010-11)

Academic Year	No. of Institutions	Total Intake	Intake for SC	No. of seats filled by SC candidates
2006-07	101	31996	2270	1971
2007-08	103	35116	2508	2575
2008-09	118	47791	3510	3570
2009-10	441	86951	6087	4148
2010-11	463	108448	6246	4844

It is seen that in all the five years intake of S.C students in professional course is less than the seats allocated for them. The State Govt. is not having special coaching and training for SCs. The State Govt. may be requested to initiate action in this regard.

Other innovative Schemes initiated for educational advancement

Coaching fees to SC students studying in Science Stream by Private Tuition.

- SC students studying in Science stream and who have secure 75% or more mark in std. X will be given financial assistance of Rs. 12500/- for Std. 11 p.a. &



Rs 12500/- p.a. for 12 std. as a private tuition fee. Rs. 51.15 Lakh has been disbursed and 200 students has benefited during the year 2010-11.

- The S.C. students who obtain 75% or more marks in general stream in std. X will be provided financial assistance of Rs. 8000/- for std. 11 & Rs. 4000/- p.a. for Std 12 as a private tuition fees.
- Rs. 6.04 Lakh has been disbursed and 26 students has been benefited during the year 2010-11.

It is suggested that in the same manner, the students belonging to Safai Karamchari can also be given this privilege, in case they get 50% or more marks from standard Xth onwards.

There is no separate provision for teacher-pupil ratio in schools located in SC dominated villages and cluster areas. General teacher-pupil ratio according to total teachers & pupil of the State is as under.

Primary	1:32
Secondary	1:33
Higher Secondary	1:39

Academic Year 2008-09

Type of Schools	Total Pupils	Total Teachers	Teachers : Pupils
Primary	84,36,545	1,74,442	48

Type of Schools	Total No. of S.C. Pupils	Total No. of S.C. Teachers	Teachers / Pupils
Primary	567351	17772	32

Academic Year 2009-10

Type of Schools	Total Pupils	Total Teachers	Teachers : Pupils
Primary	5832538	180568	32

Type of Schools	Total No. of S.C. Pupils	Total No. of S.C. Teachers	Teachers / Pupils
Primary	527126	18840	28

Academic Year 2008-09

Type of Schools	Total Pupils	Total Teachers	Teachers : Pupils
Secondary	1145540	36714	31
Higher Secondary	1844743	47687	39
Total	2990283	84401	35

Type of Schools	Total No. of S.C. Pupils	Total No. of S.C. Teachers	Teachers / Pupils
Secondary	88171	2785	31
Higher Secondary	153208	3565	36
Total		6350	34

Academic Year 2009-10

Type of Schools	Total Pupils	Total Teachers	Teachers : Pupils
Secondary	1411058	43373	33
Higher Secondary	1749441	44130	39
Total	3160499	87503	36

Type of Schools	Total No. of S.C. Pupils	Total No. of S.C. Teachers	Teachers / Pupils
Secondary	1187954	4103	29
Higher Secondary	167989	3962	42
Total	819730	24122	

The rate of drop outs (Male and Female children) in the primary, middle and secondary level are as under.

Year	Primary Schools			Upper Primary Schools			Secondary
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
2005-06	4.53	5.79	5.13	9.97	14.02	11.82	27.74
2006-07	2.84	3.68	3.24	9.13	11.64	10.29	37.96
2007-08	2.77	3.25	2.98	8.81	11.08	9.87	37.28
2008-09	2.28	2.31	2.29	8.58	9.17	8.87	31.65
2009-10	2.14	2.17	2.20	8.33	8.97	8.65	30.65

To do away with drop-out and to increase retention rate of S.C. children along with other children in primary schools, proper focus has been given under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. To give fillip to overall child education including S.C. children, following schemes have been executed by the State Government.

- **Vidya Laxmi Bond Scheme:** The Scheme is put forward in order to achieve 100% enrollment of girls in Std. I, particularly in the villages having less than 35% of girls literacy rate. Under this scheme every girl child enrolled in Std. I is given a bond of Rs 1000/-. The amount of bond with interest is handed over to the girl child after passing Std. VII. The girls of urban families living below poverty line are also included under this scheme.

- **Vidyadeep Scheme:** This scheme provides 24 hours insurance coverage to students of primary schools in the State. In case accidental death of a student, the guardian is given Rs. 25000/-. The State Government pays the total amount of premium under Vidyadeep Insurance Scheme.
- **The Chief Minister Girls Education funds Scheme:** In order to improve girl literacy by encouraging girl education, Hon. Chief Minister girls Education fund has been introduced since the year 2003-04. The State Government has framed specific norms and criteria, rules and regulations as to help the economically needy girls from this fund.
- Free text books are provided to students of Std. I to VII in government Schools from State Government fund.

Mid day meal scheme is implemented in all schools of the State. School Management Committee (SMCs) constituted under RTE Act, 2009, monitor the implementation of the Mid day meal in schools. Over and above, third party evaluation is also carried out every year.

The total number of Professional graduates turn out annually vis a vis that of SC's for the last three years are as under:-

Year	Total No. of Graduates.	SC Graduates	Total No. of professional Graduates.	SC Professional Graduates
2008	425465	35525	11680	569
2009	503152	37302	12725	617
2010	524658	43729	14148	618

The format should contain details like other Castes, SC, ST & OBC separately of the details.

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Professional Institutions

Details of the number of seats reserved in professional institutions and the number actually filled up year wise. (Last five financial year)

Academic Year	No. of Institutions	Total Intake	Intake for SC	No. of seats filled by SC candidates
2006-07	101	31996	2270	1971
2007-08	103	35116	2508	2575
2008-09	118	47791	3510	3570
2009-10	441	86951	6087	4148
2010-11	463	108448	6246	4844

4. GOA

The main objective of this scheme is to provide incentives in the form of financial assistance to SC students. The details of assistance provided is as given below:-

Stipends to SC students: - Under this scheme stipend is provided to SC/ST students from Std I to X ranging from Rs. 175/- to Rs. 275/- for 11 months. The income limit of the parents prescribed for availing assistance should not exceed Rs.1.20 Lakhs per annum.

Meritorious Scholarships to SC: - The objective of the scheme is to give impetus to education for SC students by granting scholarships for their meritorious performance. SC students who obtain minimum 50% marks and 60% of marks in Std V to VII and Std VIII to X respectively are eligible to avail the benefits under the scheme and the rate of scholarship per month for 11 months ranging from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1500/- p.a. No income limit is fixed under this scheme.

Books, Stationary and uniforms to the SC Students:- SC students, whose parents cannot afford to buy books, stationary & uniform, are given financial assistance to purchase text books, stationary items and uniforms including stitching charges under the scheme.

Grants to Voluntary Organizations for running Hostels ; The objective of the scheme is to give grant-in-aid to the Voluntary Social Organizations, which runs hostels for SC students to enable them to pursue their studies away from their place of residence.

Coaching to Scheduled Caste students from Std. V to X ; The objective of the scheme is to provide coaching to SCs students to improve the educational status and to overcome the drawback of failures among these students, in Maths, Science and English subjects from Std V to X. Honorarium is paid to teachers conducting coaching for Std V to VIII students @ Rs.400/-per month, per teacher/class, per subject, for one hour a day, thrice a week from June to March for a batch of 20 students and Rs.500/-to teacher conducting classes for IX and X std students. Honorarium and miscellaneous expenses are sanctioned to Peon and school @ Rs.Rs.50/-p.m. each.

Eligibility:-

- The student should be a bonafide resident of Goa State.
- The applicant should be regular student of an Institution.
- The student will not be eligible to receive coaching in Maths, Science and English from any other sources, and must belong to the Scheduled Caste community as defined under clause (iii) of rule 4.

The student shall not be eligible to receive coaching in the same standard twice.



Financial assistance for Military Training to SC students : This scheme is formulated to inculcate qualities of military leadership and spirit of National Integration among the youth of SC communities, at Bhonsala Training Centre Nasik, so as to make them ideal citizens of India. 5 girls and 5 boys are eligible for training during summer and winter vacations. Financial assistance of Rs. 4000/- and Rs. 4500/- is granted to a girl and boy, respectively.

Post Matric Scholarships to SC students and Book Bank to the institution: The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to SC students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. Professional institution is provided with grant to establish Book Bank as a support base to the students applying for scholarship who can ill afford expensive education and avoid dropouts, failures. The rate of maintenance allowance varies from Rs. 140/- to Rs. 740/- for Post Matriculation level.

Courses up to Degree and Post Graduation Level : Total income of the parents should not exceed Rs. 1.00 lakh in order to be eligible for the scholarship.

Grants for Devevelopment of Girls : The scheme proposes to ensure 100% retention rate of students in schools. Presently the dropout rate of girls in schools is quite high. The 2001 population census indicates a gap of about 13% in literacy between males & females. The objectives & targets set under the scheme are as follows.

- ❖ Supply of free textbooks, notebooks, uniforms and raincoats students at primary stage Providing an incentive of Rs. 200/- per annum for girl students, whose family income is less than Rs. 25,000/- per annum. In educationally backward talukas of the State..
- ❖ It is proposed to introduce scheme for education of children with special needs-providing incentives to children and institutions.

Midday Meals (Std. I – IV) : The Mid School Meal Scheme has been introduced in the State during the year 2003 in Govt. & Aided Primary School(I to IV) & in the year 2008-09 in Govt. & Aided School for Std V to X.. The objective of the scheme is to provide nutritious to the students. The food items served are Shira, vegetable pulao, pav bhaji, Mug-dal, and pohe. Each student is served 100 gms of cooked food per day which contains 300 calories carbohydrates and 8-12 gms of proteins, during recess time of the school.

Supply of free Text-books, Notebooks. Uniforms and Raincoats : The Government of Goa supplies Free text-books, Notebooks. Uniforms and Raincoats to all School going Students upto 12th Standard belonging to the SC/ST/OBC.

Grants for children with Special needs : This scheme is for financial assistance for education of children with special needs. The Scheme has been designed to make



children with disabilities independent and employed so that they need not be a liability of the family. Hence there is a need to improve the educational status of the children with Special Needs by way of providing financial assistance to the parents of such children and the schools where such children are studying. Under this Scheme the children gets financial assistance for :-

Grants for books and other stationery per annum	Rs. 500/-
Fixed amount for Uniforms per annum	Rs. 800/-
Traveling allowance per month	Rs. 200/-

Actual expenses on equipment required for facilitating the child's education up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000/- once in 3 years (to be given in the first year)Rs. 5,000/-Escort allowance per month, subject to attendance of small 60% in the month Rs. 200/-. The institution shall be provided with an incentive of Rs. 300/- for more than 60% attendance but more than 45% attendance, per month per child to the school giving education for a maximum of 10 months of each academic year. The scheme also covers Vocational training, Hostel facilities, Teacher's training, Application and aid

Cyber age Scheme for Students.: The Scheme envisages making computer education in schools compulsory and ensures availability of computer hardware, software and teaching facilities. Besides providing necessary infrastructure in schools, the scheme proposes to ensure penetration of computer education in all homes in the State by providing computers to students at their homes. All the schools in the State have already been provided with computer hardware, software and teaching facilities. As the students get hardly few hours of practical exposure in schools, the scheme envisages providing computers to all the students in 11th Standard at their residence.

The targets set as a follows: -

- Developing computer infrastructure in all the schools including hardware, software and teaching facilities.
- Providing computers to students at their homes.
- It is proposed to promote computer aided education in selected subject through computer by providing educational CD's.

ICT (Information & Communication Technology & School Scheme) (VIII-XII).

The State Government is working for enhancing IT awareness now proposes to strengthen its efforts by utilizing the assistance under Information and Communication Technology & School (ICT). The Department has formulated the Computer Education Plan 2005-09 with emphasis on:

- ✓ Developing Computer Laboratories by providing free accommodation in all the High Schools and Higher Secondary School to private sector organization to educate students, teaching and non-teaching staff.
- ✓ Making Computer Education a compulsory School Assessment subject for students in Std. VIII to XII to ensure fast and uniform IT literacy. Engaging private sector organizations. Selected through competitive bidding in three zones of the



- state for provision of hardware, consumables and teaching services for a contract period of 4 years.
- ✓ Provision of hardware (P-IV Computer, Scanners, Printers) and its maintenance & repairs through lease or B-O (Build – Operate) basis.
 - ✓ Provision of consumables, like printer ribbons, cartridges, floppies etc as per the requirement of the computer laboratories in school for four years.
 - ✓ Provision of qualified Teaching service from Std. VIIIth to XIIth as per the standard syllabi and textbooks of Goa Board.

Providing Laptop to teachers : In the age Information Technology, not the students but also the teachers need to be conversant with the knowledge of computers. In order to get full exposure to changing technology the teachers also need to handle computer on daily basis. Apart from this, teachers need to give more visual effects and ideas to the modern teaching learning process and this is possible only with Multi-media presentations, Graphics etc. which need to be done on a daily basis for enhancing the quality of teaching process in the Schools/Colleges/Polytechnics/Goa University in the State of Goa.

Opportunity Cost for students : The SC population is scattered all over the State, particularly located in the less developed talukas and are economically backward. This is because the traditional occupation in which they are mostly engaged are time consuming and yet less remunerative. Due to lack of education or any other technical schemes, the Schedules Castes have to depend upon manual labour, mostly wage labour for their livelihood and whatever income that is earned is not sufficient to have better living conditions. In view of this, the Directorate of Education has formulated a financial scheme “Opportunity cost for Scheduled Caste students”. The parents of all students of Std I – IV and Std V – VII enrolled in Govt. and Aided Schools are entitled to avail the facilities. The amount is paid to the parents of the child. The incentive is Rs. 500/- per annum for primary school students and Rs. 750/- per annum for Middle school students.

5. Himachal Pradesh

The Scheduled Caste population percentage in the State of Himachal Pradesh as per 2001 Census is 24.72%. The literacy rate of Scheduled Castes is 70.30% whereas the overall total literacy is 76.50. Educational backwardness especially amongst womenfolk is rampant and most them are confined to their homes and constitute the main work force in the fields as well as in their homes.

Problem and needs regarding education of SCs.

1. Fee concession is not applicable to SC Boys.
2. Income ceiling based scholarship schemes
3. Failure students won't be given scholarship

Schemes to strengthen the education programmes

Free Text Books Scheme: State Govt. has introduced free text books scheme during the academic session 1987-88 for the education of SC/ST/IRDP OBC students.

Fee Concession: Fee Concession is being given to SC girls under fee educations scheme to girl students.

- In the Department of Higher Education fee concession is not applicable to SC boys.
- The poor among S.C boys should be given fee concession by fixing income-ceiling.
- The incentive scheme of giving fee text book and fee concession to S.C girls is good.

Drop-out rate : The Department of higher education has given statistics of general and SC drop-out. The details are as under:-

Year wise Dropout Rate (All category)

Primary				Upper Primary		
Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2005-06	1.02	0.68	0.9	1.65	0.99	1.33
2008-09	0	0	0	0.02	0.2	0.02
2009-10	0.29	0.37	0.33	0.26	0.38	0.32

The Department should be asked as to who are covered under general drop (whether it includes SC, ST & SEBC) or whether it exclusively general drop out (Excluding SC, ST & SEBC). The details of dropout in Higher Education is as follows:-

Department of Higher Education (H.P)

Dropout	Secondary			
Total 11 th Plan	General	SC		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2005-2006	18.94	17.98	24.46	24.64
2006-2007	17.84	17.42	22.31	22.69
2007-2008	16.55	16.45	21.19	21.50
2008-2009	15.45	15.56	20.18	20.31
2009-2010	15.23	15.26	19.60	19.18

In case it is exclusively general drop-out position excluding (SC,ST&SEBC), then it can be analyzed if there is considerable gap in drop-out rate between SCs on one hand and general on the other hand. To reduce drop out rate various types of scholarships and free text books are given to students belonging to SC category.

Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDM) : The NPNSPE (National Programme of nutritional Support to Primary Education) also called Mid-day Meal Scheme was launched on 15.8.1995. It is for children studying in class I-VII classes. Further, in order to ensure the



monitoring of the MDM Scheme, the Steering- cum- Monitoring Committees at the State level, District and Block Levels have been constituted. Besides this school Committees at School Level have also been constituted. Mid-day Meal Scheme (MDM) is being implemented all the schools in the Govt. /Govt. Aided Primary school /EGC centers of the State and covers 426658 children at Primary and 314611 students at Middle level. The GOI has released central assistance amounting to Rs. 4106.66 lacs and the State has made budget provision of Rs. 2229.50 lacs as State Share.

- (i) In Himachal Pradesh, the Midday Meal Scheme is being implemented in all the 10720 Govt./ Govt. Aided Primary Schools/ EGC Centers of the state covering 426658 children and 4384 Govt./ Govt. Aided Middle units covering 314611 students by involving different agencies.
- (ii) The Govt. of India has related 20837.86 MTs of rice for Primary and Upper Primary Schools, for the implementation of the MDM programme in the current year 2011-12.
- (iii) Govt. of India has released central assistance amounting to Rs. 4106.66 lacs for Primary and Upper Primary Schools.
- (iv) State has also made budget provision of Rs. 2229.50 lacs to meet out its state share.

Free Coaching and allied scheme : The students are provided stipend @ Rs.750 and Rs. 1500/PM per student whose total family income is Rs. 1-00 Lac per annum. There is Dr. Ambedkar Medhavi Chhattarvariti Yojana under which meritorious SC students securing 72% and above in 10 class +1 class exam of HP Board are considered. Scholarship to the tune of Rs. 10,000/- per year is given. The year wise beneficiaries are:-

Year	Exp. (Rs. In Lacs)	Beneficiaries
2005-06	55.90	559
2006-07	74.20	742
2007-08	41.50	415
2008-09	125.00	1250
2009-10	138.50	1385

Maharishi Balmiki Chhatravriti Yojana:- This is the State Govt. Scheme. The scholarship under this scheme is @ Rs. 9000/- per year is given to the bonafied Himachali girl students belonging to balmiki families, engaged in unclean occupation, beyond Matric to college level for studies and professional courses at the level for studies and professional courses at the level of colleges situated in Himachal Pradesh irrespective of their status i.e Govt. or private.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Lac)	Beneficiaries
2005-06	7.20	80
2006-07	7.02	78
2007-08	8.55	95
2008-09	8.19	91
2009-10	8.01	89



Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation : Under this scheme the scholarship will be admissible to the children of Indian National who irrespective of their religion are actively engaged in scavenging of dry latrines, and other unclean occupation i.e. tanning and flaying only which are traditionally considered “unclean”. The Scholarship will be tenable only to such institutions and for such courses up to matric stage, which have been duly recognized by the concerned state. There will be no income ceiling for award of scholarship in an academic year is 10 months. The scholarship will be awarded @ Rs. 110/- per month from class 9th to 19th for day scholar and Rs. 700/- per month for hostellers in addition to this an adhoc grant of Rs. 750/- p.a to day scholar and Rs. 1000/- p. a to hostellers in also admissible.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Lac)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	1.85.000	97
2009-10	1.12.850	62

Post matric scholarship to SC students : This is a centrally sponsored scheme based on the committed state liability. The expenditure incurred over and above from State Committed Liability is met by the Govt. of India. All the students belonging to the Scheduled Caste category and studying at school level &+2, graduation and post graduation levels with income ceiling of 100,000/- are being benefited.

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Lac)	Beneficiaries
2005-06	106.70	4268
2006-07	146.12	8495
2007-08	141.02	7501
2008-09	165.74	9273
2009-10	169.83	9221

Incentive to SC girls for Higher Education:-

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in Lac)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	65.28	2176
2009-10	1.86.99000	6233
2010-11	Proposal of amounting to Rs. 2,21,70,000/- of 7390 students has been submitted to Govt. of India for the year 2010-11	



Sarva Shiksha Abhiya (H.P) : No shortfalls have been noticed in the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Himachal Pradesh. During past years, there has been consistent improvement in the pace of expenditure under SSA against the annual plans. It is also pertinent to mention that SSA has a holistic approach and is a programme for Universalization of Elementary Education of all children in 6-14 age group including SC/ST other backward classes. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, all children of 6-14 age group irrespective of their caste, creed, location and sex are being taken care of and getting benefited in equal proportion from SSA recourse support.

Department of Higher Education (H.P) : Number of SC lectures in Higher Secondary Schools

- Total Lecurers-11806
- Total SC Lectures-510

Source: Department of Elementary Education

SC teacher primary and Upper primary wise as on 20th Sept. 2010

Primary			Upper Primary		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
3294	1381	4675	1390	728	2118

Annual turn out of the total graduates from the different college is 32693 and 3159 passed out 2009-10 examination is the capacity of Scheduled Castes category. Since there is no column of Rural/Urban in the examination forms, hence it shall not be identified of rural and Urban background.

Department of Higher Education (H.P)

Year	Number of seats reserved for SCs	Number of seats filled by SC candidates
2005-06	113	110
2006-07	112	104
2007-08	135	133
2008-09	106	100
2009-10	109	108

15% seats are reserved for SC students and minimum qualification for admission to various courses for SC candidates shall be relaxed by 5% of maximum marks. Some rebate for purchasing the hand book of information/prospectus is given to SC candidates and fee concession also in case the cost of the prospectus is same at par with general category students.

Test series scheme has been lauched to enhance the spirit of competition among the students of 10+1 and 10+2 Science classes of all categories. It prepares them to compete in various competitive entrance examinations at State Level. About 12000 of students of 270 Sr. Secondary School in H.P in science subject have been covered under this scheme.



Details of enrolment of S.C students and teachers are as under:

1 Enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students				
Class	Boys	Girls	Total	
I-V	97748	91799	189547	
VI-VIII	59409	54991	114400	
IX-X	28172	25810	53982	
XI-XII	17039	14641	31680	
Total	202368	187241	389609	
2 Number of Scheduled Caste Teacher				
Type of School	Male	Female	Total	
Primary	3435	1609	5044	
Middle	2938	1220	4148	
High	903	372	1275	
Secondary School	2015	751	2766	
Total	9281	3952	13233	

Source: Department of Elementary Education (HLP)

Enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students Primary and Upper Primary School

Primary			Upper Primary		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
76746	76294	153040	52563	49948	102511

Scholarship:- The rate of Scholarship/Stipends including details of income ceiling of parents provided to the Students at pre-matric and post-matric levels with financial and physical targets are given below:-

Name of scheme	Rates	Year	Financial Achievements	Beneficiaries
Pre Matric Scholarship scheme to OBC students (9 th & 10 th) this scheme is started in 2008-09	Rs. 50/- per month for 10 months Adhoc grant 500/- Total 1000/- income ceiling 44.500	2008-09	10,26,200/-	1026
		2009-10	31,38,000	3138
Pre Matric Scholarship to children of those engaged in unclean occupation	Rs. 110/- per month for 10 months Adhoc grant 750 Total 1850/- No income ceiling.	2007-08	-	-
		2008-09	1,85,000	97
		2009-10	1,12,850	62
Post Matric Scholarship to SC students	Rates of this scheme are mentioned below*	2005-06	106.70	4268
		2006-07	146.12	8495
		2007-08	141.02	7501
		2008-09	165.74	9273
		2009-10	169.83	9221

The SC students whose parents annual income from all source is upto rupees two lakh Rs. 2,00,000/-) are eligible for full scholarship (i.e maintenance allowance + full fee) for all course provided they are pursuing their studies in Govt./Govt. aided Institution are as regular students.



Group	Course	Monthly rates	
A	M.Phil. Phd. And Doctoral research medicines (allopathic, Indian and other recognized system of medicines) Engineering, Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary, Commercial Pilot License course	550	1200
B	Graduate/post graduate course leading to Degree, Dip in Med/Engg/M.Sc etc. Med Engg/Architect/M.A/M.Com certificate course	550	820
C	B.A. BSc 2 nd & 3 rd year all other leading to a graduate or above Degree (not covered in Group I&II)	300	570
D	+1 & +2 (both General vocational stream, ITI courses, three years diploma course in polytechnics etc)	230	380

Department of Higher Education

In addition to the aforesaid scholarship schemes free text books are being given to students belonging to SC/ST/OBC and IRDPs categories. Details of Expenditure and Beneficiaries of SC students studying in class 9th and 10th is as under:-

Year	Total Expenditure	Total Beneficiaries	Exp. On SCs	Beneficiaries of SCs
2009-10	8,85,81,788	1,18,166	3,74,44,393	49320
2010-11	8,39,85,438	1,16,654	3,65,76,807	52187

6. Haryana

Dr. Ambedkar medhavi Chattar Yojna: - This Scheme was launched on 12.09.2005. Initially it was for students of 10+1 or 10+2 and ITI's, Polytechnic for two years. From 18.08.2009 the scheme has been extended upto Post Graduate classes. There is no income limit under this scheme. Year wise budget expenditure and number of Students covered under the scheme are as follows:

Year	BUDGET EXPENDITURE (Rs. in lacs)	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
2005-06	149.50	1495
2006-07	410.90	4109
2007-08	915.40	9154
2008-09	1233.90	12339
2009-10	983.84	10855
2010-11	925.58	12730
2011-12	(Allocation 1800.00)14.88	50
Total:	4634.00	50,732

Anusuchit jati chhattra uchch shiksha Protsahan Yojna :- This Scheme was launched on 18.08.2009 with a motive to provide Higher Education opportunities to SC Girls in Science, Commerce & Professional course. It largely covers those students who are not covered under any other scheme of the state/Central Government. The income limit Rs. 1.00lakhs to 2.40 lakhs p.a. Year -wise budget expenditure, number of girl students covered under the scheme are as follows:

Year	BUDGET EXPENDITURE (Rs. in lacs)	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
2009-10	24.21	306
2010-11	13.37	165
2011-12	(allocation 50.00)--	--
Total:	37.58	471

Up gradation of Typing and Data skill to SC & BC unemployed youth through computer training:- This Scheme was launched on 15.12.2008 with a motive to provide self employment opportunities in computer literacy to SCs & BCs youth. The income limit is Rs. 1.50 lakhs. Year wise budget expenditure, number of trainees covered under the scheme is as follows:

Year	BUDGET EXPENDITURE (Rs. In lacs)	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
2008-09	39.49	—
2009-10	47.02	180
2010-11	46.45	180
2011-12	(allocation 129.00)33.00	225
Total:	165.96	585

Financial Assistance for Higher Competitive exam. To SC/BC candidates through private institutions :- (Initially under this scheme the Financial Assurances use to be provided to the SC/BC candidates @ Rs. 10000/- . Now the scheme was modified W.E.F. 01.04.2009 a committee headed by the Secretary, Welfare of SCs & BCs Department has been constituted will determine the duration of coaching and quantum of fee for different examinations keeping in view the market rates. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 155.21 lacs have been spent on 4366 aspirants from 2009 to till date.) Year wise budget expenditure, number of aspirants covered under the scheme is as follows:

Year	BUDGET EXPENDITURE (Rs. In lacs)	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
2005-06	0.11	03
2006-07	0.30	09
2007-08	1.96	23
2008-09	18.50	268
2009-10	5.20	76
2010-11	70.00	3600
2011-12	(allocation 176.00)59.14	1112
Total:	155.21	5091

Educational Scheme for SC students at Primary and Secondary level:- From the year 2007-08 State Govt. has started/modified few schemes for Educational upliftment of Scheduled Castes by providing financial help. Before 2007-08 these schemes were implemented by the Welfare Department and from 2007-08 these were transferred to

educational Department.

(a) One time Allowance for SC students (Boys & Girls) 1st to 12th Classes: Stipend ranging Rs. 740 to 1450 is being provided from 1st to 12th Class. An amount of Rs. 28986.41 lacs have been spent on 2870990 student from the year 2008-09 to 2010-11.

(b) Monthly allowance for SC students (Boys & Girls) 1st to 12th Classes: Stipend ranging Rs. 100 to 400 is being provided to the students studying in 1st to 12th Class. Rs 39374 lacs have been spent on 2870990 students from the year 2008-09 to 2010-11.

(c) Free text books are provided to the SC students studying in 9th to 12th Classes: Rs. 450/- is being given to 9th and 10th Classes and Rs. 620/- to 11th and 12th Classes Rs. 650.00 lacs were spent on 768059 students from the year 2008-09 to 2010-11.

(d) One time and Monthly Pre Matric Scholarship is provided to the SC students studying in 1st to 10th Classes, whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation. Rs. 110/- per month and Rs. 750/- per annum is provided Rs. 97.84 lacs were spent on 8087 students.

7. Maharashtra

Technical Education:- In order to provide reference books which are costly and are unaffordable, in the Government Polytechnics. A set of books is given to the students of the economically weaker sections for their use. The same scheme is also carried out in the Government engineering colleges as well.

Vocational Education:-

The stream of Vocational education is implemented in three stages.

- Plus 2 state minimum competency based vocational education, where the plan of action is prepared under the NCERT pattern,
- Pre SSC Technical vocational education where the subjects that are taught are 8th to 10th and are given Practical training, and
- Short term certificate courses. This is meant for the School drop outs whose services are generally used for the local needs of various industries. In all these schemes a successful candidate given a tool kit for Rs. 1, 225 and also the related books.

School Education:-

Book Bank Scheme of free Text book for Primary & Secondary Schools : Under this Scheme Book bank is established in the Primary & Secondary Schools, run by the local bodies recognized and aided by the Government, An entire set of text book replaceable once in three years for the higher classes and also for classes I & II, replacement once in every year is done. This year all the expenditure will be done under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Scheme. Further in order to increase their enrolment one set of uniform per pupil and also one set of writing material is given. Further in order to increase the female attendance in the schools, an attendance allowance of Rs 1/ per



day is introduced for the Children belong to below poverty line.

In addition to above, in 103 blocks of the Zilla Parishads for Class I to V which have less percentage of female literacy compared with the National literacy the government has made provision for supply of Free Text books to the students along with a uniforms.

Educational Assistance

A. Tuition fees, Examination fees to the SC's : Tuition Fees, Library Fees, Admission Fees Laboratory Fees, Gymkhana fees and Fees at all stages of education in all recognized educational institution irrespective of age and income is reimbursed. Students with 1 Failure and those not covered by the GOI scholarships are also covered.

B. Award of scholarships in High School : Those students who secure 02 top ranks in the last annual examination are given @ Rs 100 per month. This is admissible from VI to X standard. In respect of Standard I to V, it is fixed as @ Rs 50 PM.

C. Award of Scholarships to SC girl's students in Std V to VII : SC Girl students of agriculturists and other type of labourers, in order to encourage their children, to be sent to the School, to get more attendance, @ Rs 60 P.M is given for 10 months.

D. Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme : In order to encourage the Backward Class Students to undergo Post-Matric Courses, Eligible Scheduled Castes, are paid maintenance allowance ranging from Rs, 140 p.m. to Rs. 330 pm. for boys and girls (day scholar) and Rs. 235 to Rs. 740 p.m. for boys and girls (Hostellers). In addition to maintenance allowance all fees which are compulsorily payable by the students to the institutions are also covered under the scheme. The Scheme has been extended by the Government of India to Stds. XI and XII under the revised pattern of 10 + 2 + 3 system of education with effect from 1975-76.

Following are the important conditions of eligibility: -

- (1) The Parents'/Guardian's annual income up to Rs. 1,00,000. Students with Full employment are not eligible.
- (2) Repeaters are not eligible in the same standard, after passing, they are eligible for higher standard.
- (3) All children of the same parents are eligible for this scholarship. Further the Book-Banks is one of the components of the Post-Martic Scholarship. Book Banks are set up in Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Law and Veterinary Degree Colleges and Institutes imparting Chartered Accountancy, MBA and alike Management courses and Polytechnics where Scheduled Caste students are in receipt of the Post- Matric, Scholarship. The set of textbooks will be purchased for two such SC students at various stages except in respect of Post-graduate courses and Chartered Accountancy where it will be one set for each of the two students. However, the ratio of sets and students will



have to be adjusted to the total number of sets that could be procured within the total resources allocated to the State concerned.

E. Award o Stipend for ITI course: The students in the Govt. IIT's are paid a Stipend of @ Rs 40 P.M (day Scholar) and a supplementary stipend of Rs 20. Persons who do not receive stipend are given @ 60/- as stipend. For the hostellers it is paid @ 60 & 100 respectively.

Maintenance allowance to SC students in Sainik Schools:- For such of those students whose parents annual income is not more than Rs 65,000/- the entire expenditure of Tuition fees, Lodging Boarding Uniform Horse riding, and Pocket money are reimbursed to the Schools by the Social Welfare department.

F. Pre-Matric scholarship to children to those unclean occupations- Pre-Matric Scholarship to Children of those who are engaged in unclean occupation like Sweeping Scavenging, Tanning and Flaying are given scholarship from Std. I to Std. X. The scholarship amount will be covered Tuition fees, Exam. Fees, Boarding, Books equipments and Incidental Charges.

(1) Hostellers:- The Hostellers have been paid Scholarships as per revised rate as under:

Std. 1 to V Rs. 40 p.m. (for 10 months).

Std. III to VIII Rs. 3.00 p.m (10 months)

Std. VI to VIII Rs. 60 p.m. (for 10 months).

Std. IX to X Rs. 75 p.m. (for 10 months).

The ad hoc grant of Rs. 600 per student per annum is given in addition to regular scholarship.

(2) Day Scholars:- Previously the scheme was being implemented for Hostlers only but as per revised rates, it is also applied for Day Scholars. The rates of Scholarships or scheme are as follows from 1st November 1991:-

- ✓ The ad hoc grant of Rs. 550 per student per annum is being given in addition to regular scholarship.
- ✓ The scholarship is admissible to one children of one family.
- ✓ This Schemes is implemented by District Social Welfare Officer and , Zilla Parishad..

Hostels for SC boys and SC girls : Government Hostel Facilities:- In order to avail educational facility, hostel facilities are also provided by the Government. In these hostels, students are admitted on merit and are provided with free boarding and lodging, text books, stationary articles, clothing and bedding, medical aid, conveyance facilities and also special coaching facilities to the students who are weak in their studies. In short, inmates are provided with all facilities for their physical and intellectual development. By the end of 2008-2009 271 Government Backward Class Hostels were



existing in the State.

G.I.A. Hostels:- Along with government hostels, hostels run by the voluntary organizations are paid grant-in-aid by the State Government at the rate of Rs. 500 p.m. for each Boys and Girls for 10 months and also salary for full time trained Superintendent and grand-in-aid for rent of the building. By the end of year 2005-2006 the number of grant-in-aided hostels for S.C. boys and girls were 2388.

Ashram Schools- 10 primary & Secondary Ashram Schools are catered by maintenance grant, grants other than Pay & allowances, building rent, sStipends to boarders, utensils, clothing, bedding costs etc.

There are Government run 363 residential Schools from 1st to 7th Standard. In addition to above, Grant in aid is given to for construction (expansion) of Building of S.C Boys and girls, In this 45% of the share is given by the State and 45% is from the Centre and the 10% is from Institution. The expansion needs to be done with in 02 years from the date of release of the grant.

Scholarships:

Savitri Bhai Phule Scholarships meant for Girls from 8th to 10th @ 100 P.M for 10 months. Rate for payments to SC students persuing Professional Courses as hostelers.

Type of Course	Rate	Period	Total
1. 04 to 5 years	Rs 700 P.m	10 months	Rs 7,000/-
2. 02 to 3 years	Rs 500 P.m	10 months	Rs 5,000/-
3. (B.Ed. D.Ed)	Rs 500 P.M	10 months	Rs 5,000/-

In respect of key scholars, the rate is 1,000 for 4 to 5 years and Rs 700 for the rest.

Merit Scholarships:-

A. Rajasrshi Sahu Mahraj Merit Scheme:-

Under the Scheme the following amount is given by the Government on Merit.

1. State First in the 10 th & 12 th	2.50 Lacs.
2. First in Divisional Board	1.00 Lacs.
3. First in the District	0.24 Lacs.
4. First in the Taluka	0.10 Lacs.
5. First in the School	0.05 Lacs.

B. **Rajasrshi Sahu Mahraj MeritScholarship for higher Studies:-**

100 Students who are residents of Maharashtra in order to study in the higher educational fields are provide with Scholarships worth 2.50 lacs besides they will be given Rs 10,000/- for their accommodation and Books.

C. **Scholarship for Students to Study in Abroad:-**

08 students for Degree courses and 17 for Post Graduate Courses are given scholarship every year to study abroad. The eligibility for this is an income limit of Rs 2.50 lacs p.a.. In this, the students will have to submit 10% of the amount to the Social Justice fund after their return to the country.. Selected Students will get fee and maintenance allowance fixed by the University.

Other Schemes:-

This include

(A) Essay and Eloquence Competition at District and State level. The State level person are given Rs, 4,500/- and rest 2,000 to 1000/- respectively.

(B) Dr. Babha Saheb Ambedhkar Social Justice Excellence Award. Social organizations that have rendered services for educational improvements for PH and mentally retarded persons, shall be given a cash award of First Prize of Rs 5,00 lac and Second of Rs 3,00 and Third of 2.0. Lacs respectively.

Scholarship Scheme:- Chief Minister has provided Rs. 20 lakhs from Chief Minister Fund for the Scholarship Scheme to students who have passed 10th Std. and above in 1st class (above 60 per cent marks) of the Matang Community. This Corporation has fixed the amount as Permanent Deposit in the Nationalized Bank and Scholarship is being paid for the accrued interest to the student for further education.

8 Punjab

The literacy of SC in the State of Punjab is 63.08 for males, 48.25% for females and total being as 56.20% as per 2001 census. The literacy of the State as a whole is 69.65%. The details of education schemes for SC girls and boys rates of the Scholarships and schemes implemented for the overall development of SCs are at **Annexure- VII to IX.**

The S.C students are facilitated under various educational schemes of Central and State Govt. The State Govt. has finalized the policy regarding disbursement of scholarship grants of state and centre under Welfare Scheme through on Line Management system (OMS) which is under active consideration. The details of number of seats reserved for SC and actually filled is as follows:-



Degree Level Course

Sl. No.	Session	Total reserved seats	Seats actually filled
1.	2007-08.	2390	277
2.	2008-09	3505	1036
3.	2009-10	4540	1155

Diploma Level Course

Sl. No.	Session	Total reserved seats	Seats actually filled	Comments
1.	2007-08	4805	1225	Very less
2.	2008-09	7707	2150	Very less
3.	2009-10	10330	2954	Very less

HOSTELS

There are no exclusive SC hostels either for boys or girls in the state. In case where grant is provided to the Govt. and private institution for expansion of existing hostel, the hostel accommodation is provided to the SC students in the hostel on priority basis. The State Govt. has constructed 35 such hostels with the funds provided by Govt. of India on 50:50 bases under boys/girls hostels schemes. Out of the 35 constructed hostels, 27 hostels have been constructed for SC girls, the details of which may be seen at **Annexure- X**. Six girl hostels have been constructed out of funds provided by Govt. of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 50:50 basis by Centre Govt. and State Govt. in educationally backward district of Bathinda, Faridkot and Mukatsar.

Under the Post metric scholarship scheme, Special grant to SC students, Special grant to S C girl students and promotion of education among educationally backward classes scheme, scholarship and maintenance allowances are provided to the SC students as per rates already mentioned in **Annexures** enclosed in the report.

The State Govt. of Punjab has not conducted any study on the working of SC hostels. These hostels are checked from time to time. The State Govt. is requested to conduct spot inspection/Survey/Study on these hostels. The study can come out with the student's problem and their suggestion for further improvement based on their felt needs.

The following facilities are being provided to the SC students:-

The SC students whose parents/guardians annual income not exceeding Rs. 2.00 lac annually are not charged tuition fee and non refundable compulsory fees (such as, fee for admission, registration, tuition, sports, union, library, magazine, medical, examination, and such other fees as are compulsory charged by the concerned institution or university) at the time of admission. Reimbursement of these fees is made by the Government to the concerned institutions.

- ii) The SC candidates are given relaxation of 5% marks at the time of admission.
- iii) 25% seats are reserved for SC candidates for admission.

iv) Book bank facilities are also being provided; minimum four books are given to Scheduled Caste candidates during the year till examination.

v) Scholarship/stipends at primary, high and college level are provided to SC students so that they continue their study at each stage. Besides maintenance allowances is also provided for their day today requirements.

9. Puducherry

The literacy of S.C people of the UT of Puducherry is 69%. The drop out of S.C students at secondary level is reported to be higher. The UT is also proposing to remove the income Limit under PMS for professional courses in Govt. Colleges under a new scheme 'Dr. Ambedkar Financial Assistance scheme'.

The report point out that social disparity is not an issue in this UT. The enrollment of SC is 16% as per population percentage of SCs in the Union Territory. The Department of Education is implementing schemes for retention of SC candidates in Schools., The dropout rate is very low. It was 1.97 during 2001-02. Subsequently in the years 2003-04 to 2006-2007 at elementary level is very low. The students are provided all incentives for retention. It is good initiative by the UT Adm.

The details of seats reserved in professional courses for the three years are as follows:-

Level	Total No. of Teachers	No. of SC Teachers	Percentage of SC Teachers
Primary	1324	157	11.86
Middle	812	124	15.27
High	1318	168	12.75
Hr. Sec	1786	194	10.86

Statement showing the expenditure & physical achievement on 'Educational Development of SC students for the period 2005-06 to 2009-10

(Rs. In Lakh)

S l. No.	Scheme	Mod e of fund	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
			Exp	Bene ficiaries	Expdt	Benef iciaries	Exp	Ben eficiaries	Exp	Bene ficiaries	Exp	Benef iciaries
	Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Award of Post Matric Scholarship to SC students.	State /C'SS	103.55	3455	264.40	3171	79.66	936	341.74	2540	469.59	3736

2	Award of Pre Matric Scholarship to SC students	State	49.88	3455	57.00	3972	79.55	4247	117.99	6503	143.98	7778
3	Grant of opportunity cost to the parents of SC students	State	155.64	7807	227.80	7671	176.55	5884	181.80	6060	192.60	6420
4	Pre Matric scholarship to the Children whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation	State /CSS	9.07	839	9.50	884	6.50	605	6.99	532	20.00	923
5	Reimbursement of other fees to deserving SC top students Degree /PG & all other professional courses to pursue Higher studies	State	10.30	14	3.40	6	16.82	13	3.41	4	23.24	11
	Perinthalivar Kamarajar Financial Assistance Scheme for professional courses selected through CENTAC. (New Scheme adapted from Edu. Department. vide G.O. Ms. No. 6/2008-Wel. (SCW) dated 28.8.2008)	State	-	-	-	-	-	-	124.70	205	165.85	275
	Total		328.44	15570	562.10	15704	359.08	11685	776.63	15844	1015.26	19141

S. No.	Scheme	Mode of fund	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
			Exp.	Beneficiaries								
	Non Plan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	Vocational Training and Aid, Cutting and Tailoring		15.31	90	16.09	98	19.15	98	23.67	82	25.01	89
2	Post Matric scholarship to SC students and lower income group students		83.74	1601	135.01	2034	115.05	1339	99.96	782	70.08	488
3	Pre Matric scholarship to SC students		150.13	11224	122.17	8879	99.00	5422	66.27	3404	46.52	2405
4	Stipend to SC students in IIT		1.39	145	1.61	161	1.71	145	1.72	160	1.99	210
5	Award of Dr Ambedkar memorial scholarship		0.30	2	0.30	2	0.30	2	0.30	2	0.30	2
6	Award of Adhoc Merit Grants (Special incentive) to SC students		0.59	195	1.23	245	2.69	358	2.94	294	2.10	210
7	Retention scholarship to SC students in Primary School		35.85	8776	34.79	6957	81.23	5631	52.57	5257	53.87	5387
	Total		287.31	22033	311.20	18376	319.13	12995	247.43	9981	199.58	8791

	CSS										
1	Award of Post matric scholarship to SC students	CSS	95.58	908	120.00	1365	268.15	2433	17.94	167	-
2.	Award of Pre-matric scholarship to the children of those parents engaged in unclean occupation	CSS/ State	2.21	200	12.81	1176	7.33	664	2.72	147	2.25
	Total		97.79	1108	132.81	2541	275.48	3097	20.66	314	2.25

The UT has furnished the number of SC teachers at various levels in schools. It should be 15% as central reservation is applicable to UT. There is shortfall at primary, Higher and Higher Secondary level schools. But there is slight increase in the percentage of SC teachers at Middle level i.e 15.27%.

Professional and other institutions

A look at the statistics for the last three years reveals that the number of seats filled by S.C students were low as compared to the reserved seats at graduate level:

The details of seats reserved in professional courses for the three years.

Sl. No.	Year	Institution	Total No. of Seats	No. Of seats filled by SC students
1.	2007-08	Engineering	1521	173
		Medical	311	40
		Total	1832	213
2.	2008-09	Engineering	1751	229
		Medical	677	89
		Total	2428	318
3	2009-10	Engineering	2218	191
		Medical	759	106
		Total	2977	297

Note: Out of the total no. of reserved seats for SC students, the unfilled seats were filled by the General Category for want of SC students.

Annual Turn of Graduates in Rural/Urban areas in the U.T of Puducherry

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Graduate Total	SC Graduates	% of SC students
1.	2007-08	14105	2269	16.09
2.	2008-09	13874	2340	16.87
3.	2009-10	14794	2491	16.84

It has to be seen that 15% seats are reserved for S.C students. Since Pudecherry is a Union Territory, the rules of central reservation would be applicable to UT i.e. 15%.

However, in other courses as per information reserved seats have been filled and even more SCs admitted in agriculture colleges for course like B.SC (Agri) and M.SC. (Agri).

Year	No. of seats reserved	Actually filled
B.SC (Agri)		
2004-05	10	7
2005-06	10	16
2006-07	10	10
M.Sc (Agri)		
2004-05	5	5
2005-06	5	5
2006-07	5	9

Sixteen percentage of the total number of seats is reserved for SC students in professional/technical higher education institutions managed by the Govt. and as against Government quotas in privately managed Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges and Teacher Training Colleges.

The UT is also having other incentive schemes for educational advancement of S.C students likes:-

Department of School Education:-

Department of School Education with SSA has initiated steps to ensure the retention of SC students enrolled and also the quality of education offered to the first generation learner. The schemes are:-

Conduct of Night School:- Most of the parents of students are moderately literate/illiterate and belongs to economically weaker sections. As they have no spare time to cater to the educational need of the children at home, the SC students scores below average. SSA introduced a scheme of night schools where the percentage of SC students is high. The schools opened in the late evening hours and create a good ambiance for study. The students asked to perform educational activities under the guidance of educational volunteers engaged for this purpose.

Conducting Motivation Camp: Two days motivation camps are being organized to motivate SC students to pursue studies in selected schools with a component of a field trip.

Exposure Visit: One day exposure visits are organized to create awareness and to provide firsthand experience to the students of SC community who are otherwise deprived of this opportunity.



Providing Sports Articles: Sports Articles are provided to selected schools where the enrolment of SC students is more in numbers.

Programmes and coaching classes in the Society Colleges ; In order to meet the increasing demand under higher education and to create more employment opportunities, new colleges with more job oriented courses were started under the Pondichery Society for Higher Education. Four Arts and Science colleges and one B.Ed. Colleges are functioning under the Society. Under Technical education, two Engineering Colleges are functioning under Societies and four Polytechnic Colleges are functioning under PIPMATE.

The state Government is providing Vocational Training Course to enable SC school dropouts to set up self-employment units, cutting and tailoring training are imparted for a period of 12 month. Stipend of Rs. 750/- per month a free sewing machine is provided along with accessories. A total 89 SC Women have benefited in the year 2009-10 and about 96 SC Women will be availing in the year 2010-11. The state Government is also providing separate tuition classes to the SC government servants who are required to attend examinations departmentally for promotions/ up-gradation of pay scale etc..

Training offered by Pondicherry Adidraavidar Development Corporation (PADCO) is as follows: Various Training such as, Preliminary examinations for appearing Civil Services, AIR Hostees, Catering, Computer, Handy Craft works, Coir making and other viable trainings are imparted to the Scheduled Caste youths for their skill development.

Monthly stipend ranging from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1000/- depending upon their educational qualification and field of training are being paid to the trainees, besides courses fees, to the Training Institutes. The expenditure is being met from the Grant in aid (SCA/Subsidy) released by the Govt.

The target, Achievement and financial implication made in the above said training scheme for the past Seven years are as follows:-

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Target	No. of persons trained	Stipend and Course fee Rs.
2005-06	400	472	24.70
2006-07	525	596	24.70
2007-08	500	92	26.44
2008-09	500	245	36.96
2009-10	400	309	25.49

Details of provisions and enrolment of SC students in institutions in general at Primary and Secondary School

No, specific reservation policy is adopted in Primary and Secondary schools as all Governments schools shall admit all the students, those opt for, the same. However, in higher secondary level, reservation policy of 16% of the seats are followed for SC students.

Details of Educational Institution for SC ; Education institutions exclusively for SCs are not run by the State Govt. As there is no need for the same as far as the U.T of Puducherry is considered.

Award of Pre-Matric Scholarship ; Various educational schemes implemented by the Department of Adi Dravidar Welfare, Puducherry are as under.

- Pre matric scholarship is awarded to SC students studying from VI to X Std. in Govt./Govt. recognized private institution in the U.T of Puducherry.
- The students of VI to VIII are paid Rs. 1,500/- p.a and IX & X and paid Rs.2500/- p.a.
- The scholarship is paid continuously up to X Std. unless the student is stagnant in any class.

Award of opportunity cost scholarship ; Opportunity cost scholarship is awarded to the parents of SC girls students studying from VI to XII in Govt/Govt. recognized pvt. institutions in the U.T of Pondicherry to encourage girls education. The quantum of scholarship is Rs. 300/- p.a. The scholarship is paid continuously up to XII Std. unless the student is detained in any class.

Award of Post Matric Scholarship ; Post Matric Scholarship to SC students studying at Post Matric level or Post Secondary level is awarded. The parental income shall not exceed Rs. 2,00,000/- per annum.

Special Incentive ; Scheduled Caste students secured marks 65% or above in Matriculation/SSLC Board of examinations, have granted Rs. 1000 as one time cash award under the scheme. There is no income limit for this scheme.

Dr. Ambedka Memorial Award to SC students ; This award is granted to top ranking SC boys and girls students who secured not less than 55% of marks in the Higher Secondary Examination. Two students are paid Rs. 15,000/- each in Puducherry, Karaikal and Yaman regions. No income limit fixed under this scheme.

Award of Retention Scholarship ; Retention Scholarship is awarded to SC Girls students, of I to V Std. studying in Govt./Govt. recognized institution in the U.T of Pondicherry with an aim to stop drop out among Scheduled Caste girl children. The quantum of Scholarship is Rs. 1,000/- p.a. The Scholarship is available up to V Std. continuously unless the student is detained in any class.



Award of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation ; This scholarship is awarded to the students whose parents are engaged in unclean occupation in the U.T of Pondicherry. The Scholarship is available from I to X. The quantum of scholarship is Rs. 1850/- p.a. No income limit is fixed. A total of 1045 have benefited in the year 2009-10 and 1200 in the year 2010-11

Reimbursement of college fees to deserving SC students studying in professional college dos this union territory ; Origin SC students those who secured above 75% marks in H.S.C. Exam and selected through 'CENTAC' for admission in the Professional courses, like M.B.B.S, B.E, B.Tech. B.Arch are eligible for the full reimbursement of fees fixed by the standing committee constituted by the Govt. of Puducherry. No income limit.

Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Financial Assistance Scheme ; Origin SC students those who are selected for professional courses through CENTAC are only eligible under this scheme. No income limit.

The Govt. of Puducherry attaches utmost importance to attract poor children to schools and retain them without dropouts and to achieve 100% enrolment of children in Government Schools by taking various measures. In order to achieve this goal, the Government is providing Text Books, Note Books, Atlas, Dictionary, Chappals, Uniforms, Stationary items etc free of cost to all the SC students studying from LKG to XII standard of all Government and Government-Aided Private Schools in all region of the Union Territory of Puducherry under Free Supply Scheme irrespective of parental income. The physical and financial achievements during the last 5 financial years are as follow:

Period	Physical achievement	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)
2005-06	43936	296.60
2006-07	45513	325.15
2007-08	45308	306.91
2008-09	42379	249.99
2009-10	42317	270.37

10. Tamil Nadu

In Tamil Nadu, high priority is assigned to the educational development of Scheduled Castes because of implementation of various educational schemes, the literacy among SCs has been showing improvement in Tamil Nadu.

The table below gives details of general literacy and SC literacy.

Year	General Literacy			Scheduled Caste		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971	51.80	26.90	39.50	32.20	11.30	21.82
1981	68.00	40.40	54.40	40.65	18.47	29.67
1991	73.70	51.30	62.70	58.36	34.89	46.74
2001	82.42	64.43	73.45	73.41	53.01	63.19

General literacy should exclude SC, ST and OBC literacy for comparative analysis with S.C literacy.

The State Govt. has also introduced incentives schemes for the education of girls in the State which has led to the increase number of girl students. Presently, 2.10 lakhs boys and girls are registered in 1073 Adi Dravidar Schools. Further, even in general schools the number of boys & girls belonging to SC communities have registered upward trends. Presently, about 11.68 lakhs S.C boys and girls are holding their education from Primary School level to Higher Secondary School Levels in the general schools in the State.

Student's strength in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools

School	No. of Schools	Students' Strength		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Hr. Sec School	72	31689	28446	60135
High School	65	12306	11866	24172
Middle School	156	21673	21933	43606
Primary School	780	41747	40694	82441
Total	1073	107415	102939	210354

The students profile gives a clear picture category-wise which may kindly be seen. (State Board Schools 2009-10)

Caste	I-VIII			IX-X			XI-XII			%
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
OC	22460	22604	45064	19986	18723	38709	11591	14135	25726	57.08
SC	268649	263621	532270	248468	249271	497739	131044	148847	279891	52.58
ST	16344	18051	34395	12832	14745	27577	5013	4306	9319	27.09
OBC	712182	694651	1406833	662373	649796	1291988	393332	460170	853502	60.67
Total	1019635	998927	2018562	943659	932535	1856013	540980	627458	1168438	

(Source: DSE publication Hand Book-30.9.2009 for the year 2009-10)

It can be seen there is not much difference in the percentage of SC students and other students taking XI-XII exams. There is a wide gap in the percentage of SCs and OBCs.

The State Govt. has taken number of steps for the educational facilities of SCs : The following additional facilities are needed to enhance the educational quality of Adi Dravidar Students as suggested by State Govt.

- i) Opening of more number of new hostels wherever needed with necessary facilities to accommodate more students.
- ii) There are 208 numbers of hostels functioning in private building. Govt. has been constructing new hostels in place of 208 private buildings. During the year 2010-11, 25 hostel building have been constructed at the cost of Rs. 12.50 crores (G.O.(Ms) No. 116, Adi Dravidar & Tribal Welfare (ADW-4) Deptt. Dated 27.9.2010. The NCSC suggests the following for improvement of school education.
 - a. Modern Teaching methodology equipments like Computers may be provided in Adi Dravidar Welfare Schools.
 - b. Hygienic condition in the Schools/Hostels may be taken care of by constant monitoring and by posting of sufficient sanitary staff.
 - c. Provision of sports material including indoor games.
 - d. Well-equipped libraries etc.

The student pupil ratio is 1: 40 all over Tamil Nadu ; To avoid dropouts, incentives to girls are provided form 1994-95 to encourage their enrolment. Considering the necessity to provide education facilities nearer to the SC habitations, every year more schools are opened and upgraded in the SC habitations through SSA and RMSA. Free

educational concessions like supply or Text books and note books, Uniforms, midday meal programmes, hostel facilities, free bicycles are also provided to the SC students to avoid dropouts.

The details of drop-out of Primary Middle and Secondary of are as under:-

	Primary				Middle				Secondary			
	General		SC		General		SC		General		SC	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2005-06	-	1	8	76	2	2	11	115	1	4	13	105
2006-07	2	4	14	85	1	2	7	102	3	6	9	89
2007-08	3	3	7	90	1	1	22	98	5	11	17	99
2008-09	-	-	14	55	7	9	12	200	7	8	14	63
2009-10	-	2	13	72	3	6	39	432	4	8	20	44

Dropout details ; The drop-out rate of Adidraida Welfare at Primary Middle and Secondary level has also to be tabulated in the same category-wise like students profile like OC, SC, ST, OBC to know the exact drop-out of SC students at various school levels like primary, Middle and Secondary levels.

The details of Annual turn out of graduates and SC's are as under:-

year	Total no of Graduates	Total no. of SC graduates	Total number of Professional graduates	SC's out of them
2007-08	2,17,570	26,628	113353	10150
2008-09	239,287	33,615	135891	12803
2009-10	2,49,667	38,684	177039	17777

The report gives information on total number of graduates (which includes other category, SC, ST and OBC) from 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the total no. of SC graduates. The total number of graduates has to be categorized like Other Caste, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Other Backward Classes for arriving at correct conclusion.

(g) Special Coaching and training during 2009-10 out of total 3086 SC, Candidates, 1439 SCs have been successful. During 2010-11, the number of SC beneficiary are 818. Who had taken special coaching are offered to the students to appear for PSC,UPSC and other competitive exam. Under this 'C'. The educational schemes for SC girls and boys founded by the State Government as well a by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.



Provision of education for Scheduled Castes and bridging the socio-economic gap is the main objective of SSA and hence, this has been placed under “Special Focus Group”. Special coaching classes are conducted after school hours in all Government aided AD & TW Schools for children of Standards III, IV, & V at Primary level and for VI, VII & VIII standards at upper primary level for improving their achievements.

Activity Based Learning (ABL) Methodology is being implemented in 37486 primary schools. Active Learning Methodology (ALM) is being implemented in 6, 7 & 8 classes in all schools. In both these methodologies children are enabled to actively participate in their own learning process with the teacher playing the role of a facilitator. These innovative teaching learning strategies have improved the quality of education in primary and upper primary schools.

Under SSA, Tamil Nadu has achieved near cent percent access at both primary and upper primary levels with the opening of 1843 new primary schools and up-gradation of 5379 primary schools into middle schools over the past 9 years. It would be pertinent to mention that during the year 2010-11, 38 primary schools have been upgraded into middle schools in villages having more than 40% SC population in Krishnagiri, Pudukkottai, Erode, Nagaattinam, Namakkal, Trunelveli, Tiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai and Tiruvannur Districts.

The enrolment figures at Elementary level indicate that the share of enrolment of SC children against the total enrolment is 24.41%. The category-wise details of children enrolled in 1-VIII standards in all types of schools in terms of numbers and percentage across the State are as follows.

There is a positive trend in the enrolment of SC children at primary (I-V) and upper primary level (VI-VIII).

Social Category	Primary (I-V)	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)	Total enrolment	% of total enrolment
All	61,09,677	36,87,184	97,96,861	-
SC	14,84,354	9,06,856	23,91,210	24.41

Tuition fee : Tuition fees are reimbursed for professional and non-professional colleges on claims received. Tuition fees are reimbursed through Bank accounting. There are no outstanding payments pending to students for the past 3 years.

There are no area/pockets of SC concentration where SC literacy is less than 10%. After introduction of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), nearly 100% achievement in Tamil Nadu at Primary and middle level.



The Comparative status of children belonging to SC/ST categories with reference to Net Enrolment Rate (NER) and Dropout Rate (DR) for the years 2002-03 and 2010-11 are as follows

Indicator	Level	2002-03			2010-11		
		All	SC	ST	All	SC	ST
DER	Primary	93	89	83	99.60	99.36	97.82
	Upper Primary	90	87	79	98.94	99.03	97.12
DR	Primary	12	14	19	1.00	0.91	1.32
	Upper Primary	13	15	17	1.79	1.99	1.98

Enrolment of SC at Primary level is nearly 100% in the year 2002-03 to 2010-11. At upper primary level also, the Net enrolment rate has improved from 87% in the year 2002-03 to 99.03% in the year 2010-11. The Drop-Out rate of S.C has registered a reduction at 15% in the year 2002-03 to 1.99% in the year 2010-11. **The enrolment and dropout rate is nearly the same for SC and all. It is very good.**

The category-wise teachers at the Primary /Middle /High/ High Secondary Schools levels are as under.

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Teachers	%
1	General	28766	8.69
2	SC	45323	13.69
3	ST	3024	0.91
4	MBC	56350	17.02
5	BC	197631	59.69
Total		3,31,094	100

(Source: DISE 2009, SSA, Ch-6)

The number of teacher's belongs to Backward and Most Backward forms 76.71% of the total teachers. The number of teachers belonging to SC is 13.69%. Which comes second to B.C. The percentage for SCs Teachers should be 15%.

The course-wise sanctioned strength and no of SCs admitted is much more in MBBS, BDS, B.Tech/B.Sc Agri. However, there is shortfall in the admission of SC students in BE/BTech. Out of total 35159 reserved seats only 17689 SCs have been admitted to B.E/B.Tech.

The break-up of these courses in 2010-11 course-wise is as under:-

Course	Institutions	Total Sanctioned Strength		SC Admitted
		General	SC	
General Education		146394	27818	24331
1. Engineering	491	1,95,324	35159	17689
2. MBBS	17	1653	297	300
3. BDS	1	85	15	17
4 B Tech/ B.Sc Agriculture	5	470	85	93
5. Veterinary Degree	3	242	44	44
6. Law Degree	7	2314	417	417

(Source: DOTE, DME, Dir Medical Education, TN Veterinary and Animal Science University, Chennai)

Post Matric Scholarship (GOI): Government of India Post-Matric scholarships are awarded to students belonging to Scheduled Castes for Post-Matric courses. The students are sanctioned with maintenance allowance and all fees compulsorily payable by them to the educational institutions. The ceiling limit for getting scholarships are revised with effect from 1.7.2010 (i.e.) parents/ guardians income from all sources should not exceed Rs. 2,00,000 p.a. in respect of Scheduled Castes. The Government of India bears 100% of total expenditure over and above the committed liability. Additional benefits are total expenditure over and above the committed liability. Additional benefits are given to physically handicapped students.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Achievement	
	Physical	Financial
2005-06	3,59,374	9412.82
2006-07	3,92,037	11864.75
2007-08	4,04,558	12948.85
2008-09	4,25,074	14521.10
2009-10	5,07,572	17067.11
2010-11	7,03,417	26007.19

The report gives details of PMS awarded to SC students from 2005-06 to 2010-11 with physical and Financial details. During 2010-11 for 7.03 lakh SC students an amount of Rs. 260.07 crore has been spent.

Pre-matric Scholarships (GOI)

The award of pre-matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation (scavenging of dry latrines, flaying and sweeping) irrespective of income, community and religion are being covered under this scheme. The Government of India bears 50% of expenditure over and above the committed level.

(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Achievement	
	Physical	Financial
2005-06	53070	549.32
2006-07	54235	598.82
2007-08	54597	627.87
2008-09	62323	724.03
2009-10	69096	945.02
2010-11	62740	1271.52

Post matric State Special Scholarships : The scholarship is sanctioned to all Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Castes converts into Christianity pursuing post matric courses and whose parental annual income is below Rs. 1,00,000/-

Year	Achievement	
	Physical	Financial
2005-06	19585	300.00
2006-07	33393	396.69
2007-08	45617	587.57
2008-09	57611	660.48
2009-10	60951	747.42
2010-11	69353	870.57

The SCSP funds should only be utilized for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes only and not to converted SCs to other religions. The State Govt. of Tamil Nadu may take corrective action. No such pockets in Tamil Nadu exist where literacy is below 2% for SC women.

Other innovative schemes by State Govt.

- (i) Admission in reputed schools: Outstanding SC/ST students of 10th Std. are admitted in reputed private schools. There is income category of Rs. 1.00 Lakh per annum. In 2010-11, 295 students in +1 Std. and 297 students in +2 admitted.
- (ii) Bright Students of 5th Std. are admitted in reputed residential schools in 6th Std. In this also SC converted into Christianity or any other religion should not form part of SCSP
- (iii) To encourage girl child, to reduce drop-out SC/STs are given a sum of Rs. 1000/- per annum (100x10months) studying in 6th is awarded in all Districts except Chennai. Free Bi-cycles are given to SC/ST boys and girls of +1 and +2 Std. students.
- (iv) Special coaching is also given to SC students at college level.

11. West Bengal

The State Govt. is implementing 16 Educational Schemes from the funds received from State/Central Govt. More than 30 lakh S.C students are covered under these schemes. The SC Male literacy is 70.54% and Female is 46.9%. The female literacy is very low. The State Govt. should take special efforts in this regard.



The rate of drop outs (Male and Female children) in the primary, middle and the secondary level via-a vis overall drop outs of West Bengal are as follows:

Drop out	Primary				Middle				Secondary			
	General		Sc		General		Sc		General		Sc	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total 11 th plan 2005-06	9.5	8.9	Data available	Not available	10.7	9.1	Data available	Not available				
2006-07	8.3	7.6	8.3	9.0	8.2	5.8	9.9	8.4				
2007-08	5.6	4.9	4.0	4.6	7.5	5.0	5.7	3.4				
2008-09	7.3	5.9	4.3	5.0	10.6	8.5	8.8	6.5				
2009-10	3.22	1.99	2.0	2.29	6.36	4.60	5.7	4.1				

Reasons for drop out: The children belonging to poor economic strata of society are forced to drop out from the schools normally to participate in income generating activities like, Bidi Making, Tea leave plucking etc, to meet the economic needs of their families. Child Marriage among girls before completion of 18 years and prohibition to elderly girl student to come out of residence are sometimes causes drop outs. Periodical/seasonal migration also stated to be a cause for drop outs.

Action taken for reducing the drop out: ; Orientation programmes are being organized periodically / regularly under SSA for the teachers, Community leaders, Panchayat functionaries MTA Members for the elementary education of all the children including SCs. All Stake Holders are encouraged to monitor the scenario of dropout and preparing action plan accordingly. Visit to a place of educational interest. Science Museum etc for making learning process joyful among marginalized children including SC students are being undertaken on behalf of the school authorities. Text Books, Mid Day Meals and uniform for the girls are timely distributed [to check the drop out of the students including SC. Facilities of classroom teaching are being designed to check the drop out including SC students. Awareness programmes are being taken by the MTA/MC/ Panchayat Members among the parents of the SC children. Child Tracking System for out of School Children is being introduced. Environment of the existing

schools is being improved both physically and socially.

There is problem of drop out among mainly Day Scholars. State Govt. has suggested for hostels attached to schools to arrest the drop-out. It has also suggested for vocational training to make it employment oriented to attract students.

Mid Day Meal Scheme: Mid Day Meal is running in 83019 schools including Primary, Upper Primary, SSK, MSK, NCLP, Madrasha etc. covering 11889860 students.

Quality maintenance Mechanism of MDM scheme:- Quality and hygiene in the implementation of the MDM is being maintained by the food technology and engineering department Jadavpur University & Institute of Hotel Management, Tatatala. The members of the SHGs and other staff involved in cooking have been trained by the said technology Department. Food & supply department as well as representatives of the Nodal Agency quality food grains supplied for mid day meal, Therein also a system of testing quality of food by one teacher and guardian mother. All DIS and SIS of school Education Department monitor each and every MDM running schools under their jurisdiction and submit report to respective nodal authorities. Through all these monitoring measures community involvements and quality assurance of MDM are being ensured.

Educational Schemes taken up by the BCW Department:

- Book Grant to SC/ST students.
- Maintenance Grant for SC/ST students.
- Centrally Sponsored Pre-matric scholarship to the children of those engaged in unclean occupation.
- Hotel Grant for SC/ST students, residing in School attached Hostels.
- Ashram Hostel.
- Central Hostel.
- Post-Matric Scholarship to SC/ST.
- Merit Scholarship Schemes for students, reading in Classes IX to XII and V to X.
- Up-gradation of Merit for Students reading in Classes IX to XII.
- Vocation Training.
- ATDC Centers.
- PETC.
- Joint Entrance Coaching.
- Job-oriented training in collaboration with industry Sector.
- Educational Loan.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Medha Puroskar.



Educational schemes for SC taken by the school Education & Higher Education Department:

Teachers in schools:- The number of SC teachers in Primary/Middle/High Higher Secondary schools in the State out of total number of teachers.

		Teachers	SCs Teachers
1	Primary Schools	160045	33500
2	Middle/Jr. High School	103907	19756
3	High School	68493	9802
4	Higher Secondary School	28220	

There are 10 Govt. Engineering, 6 Medical and 9 Nursing Colleges, 26 GNM Nursing and 34 ANM Nursing Schools in West Bengal. Besides Govt. Medical Engineering Colleges, there are about 169 institutions offering professional courses. Among them there are 117 B.Ed. Colleges, 20 physical education institutions, 26 Law College, 2 Music and Home Sciences and 4 Art Colleges where 22% seats are reserved for the SCs. All the seats earmarked for SCs are filled up by SC candidates only. Moreover left out seats under ST quota, if any, are also filled up by the SC candidates. Regarding admission to medical and engineering courses, officers from the Department regularly attend counselling sessions to ensure admission of SCs students as per reservation norms. Following statement is showing admission of SC students in Medical, Engineering and ITI courses in West Bengal:

Admission to Medical Courses

Year	Total Seats	Allocation for SC	Actually allotted
2009	1057	233	254
2010	1251	275	302

Admission to Govt. Engineering Colleges

Year	Total Seats	Allocation for SC	Actually allotted
2008	900	193	193
2009	1080	236	236
2010	1080	236	236

Admission to Govt. ITI and Govt. sponsored Industrial Training Centers:-

Year	Total Seats	Allocation for SC	Actually allotted
2008	6995	1539	1556
2009	8327	1831	1964
2010	9629	2118	2190

Sources: Higher Education Department, Technical Education Department and Health & family Welfare Department, GOWB.



With regard to reimbursement of fee it is suggested that at the time of admission zero fee should be charged in Govt. Colleges. An experiment can be made on Pilot project basis in some top private college for Zero fee admission. For example, in top five private engineering colleges based on full admission, Zero fees should be charged from SCs students and the amount reimbursement by the Govt. Likewise some medical and IIM's can also be experimented on the same basis. The criteria should be on the basis of seats of SCs filled immediately in the past five years or so in Private Colleges.

In the Higher Education under Professional courses it is good to note that the number of Scheduled Castes actually given admission has exceeded the seats reserved for them. The State Govt. of West Bengal initiative for training by TCS and absorption by companies in IT and others are good. To encourage quality education it has given 500 S.C. Students Rs. 5000/- plus certificate of Merit under the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Meha Puraskar. Other states may also consider on this line.



Annexure to Chapter VI

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

ROW PLAN		(Rs. in lakh)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
Department						
0000	1041.00	1041.00	1041.00	1041.00	1041.00	
0001	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	
0002	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0003	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.00	
0004	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
0005	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	
0006	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	
0007	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	
0008	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	
0009	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	
Total Department	1041.00	1041.00	1041.00	1041.00	1041.00	
Departmental Budget	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
0000 National Commission for SCs						
0001	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	
0002	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	
0003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0004	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	
0005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0006	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	
0007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	204.00	
0000 National Commission on Backward Classes						
0001	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	
0002	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
0003	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0004	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	
0005	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0007	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0008	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0009	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	
Total (0000-0009)	129.00	129.00	129.00	129.00	129.00	
Total (0000-0009)	129.00	129.00	129.00	129.00	129.00	



पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
अध्यक्ष
P.L.Punia, MP
Chairman



भारतस रकार
राष्ट्रीयअ नुसूचितज त्तिअ त्तिओग
Government of India
National Commission for Scheduled Castes

पाँचवींम ंजिल,ल ढेकनायकभ ावन,
खानम किर्ट,न ई दिल्ली-110003
5th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan,
Khan Market,
New Delhi-110003
Tel. 24620435 Telefax. 24632298

D.O. NO. 5/2/2010/ESDW

As you are aware that members of the Scheduled Castes are the most deprived sections of the society and they constitute more than 16% to the total population of the country as per 2001 census and in some of the state this figure is as high as about 30%. Special provisions and safeguards have been provided in the Constitution of India and some initiatives have also been taken by the Government of India for their socio-economic and overall development including the formulation of special schemes under Special Component Plan exclusively for the Welfare and benefit of Scheduled Castes needing intervention at various levels but almost failed to achieve the designed objectives. In order to make the planned development for SC tangible one the NCSC recommends following steps:-

- There should be a sanction of the Parliament on the lines of MNAREGA on mission mode through a Parliament Act for SCP not the present system of through OM or Circular by the Planning Commission.
- Enactment of Law to regulate SCP with provision of punishment, both imprisonment and fine, depending on gravity of offence, to violators thereof. All officials (irrespective SC/non-SC) in-charge of implementations or enforcement should be held responsible for failures & defaults. Non compliance of Government Order should attract SC/ST POAAct, 1989.
- Constitution of Statutory National and State Authorities for Development of SCs within a year. National Scheduled-Castes Development Authority (NSCDA) should be there with single window system of SCP funds for effective utilization for the exclusive programmes/projects on need based basis.
- Since, 1979 — SCP fund accrued (as the same is not divertible and lapsable) should be set aside with the Mb SJ&E and then transferred to the NSCDA.
- The Central Tripartite Committee should be revived (NCSC Planning Commission and Ministry).
- We may ask the CAG to do the review audit of SCP since 1979 and report to Parliament as it was part of Planned and budgeted economic development of the SCs.

- SCP funds should be spent for the beneficiary oriented schemes, purchase of land for distribution among SC families, education, housing & sanitary, drinking water, health, service safeguards, skill development through Coaching Centers and Vocational Training Centers & protection. Under PCR & POA Act 1989 through NSCDA.
- Income ceiling should not be there for SC/ST as Supreme Court also make it clear on many occasions that there is no creamy layer among SC/ST. So removal of income criteria/limits for eligibility under the various Socio-economic and educational schemes for SCs is necessary.
- There should be 35% subsidy on loans which bear > 4% DRI without any incomes limit as the same is available for farmer loans.
- The SCSP can be gainfully utilized for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes like Residential Schools in every district, Hostels for College Boys and Girls in every district, reimbursement of Self-Financing Course and College Fee, 100% residential colony for SCs with ownership, coaching centers for UPSC, Railways, Banking and State Public Service Commission, Working Women' Hostels, Financing the whole fee for CA/ICWA, Law, Medical and Engineering Courses, Pilot Courses, PHC, Land Purchase and distribution to every Landless SC families as per the Governments Committee recommendation and over all Human Development Index Development.

Needless to say, the above sequence of steps will ensure benefit to the maximum number of SC persons/families without harming any body's interests and also enable to State/Central Govt; to spend the budgeted SCP fund on the basis of planning activities.

2. The broad objectives of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan which is the present nomenclature used for SCP special Component plan:
 - (i) Earmarking of funds for SCSP in the total Plan at least in proportion to the SC population.
 - (ii) Placing the earmarked funds under a separate budget head.
 - (iii) Making the Department concerned with SC welfare in State the nodal Department for formulation and implementation of SCSP.
 - (iv) Making the SCSP funds non-divertible and non lapsable.
 - (v) Emphasis on beneficiary oriented schemes or those community schemes which are exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes.
3. The Commission is of the view that this fund of SCP meant for most deprived section of the Society are some time used by states for other purposes, thus defeating the intended purpose for which these funds are meant. As per Clause 5 (c) of the Article 338 of the Constitution of India, the Commission is required "to participate and advise on the Planning process of socio-economic development

of the Scheduled Castes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State” and to monitor its progress.

4. Issue pertaining or affecting the interests of the Scheduled Castes should be consulted with National Commission for Scheduled Castes before finalizing them.
5. I take this opportunity to State that keeping in light, the Planning Commission Government of India guidelines and Constitutional provisions, State and Union Territories concerned are duty bound to adhere to the guidelines in letter and spirit.
6. I shall be grateful if you could kindly incorporate all these suggestion/provisions in the guidelines to be followed by all the State Governments and the Govt. of India.
7. I shall be grateful if the Commission is informed of the action taken in the matter.

Yours Sincerely,
Sd/-
(Dr. P.L. Punia)

To
Sh. Montek Singh Ahluwalia
Deputy Chairman Planning Commission
Yojana Bhawan
New Delhi

Copy to:
Sh. Narender Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission, Yojana Bhawan, New Delhi for information and necessary action.

Sd/-
(T. Theethan)
Joint Secretary



S No.	State/UT	SC Population (2011 Census)	Annual Plan 2027-28				Annual Plan 2026-29				Annual Plan 2025-30				Annual Plan 2015-16			
			San State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expend.	Percentage of SCs in S.P.	San State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expend.	Percentage of SCs in S.P.	San State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expend.	Percentage of SCs in S.P.	San State Plan Outlay	SCSP Outlay	SCSP Expend.	Percentage of SCs in S.P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96.20	34500.00	43355.80	NR	14.28	40000.00	7630.42	NR	17.34	34346.75	5243.17	5455.54	15.65	36800.00	6133.39	16.96	
2.	Assam	6.90	3800.00	81.09	49.28	2.13	5011.51	100.72	84.38	2.01	6000.00	115.67	100.70	1.93	7645.00	140.27	1.83	
3.	Bihar	19.70	10200.00	2131.21	NR	20.89	13500.00	2438.36	2131.21	17.99	16000.00	2671.02	2721.02	17.01	20000.00	3376.12	16.96	
4.	Chhattisgarh	11.60	7413.72	2722.31	602.78	36.72	9600.00	1103.68	589.59	11.50	10947.76	1271.66	1208.89	11.62	12277.63	1912.13	13.13	
5.	Goa	1.80	1430.00	26.95	11.88	1.88	1737.65	19.42	8.47	1.12	2240.00	16.15	15.50	0.72	2710.00	24.51	0.90	
6.	Gujarat	7.10	16000.00	1134.40	NR	7.09	21000.00	1200.00	499.27	9.71	23500.00	1254.54	622.65	5.51	30000.00	1362.46	4.54	
7.	Haryana	19.30	5300.00	1023.00	939.23	18.30	6550.00	1433.27	1385.28	21.55	10000.00	1463.21	1385.28	14.93	18260.00	2148.30	11.77	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.70	2100.00	231.00	170.38	11.00	2600.00	594.00	594.00	24.75	2700.00	685.00	694.00	24.74	3000.00	742.00	24.73	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.60	4850.00	368.60	NR	7.80	4500.00	-	NR	0	5000.00	319.73	NR	5.81	6000.00	455.05	7.59	
10.	Jharkhand	11.80	6776.00	779.96	539.67	16.93	8015.00	1012.76	648.37	12.64	8000.00	862.86	862.86	10.40	9240.00	956.94	10.36	
11.	Karnataka	19.30	17792.58	2918.00	1972.28	16.40	26188.83	3032.00	2975.68	12.34	29500.00	4779.00	2916.59	16.20	31050.00	3366.60	12.45	
12.	Kerala	9.80	6950.00	681.80	542.73	9.81	7700.00	748.63	690.63	9.70	8920.00	875.12	640.57	9.81	10025.00	993.45	9.81	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19.30	12011.00	1832.60	1709.58	16.36	14182.61	2209.81	1932.58	15.58	16174.17	2499.60	2003.91	15.45	19000.00	2916.00	15.36	
14.	Madhprashtra	19.30	20200.00	2080.00	484.43	10.30	25000.00	2332.80	1990.66	9.33	39958.54	2651.99	1283.28	7.38	33834.53	3461.00	10.20	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	20.90	1373.31	3.04	23.81	2.40	1660.00	48.30	33.24	2.91	2000.00	36.96	91.71	2.90	2600.00	62.40	2.40	
16.	Odisha	19.50	5105.00	943.96	797.79	16.53	7500.00	1239.76	1123.83	16.53	9600.00	1553.03	1410.72	16.45	11000.00	1817.90	16.53	
17.	Punjab	29.90	5111.00	1330.00	749.73	26.02	6710.00	1792.00	1205.87	28.86	8600.00	2468.31	2141.19	29.93	9150.00	2440.00	28.86	
18.	Rajasthan	17.30	11950.00	1787.77	1998.95	14.96	14020.00	2179.31	2392.35	15.54	17322.00	2759.49	2735.49	15.79	24000.00	3396.10	16.23	
19.	Sikkim	5.02	691.14	34.70	15.33	5.02	882.00	42.60	24.53	5.00	1045.00	NA	24.53	0	1179.00	30.77	2.62	
20.	Tamil Nadu	19.00	14000.00	1649.85	2903.62	11.78	16000.00	2379.20	3483.35	14.87	17500.00	2771.22	2618.96	15.55	20068.00	3327.54	18.07	
21.	Telangana	17.40	1220.00	205.22	NR	16.82	1450.00	242.19	183.19	16.70	1880.00	260.11	281.11	16.67	1880.00	308.25	16.57	
22.	Uttar Pradesh	21.10	26000.00	5397.00	4340.78	21.23	30000.00	7403.00	6789.41	21.15	39000.00	6273.00	6097.54	21.22	42000.00	8881.00	21.15	
23.	Uttarakhand	17.90	4378.83	749.82	360.19	17.12	4775.00	864.73	300.67	17.80	5800.81	1044.15	332.52	18.00	6900.00	1226.00	18.00	
24.	West Bengal	23.00	9150.00	2338.83	2328.00	25.45	11692.38	2677.60	1929.97	23.08	14150.00	3258.38	3268.37	23.03	17885.00	4142.40	23.03	
25.	Chandigarh	19.50	289.93	46.72	31.58	17.31	304.65	45.91	40.55	15.07	319.22	55.92	NR	17.52	450.91	79.15	17.52	
26.	Dadra	19.50	9000.00	1526.13	1534.05	16.895	10000.00	1694.15	1725.00	16.84	10000.00	1752.39	2043.30	17.82	11400.00	1901.56	16.88	
27.	Puducherry	19.30	1455.00	156.15	149.73	16.32	1750.00	2.83	152.72	0.16	2550.00	176.93	173.83	7.86	2500.00	354.96	14.20	
	All India	19.30	233192.29	36297.01	22438.16	15.51	300909.83	44646.56	37122.00	14.85	33304.65	49241.00	43989.96	14.56	36181.27	27263.15	14.67	

Source: State Plan Approval Letters and SCSP documents of the State Governments.
 NA: Not Available
 NR: Not Reported
 Source: Report of All India Working Group on Empowerment of SCs from MOES & E.





Name of NGO Scheme : Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for Scheduled Castes

S. No.	State/UTs	2007-08				2008-09				2009-10				2010-11				2011-12 (Sanction as on 02.03.2012)				
		National allocation	Release	No. of NGOs	Beneficiaries	National Allocation	Release	No. of NGOs	Beneficiaries	Release	No. of NGOs	Beneficiaries	National Allocation	Release	No. of NGOs	Beneficiaries	National Allocation	Release	No. of NGOs	Beneficiaries		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	330	298.59	35	3447	330	261.78	32	3201	300	1.15	17	1600	163.1	18	2430	325	112.17	14	1620		
2.	Bihar	140	92.43	9	1131	140	88.41	10	1085	140	0.06	1	100	0	0	0	106	0	0	0		
3.	Chhattisgarh	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	25	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0		
4.	Goa	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
5.	Gujarat	75	51.97	14	781	0	26.31	11	485	75	0.40	16	846	13	0	0	63	59.17	13	1228		
6.	Haryana	70	18.28	6	248	70	5.77	2	120	70	0.17	4	535	43	3	485	47	30.78	4	630		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	25	7.17	1	50	25	6.17	1	100	25	0.03	1	0	15	1	100	18	0	0	0		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	13.38	1	320	15	0	0	0	15	0.00	0	0	11	1	640	14	4.97	1	160		
9.	Jharkhand	45	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	33	0.00	0	0	33	0	0	25	0	0	0		
10.	Karnataka	380	312.73	28	4135	295	208.19	20	2420	282	1.51	16	2099	288	350.99	26	380	886	70.07	12	873	
11.	Kerala	50	17.33	2	316	50	1.29	1	40	50	0.01	1	75	2.04	1	34	30	1.4	1	45		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	180	120.54	26	2380	180	131.14	16	2070	180	0.31	4	700	136	20	2858	163	66.13	21	2191		
13.	Maharashtra	295	429.19	47	5827	300	227.09	31	2200	300	1.94	194.08	20	2350	308	560.1	43	5570	404	207.65	24	1400
14.	Orissa	200	281.48	31	4370	215	286.72	28	3650	215	1.56	155.59	22	2515	249	382.61	29	4410	311	112.32	15	1430
15.	Punjab	100	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	74	0.00	0	0	74	0	0	55	0	0	0		
16.	Rajasthan	280	566.88	51	9018	260	235.99	40	4140	260	1.00	1.19	16	1910	259	300.81	41	4740	347	64.61	12	1300
17.	Tamil Nadu	150	1.22	2	125	120	9.81	1	100	120	1.00	0	0	67	1	100	71	0	0	0		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	560	360	36	3680	560	235.89	26	2540	560	1.07	107.09	14	1390	402	401.5	34	4575	472	167.44	19	1980
19.	Uttarakhand	30	10.84	3	100	30	26.81	3	500	30	0.65	5.16	1	100	24	18.19	4	300	27	31.45	5	400
20.	West Bengal	280	101.5	11	1680	280	113.57	8	1735	280	0.64	63.66	5	1347	196	93.88	6	1308	211	71.2	4	883
21.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Chandigarh	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	NCT of Delhi	230	334.96	25	5258	260	209.9	22	4593	260	0.81	80.68	8	1528	253	334.02	25	5666	306	147.6	19	2840
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Sub Total	3360	2970.67	351	42740	3360	2076.84	252	28979	3284	10.71	1070.83	146	17095	2842	2830.23	260	37406	3350	1152.86	164	16367
	North Eastern States																					
28.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Assam	100	67.77	9	769	100	51.14	8	540	58	0.19	18.68	3	440	65	66.79	10	950	51	22.99	5	380
30.	Mizoram	80	57.5	9	650	80	16.13	5	380	42	0.33	33.28	6	520	54	43.16	9	920	39	16.45	5	330
31.	Meghalaya	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Sikkim	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	40	2.54	1	75	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total	240	125.27	18	1419	240	71.81	14	995	100	0.62	51.96	9	960	119	113.06	20	1945	100	43.15	11	795
	Grand Total	3600	3096.94	349	44159	3600	2150.65	266	29974	3500	11.2279	1122.79	155	1805	3500	2943.29	280	39351	3500	1196.01	1782	17782

* Lumpsum Allocation: 106 lakhs
 * Lumpsum allocation 50 lakhs
 * Additional allocation of 488 lakhs over and above Notional Allocation
 Source : MIS-E

Annexure-IV

State-wise Central Assistance Released & Beneficiaries Covered During the Year 2008-09 to 2010-2011 under Composite Income Generating Schemes During last two and current years (2008-09 to 2010-11)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Released	Beneficiaries	Released	Beneficiaries	Released	Beneficiaries
1.	A.P.	5167.85	534358	3668.49	30895	4492.78	255109
2.	Bihar	4009.15	492373	1916.86	408074	4857.64	NR
3.	Chattisgarh	547.21	1918	666.59	NR	0	NR
4.	Gujarat	959.52	175237	932.86	181073	1070.41	NR
5.	Goa	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR
6.	Haryana	1213.48	NR	1350.53	13537	1431.17	NR
7.	H.p.	517.08	20945	498.20	20280	660.21	NR
8.	J&K	230.48	NR	173.22	NR	290.75	NR
9.	Jharkhand**	517.94	NR	0	NR	0	NR
10.	Karnataka	3605.30	24899	2464.41	465763	2994.35	NR
11.	Kerala	813.12	18782	763.24	9629	881.21	NR
12.	MP	4806.42	254035	5655.47	261457	4608.72	NR
13.	Maharashtra	4222.80	NR	2880.66	15575	0	NR
14.	Orissa	2832.14	20283	2209.99	25446	1261.37	NR
15.	Punjab	1004.07	64564	1075.88	79275	1362.33	NR
16.	Rajasthan	3331.86	37341	3460.63	26998	4301.05	NR
17.	Tamil Nadu	6002.81	930369	4605.30	914757	6786.56	525061
18.	UP	14351.57	82784	10426.82	111976	16621.42	NR
19.	Uttarakhand	0	3142	0	3389	621.41	NR
20.	West Bengal	4503.80	37458	4502.75	49960	5230.75	NR
NE Region							
1.	Assam	1089.04	3219	249.22	17411	662.97	NR
2.	Manipur	0	NR	0	NR	29.11	NR
3.	Sikkim	40.06	NR	22.60	310	82.84	NR
4.	Tripura	311.42	2592	355.58	2170	460.21	NR
UTs							
1.	Delhi	0		0	NR	0	NR
2.	Pondicherry	0	2877	0	451	20.31	NR
3.	Chandigarh	25.00		18.75	NR	0	NR
	Total	60159.12	2431586	45896.15	2638426	58727.57	807666

Rs. 1606.00 lakhs has been reported to be transferred from Govt. of Bihar to Govt. of Jharkhand.

NR - Not Reported

F.No. 6/7/Review/2011/ESDW**Minutes of the Review Meeting held by Hon'ble Member Sh. Raju Parmar with CMD, NSFDC on its functioning.**

The Hon'ble Member Sh. Raju Parmar, with officers of Economic and Social Development Wing of NCSC conducted a review meeting with Sh. Hardip Singh Kingra, CMD and other executives of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation on 22.11.2011 to review the implementation of Socio Economic Development and service safeguards provided to Scheduled Caste by NSFDC.

2. The CMD, NSFDC while extending a warm welcome to Hon'ble Member and his team stated that he had taken up the position in NSFDC only recently and would be pleased with the NCSC's suggestions. He presented a short profile on the working of NSFDC. List of Participants is enclosed at Annexure-I.

1. The Hon'ble Member said that he had undertaken the review not as a fault finding mission but to understand the working and schemes of NSFDC. The NCSC would welcome any intervention needed by NSFDC for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Castes.

2. The Hon'ble Member while appreciating the endeavour of NSFDC for the economic emancipation of the Scheduled Castes suggested that policies and programmes could be framed with a vision in future as to the needs of the Scheduled Castes after a decade or so. He desired to know about the innovative ideas and modus-operandi. He pointed about low loan amount extended under individual beneficiary schemes. He also desired for specific details about Gujarat and other states since the inception of NSFDC like.

1. The state wise, year-wise, scheme-wise, loan amount given to Scheduled Caste.

2. The number of Scheduled caste beneficiaries state-wise and yearwise, under various schemes.

The Tendulkar Committee in its recommendation has categorized persons below poverty line with an income of Rs. 30,000/- for urban areas and Rs. 20,000/- Rural areas per annum.

The CMD pointed out, with this board vision in mind he has taken up with M/SJE for the rise in the loan limit for various courses/schemes operated by NSFDC. In most of the schemes loan component being very low needs enhancement. The authorized share capital of NSFDC is Rs. 1000 crore as on 31.3.2011. This was set up in Feb, 1989 as a Govt. company under aegis of Ministry of Social Justice Empowerment. The aim of the corporation being Economic Empowerment, Financial assistance for training for educated unemployed



belonging to SCs through the State Channelizing agencies for Double Poverty Line (DPL). It also provide educational loans to the needy SCs. There is an element of subsidy also. It does not deal directly with the Scheduled Castes individuals. Proposals are received through respective State channelizing agencies. He also expressed the need for increase in the income limit as per the Tendulkar Committee recommendation. It was informed that some states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar and Assam have not taken advantage of schemes operated by NSFDC. Loans are extended to State Channelizing agencies only after receipt of 80% utilization certification for the amount given earlier. Defaulter States like Assam are giving back loan amount extended to them. Member desired to know as why these States are not making use of NSFDC. It was informed that these states are having their own State Corporation and Banks etc. No proposal has been received from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The CMD told that along with skill development marketing avenues were also explored to cater to this segment. The handicraft items are displayed in International trade Fairs and such other places in India and Abroad also for business promotion. He was of the view that for education loan to the SCs income limit should be enhanced to Rs. 4.5 lakh per annum like that of SEBCs. However, for studies abroad there should be no income limit as very few SCs qualify for obtaining degree from foreign institutions/Universities. This he proposes to take up with M/SJE for benefit of SCs.

6. The Hon'ble Member held a meeting with Scheduled Caste officers and staffs of NSFDC to know their grievances and problems. They expressed satisfaction and stated that they have no grievances. It was also seen that the representations of SC5 in services were much more than the percentage reserved for them at all levels. The overall representation of SCs was 40%.

7. The Hon'ble Member expressed satisfaction with the functioning of NSFDC and told that NSFDC is welcome for any suggestions for intervention by NCSC.
The Review ended with vote of thanks to the chair.

(Sh. Raju Parmar)
Hon'ble Member, NCSC



राजूप रमार(पूर्वस ांसद)
सदस्य
RAJU PARMAR (Ex. M.P.)
Member



भारतस रकार
राष्ट्रीयअ नुसूचितज ातिअ ायोग
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

FILE No. 6/8/Review/2011/ESDW

Annexure- 6

पाँचवीं मंजिल, लोकनायक भवन,
खान मार्केट, नई दिल्ली-110003
5TH FLOOR, LOK NAYAK BHAWAN,
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Review meeting held on 15.12.2011 in the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation by Hon'ble Member Sh. Raju Parmar, NCSC, New Delhi.

Sh. Raju Parmar, Hon'ble Member, NCSC, New Delhi alongwith his team of officers held a review meeting in the NSKFDC, New Delhi on 15.12.2011.

The M.D, NSKFDC welcomed the Hon'ble Member alongwith his team for the review meeting. The Hon'ble Member initially held a discussion with the Scheduled Caste officers and employees of NSKFDC. He desired to know their problem/grievances in any. The employees told that there are only 4 regular S.C employees in the corporation. One at grade 'B' officer rank, one at clerical level and 2 at group D level. They said that they have got their promotions in time and were not facing any discrimination /hardship.

The Hon'ble Member subsequently held discussion with the M.D Sb. Lalit Kohli and his officers. The M.D said that NSKFDC was established on 24.1.1997 as a non-profit corporation under companies Act, 1956. The corporation was established with the sole purpose to empower the Safai Karamcharies/Scavengers and their dependents to break away from traditional occupation and for their socio-economic upliftment.

The Member, NCSC after deliberation suggested that senior officials of NCSC and officials of National Safai Karamchari Commission also should be included in the Board of Director of NSKFDC as it representative. State channelizing agencies should also be co-opted on rotation basis on the basis of population of Safai Karamcharies in the state. The issues and problems relating to State Govt. guarantee was also discussed.

The NCSC pointed out in the present system regular employment of Safai Karamcharies has been done away with. Now it is contractual employment. However contractors employ the Safai Karamcharies. Either it should be ensured that the employees under contract should not be persons from Safai Karamchari community or there should not be contractual employment of Safai Karamcharies. They can be straight away employed without middle men. Their main problem is their livelihood. Because of contract system they are exploited by contractors.



The MD said that this corporation was like the S.C Corporation and implementing the same schemes. But for giving educational loan and other schemes operated by the Corporation, no income criteria has been fixed for giving loans. All Safai Karamcharies irrespective of their income are eligible and can avail the loan facilities. Member, NCSC said that Safai Karamcharies constitute about 4% of the total Scheduled Castes in the country. They work in very unhygienic atmosphere. They are not provided with gumboots, clothes, equipments and safety gadgets. They should be provided with these gadgets and the corporation should monitor this.

The need for giving wide publicity of the schemes operated by the NSKFDC was also discussed. There are many who were not aware of the loans provided by the Corporation for education and economic empowerment.

The MD said that State channelizing agency do the awareness. The NCSC pointed out that for giving educational loans operated by the Corporation, the MIHRD and UGC could be roped in for giving publicity of educational loan extended to persons belonging to Valmiki Community by placing the details in the official web-site.

The Member, NCSC said that education was of at most importance to remove them from their traditional work. The corporation could play a vital role in extending educational loans for studies with in the country and also abroad.

The role of NGO's working exclusively for the upliftment of Safai Karamcharis was discussed. The MD said that they are associated and are doing excellent work.

The NCSC suggested that the NGO's and representations from Valmiki community should be invited and discussed to know their views and suggestions for economic emancipation. At last the Hon'ble Member desired for the following information: i

i) Since the inception of the Corporation in 1997. The following information be furnished:-

State-wise	Year-wise	No. of Beneficiaries given loan		
		Upto Rs. 5 lakh	Upto Rs. 10 lakh	Upto Rs. 10 lakh

ii) Year-wise and State-wise no. of proposals received and disposed.

iii) The details of States who were not using the schemes.

iv) The States who were defaulters in return of loans.

The Member while concluding the review also told NSKFDC that in case they need any help from NCSC, they are welcome for any intervention by the Commission.

(Raju Parmar)
Hon'ble Member



पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
अध्यक्ष
P.L.Punia, MP
Chairman



भारतस रकार
राष्ट्रीयअ नुसूचितज त्तिअ ायोग
Government of India
National Commission for Scheduled Castes

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Tel. 24620435 Telefax. 24632298

D.O. NO. 14/27/2010/DELHI/ESDW

7th Sept., 2011

You are aware that NCSC is a Constitutional body under Article-338 of the Constitution of India to look into the grievances of the members of Scheduled Castes. As per the Constitutional obligation, one of the case under investigation by grievances by NCSC relating to grievances by the Scheduled-Caste petitioner Shri Lal Chand R/o A-318 Sadh Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi for alleged encroachment of plot No. 286-87 at Lajwanti by MCD and DDA. The concerned authorities were called in the NCSC for hearing to settle the grievances.

The MCD authorities have challenged the authority of the NCSC in the High Court of Delhi and filed a case against the petitioner and the NCSC has also been made a respondent in this case. I would like to bring to your kind notice that the Senior Officers instead of upholding the authority and dignity of the Constitutional authorities, resort to frivolous litigation against the constitutional authorities and wasting tax payers money recklessly.

I would pray for your kind intervention in this matter.

Yours Sincerely,
(P.L. Punia)

Dr. Manmohan Singh,
Prime Minister of India,
South Block, New Delhi

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SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN UTTAR PRADESH

The strategy of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes was evolved in 1979, with a view to expedite socio-economic development of the Schedule Castes. The name of SCP was changed to Schedule Castes Sub Plan(SCSP) in 2006. As per Planning Commission Guidelines, SCSP is to be formulated by States/UTs and Central Ministries/Department to earmark outlays of their Plans in proportion to the percentage share of Scheduled Castes in the total population.

Objectives-

The main objectives of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan are:

- i. Direct flow of benefits through family and individual oriented programmes aimed at economic development of the Scheduled Castes, covering the farmers, primary leather workers (flayers, tanners etc.) rural artisans, fishermen, sweepers and scavengers, urban unorganized labourers etc. The objective is to provide income generating assets and skill so as to enable the SC families to earn sustained income and cross the poverty line.
- ii. Benefits to SCs of the services like provision of drinking water, health services, house sites and housing, drainage, link roads etc., and programmes for extending facilities like education, vocational guidance etc.

Flow of funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan(SCSP)-

Pradesh having highest Scheduled Castes Pupation (3.52 Crore) have been implementing Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The SCSP expenditure percentage to total State Plan expenditure during the plan periods are given below:

S.No	Period	SC Population %.(2001)	State Plan Expenditure	SCSP Expenditure	% of SCSP Expenditure to State Plan Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)	21.16	6904.29	525.35	7.61
2	Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)		11948.72	1339.98	11.21
3	Annual Plan (1990-91)		3208.22	362.15	11.29
4	Annual Plan (1991-92)		3695.34	389.51	10.54
5	Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97)		21679.81	2975.51	13.73
6	Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)				
	i. 1997-98		5667.12	1064.07	18.78
	ii. 1998-99		6903.94	1336.99	19.37
	iii. 1999-2000		6372.21	1016.36	16.10
	iv. 2000-2001		8188.24	952.52	11.64
	v. 2001-2002		5884.25	113.62	1.93
7	Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)				
	i. 2002-2003		6617.84	753.06	11.38
	ii. 2003-2004		6141.73	851.50	13.86
	iii. 2004-2005		6456.04	997.77	15.45
	iv. 2005-2006		13527.85	1479.45	10.93
	v. 2006-2007		20341.68	3319.13	16.32
8	Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)				
	i. 2007-2008		24296.53	4340.78	17.86
	ii. 2008-2009		34287.62	6789.41	19.80
	iii. 2009-2010		37211.31	7926.83	21.30
	iv. 2010-2011		41148.99	8800.89	21.38

It may be observed that the expenditures for SCSP have not been corroborated with the size of the Scheduled Castes population of the State barring the years 2009-10 & 2010-2011.

The following table indicates allocations and expenditure under the SCSP during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-2011.

(Rs. in Crore)

Years	SCSP Allocations	SCSP Expenditure	% of Expenditure
1	2	3	4
2006-2007	3990.00	3219.13	80.68
2007-2008	5287.00	4340.78	82.10
2008-2009	7403.00	6791.45	91.74
2009-2010	8246.55	7326.85	96.12
2010-2011	8881.00	8800.89	99.10

The percentage of SCSP expenditure to SCSP allocations has been always less than 100%.

Financial Progress-

Departmentwise/Sectorwise SCSP expenditure during the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 is presented in the following table.

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Head of Development	Expenditure under SCSP		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agriculture and Allied activities	389.80	183.95	212.97
2.	Rural Development	1920.90	1524.45	1322.97
3.	Other Special area Programme	105.53	121.73	180.00
4.	Irrigation and Flood Control	61.84	39.49	28.40
5.	Energy	472.93	569.08	161.20
6.	Industries and Minerals	12.72	493.37	619.79
7.	Transport	1231.00	700.56	950.00
8.	Science Technology and Environment	-	-	-
9.	General Economic Services	-	-	-
10.	Social Services	2596.65	4294.17	5108.82
	Education	169.73	352.72	526.58
	Medical and Public Health	380.20	418.31	326.67
	Water Supply and sanitation	394.12	337.78	203.87
	Housing	442.91	462.41	578.60
	Urban Development	182.77	1611.52	1667.48
	Welfare of SCST and OBC	323.68	562.79	504.60
	Labour and Employment	39.42	30.83	48.93
	Social Welfare	571.06	09.12	766.09
	Nutritious	92.76	208.70	486.00

The Departments have incurred expenditure under the general schemes. Thus additional fit which was intended to provide to the SCs population could not be extended.

Details of General; Schemes Under SCSP-

An analysis of Schemewise allocation and expenditure during the years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 depicts a dismal picture. The allocated funds meant for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes is diverted to the general schemes as a result of which additional benefits could not be provided to the SCs population. It has been noticed that in most of the Schemes allocations are notional. The following table gives the details in this regard:

S No.	Major Schemes/Implementing Department	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		SCP Allocation	SCP Expend.	SCP Allocation	SCP Expend.	SCP Allocation	SCP Expend.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	105.78
2	Strengthening of Prantlyn Rakshak Bal (Yuva Kalyan)	0.4	1.68	0.45	1.68	0.44	0
3	Construction of Rural Sports Stadium (Yuva Kalyan)	0.75	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.31	0.00
4	Construction of Primary Health Centre (Medical and Health)	29.95	7.04	29.65	7.03	30.24	3.49
5	Construction of Community Health Centre (Medical and Health)	15.04	8.95	13.42	8.95	12.76	2.93
6	Construction of Homoeopathy Medical College (Medical Education)	13.75	26.85	13.75	23.05	12.44	10.92
7	Estt. Of Govt. Allopathic Medical College (Medical Education)	400.68	274.72	400.68	274.15	355.92	71.14
8	Govt. Ayurvedic (Unani) Medical College in Urban/Rural Areas (Medical Education)	3.45	2.73	0	0	0	0
9	Estt. of Ayurvedic Medical Building (Medical Education)	1.43	0.81	1.43	0.80	1.43	0
10	Estt. of Swasthya Utkendra (Family Welfare)	15.00	15.00	6.40	1.49	5.5	0
11	Gramin-Peysal Yojna (Rural Devp.)	125.39	113.63	125.39	113.63	123.35	67.50
12	Indira Awas Yojna (Rural Devp.)	262.66	228.60	262.66	228.60	262.41	130.85
13	Community Hall/Centre Construction	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00
14	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (Suda)	104.13	64.20	103.65	64.20	106.63	64.20
15	Basic Amenities in Urban Areas (Suda)	87.04	12.50	85.97	12.44	96.97	12.44
16	Conversion of Dry-Latrine into Water bhanā (Suda)	69.56	44.39	39.56	44.39	39.55	44.39
17	Basic Ser-vices for Urban/Poor (Suda)	249.68	297.20	249.68	297.20	249.68	297.20
18	Swarn Jayanti Shalini Rojgar Yojna (Suda)	12.50	12.08	11.54	12.04	11.54	12.04
19	One time Arrangement of construction of Link road/Small Bridges under Ambedkar Gram Selected from 1995-96, 1997-98, 2002, 03 April 2003-Aug 2003 (PWD)	648.36	997.88	348.36	997.88	648.53	918.19
20	Strengthening and Widening	151.00	43.82	0.00	43.75	0.00	56.58

	reconstruction of Bridges and Roads (PWD)						
21	Purvanchal K. Vishes Yojna	141.00	135.70	97.43	135.70	93.34	13.90
22	Bundelkhand K. Vishes Yojna	39.00	44.29	28.39	44.29	28.38	2.98
23	Centre for Training and Guidance (Labour Dept.)	0.61	3.00	0.52	2.07	0.36	0.29
24	Establishment of Engineering Colleges	30.00	50.00	30.00	50.00	30.00	32.50
25	Establishment of IT Polytechnics	21.48	33.99	21.40	26.56	12.94	16.57
26	Establishment of Staff Research Centres-Lucknow	2.57	3.28	1.42	2.49	1.82	0
27	Establishment of State Industrial Training Institute	22.40	39.04	22.40	49.04	11.69	16.7
28	Establishment of Short Term State Industrial Training Institute	1.25	1.32	0.23	1.32	0.17	0.02
29	Establishment of Govt. Industrial Training Institute	17.17	14.78	17.17	14.78	17.16	0
30	Establishment of Govt. Polytechnic in SC Dominant District	8.82	10.00	8.82	10.00	8.82	10.00
31	Payment of Dues for ITI	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.00	0
32	Cane Development Yojna-Jilla Yojna	1.05	1.4	1.05	0.70	0.85	0.50
33	Construction of Road (Cane Development)	5.85	1.5	1.05	0.70	0.85	0.59
34	Chandhari Charan Singh Handpump Scheme	10.90	10.00	10.90	16.00	10.90	15.15
35	Social Forestry Jilla Yojna	30.00	33.22	30.00	33.22	30.00	33.22
36	Strengthening of Training centres and Diagnostic Laboratory (Animal Husbandry)	7.00	8.00	7.00	8.00	6.99	7.15
37	Expansion of breeding facilities in Cow & Buffaloes through artificial insemination native breeding & through BAIF (DS)	2.77	3.50	2.77	3.50	2.77	3.12
38	Backyard poultry scheme	2.75	4.00	2.75	2.75	0.51	0.721
39	Expansion of breeding facilities in Sheep	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02
40	Piggery Development	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04
41	Integrated Pig Development	4.57	5.09	4.57	2.25	4.23	1.91
42	Establishment of Pig Area	1.23	1.35	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.30
43	Schemes of Paravets Training (Artificial Insemination)	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.08	1.94	1.72
44	Foster for Animals	0.03	0.10	0.03	1.10	0.01	0.08
45	Expansion of Milk Unions/Societies (Diary Development)	0.20	1.00	0.20	1.00	0.19	0.48
46	Automatic Milk Collection Unit	1.00	3.00	0.9	3.00	0.99	2.12
47	Technical inputs programmes for Milk	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.33	0.97	0.11
48	Training for Farmers	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.30	0.97	0.23
49	Construction of Medium Deepening Pump in Alluvial Area	3.00	5.10	3.00	5.10	3.00	3.47
50	Construction of Small Irrigation in Partal Area	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.68
51	Dr. Bhan Rao Ambedkar Handpump Yojna	12.90	4.30	12.90	4.30	12.90	3.41
52	Check dams for ground water recharging	5.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	5.00	0.17
53	Welfare of Handicapped	32.27	33.40	32.76	33.29	32.22	32.25
54	Skilled Development Centre (Handicapped Welfare)	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.63
55	Nursery (Child Development)	270.77	843.77	270.00	843.77	269.09	768.73
56	Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widows	75.00	76.09	75.00	76.09	74.19	74.91
57	Schemes of Horticulture Development	2.50	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.46	1.89
58	Alternative Energy Schemes (State Scheme)	1.58	21.74	1.58	20.22	1.58	3.32
59	Handicrafts Act/Garhnikas-wan	0.33	0.43	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.09
60	Development of Powerloom Industry	0.18	2.40	0.15	2.40	0.15	0.15

61	Mityanantni Gramudyog Rojgar Yojna	1.44	1.44	1.08	1.44	1.06	0.71
62	Skilled Development Training (Khand)	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35
63	Marketing Assistance Programme (Khand)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
64	Standard and Production Development	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
65	Sericulture	8.67	12.90	8.67	12.90	8.66	10.89
66	Scheme of village sanitation	160.00	34.77	160.00	28.3	154.55	0
67	Construction of Sauchalaya (Latines) (Panchayati Raj)	53.46	2910	45.00	25.32	39.89	14.66
68	CC Road K.C. Drains (Panchayati Raj)	1086.37	1250.23	971.18	1250.23	923.22	1223.02
69	Panchayati Raj Santha Safai Karmachari	0.00	518.32	0.00	518.32	0.00	379.06
70	Agriculture Schemes	42.58	40.00	37.20	43.27	32.24	27.54
71	Assistance to Purchase Shares	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.71
72	Drought Area Programmes	3.15	2.17	3.15	0.89	2.21	0.54
	Total	4428.49	5615.85	3775.73	5569.59	3912.80	4503.11
		(12.30%)	(16.37%)	(9.68%)	(14.96%)	(9.31%)	(10.94%)
	Total State Plan Expenditure	36000.00	34287.62	39000.00	38211.51	42000.00	41148.99

Details of SC Specific Schemes Under SCSP-

The SC specific schemes are very few in numbers. Following are the some of the schemes which can be directly/remotely related to the welfare of Scheduled Casters. The expenditures under such schemes are given below:

S.No.	Major Schemes/Implementing Department	2008-09 SCSP Expend	2009-10 SCSP Expend	2010-11 SCSP Expend
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Link Roads/Bridges in Ambedkar Villages	997.68 (2.91%)	997.86 (2.68%)	918.19 (2.23%)
2.	Mangwar Shri Kumbhi Run Ji Shukri Garib Awas Yojna (Urban Development)	393.52 (1.14%)	247.90 (0.67%)	87.89 (0.21%)
3.	Mahatma Awas (Rural Development)	350.00 (1.02%)	350.00 (0.94%)	289.60 (0.70%)
4.	Savitri Bai Phule Balika Shiksha Madad Yojna (Madhyamik Shiksha)	145.60 (0.42%)	145.60 (0.39%)	124.62 (0.30%)
5.	Electrification of Ambedkar Gram Sabhar	120.00 (0.34%)	120.00 (0.32%)	120.00 (0.29%)
6.	Mahatma Garib Balika Ashirvad Yojna (Dept women & child welfare)	110.00 (0.32%)	110.00 (0.29%)	106.96 (0.25%)
7.	Strengthening of Primary School in Ambedkar Villages	80.00 (0.23%)	79.99 (0.21%)	78.15 (0.19%)
8.	SGSY	74.50 (0.21%)	51.19 (0.14%)	37.96 (0.09%)
9.	Construction of Boring and Pumpset	29.85 (0.09%)	29.85 (0.08%)	22.67 (0.05%)
10.	Borepump for SC Dominated Areas	20.00 (0.05%)	20.00 (0.05%)	20.00 (0.05%)
11.		4.00 (0.01%)	4.00 (0.01%)	0.00
12.		3.17 (0.01%)	18.88 (0.05%)	8.88 (0.02%)
13.		3.17 (0.009%)	3.17 (0.008%)	2.81 (0.007%)
14.		1.50 (0.004%)	1.50 (0.004%)	1.31 (0.003%)
15.		0.50 (0.001%)	0.50 (0.001%)	0.50 (0.001%)
16.		0.01 (N)	0.07 (N)	0.05 ()
	Total SCSP Expenditure	2333.79 (6.80%)	2180.53 (5.85%)	1819.57 (4.42%)
	Total State Plan Expenditure	34287.62	37211.51	41148.99

CHAPTER – VII SERVICE SAFEGUARD

Introduction

SC people were deprived of their Rights namely v.z. social economic, political from the beginning consequently they were placed alienated from the main stream of the society in all respect.

With a view to provide safeguards against the exploitation of SCs and to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests, special provisions have been made in the Constitution. Due to their social disability, educational and economic backwardness, they were grossly handicapped in getting reasonable share in elected offices, Government jobs and educational institutions and, therefore, it was considered necessary to follow a policy of reservation in their favour to ensure their equitable participation in governance.

Objective of providing reservations to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Castes (OBCs) in service is not only to give jobs to some persons belonging to these communities. It basically aims at empowering them and ensuring their participation in the decision making process of the State.

The latest instructions of DoPT

1. DoPT OM No. 36012/45/2005-Estt.(Res.) dated 10.08.2010 reservation in promotion – Treatment of SC/ST candidates promoted on their own merit (**Annexure-I**). – It is clarified that SC/ST candidate appointed by promotion on their own merit and seniority and not owing to reservation or relaxation of qualifications will be adjusted against unreserved points of reservation roster, irrespective of the fact whether the promotion is made by selection method or non-selection method.
2. DoPT OM No. 36038/1/2008-Estt (Res.) dated 26.07.2011 re-launch of Special Recruitment Drive for filling up backlog reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes(**Annexure-II**).- All the Ministries/Departments are requested to make concerted efforts to ensure that the remaining backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs are filled up by 31st March, 2012. A report has to be sent to the Cabinet for present status of the Achievement of the Drive.
3. DoPT OM No. 36011/1/2011-Estt (Res.) dated 17.11.2011 brochure on Reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Services (**Annexure-III**).- An updated 'Brochure on Reservation for the Scheduled



Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Services of the Government of India has been posted on website www.persmin.nic.in.

Reservation in single cadre post

The Commission has been receiving a large number of complaints of petitions on the matter of non providing reservation for SC/ST in single cadre post and inadequate representation of SC/ST in L shaped 13 points reservation rosters for small cadre posts. The Commission considered the matter and also observed that the reservation in single cadre post existed during vacancy based roster and after introduction of post based reservation roster, the reservation in single cadre post has been abolished. This is against constitutional provision of reservation for SCs.

In view of above, the Commission recommends that the reservation in single cadre post should be restored as par vacancy based roster and also the L shape roster for small cadre posts should be revised, so that the SC/ST may get the reservation benefits as per the Constitutional and Parliamentary sections.

Revised instructions regarding implementation of reservation for the SCs, the STs and OBCs. in services in terms of the Supreme Court judgment.

The DoPT has sent a draft instructions regarding implementation of reservation for the SC/ST & OBC vide letter No. 36012/38/200/-Estt.(Res.) dated 05.12.2007. It is mainly related to maintenance of revise rosters.

The National Commission for SCs has sent their comments vide letter No. 2/2/2008/SSW-III dated 22.11.2010 to the Deptt. of Personnel & Training regarding revised instructions regarding implementation of reservation for the SCs, the STs and OBCs in services in terms of the Supreme Court judgment. **(Annexure-IV)** but till date no information has been received from DoPT in this regard.

Implementation of reservation roster

Rosters are a full proof tool to regulate the desired representation of SCs in Direct Recruitment as well as in promotion. But during in most of State Review Meetings, Departmental. hearing of specific cases at Commission level, it is seen that in most of Deptts. have not maintained reservation roster as per rule/instructions on prescribed format of DoPT guidelines.

Liaison officers

- It is mandatory for every State Govt./Department to set up a SC/ST Cell and to



appoint Liaison Officer in the rank of Deputy Secretary of the Central Government to look after the grievances of the SC employees, but in some of Deptts., Liaison officer has not been appointed as per DoPT instructions and even a lower rank Officer has been appointed which is violation of Govt. orders.

- Reservation roster are not annually inspected by the Liaison Officer and Annual inspection report in prescribed are not submitted by Liaison Officer.

Issues taken up by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes.

1. Regarding filling of backlog vacant posts in all group of the posts in respect of SCs, STs & OBCs.

The Govt. of India has issued a number of instructions to fill up all the backlog vacancies under Special Recruitment Drive but still the target of reservation for 15% SCs have not been achieved by the various Central Ministries/Departments.

The National Commission for SCs has asked the following information from all the Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India & DoPT. In this regard a d.o. letter dated 30.12.2010 was also issued to the Hon'ble Minister of State, DoPT(**Annexure-V**).

- 1 Vacancy position in Group A, B, C & D in all posts for the last 5 years in respect of SCs, STs & OBCs.
- 2 The details of Special Recruitment Drive to fill up these backlog vacancies.
- 3 Time frame to fill up the remaining backlog vacancies.
- 4 The detailed information regarding steps taken by the Ministries/Departments to fill up backlog vacancies.
- 5 The period by which reservation will be completed in all groups/posts.
- 6 Number of posts dereserved with the approval of DoPT since 1997.

The Deptt. of Personnel & Training has sent a reply and stated the DoPT does not maintain information about the total number of reservation vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs. The department has launched a special recruitment drive in Nov.,2008. A note submitted by the DoPT on Special Recruitment Drive, 2008 is given below.

Special Recruitment Drive 2008

Though there was a ban on dereservation of vacancies reserved for OBCs on the same lines as in the case of SCs/STs, there was no provision to treat the backlog reserved vacancies of OBC as a separate group to which limit of 50% reservation in a year would not apply. A decision to treat such backlog vacancies as a separate group was taken as stated above, on 15.07.2008. This enabled the Government to conduct Special Recruitment Drive for OBCs as well. Consequent thereto, a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs was



launched in November, 2008.

As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, there were a total of **11,615 backlog vacancies of SCs**, 11465 of STs and 23066 of OBCs in direct recruitment quota as on 01.11.2008. Out of these **3492 vacancies of SCs** 2429 vacancies of STs and 5529 vacancies of OBCs have been filled up so far. There were **13572 backlog vacancies of SCs** and 16996 of STs in promotion quota. Eligible candidates are not available for **4471 vacancies of SCs** and 6315 vacancies of STs even in the extended zone of consideration. Therefore, it is not possible to fill up these vacancies. Out of the remaining vacancies, **3054 vacancies of SCs** and 2098 vacancies of STs have been filled. There were a total of 65,928 vacancies (DR quota and promotion quota) which could be filled up. Out of these, 16602 have been filled up so far.

Hon'ble Minister of State has reviewed the position and found the progress of the Drive to be unsatisfactory. On his directions, this Department has requested all the Ministries/Departments etc. to fill up the remaining backlog vacancies **by 30.06.2011**. Again SDR was relaunch on 20.07.2011 for filling up backlog vacancies by 31.03.2012.

2. RESERVATION IN PROMOTION FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES

National Commission for SCs on the basis of ban in reservation in promotion in State of Rajasthan, H.P. and UP by High Courts have conducted a study and submitted a report on reservation in promotion for members of scheduled castes on following points:

1. As per Article 16(4) of the Constitution, reservations in direct recruitment and in promotions were admissible to SC/STs in the Central/State Government Services in proportion to their population till 15.11.92.
2. On 16.11.1992 in the case of Indra Sawhney, popularly known as Mandal Judgment, a 9 Judges Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court decided that Art. 16(4) of the Constitution did not provide for reservation in promotions to SCs/STs but ordered that since reservation in promotions were admissible to SCs/STs through various office orders since 1954, the same be continued for another period of 5 years only. This buffer period was provided to the executive to enable them to take appropriate measures to implement the Indra Sawhney order. In order to remove this anomaly, the Parliament, through 77th Amendment of the Constitution, added a new clause 4A in Art. 16 i.e. 16(4A) w.e.f. 17.06.1995 making provision for reservation in promotions for SCs/STs.
3. In the case of Veerpal Singh Chauhan, the Supreme Court through a 2 Judges Bench on 10.10.1995, 3 Judges Bench on 01.03.1996 and 5 Judges Bench on 16.09.1999 introduced the 'Catch up Rule' to enable general candidates to regain their seniority immediately on promotion over SC/STs who had been promoted earlier



through reservation and had gained seniority over general candidates. With a view to removing yet another anomaly, 85th Amendment of the Constitution was put into effect w.e.f. 17.06.1995 for giving consequential seniority to SC in matters of reservation in promotion.

4. The 77th & 85th amendment in the Constitution were challenged by the General category employees before a 5 judge bench of the Supreme Court. The Court clubbed all the petitions challenging these amendments and in the case of M.Nagraj gave a decision that these amendments were constitutionally valid with certain conditions as is evident in the paras of Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment in M. Nagraj case.

5. Though, reservation in appointment and reservation in promotion has been found constitutionally valid but at the same time conditions have been laid down. It was directed that the State should collect data on the following before the benefit of constitutional provision is made available to the members of the Scheduled Castes:-

- a. Social Backwardness of SC/STs.
- b. Inadequacy of representation in the Government Services
- c. Effect of Reservation on Administrative Efficiency.

6. Because of such conditions, the benefit of reservation in promotions is not available to SC/STs since 1992 despite clear cut provisions in Art. 16(4A).

7. On 05.02.2010 the High Court of Rajasthan through divisional bench in the case of Shri Bajrang Lal Sharma directed the Rajasthan Government to first collect data as required by M.Nagraj decision. The Rajasthan Government preferred an appeal in the Supreme Court but the latter refused to interfere with the order of the High Court. Allahabad High Court and some other High Courts have also passed orders on similar lines whereas, it is a matter of fact that Parliament had already evaluated the data on all India level for the representation of SCs/STs in promotions through the 77th Constitutional amendment and had concluded that (i) representation of SCs/STs in services was not adequate. (ii) In Indra Sawhney case also, the 9 Judge Bench of Supreme Court had held that SCs/STs were definitely socially backward.

It is a fact that deprivation of safeguards to SCs/STs in matters of promotion for the last 19 years has taken place because of certain courts' orders 9 Judges bench (VS) and this whole matter has been agitating the minds of SCs/STs for a long time now. A definitive study on all the three issues raised by court in their 3, 2, 5 judges Benches viz. status of social backwardness, inadequate representation and efficiency in governance which have been made a pre-requisite for reservation in promotions was needed. National Commission for SC/ST has attempted to answer all the three issues raised by the Courts through this study on basis of following points.

- a. Social Backwardness of SC/STs.
- b. Inadequacy of representation in the Government Services
- c. Effect of Reservation on Administrative Efficiency.

The Commission recommends that reservation in promotion may be continued by all State Govts.

(D. O. letter dated 27.06.2011 enclosing a study report of NCSC on reservation in promotion for SCs to Hon'ble PM & Hon'ble Minister of States, Govt. of India, DoPT, Minister of Law, M/o SJ&E **Annexure-VI, VII, VIII**).

State/UT wise representation in the State Govt. Services

The different State Governments are mandated to make provision for reservation in services as per the percentage of SC population in that particular State.

Backlog vacancies

- It is observed from information provided by the States that no State/UT, except Goa, has adequate representation in all the group of posts i.e. A, B, C & D. Further, the aforementioned %ages of SC employees, who have been appointed, include the category of Sweepers which has inflated these figures. There is a huge backlog in all the categories posts in these States/UTs Government services. Inadequacy of representation of SCs is evident from the information collected about the representation of scheduled caste in different State/UT Govt. Services which is at **Annexure-IX**.
- This backlog post should be filled up by launching Special Recruitment Drive. Similarly, representation of SCs in Group A, B, C and D posts of Central Government Services is also not adequate as evident by the following table.

Representation of SCs in Central Government Service as on 01.01.2008 as per Annual Report 2009-2010 of DoPT.

Group	Total No. of Employees	SCs	%age of SCs
A	91881	11446	12.5
B	137272	20481	14.9
C	1810141	284925	15.7
D (Excluding Sweepers)	696891	134907	19.4

A meeting was held on 16.11.2011 with Hon'ble Minister of DoPT, Hon'ble Minister of Law and Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment and Cabinet has approved the clearance of backlog vacancies in Govt. of India.

Reply of Hon'ble Minister of State, Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions

A reply has been received from Hon'ble Minister of State, Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, and stated that issue of reservation in promotion for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes came up before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in M. Nagaraj case. The Hon'ble Supreme Court while upholding the validity of 77th and 85th Amendment ruled that the constitutional provision of Article 16(4A) enables the state to provide



reservation in promotion alongwith consequential seniority to scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes, however, the State has to collect quantifiable data showing backwardness of the class and inadequacy of representation of that class in public employment in addition to compliance of Article 335 while providing reservation in promotion.

Some High Courts and the Supreme Court have struck down the schemes of reservation for SCs/STs in promotion (withdrawal of the benefits) followed by some States (U.P. and Rajasthan) on the ground that they did not comply with the orders of the supreme court in the matter of M. Nagaraj. The legal and constitutional issues involved here were referred to the Ministry of Law and Justice for obtaining their advice. The Ministry of Law and Justice has opined that no case is made out for moving any further amendment of the Constitution. A constitutional amendment is not called for when the Hon'ble Supreme Court in M. Nagaraj's case has already upheld the constitutional validity of the 77th and 85th amendments and laid down a provision which is entirely in accordance with the amendment themselves. The court has not prescribed any conditions which go beyond the scope of constitutional provisions and the said amendments. Presently there is no proposal for constitutional amendment in this regard.

3. Top govt. posts elude SCs

A note on the negligible representation of SC at the top most decision making level in the government of India written to Ho'ble PM.

A news item titled “top govt. posts elude dalits “Govt. Data” appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 21.12.2009 is reproduced below.

“More than half a century after Scheduled Castes were constitutionally guaranteed reservation in government services; top posts in the central bureaucracy have constantly eluded them. The figures: not one out of the 88 central government secretaries is a SC. On other crucial posts, too, SC representation is dismal: 1.52 per cent at additional secretary level (just one out of 66), 5.04 per cent at joint secretary level (13 out of 249), and 6.2 per cent at the director level (31 out of 471). The position as on today is the same where not a single SC officer is appointed as Secretary and Addl. Secretary in Govt. of India to participate in the decision making process which effects the interest of about one 3rd population of SC community.

In this connection, Cabinet Secretariat D.O.No. 1-8/2010-CS(A) dated 12.8.2010, which prescribes certain conditions for drawing panel of Group 'A' Officers belonging to various Central/All India Services, other than IAS, for appointment to the posts of secretary/equivalent and Additional Secretary/equivalent in the Government of India (copy enclosed). The conditions laid for becoming Additional Secretary/Secretary to the Government of India/State/UT Governments, as would envisage, are tough and



clearly detrimental to the interest of Scheduled Castes officers as All India Service Officers from SC categories are joining at an approximate age of 26 years or plus after so many attempts due to their social and educational backwardness. The fall out of such non- representation of SC officers at the highest bureaucratic level has consequence upon deficiency in decision making process and the interests of Scheduled Castes are severely compromised. Some of the negative impacts due to non-representation of SC officers at the highest echelons can be enumerated, as below:

- No SC as Secretary and Addl. Secretary to participate in the decision making process for the last so many years.
- Former Prime Minister Late Smt Indira Gandhi and your good self had evolved SCP
- In 1979 for the Economic Development of SCs which has failed to elicit the desired result for the last 32 years because there is a lack of committed SC officers as Secretary in the Central Ministries and Chief Secretaries in the State/UT Governments.
- Deficiency in Cabinet Secretary's D.O. dated 12.8.2010 will clearly show that in general, panel for the empanelment of Civil Service officers to hold the post of Additional Secretary or equivalent in the Central Government under Central Staffing Scheme is being delayed by 2 to 3 years. In case of CCS officers who are already promoted with the approval of Cabinet Committee are delayed by the mere artificial borrower created by the rider over and above CSS conditions is adversely affecting SC officers and are forced to forgo their participation in decision rotating process in Government of India .
- The ground reality is that most of the All India Service Officers (Group 'A') from SC community are joining at age of 26 years or more after so many attempts due to their social and educational backwardness. Therefore, the conditions laid vide D.O. dated 12.8.2010 is clearly detrimental and causing severe hindrances to the interest of SC officers who might reach the highest bureaucratic order had the weightage of 4/5 years is given to the SC officers as the same has been given to the Defence officers in case of promotion as there will be more eligible officers for Additional Secretary/Secretary posts from SCs. (or) the riders given in the Cabinet Secretariat's O.M./Circular of 2010 in this regard should be withdrawn and the empanelment of SC officers for Additional Secretary/Secretary should be as per the CSS norms without restricting to the batch and examination years. CSS cadre is made against SC officers and were forced to forgo their prficy in decision not process in Govt. of India.
- If the selection processes do not lead to adequate representation of categories like SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/Women and the people from the North Eastern States and other backward States in the highest level of officialdoms, the process of rebuilding the nation will face serious challenges and may jeopardize the good initiatives taken by the UPA-I and UPA-II Governments.



There is no reservation on post filled up through deputation. Although to have proper representation of these categories is in existence by relaxing the empanelment criteria but it is not being applied by the DoPT per se. Hence there is not a single Secretary and there is only one Additional Secretary in Govt. of India. Similar is the position about the post of Joint Secretary and Director. Thus there is negligible representation of SC at the decision making level. There is no one who can provide input from these communities while framing policies for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. The Cabinet Secretary's letter No. 1-8/2010-CS(A) dated 12.08.2010 has further contributed this position. As such this needs immediate remedial measures.

In this connection some Sr. IAS officers who belong to SC category brought to the notice of NCSC that there are rumours that Cabinet Secretary has decided to recommend new yardstick of fixed term for the post of Addl. Secretary and Secretary to Govt. of India who will have more than two years service before retirement. This recommendation will adversely affect chances of IAS officers belonging to SC for Secretary post in Home, Defence or Cabinet Secretary etc. who joined IAS at later stages.

(D. O. No. 3/19/2011-SSW-II dated 07.10.2011 issued to Hon'ble PM regarding negligible representation of SC at top most decision making level in Govt. of India **Annexure-X**)

Reservation in Private Sectors

It is noticed that after the liberalization and privatization of the Central and State Sector Undertakings has brought the issue of reservation in private sector to the forefront. In spite of reservation for SCs and STs in posts/appointments under the State, the representation of these classes is not proportionate to their percentage of population in government departments, PSUs, University etc. The Government sector posts are shrinking and PSUs which at one time were able to provide employment to these communities will not be able to do so once they are privatized, if the policy of reservation is not extended to the private sector also.

The erstwhile National Commission in its annual report 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 has recommended that all corporate bodies established under any law including the Indian Companies Act, the Societies Registration Act, Cooperatives and such other organizations which may be taking advantage of institutional finance, partly or wholly, including those established with foreign collaboration should be obliged to give due representation to members of the SCs and STs in the employment opportunities under them. The scope of due representation to members of SCs and STs should be extended to other private organization also in stages. After all the private sector ultimately depends on the invisible and visible infrastructure created by the state and that should be a good enough reason for accepting the social goals which the state is expected to achieve. Therefore, all these organizations which take advantage of institutional finance



should be obliged to actively subscribe to the national goal of social equity and accordingly make due contribution towards achieving the same.

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes has again expressed its view in Annual Report 2004-2005 & expressed that in consonance with the Constitutional safeguard the principal of positive discrimination enshrined in various Articles of the Constitution governing reservation for Scheduled Castes should be extended to the private sectors also to fulfill Constitutional obligation of social equality. The DOP&T on the Private Member Bill sought opinion of the Attorney General of India, who opined that Article 16(4) of the Constitution enables the State to provided reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens in the services under the State and that reservation in Private Sector will not be permissible under Article 16(4) of the Constitution and will be violation of the equality provisions in the Constitutions.

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes considered the recommendation contained in the Sixth Annual Report (1999-2000 & 2000-2001) and the Seventh Annual Report (2001-2002) of the erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and re-iterates to bring about suitable provision for extension of reservation in private sector.

The National Commission for SCs felt there is nothing called private sector in this country. Except 10-15 per cent of funding, all private entrepreneurs take loans from public sector banks and financial institutions, which contribute to their equity, and observed “Private Sector will, therefore, have to do something for the disadvantaged sectors.” “Private sector will have to be convinced to give 15 per cent reservation to SCs or a legislation have to be brought to implement it.”

Therefore, NCSC once again reiterate its stand for implementation of reservation in private sector.

Reservation in judicial services

The Commission has also been recommending for reservation in judiciary. The Members of Parliament in the National convention raised the issue and recommended that there should be reservation in judiciary for SC/ST.

1. Judiciary is one of the three very important pillars of democracy. Judiciary has a very important role to play. It checks arbitrariness of the Executive and Legislature. It functions as a watchdog for the constitutional safeguards, right to equality, liberty and property, freedom of speech and expression. It is also mandated to protect the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. Interpretation of law and the constitution by the Hon'ble Supreme Court is the ultimate law of the land. In order to ensure independence



of judiciary, very specific and elaborate provisions have been made in the Constitution under Article 124, 217, 233, 234 and 235. However the present constitutional & working frame work relating to judiciary does not fully meet the national objective of social equity and justice.

2. When Executive and Legislature are brought under the ambit of constitutional reservation, it is but natural that Judiciary, the third pillar of Democracy, which is mandated to safeguard the constitution, should also follow the principle of reservation, otherwise, it creates a dubious distinction among the three pillars of democracy. Judiciary cannot be permitted to stand out as an exception. Reservation in Judiciary will bring constitutional balance

3. Consequently, reservation policy applies to the Judges of High Court & Supreme Court as envisaged in article 15(4), 16(4) & 16(4A) as also article 335 of the Indian Constitution. Article 229 & 146 may be amended suitably, if need be. Since the procedure for selection and appointment of judges has not been laid down explicitly unlike in the case of legislature and executive, the application of Articles 14 and 15(4) could not be provided explicitly, the fact that the implied procedure did not bring about the 'adequate representation' of these classes only shows the failure of the present implied procedure. It offends one's common sense as to why there should not be any reservation in a Constitutional body of law interpreters and guardians of constitution while such reservation is available in the law-makers.

4. As such to maintain proper reservation of SC/ST in the Judiciary all the vacancies and fresh appointments of Judges from Advocates quota must be filled through candidates belonging to reserve category and should continue till the 22.5% representation is fully achieved.

5. A National Judicial Commission should be constituted to make appointment to the superior courts, which should inter-alia consist of one member each from SC, ST, OBC and Minority category besides the Law Minister, Chief Justice of India and one eminent person with legal background-not a retired judge of High Court & Supreme Court nominated by the President of India in consultation with Leaders of the Opposition of both the Houses of the Parliament. The Chairman of National Commission for Schedule Castes, Chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes and Chairman of National Commission of Backward Classes and the Chairman National Commission for Minorities should be consulted in appointments of judges to the High Courts & the Supreme Court. The primacy provided to the CJI and 2 of his colleagues has to be replaced with a provision that whereas CJI may consult his colleagues, they shall not be the members of the National Judicial Commission. Being an extra constitutional authority, Collegium aforementioned should be scrapped by bringing in a suitable legislation simultaneously. Not to give a chance to the Supreme Court to strike down the law, the legislation may be included in the IXth Schedule in the Constitution of the India



keeping it away from the judicial review by the superior courts.

Representation of SC Judges in all High Courts.

Sr. No.	State/UTs	Sanctioned Strength	In position	No. of Judges belonging to SCs	Remarks
1.	Himachal Pradesh	-	11	Nil	As on 30.11.2011
2.	Punjab & Haryana				Information is maintained
3.	Jharkhand	20	12	Nil	As on 19.11.2011
4.	Kerala				Information is not maintained.
5.	Lakshdweep				Information is not maintained
6.	Lucknow	76+84 (Additional)	60+9 (Additional)	Information is not maintained	As on 23.11.2011
7.	Madhya Pradesh		37	Nil	As on 11.11.2011
8.	Chhatisgarh	18	12	Nil	As on 11.11.2011
9.	Andhra Pradesh	49	32	Not maintained	As on 11.11.2011
10.	Maharashtra & Goa (Mumbai)	75	60	2	As on 22.11.2011
11.	Uttarakhand	9	8	Nil	As on 5.11.2011
12.	Bihar	43	38	Nil	As on 09.11.2011

Source: State office of NCSC through High Courts.

As per information available it is observed that some of the High courts have not maintained the information of representation of SC as such there is no reservation in Judicial services and out of 12 high courts of India only Mumbai high court has two Judges belong to SCs which very serious matter in developing India in the age of globalization.



The Commission re-iterates its recommendations made in its earlier reports that reservation provided for in judicial appointments below the High Courts needs to be implemented to fulfill the prescribed reservation percentage. The Commission also re-iterates its recommendation to consider provision of reservation in appointments of Judges to the High Court and Supreme Court of India.

Representation of SCs in Central Public Enterprises (CPSEs) as on 01.01.2012
(Based upon information furnished by 206 Enterprises).

Group	Total No. of Employees	Representation of SCs	
		SCs	%
1	2	3	4
Group A	261072	40389	15.47
Group B	208501	30560	14.65
Group C	742516	145619	19.61
Group D(Excluding Safaikaramcharies)	221159	42733	19.32
Total	1433248	259301	18.09
Group D(Safaikaramcharies)	34162	11517	33.71
Grand Total	1467410	270818	18.45

Source: Department of Public Enterprises, M/o Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

It is observed from the above table that representation of SCs in Group B post is still less than prescribed percentage.

Recognitions of SCs/STs Association

As per DOPT clarification regarding recognition for the SC/ST Association, an association whose membership is restricted to a particular caste tribe, as Religions denomination can not be recognized. This interpretation has blocked the voice of SC/ST employees in the Government and PSUs.

This issue has already been discussed in the National Commission for SCs and it is observed that in the government service, the SCs/STs constitute approximately 23% in the various grades as per the reservation orders. Although they constitute officially 1/3 of the working group still there is a clear cut positive discrimination in recognizing their voice.

The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are a class of a weaker section of the society under the Constitution, thus they have a right to have a legal forum to represent their common service interests and to avoid any discrimination which they had been subjected for many years.

Regarding recognitions of SCs/STs Association, National Commission for SCs has decided the DoPT must consider that SC/ST employees association not on caste basis but on the basis of a class representing the deprived section of the society. As far as grant of facilities is covered, they must be given facilities as are being provided in M/o Railways and Unions.

“The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (Reservation in post and services) Bill, 2008”

Bill “The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Post and Services) Bill, 2004”. This Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2004, but could not be passed. Thereafter, a new bill namely “The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (Reservation in post and services) Bill, 2008” was introduced in Rajya Sabha and subsequently passed in 2008. But the same could not be introduced in 14th Lok Sabha also.

National Commission for SCs (NCSC) has raised objections on this issue citing the reason that before introducing this Bill, the NCSC was not consulted under clause (9) of Article 338 of Indian Constitution. In this context, NCSC already submitted a memorandum to Her Excellency, the President of India vide No. 17/4/NCSC/2009 dated 13.02.2009. NCSC have also taken up issue with DoPT in this regard vide letter No. 2/2/2009/SSW-III dated 18.05.2011.

Since, the Bill is pending for last seven years and NCSC feels that the Bill is very significant for implementation of reservation policy and to give justice to reserve category employees.

The Commission therefore re-iterates that an Act should be enacted on reservation. The Commission has already sent its comments to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on the draft bill on the subject.

(D.O. letter dated 18.01.2012 issued to Hon'ble Minister of State, DoPT regarding “The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward classes (Reservation in post and Services) Bill 2004” to be introduced in the Lok Sabha (**Annexure-XI**).



State fighting against State in the court of law

under section 5 (b) of Article 338 of Constitution of India, National Commission for SCs (NCSC) is mandated to enquire into specific complaints in respect of deprivation of rights and safeguards of SCs. On the basis of such enquiry, NCSC makes report / recommendations in these cases for implementation by concerned departments.

NCSC has observed that during enquiry of some cases wherever NCSC made some recommendations in specific cases of concerned Central Ministries/Deptt./PSUs/State Govts., writ petition is often filed in Hon'ble High Courts against such NCSC recommendation. For instances Organizations like MCD, Delhi Govt., Oriental Insurance Co., BSNL, Banks and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have recently filed Court Cases, against NCSC recommendations. We feel that, recommendations from NCSC are only recommendatory in nature which are required to be examined for taking appropriate action after obtaining advice/views of Ministry of Law (through their Administrative Ministry). Going in litigation against such recommendations is totally unwarranted leading to unnecessary expenditure of public money.

As per Article 338 of Constitution, Deptts. are expected to give due consideration to NCSC recommendations for rendering justice to SC populace. But writ petitions in Hon'ble Courts with consequential expenses only complicates and delays final delivery of justice. This is a glaring example of different wings of State taking different stands. It is amusing to see State fighting against State in the court of law and in the process justice is delayed/ denied, that too with heavy financial burden on State exchequer.

In view of above, Commission strongly recommends intervention of Govt. so that some mechanism is put in place to avoid such a situation.

(D.O.No. Misc./17/2011/SSW-II dated 18.11.11 issued to Hon'ble Prime Minister)
(Annexure-XII).

Harassment of Scheduled Caste

A large number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes approach the National Commission for Scheduled Castes for redressal of their grievances regarding harassment by government authorities/agencies or other castes persons. The Commission has observed that the harassment of these petitioners increases after the officials come to know that they have approached the NCSC. In some cases they are transferred to far away places and in other cases they are placed under suspension on some pretext or the other.

The Commission recommends that Govt. should issued strict instructions to the officials to ensure that officials/officers belonging to Scheduled Castes are not harassed for approaching the Commission for protection and safeguards as provided in the Constitution of India, or any other law in force.

(D.O. No. 17/17/NCSC/2010-C.Cell dated 10.01.2011 issued to all Ministry of Govt. of India and Chief Minister of State Government / UTs regarding harassment of SC officials. **(Annexure-XIII & XIV)**)

Benefits to Scheduled Castes who have migrated to the other States/Union Territories than the States/Union Territories of their origin.

Migration in India is mostly influenced by Social Structures and pattern of development. The development policies by all the governments since Independence have accelerated the process of migration. Uneven development is the main cause of Migration. Added to it, are the disparities, Inter regional and amongst different socio-economic classes. The landless poor who mostly belong to lower castes including scheduled castes, constitute the major portion of Migrants.

The Scheduled Castes are mostly engaged as agricultural labourers, and traditional occupation. bThey do not have adequate agricultural land. Therefore, most population of the Scheduled Castes families has to migrate from their birth place to another place for sustaining of their livelihood. As per 1991 census, 49.06% of Scheduled Castes are agricultural labourers, as compared to 19.66% belonging to other categories, which by itself is sufficient to establish the wide gap in economic status between the Scheduled Caste and other communities.

It is seen that many of such scheduled castes small time farmers or landless labourers have migrated permanently to other States/UTs than their States/UTs of actual origin to find day to day livelihood.

It has been brought to the notice of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes that the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes who migrated from their origin to another place are facing difficulties to get Scheduled Caste certificates for education, employment and other benefits and denied issuing of the caste certificates to the migrant SCs on the ground of non domicile and non notifying of the communities as Scheduled Castes in their States/UTs.

The Commission have visited **three places namely, Puducherry (2nd/3rd March, 2011) Chandigarh (01.6.2011), and Dehradun(22.6.2011) to get first hand information about SC migrants problems and recorded there plight .**

In view of problems faced by SC migrants Commission recommend the followings:

An authenticated list of migrated SC/ST should be made available to State/UTs



as on 01/01/2011 so as to give Unique Identification Number (UID) to all of them based on the caste certificate issued by their parent origin-State.

Issue of UID, Ration Card, Driving License, Voter card & Passport should be restricted to only one State so as to give the benefits of migration after continuous stay in one place for more than one year to the migrated SC/ST.

1st generation of migrated persons hold the SC certificate and succeeding generation are permanent citizens of the migrated state. So they should be given Scheduled Castes certificate based on their forefather's caste either in origin-State or migrated State.

When a particular person is SC in one State, he/she should be treated as Scheduled Castes all over India as social stigma is indelible in the minds of oppressed, of general caste.

The State wise list for Scheduled Castes should not be altered but the migrant SCs should be allowed to get the SC caste certificate in migrated States/UTs. They should be issued caste certificate after getting one time confirmation regarding belongingness to that particular caste from the concerned revenue authority of their native district of that State.

Thus, States/UTs should not create problem for children of migrant parents if genuineness of parent's certificates are established.

The possibilities for preparation of All India level single list for all Scheduled Caste Communities should be explored.

Efforts may be made to amend the relevant section of the Constitution to ensure benefits of reservation is not denied to the migrated Scheduled Castes who are living outside of their original place of nativity. Otherwise they will be forced to continue live as bonded labourers in the migrated States.

The crisis arises due to verdict pronounced by a similar bench of Hon'ble Supreme Court on 4.8.2009 in WP (Civil) No. 507 of 2006 need to be revised by the Ministry of Law & Justice and Ministry of Home Affairs **once so that a considered view on the matter can be taken and communicated to the authority concerned without further loss of time. This more so required keeping in view the unique status of the NCT of Delhi where the scope and opportunities for education/employment is quite a large resulting flocking of Scheduled Castes cutting across the country and any move to deprive them of the legitimate claim to avail Constitutional benefits would surely scuttle the process of holistic development of the community in particular and the country in general. Therefore, it is desirable to extend the benefit of reservation to the Scheduled Castes residents in NCT of Delhi irrespective of their nativity while retaining the reservation level of 15% for Scheduled Castes as admissible at the national level.**

The new born States should accept/ borrow list of "Scheduled Castes" from the mother



States in toto and issue caste certificates after due verification as per established procedure.

RGI should be involved in the process of identification of castes migrated to the new born States in a large number and decide as whether a particular caste/castes can be added in the list of 'Scheduled Castes' in the migrated State. Modalities of such identification/determination based on existing methods can be decided by the RGI as per relevant guidelines/norms.

NCSC has conducted Review of implementation of reservation policy in following organization in 2011-12.

- (i) Canara Bank
- (ii) Syndicate Bank
- (iii) Oriental Insurance Co. Limited
- (iv) Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited
- (v) Punjab National Bank
- (vi) Oriental Bank of Commerce
- (vii) Union Bank of India
- (viii) Food Corporation of India
- (ix) Telecommunication Consultancy India Ltd.(TCIL)
- (x) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.
- (xi) Northern Railway
- (xii) National Hydro Power Corporation
- (xiii) National Small Industries Corporation
- (xiv) Centre for Advancement of People Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

Disposal of complaints/representations

The National Commission for SCs during the report for the periods July, 2010 to December 2011 received a large number of representations from Scheduled Caste candidates/employees relating to alleged complaints in matters related to violation of service safeguards and rules and right by way of various types of either harassment ignoring the SC/ST employees for promotion or super-session by their juniors, falsely indicating them in disciplinary cases, delays in completing enquiry proceedings to deprive them from promotional opportunities, in matter of foreign training, termination on flimsy grounds, de-reservations, providing appointment on compassionate grounds and securing the jobs on false scheduled caste certificates .



The statement showing month-wise petition dealt with, successful and closed at the Commission's headquarter is as under.

Months	No. of cases dealt with by the Commission	No. of cases successful	No. of cases closed
Opening balance of pending files	5972	-	-
July 2010	29	1	
August 2010	35	2	10
September 2010	53	1	3
October 2010	62	-	-
November 2010	66	-	1
December 2010	76	-	-
January 2011	69	-	-
February 2011	100	1	-
March 2011	135	5	6
April 2011	84	2	1
May 2011	106	5	5
June 2011	95	1	-
July 2011	103	4	3
August 2011	113	2	7
September 2011	137	6	5
October 2011	88	5	13
November 2011	104	2	8
December 2011	113	4	8
January 2012	53	3	1
February 2012	55	0	5
March 2012	81	3	2
Total	7749	47	78

State/UTs wise information about the representation of SCs in State/UTs Govt. Services

(In lakh)

S. No	Name of the State	Scheduled castes	% SC population	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Remarks
	INDIA	1665.76	16.20					
				% of SC appointed	% of SC appointed	% of SC appointed	% of SC appointed	
1	Punjab	70.28	28.90	16	18.44	18.4	31.35	
2	H.P.	15.02	24.70	10.83	18.94	18.14	26.89	
3	W.B.	184.52	23.00	10.28	17.15	17.15	21.26	
4	U.P.	351.48	21.2	12.17	15.03	17.77	37.95	As on 2004 (SC & ST combined).
5	Haryana	40.91	19.40	3.77	10.93	17.19	3.75	
6	Tamil Nadu	118.57	19.00	10	12	15	24	as on 1.1.2004
7	Uttarakhand	15.17	17.90	23	16	14	15	As on 1.4.2009
8	Chandigarh	1.57	17.50	9.06	7.29	12.97	14.18	
9	Tripura	5.55	17.40	9.98	11.94	13.18	13.23	
10	Rajasthan	96.94	17.20	12.53 (Gazette d)	-	16.40 (Non-Gazette d)	-	As on 31.03.2009
11	Delhi NCT	23.43	16.90		22.99	16.88		
12	Odisha	60.82	16.50	9.85	12.74	14.60	24.55	
13	A. P.	123.39	16.20	14.83	-	13.87	32.71	Only gazetted. Non gazetted

								and group D posts as on 1.1.2007
14	Karnataka	85.63	16.20	18.63	15.97	15.94	24.56	
15	Puducherry	1.57	16.20	11.54	14.05	12.45	12.89	
16	Bihar	130.48	15.70	14.38	14.13	8.86	11.51	
17	M. P.	91.55	15.20	12.31	16.19	15.91	24.03	
18	Jharkhand	31.89	11.80	9.36	10.13	9.58	9.97	
19	Chhattisgarh	24.18	11.60	11.02	12.58	13.19	22.11	
20	Maharashtra	98.82	10.20	9.88	11.55	11.98	16.83	
21	Kerala	31.23	9.80	11.43	-	9.42	10.47	No. group B posts. As on 1.1.2008
22	J & K	7.70	7.60					
23	Gujarat	33.93	7.10	7.79	3.50	9.99	8.88	
24	Assam	18.25	6.90	5.56	5.83	11.40	-	
25	Sikkim	0.27	5.00					SCs employees in position (exclude 6 Department) i.e. Group A-15, Group B-42, Group C-266 and Group D- 134 as on 01-01-2010
26	D & Diu (UT)	0.05	3.10					Representation of SC in Gr. B.-04 & Gr. C-25. Total 26 strength of employees has not been given.

27	<i>Manipur</i>	0.37	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	
28	<i>D & N Haveli (UT)</i>	0.04	1.90	1.73	3.46	64.16	30.63	
29	<i>Goa</i>	0.33	1.80	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	
30	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>	0.06	0.60	NA	NA	NA	NA	
31	<i>Meghalaya</i>	0.11	0.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	
32	<i>A& N Island (UT)</i>	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
33	<i>Lakshadweep</i>	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
34	<i>Mizoram</i>	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
35	<i>Nagaland</i>	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Source: All State Government & UTs

Annexure-I

No.36012145/2005-Estt. (Res.)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block
New Delhi- 110001.

Dated the 10th August, 2010.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Reservation in promotion — Treatment of SC/ST candidates promoted on their own merit.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's O.M.No.36028/17/2001-Estt. (Res.) dated 11th July, 2002 which clarified that SC/ST candidates appointed by promotion on their own merit and not owing to reservation or relaxation of qualifications will be adjusted against un-reserved points of the reservation roster and not against reserved points. It was subsequently clarified by this Department's O.M. No.36028/17/2003 - Estt. (Res.) dated 31.1.2005 that the above referred O.M. took effect from 11.7.2002 and that concept of own merit did not apply to the promotions made by non-selection method.

2. Central Administration Tribunal, Madras Bench in O.A. No.900/2005 [S. Kalugasalamoorthy v/s. Union of India & Others] has set aside the O.M. No.36028/17/2001-Estt. (Res.) dated 31.3.2005 and held that when a person is selected on the basis of his own seniority, the scope of considering and counting him against quota reserved for SCs does not arise. The High Court of Judicature at Madras in the matter of 1.101 v/s. S. Kalugasalamoorthy [WP No.15926/2007] has upheld the decision of the Central Administrative Tribunal.

3. The matter has been examined in the light of the above referred judgments and it has been decided to withdraw O.M. No. 36028/17/2001- Estt. (Res.) dated 31.1.2005 referred to above. It is clarified that SC/ST candidates appointed by promotion on their own merit and seniority and not owing to reservation or relaxation of qualifications will be adjusted against unreserved points of reservation roster, irrespective of the fact whether the promotion is made by selection method or non-selection method. These orders will take effect from 2.7.1997, the date on which post based reservation was introduced.

4. These instructions may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Sd/-
(K.G. Verma)
Director
Tele: 23092158.



To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. All Officers and Sections in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and all attached/subordinate offices of this Ministry.
3. Department of Financial Services (Banking Division), New Delhi.
4. Department of Economic Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
5. Department of Public Enterprises, New Delhi.
6. Ministry of Railways (Railway Board). Rail Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Union Public Service Commission/Supreme Court of India/Election Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission/President's Secretariat! Prime Ministers Office/Planning Commission.
8. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
9. National Commission for SCs, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi.
10. National Commission for STs, Lok Nayak Bhavan, New. Delhi.
12. National Commission for Backward Classes, Trikoot-1, Bhikaji Cama Place, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
13. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of india, 10, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi — 110002.
14. CBI, LBSNAA, ISTM, PESB, Central Sectt. Library, MHA Library.
15. Information and Facilitation Centre, DOPT, North Block, New Delhi.
16. NIC (Computer Cell) — with the request to upload on this Department's website. Annexure-II



Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi- 110001.
Dated 26th July 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Re-launch of Special Recruitment Drive for filling up backlog reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

A Special Recruitment Drive was launched in November, 2008 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs as existing on 1.11.2008. While launching the Drive. it was stipulated that all the backlog vacancies will be filled by 30.6.2009. It was, however, noted that progress of the Drive till that date was not satisfactory. Therefore, the period of the Drive was last extended upto 30' Tunc 2011.

2. On expiry of 30 June, 2011, the Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions reviewed the achievements of the Drive once again and found that a large number of backlog vacancies were still to be filled up. He desired that the Drive should be re-launched to fill up the remaining backlog vacancies by the end of this financial year. It has, therefore, been decided to re-launch the Drive to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies which have not been filled up till now.

3. All the Ministries/Departments are requested to make concerted efforts to ensure that the remaining backlog reserved vacancies of SCs, STs and OBCs are filled up by 31 March 2012. Meanwhile progress report of the Drive as on 30.6.2011 may be sent to this Department immediately so that the Cabinet may be informed of the present status of achievement of the Drive.

Sd/-
(Sharad Kumar Srivastava)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Telefax: 23092110

To,

1. All Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission/Supreme Court of India/Election Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance commission/President's Secretariat / Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission
3. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg. New Delhi.
4. 25 Spare copies.
5. NIC, DoPT, North Block, New Delhi



36011/1/2011-Estt(Res)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi- 110001.
Dated 17 November, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Brochure on Reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Services.

The undersigned is directed to say that an updated Brochure on Reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in Services of the Government of India has been posted on this Department's website www.persmin.nic.in.

2. It may be recalled that the Government had introduced post based reservation vide this Department's OM NO. 3601212196-Estt(Res) dated 2.7.1997. The OM, however, did not prescribe formats of registers for maintaining reservation on the basis of revised instructions, which have now been prescribed by the Brochure. Part I of the Brochure contains all the provisions on the subject, including reservation registers I reservation roster registers, in a simple and easy to understand style and is complete in itself. Nevertheless, relevant Office Memoranda in Part II thereof may be referred to in case of any doubt.

Sd/-
(Sharad Kumar Srivastava)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel. Fax. 2309 2110

- To
- I. All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India.
 - II. Department of Financial Services, New Delhi
 - III. Department of Public Enterprises, New Delhi
 - IV. Railway Board, New Delhi.
 - V. Union Public Service Commission/Supreme Court of India! Election Commission of India/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission / President's Secretariat) Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission.
 - VI. Office of the Chief Commissioner for Disabilities, Sarojini House, 6, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi-110 001
 - VII. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
 - VIII. All Officers and Sections in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and all attached/subordinate offices of this Ministry.
 - IX. Information and Facilitation Centre, DOPT, North Block, New Delhi.
 - X. NIC, DOPT



Annexure-IV

Government of India
National Commission for Scheduled Castes
No. 2/2/2008-SSW-III
Floor Vth, Loknayak Bhawan,
Khan Market,
New Delhi-110003
Dated: 12.11.2010

To
The Secretary,
Department of Personnel & Training,
North Block,
New Delhi

(Kind attention: K.G. Verma, Director)

Sub: Revised instructions regarding implementation of reservation for the SCs, the STs and OBCs in services in terms of the Supreme Court judgment.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 36012138/2007-Estt.(Res.) dated 0512.2007 on the above mentioned subject and to say that the proposal for issue of revised instruction were placed in the emergent meeting before the Commission held on 11.11.2010.

A copy of the minutes alongwith parawise comments of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes on the proposal is enclosed.

It is, requested that the comments of the National Commission for Scheduled Caste may kindly be incorporated and the instructions issued may kindly be endorsed to the Commission.

Yours faithfully
Sd/-
(S. Kesava Iyer)
Deputy Secretary



Minutes of the Emergent meeting of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes held at 3.45 pm on 11.11.2010 in the office chamber of the Hon'ble Chairman.

An emergent meeting of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes was held at 3.45 pm on 11.11.2010 under the Chairmanship of Shri P.L. Punia, Chairman, NCSC in his office chamber. The list of participants is at Annexure-1.

During the meeting the final draft relating to the issue of revised instructions regarding implementation of reservation for the SCs, the STs and the OBCs was considered. The matter was discussed in detail and the following comments on the revised instructions were approved.

- Para 1 This is only factual information based on the 2nd July, 1997 order. no comments.
- Para 2 The introduction of the principle of rounding is certainly favourable to the SC/ST/OBC. In fact the Parliamentary Committee made recommendation to this effect long back. This was proposed earlier also but the Deptt. of Pers & Trg. only delayed it. The earlier proposal was with regard to the cadre having up to 13 posts only but now it has been proposed to apply to cadres having more than 6 posts as well as to the cadres up to the 6 posts. In case of cadres up to 6 posts the reserved point have been advanced from point no 4 (OBC), point 7 (SC) & 14 (ST) to points 2 (OBC) point 4 SC & point 8 SC this is certainly improve the chances of SC/ST/OBC in small cadres up to 6 posts in a 14 points rotational roster. It is also important to point out that change from "up to 13" to "up to 6" has no adverse effect on the chances of SC/ST/OBC. This proposal is concurred in.
- Para 3 This is based on an earlier order issued by the Deptt. of Personnel & Training and there is nothing new.
- Para 4 The proposal in this para is basically related to shifting from maintenance of rosters based on the fixed points to a Reservation Roster Register, without any specific points to be earmarked for SC, ST and OBC. The proposal to work out the reservation based on the prescribed percentage every time when Recruitment/promotion action is to be initiated. This deprives the SC/ST/OBC of the advanced points as in the case of cadres up to 6 posts, or a 14 Point Rotational Roster. The Deptt. of Personnel & Training has however given a specific proforma for the purpose for uniformity sake. In the earlier order of 2nd July, 1997, no proforma was prescribed and the authorities were maintaining rosters as per their convenience. If we view the proposed change objectively there will not be any loss to SC/ST/OBC in the over all position. In fact the rounding of the fraction may give little advantage as was prescribed under "squeezing" principle.
- Para 5 The authorities have proposed to do away with the cumbersome system of replacement against vacated posts. If the new system proposed in the



above cited OM, is implemented by the authorities, it may not affect the interests of the SC/ST/OBC. We may however propose for a mechanism to be in place to keep track of the implementation of the reserved system by the Ministries/Depts/Offices.

Para 6&8 The instructions proposed are based on the existing instructions and need no comments. The grouping mentioned in small cadre is allowed in Direct Recruitment. In case this element is not there than the 13 post based roster is made applicable as per para 6 (i)(ii).

Regarding promotion grouping is not allowed so far. In para 6 iii. This needs to be clarified by DOP&T, that 13 post based roster is also applicable in the above situation with the prescribed Appendix-C of the above DOPT OM for promotions.

Para 7 As already mentioned above the revised roster for small cadre, the points have been advanced to the benefit of SC/ST/OBC. The only change in the new concept is that the revise points are relevant for both the systems i.e. Recruitment through open competition and otherwise than open competition.

Maintenance of Reservation Registers/Rosters may be accepted no comments to offer.

9. Initial preparation of Reservation Registers in cadres with more than 6 posts. The OM dated 3601 2/2/26-Estt(Res) dated 2/7/97 speaks about excess and shortfall and not for backlog.

Para 9 This is about the SC/ST/OBC selected on own merit. A specific column has been incorporated in the proforma to indicate the SC/ST/OBC selected against unreserved vacancies, not to be adjusted against reserved quota. A provision has also been made to indicate the backlog vacancies being carried forward as physical vacancies. In the earlier system authorities never bothered to identify the SC/ST/OBC selected against unreserved quota. This is a welcome step.

10. Initial preparation of Reservation Roster in Cadres up to 6 posts.

Para 10 This is about the adjustment of SC/ST/OBC candidates shown against unreserved points in the 14 Point roster, Similarly in case of UR candidates shown in the roster against SC/ST/OBC points. This is only as procedural aspect to be shown in the remarks column. This is only an adjustment aspect.

11. Limit on Reservation in a year:

Para 11 This is about the backlog vacancies to be shown separately so that it is not counted for the 50% limit on reservation. This is based on earlier orders and need no comments.

12. Meaning of cadre strength

Para 12,13&14 This is again based on earlier orders where the Recruitment Rules prescribed quota system between direct recruitment and promotions. Based on the prescribed percentages for direct recruitment and promotions, there is always a possibility that the cadre strength for Direct Recruitment quota and promotions quota may vary depending upon the vacation of the posts sometime by the Direct Recruits or sometime by promotees. This may affect reservation at times among direct recruits or promotees. Any imbalances can be rectified during recruitment or promotions in subsequent years. This need no comments.

Meaning of backlog reserved vacancies-Para-15

Distinction between backlog and shortfall-para 16

Para 15&16 The definition of backlog reserved vacancies has been reiterated based, on the earlier orders of 1989. Further a distinction required to be made about the backlog reservation and shortfall of reservation, has also been clarified to avoid any confusion. This needs no comments.

Reservation in case of direct Recruitment Gr 'C' and 'D' posts normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region-Para 17

Para 17 The DOP&T OM No. 360171112004-Estt I(Res.) dated 5-7-2005 Revision of quantum of Reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs. The reservation is on local regional basis. The DOP&T may please revise the instructions to the Annexure 111 of Brochure at page 376 taking into account the % prescribed in OM dated 5-7-05.

More over it is also pointed out the difficulties faced by the employee at the time of recruitment. As mentioned in para 4 earlier, the same system has been proposed for replacing the 100 Points Roster for recruitment to Group C & D posts, normally attracting candidates from a locality or a regional, by a reservation register. This needs no further comments from the comments made in para 4 above. In this connection it may however be pointed out that the long pending question of applying the same percentages as for direct recruitment to the posts filled by promotion in Group C & D categories need to be reiterated Recommendations to this effect were made in the Reports of the Commissioner/commission earlier and at one point of time the Deptt. of Personal & Training had agreed in principle but instructions could not be issued by them. This is an anomalous situation that when no reservation is allowed for STs in direct recruitment in northern states, the authorities have to allow 7 1/2% reservation for STs at the stage of promotion, even when there are no STs. Similar is the situation in some of the states where there is no reservation for SCs, 15% reservation has to be allowed in favour of SCs. It is advised that the Deptt. of Personal & Training should rectify the situation by applying the same percentage of reservation for promotion as allowed for direct recruitment.



Another important issue which needs to be highlighted about promotions, is the non-availability of SC/ST candidate in the feeder cadres leading to dereservation of reserved vacancies. Even through under the post based reservation, the unfilled reservation continue to be shown as short fall, it does not help the SC/ST. The Commission may like to suggest that where SCJST candidates are available but not eligible, the vacancy should be filled up on adhoc basis by the Scheduled Caste candidate if the SC candidate is likely to become eligible in the due course of time. Alternatively, the reserved vacancies which could not be filled, those should be filled by direct recruitment.

The meeting ended with the vote of thanks to the Chair.

(Raj Kumar Verka)
Vice Chairman

(P.L. Punia)
Chairman

(M Shivanna)
Member

पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
अध्यक्ष
P.L.Punia, MP
Chairman



भारतस रकार
राष्ट्रीयअ नुसूचितज त्तिअ त्योग
Government of India
National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Annexure-V
पाँचवींम जिल,ल लोकनायक भवन,
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New Delhi-110003
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Please, refer to Lok Sabha unstarred Question No. 2842, answered on 11 082010 regarding SCISTIOBC posts lying vacant (copy enclosed)

It is seen from the reply that the required information is not centrally maintained. In the absence of such an arrangement, how the DoPT has arrived the figure of backlog vacancies given in the reply as 26565, 25649 and 21143 in the case of SCs, STs and OBCs respectively.

I shall be grateful if you could direct the DOPT to provide the following information with reference the above Parliament question.

1. Vacancy position in Group A, B, C & D in all posts for the last 5 years in respect of SCs, STs & OBCs.
2. The details of Special Recruitment Drive to fill up these backlog vacancies.
3. Time frame to fill up the remaining backlog vacancies.
4. The detailed information regarding steps taken by the Ministries/Departments to fill up backlog vacancies.
5. The period by which reservation will be completed in all groups/posts.
6. Number of posts dereserved with the approval of DoPT since 1997.

The commission is also taking up the matter with all the ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India to get the above information. (Copy enclosed)

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(P.L. Punia)

Shri V. Narayanasamy
Minister of State for Planning
and Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances,
North Block, New Delhi

निवास: 5, न्यूमोतीबाग,न ई दिल्ली-110021
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पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
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Chairman



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27th June, 2011

Respected Sir,

As you are kindly aware that the benefit of reservation in promotion was not available to the employees belonging to SCs & STs as a result of Hon'ble Supreme Court decision in M. Nagraj Case. This was causing a lot of resentment among the entire deprived section of the Society.

2. National Commission for Scheduled Castes decided to constitute a Committee on Reservation in Employment under the Chairmanship of Shri Raju Parmar, Member NCSC to look into the specific problem being faced by Scheduled Castes in the matter of reservation in employment. The Committee included sitting M.P. and eminent people on the subject.

3. The Committee held a number of meetings and after detailed discussions submitted its report. The Report, was also considered in the meeting of the Commission held on 20/6/2011. A copy of the report is enclosed for kind perusal. This is evidently clear that the decision taken in the Nagraj case without considering the law of the land as enunciated by 9 Judges Bench judgment in Indira Sahney case is per in curium and thus not enforceable. Kindly issue direction for initiating action in view of the recommendations of the report.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(P.L. Punia)

Dr. Manmohan Singh,
Prime Minister of India,
South Block,
New Delhi



पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
अध्यक्ष
P.L.Punia, MP
Chairman



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With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(P.L. Punia)

Shri Mukul Wasnik,
Union Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment,
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi



पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
अध्यक्ष
P.L.Punia, MP
Chairman



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With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(P.L. Punia)

Shri Veerappa Molly,
Union Minister for Law & Justice,
Shastri Bhawan,
New Delhi



Annexure-IX

State/UTs wise information about the representation of SCs in State/UTs Govt. Services

(in lakh)

S. No.	Name of the State	Scheduled Castes	% SC population	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Remarks
	INDIA	1665.76	16.20					
				% of SC appointed	% of SC appointed	% of SC appointed	% of SC appointed	
1.	Punjab	70.28	28.90	15	18.44	18.4	31.35	
2.	H.P.	15.02	24.70	10.93	18.94	16.17	26.89	
3.	W.B.	184.52	23.00	10.28	17.15	17.15	21.26	
4.	U.P.	351.48	21.2	12.17	15.03	17.77	37.95	As on 2004 (SC & ST combined)
5.	Haryana	40.91	19.40	3.77	10.93	17.19	3.75	
6.	Tamil Nadu	118.57	19.00	10	12	15	24	As on 1.1.2004
7.	Uttarakhand	15.17	17.90	23	16	14	15	As on 1.4.2009
8.	Chandigarh	1.57	17.50	9.06	7.29	12.97	14.18	
9.	Tripura	1.55	17.40	9.98	11.94	13.18	13.23	
10.	Rajasthan	96.84	17.20	12.53 (Gazetted)	-	16.40	-	As on 31.3.2009
11.	Delhi NCT	23.43	16.90		22.99	16.88 (Non-Gazetted)		
12.	Odisha	60.82	16.50	9.85	12.74	14.60	24.55	
13.	A.P.	123.39	16.20	14.83	-	15.87	32.77	Only gazetted, Non gazetted and group D posts as on 1.1.2007
14.	Karnataka	85.63	16.20	18.63	15.97	15.94	24.56	
15.	Puducherry	1.57	16.20	11.54	14.03	12.45	12.89	
16.	Bihar	130.48	15.70	14.58	14.13	8.86	11.51	
17.	M.P.	91.55	15.20	12.31	16.19	15.91	24.03	
18.	Jharkhand	31.89	11.80	9.36	10.13	9.58	9.97	

19.	Chhattisgarh	24.18	11.60	11.02	12.58	13.19	22.11	
20.	Maharashtra	98.82	10.20	9.88	11.55	11.98	16.85	
21.	Kerala	31.23	9.80	11.43	-	9.42	10.47	No group B posts. As on 1.1.2008
22.	J&K	7.70	7.60					
23.	Gujarat	35.93	7.10	7.79	3.50	9.99	8.88	
24.	Assam	18.25	6.90	5.56	5.83	11.40	-	
25.	Sikkim	0.28	5.00					The Sikkim Govt. has given only SCs employees in position (exclude 6 Departments) i.e. Group A-15, Group B-42, Group C-266 and Group D-134 as on 01.01.2010
26.	D & Diu (UT)	0.05	3.10					Representation of SC in Gr. B-04 & Gr. C-25. Total 26 strength of employees has not been given.
27.	Manipur	0.37	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	
28.	D & N Haveli (UT)	0.04	1.90	1.73	3.46	64.16	30.63	
29.	Goa	0.23	1.80	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.06	0.60	NA	NA	NA	NA	
31.	Meghalaya	0.11	0.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	
32.	A & N Island (UT)	0.00	0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
33.	Lakshadweep	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
34.	Mizoram	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	
35.	Nagaland	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Annexure-X

पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
अध्यक्ष
P.L.Punia, MP
Chairman



भारतस रकार
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October, 2011

D.O.No. 3/19/2011-SSW.II

Respected Sir,

I would like to bring to you kind notice that as per news item titled "top govt. posts elude dalits Govt. Data" appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 21.12.2009. According to press report, the representation of SCs in the top decision making position of Secretary & Additional Secretary is dismal. The position as on today is the same where not a single SC officer is posted as Secretary and Addl. Secretary in Govt. of India.

I am enclosing a note on the negligible representation of SCs at the top most decision making level in the government of India. As such this requires immediate remedial measures.

I shall be grateful, if you could kindly intervene in the matter to ensure adequate representation of SCs at the to most decision making level the government by applying strictly the relaxation provision for empanelment.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(Dr. P.L. Punia)

Dr. Manmohan Singh
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India
South Block
New Delhi

निवास: 5, न्यूमोतीबाग,नईदिल्ली-110021
Residence : 5, New Moti Bagh, New Delhi - 110021
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A note on the negligible representation of SC at the top most decision making level in the government of India.

News item titled “top govt. posts elude dalits “Govt. Data” appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 21.12.2009 is reproduced below for the kind perusal of your Honour:

“More than half a century after Scheduled Castes were constitutionally guaranteed reservation in government services; top posts in the central bureaucracy have constantly eluded them. The figures: not one out of the 88 central government secretaries is a Dalit. On the other crucial posts, too Dalit representation is dismal: 1.52 per cent at additional secretary level (just one out of 66), 5.04 per cent at joint secretary level (13 out of 249), and 6.2 per cent at the director level (31 out of 471). The position as an today is the same where not a single SC officer is appointed as Secretary and Addl. Secretary in Govt. of India to participate in the decision making process which effects the interest of about one 3rd population of SC community.

In this connection, I would like to draw your kind attention to Cabinet Secretariat D.O. No. 1-8/2010-CS(A) dated 12.8.2010, which prescribes certain conditions for drawing panel of Group 'A' Officers belonging to various Central/All India Services, other than, IAS, for appointment to the posts of secretary/equivalent and Additional Secretary/equivalent in the Government of India (copy enclosed). The conditions laid for becoming. Additional Secretary/Secretary to the Government of India/State/UT Governments, as would envisage, are tough and clearly detrimental to the interest of Scheduled Castes officers as All India Service Officers from SC categories are joining at an approximate age of 26 years or plus after so many attempts due to their social and educational backwardness. The fall out of such non-representation of SC officers at the highest bureaucratic level has consequence upon deficiency in decision making process and the interests of Scheduled Castes are severely comprised. Some of the negative impacts due to non-representation of SC officers at the highest echelons can be enumerated, as below:

- No SC as Secretary and Addl. Secretary to participate process for the last so many years.
- No SC Secretary is available to work for the NCSC for last 4/5 years as other officers refuse to join the NCSC.
- Former Prime Minister Late Smt. Indira Gandhi and your goodself had evolved SCP.
- In 1979 for the Economic Development of SCs which has failed to elicit the desired result for the last 32 years because there is a lack of committed SC officers as Secretary in the Central Ministries and Chief Secretaries in the State/UT Governments.
- Deficiency in Cabinet Secretary's D.O. dated 12.8.2010 general, panel for the empanelment of Civil Service officers to hold the post of Additional Secretary or equivalent in the Central Government under Central Staffing Scheme in the being delayed by 2 to 3 years. In case of CCS officers who are already promoted with the approval of Cabinet Committee are delayed by the mere artificial borrower created by the rider over and above CCS conditions is adversely affecting SC officers and are forced to forgo their participation in decision



- rotating process in Government of India.
- The ground reality is that most of the All India Service Officers (Group 'A') from SC community are joining at age of 26 years or mere after so many attempts due to their social and educational backwardness. Therefore, the conditions laid vide D.O. dated 12.8.2010 is clearly detrimental and causing severe hindrances to the interest of SC officers who might reach the highest bureaucratic order had the weightage of 4/5 years is given to the SC officers as the same has been given to the Defence officers in case of promotion as there will be more eligible officers for Additional Secretary/Secretary posts from SCs. (or) the riders given in the Cabinet Secretariat's O.M./Circular of 2010 in this regard should be withdrawn and the empanelment of SC officers for Additional Secretary/Secretary should be as per the CSS norms without restricting to the batch and examination years. CSS cadre is made against SC officers and were forced to forgo their pricy in decision not process in Govt. of India.
 - If the selection processes do not lead to adequate representation of categories like SC/ST/OBC/Minorities/women and the people from the North Eastern States and other backward States in the highest level of officialdoms, the process of rebuilding the nation will face serious challenges and may jeopardize the good initiatives taken by the UPA-I and UPA-II Governments.

There is no reservation on post filled up through deputation. Although to have proper representation of these categories is in existence by relaxing the empanelment criteria but it is not being applied by the DoPT per Se. Hence there is not a single Secretary and there is only one Additional Secretary in Govt. of India. Similar is the position about the post of Joint Secretary and Director. Thus there is negligible representation of SC at the decision making level. There is no one who can provide input from these communities while framing policies for the welfare of the Schedule Castes. The Cabinet Secretary's letter No. 1-8/2010-CS(A) dated 12.08.2010 has further contributed this position. As such this needs immediate remedial measures.



पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
अध्यक्ष
P.L.Punia, MP
Chairman



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18.01.2012

D.O. No. 2/2/2009-SSW/III

Respected Narayasamy,

Kindly refer to Bill "The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Post and Services) Bill, 2004". This Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2004, but could not be passed. Thereafter, a new' bill namely "The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (Reservation in post and services) Bill, 2008" was introduced in Rajya Sabha and subsequently passed in 2008. But the same could not be introduced in 14th Lok Sabha also.

National Commission for SCs (NCSC) has raised objections on this issue citing the reason that before introducing this Bill, the NCSC was not consulted under clause (9) of Article 338 of Indian Constitution. In this context, I would like to mention that NCSC already submitted a memorandum to Her Excellency, the President of India vide No. 17/4/NCSC/2009 dated 13.02.2009 (Copy enclosed Annexure I). We have also written to DoPT in this regard vide letter No. 2/2/2009/ SSW-III dated 18.05.2011 (copy enclosed Annexure II)

Since, the Bill is pending for last seven years and NCSC feels that the Bill is very significant for implementation of reservation policy and to give justice to reserve category employees. I shall be grateful if DoPT, the Nodal Ministry under your kind control be directed to take necessary action so that the above Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha at the earliest.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(P.L. Punia)

End: As above.
Shri V. Narayanasamy,
Minister of State
M/o Personnel, Public Grievances & Pension,
North Block, New Delhi



पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
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D.O. No. Misc/17/2011/SSW-II

18.11.2012

As you are aware that under section 5 (b) of Article 338 of Constitution of India, National Commission for SCs (NCSC) is mandated to enquire into specific complaints in respect of deprivation of rights and safeguards of SCs. On the basis of such enquiry, NCSC makes report I recommendations in these cases for implementation by concerned departments.

NCSC has observed that during enquiry of some cases wherever NCSC made some recommendations in specific cases of concerned Central Ministries/Deptt./PSUS/State Govts., writ petition is often filed in Hon'ble High Courts against such NCSC recommendation. For instances Organizations like MCD, Delhi Govt., Oriental Insurance Co., BSNL, Banks and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have recently filed Court Cases, against NCSC recommendations. We feel that, recommendations from NCSC are only recommendatory in nature which are required to be examined for taking appropriate action after obtaining advice/views of Ministry of Law (through their Administrative Ministry). Going in litigation against such recommendations is totally unwarranted leading to unnecessary expenditure of public money.

As per Article 338 of Constitution, Deptts. are expected to give due consideration to NCSC recommendations for rendering justice to SC populace. But writ petitions in Hon'ble Courts with consequential expenses only complicates and delays final delivery of justice. This is a glaring example of different wings of State taking different stands. It is amusing to see State fighting against State in the court of law and in the process justice is delayed/ denied, that too with heavy financial burden on State exchequer.

In view of above, I would strongly solicit your intervention so that some mechanism is put in place to avoid such a situation.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(P.L. Punia)

Dr. Man Mohan Singh,
Hon'ble Prime Minister of India,
South Block, New Delh

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December 14, 2010

D.O. No. 17/17/NCSC/2010-C.Cell

Dear,

A large number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes approach the National Commission for Scheduled Castes for redressal of their grievances regarding harassment by government authorities/agencies or other caste persons. The Commission has observed that the harassment of these petitioners increases after the officials come to know that they have approached the NCSC. In some cases they are transferred to far away places and in other cases they are placed under suspension on some pretext or the other.

2. The Commission under Article 338 of the Constitution of India has been constituted for addressing the grievances of Scheduled Caste people and they have their legitimate right to approach the Commission.

3. I would, therefore, request you to kindly look into the matter and issue strict instructions to the officials under your control to ensure that officials/officers belong to Scheduled Castes are not harassed for approaching the Commission for protection and safeguards as provided in the Constitution of India, or any other law in force.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(P.L. Punia)



पी.एल.पुनिया, सांसद
अध्यक्ष
P.L.Punia, MP
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January 10, 2010

D.O. No. 17/17/NCSC/2010-C.Cell

A large number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes approach the National Commission for Scheduled Castes for redressal of their grievances regarding harassment by government authorities/agencies or other castes' persons. The Commission has observed that the harassment of these petitioners increases after the officials come to know that they have approached the NCSC. In some cases they are transferred to far away places and in other cases they are placed under suspension on some pretext or the other.

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Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(P.L. Punia)

All Ministers of Government of India



CHAPTER – VIII

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES

We have to situate the status of our scheduled castes within the context of an 'Independent' India. What has 64 years of 'independence' meant for the poor and oppressed? The acid test for our developmental and decision - making processes is to see whether these processes have contributed to the attainment of human dignity, social justice and equality for scheduled castes ('untouchables'). Mere casual contacts with the lives of these untouchables are sufficient to prove the contrary. In spite of constitutional guarantees, protective legislations and developmental programs, the vast majority of the members of this community still continue to be impoverished and suffer from social ostracism and ghastly atrocities; seldom are they owners of productive resources.

Despite the earnest efforts of the stalwarts and their many followers and despite the presence of Article 17 of the Constitution and the Untouchability (offences) Act, the practice of untouchability still has its grip over the traditional pattern of behavior. Coupled with this has been the corresponding social sabotage by the "dark forces" of Indian society. These dark forces take on varying forms, (varying according to time and region) in sabotaging even the minimum concessions and programs of the SCs. The reservations and concessions sanctioned by the Constitution benefit a small fraction of the untouchables, while million of them continue to suffer in poverty and squalor. Measures like granting of land, inter-caste marriages and educational facilities are more in the nature of charity than in the way of effecting a radical change in the relations between the touchables and the untouchables. They continue to live physically segregated in ghettos and socially discriminated in day-to-day affairs of life. The discrimination often results in denial of employment and, therefore, most of them remain miserably poor eking out a daily living by the most menial jobs.

Although a large number of schemes have been introduced to diversify the occupational structure of the untouchable castes, quite frequently the bulk of them remain tied down to their traditional occupation. Improvements in the economic life of the people would require strengthening the technological and economic base of occupation. Where attempts in this direction have been successful, two contradictory results follow. Either the traditional association of the caste with the occupation is strengthened or it is weakened. Where the association is strengthened, it reinforces casteism and delays the transformation of the social structure. Where the association is weakened, a new set of people get into the occupation and derive the benefits of improved technology; but the craftsmen belonging to the untouchable castes are thrown out. They cannot immediately take to alternative occupations with higher returns. Thus, they suffer economic insecurity and get further impoverished.

Added to this rapid impoverishment, of large numbers of the untouchables is the consistent perpetration of the most ghastly and inhuman atrocities by the 'upper castes'

against these untouchables. Instances of burning down their huts, hacking them alive, burning them to death, shooting them at point blank range in broad day light, raping and torturing of women by caste Hindus and the police are reported in the newspapers everyday.

On the eve of Independence, it was thought that through the instrumentality of law the problems of untouchables could be solved. Several harijan leaders themselves did place tremendous faith and hope in the newly 'Independent' India to provide solutions to their community's age old miseries. It was thought that measures like legislative reforms, enforcement of minimum wages, settlement of surplus land with harijans, reservations of jobs, educational concessions etc. would usher in an era of social, political and economic equality. They were soon disillusioned. After several years of Independence there was a realization that these measures were grossly inadequate. Further, a powerful landed lobby of upper castes was up in arms against the strict enforcement of these measures. The SC community was turning to other paths for their liberation.

The first wake of protest by untouchables against their suffering came in the early fifties. The central issue of protest was the refusal of the untouchables to render forced services like removal of carcasses, carrying death news from one village to another, palanquin bearing, digging burial pits, beating of drums at funeral processions, scavenging etc. They were subjected to all sorts of harassment. They were boycotted and denied employment opportunities by the owners of land when the untouchables attempted to free themselves from the bond-age of the age-old traditions. Their houses were burnt and often they were physically tortured. There were several local setbacks but, in the long run, the untouchables were successful in asserting their civil rights — their very fundamental right to be treated and respected as a human being — to a great extent. Even where they continue to render traditional services there has been a quantitative change. Economic relationship rather than social coercion has been the important determining factor.

As a sequel to the abolition of untouchability practices under Article 17 of the Constitution of India the Government of India had enacted two special and socially meaningful acts viz, the PCR Act, 1955 followed, by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and corresponding rules thereof, by way of a legislation committed to provide an equal treatment and justice to the most deprived sections of the Indian society. The twin objectives of both these Act were to achieve abolition of untouchability and empowerment of the members of SC/ST communities in the country to eradicate the discriminatory practices against these communities as a whole which was embedded in the age-old tradition of the caste system. As no Central Law existed on the subject in the wake of the Constitutional provision under Article 17 abolishing Untouchability, a Law had to be enacted by the Parliament as required by sub-clause (a) of Article 35 of the Constitution.



The Parliament passed the **Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955**, which, again was an improved version of the **Untouchability Order, 1950**, in order to give effect to the declaration made in Article 17 of the Constitution and it came into force on 01.06.1955. The statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill mentions, among others, that: *"Under Article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law."*

The SCs & STs (POA) Act, 1989 defines atrocity as an offence punishable under section 3(1) and (2) of the Act and lists 22 offences relating to various patterns of behaviour inflicting criminal offences for shattering the self-respect and esteem of the persons belonging to SCs & STs, denial of economic, democratic and social rights, discrimination, exploitation and abuse of the legal process etc. The Act, therefore, imposes exemplary punishment at a scale much more than those under the IPC for atrocities on SCs and STs, except for the offence of rape where the level of punishments under IPC is more than those contained in the POA Act. Apart from penal measures, the act also endeavors to ensure prevention of atrocities and seeks to provide legally justiciable rights to the victims of atrocities by way of a well scheduled scale of graded financial assistance to the victims of atrocities and provisions of relief and rehabilitation under Rule 12 (4) of the SCs & STs (POA) Rules, 1995, apart from various steps like provisions of legal aid to the victims, maintenance allowance during investigation and trial, identification of atrocity prone areas, etc.

2. Incidents of crimes against Scheduled Castes

The National Crime Records Bureau, M/o Home Affairs, New Delhi, are the Nodal Agency for collection and compilation of statistical data with regard to Incidents of crimes through out the country against various vulnerable castes. A chapter on the subject relating to atrocities of SCs is also incorporated in this report. Accordingly, the Tables given here under show the scale of atrocities on SCs:-

Table-1

Incidence of Crimes Against Scheduled Castes 2010, NCRB

S. No	State/UT	Crime Incidence(No.)	Share of All India Crime	SC Population (In Lakhs)	Share of SC Population/All India	Crime Incidence Vs. Population (Col. 4/6)	Murder, Rape & Hurt of Col. (3)	Conviction rate (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Andhra Pradesh	4321	13.20	123.39	07.40	78.38	852	15.0
2	Bihar	3516	10.70	130.48	07.83	36.65	391	11.5
3	Karnataka	2505	07.70	85.63	05.14	49.81	257	4.9
4	Madhya Pradesh	3374	10.30	91.55	05.50	87.27	1295	35.1
5	Odisha	1710	05.2	60.82	03.70	40.54	436	7.9
6	Rajasthan	4979	15.20	96.94	05.82	161.17	820	40.4
7	Tamil Nadu	1631	05.00	118.57	07.12	(-) 29.78	180	24.5
8	Uttar Pradesh	6272	19.20	351.48	21.10	(-) 09.00	863	64.5
	Sub-Total 8 States (A)	28308	86.50	1058.86	63.61	35.98	5094	-
9-28	Other 20 States (B)	4357	13.05	580.58	34.80	(-) 61.21	1199	-
29-35	7 (UTs) (C)	47	0.10	26.57	01.59	(-) 93.71	2	23.7
	Grand Total (A+B+C)	32712	100.0	1665.76	100.0		6295	35.0

From the above table, it is observed that the percentage of conviction rate (Column No. 9) indicates the rank of the State which has highest number of crimes. As such, the UP ranks as number one followed by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and others.

Table-2

Disposal Of Cases By Courts For Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes during 2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Total No. Of Cases For Trial Including Pending Cases from previous year	Cases With-drawn by Govt.	No. of Cases				
				Compoun-ded Or Withdrawn	In which Trials Completed			Pending Trial at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	Total {(6)+(7)}	
1	MURDER (Sec. 302 IPC)	3012	0	1	303	321	624	2387
2	RAPE (Sec. 376 IPC)	5014	0	12	358	638	996	4006
3	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	1398	0	2	141	175	316	1080
4	DACOITY (Sec. 395-398 IPC)	134	0	0	4	17	21	113
5	ROBBERY (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	317	0	1	16	39	55	261
6	ARSON	862	0	3	49	88	137	722

	(Sec. 435, 436, 438 IPC)							
7	HURT (Sec. 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	14566	0	126	783	2287	3070	11370
8	PCR ACT, 1955 FOR SCs	1376	0	5	55	191	244	1127
9	SC ST PREV. OF ATROCITIES ACT, 1989 FOR SCs	40481	0	143	3225	5181	8406	31932
10	OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SCs	40598	1	430	2837	5474	8311	31857
11	TOTAL	107758	1	723	7769	14411	22180	84855

From the above table, it is observed that against the column of Murder, the pendency rate including that from the previous year has been shown as 3012, out of which 303 were convicted whereas 321 were acquitted or discharged which shows that the concerned authorities are not taking these cases seriously. Especially with regard to conviction. Similar position can be gazed from other columns, for example the column of Hurt indicates 2287 cases which were acquitted or discharged, but only 783 cases were convicted. Thus, it is seen that the concerned police authorities need to be sensitized about this marked lapse.

Table-3
Comparative Incidence of Crime against Scheduled Castes

S. No.	Crime-Head	Year					% Variation in 2010 over 2009
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Murder	673	674	626	624	570	-8.7
2	Rape	1317	1349	1457	1346	1349	0.2
3	Kidnapping & Abduction	280	332	482	512	511	-0.2
4	Dacoity	30	23	51	44	42	-4.5
5	Robbery	90	86	85	70	75	7.1
6.	Arson	226	238	225	195	150	-23.1
7	Hurt	3760	3814	4216	4410	4376	-0.8
8	Protection of Civil Rights Act	405	206	248	168	143	-14.9
9	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	8581	9819	11602	11143	10513	-5.7
10	Others	11808	13490	14623	15082	14983	-0.7
	Total	27070	30031	33615	33594	32712	-2.6

The above figures are contained in the Annual Report 2010 published by NCRB. They have further analyzed the data as under:-

Murder

A Total of 570 cases were reported in the country during 2010 compared to 624 cases in 2009 thereby reporting a decrease of 8.7% during 2010. *Uttar Pradesh has accounted for 40.2% of the total Murder cases reported in the country (229 out of 570). Madhya Pradesh reported 102 cases accounting for 17.9% of such cases.*

Hurt

A total of 4376 cases were reported during 2010 as compared to 4410 cases in 2009 in the country thereby reporting a marginal decrease of 0.8% during the year. *Madhya Pradesh (877), Andhra Pradesh (709) and Rajasthan (564) accounted for 49.1% of the 4376 such cases.*

Rape

A total of 1349 cases of Rape of Women belonging to Scheduled Castes were reported in the country as compared to 1346 cases in 2009, thereby reporting a marginal increase of 0.2% in 2010 over 2009. Madhya Pradesh has reported 316 cases accounting for 23.4% of the total cases reported in the followed by Uttar Pradesh 311 cases (23.1%).

Kidnapping & Abduction

A total of 511 cases of Kidnapping & Abduction of Scheduled Castes were reported during the year 2010 as compared to 512 cases in 2009, thereby reporting a marginal decline of 0.2% Uttar Pradesh has reported 248 (48.5%) cases during 2010.

Dacoity

A total of 42 cases of Dacoity were reported during the year 2010 as compared to 44 cases in 2009, thereby reporting a decrease of 4.5%. Maharashtra reported the highest number of 22 cases accounting for 52.4% of total cases.

Robbery

A total of 75 cases of Robbery were reported during the year compared to 70 cases in the previous year thereby reporting an increase of 7.1%. Gujarat & Maharashtra reported the highest (20each) number of cases followed by. These two States together shared 53.3% of total cases reported in the country.

Arson

Country-wide 150 cases of Arson were reported in 2010 as compared to 195 cases in the year 2009 reporting a decrease of 23.1% during 2009. Rajasthan has reported the highest number of cases (31) followed by Uttar Pradesh (24). These three States together have accounted for 56.0% of total cases reported in the country.

CHAPTER- IX SUCCESSFUL & IMPORTANT CASES

On Economic & Educational Development:

Successful cases by the intervention of the Commission

The Commission is receiving numerous representations/complaints from the Scheduled Castes students regarding denial of constitutional safeguard provided to them with regard to educational benefits. The complaints mainly relates to the non – admission, denial of Scholarships, non- reimbursement of tuition fees and repeated failure in classes with malafide intension etc.

Consequent to the intervention by the Commission the problem of students in the following cases have been resolved.

During the period, the ESDW Section of the Commission opened **412** numbers of files on economic and educational deprivations out of which **12** cases were closed/disposed off and **6** cases relating to Economic and Social Development are recorded as successful due to the intervention of the Commission.

The details of some of these cases are as under:

On Economic Development

1. The Scheduled Caste people of Village Bajitpur Thakran, Delhi-39 were given 375 plots under 20 Point Programme during the regime of Hon'ble Prime-Minister Late Smt. Indira Gandhi. As per the survey conducted in the year 2005, 204 houses were constructed and 171 houses were partially constructed like boundary wall, DPC level. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has demolished 134 houses out of 171 partially constructed houses. The Authorities were called in the Commission. One of them Sh. R.K. Srivastava, (IAS) Secretary, SC/ST/OBC, Welfare Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi did not appear before the Commission. The Commission issued warrant of arrest for the same. The Delhi Police officials arrested him and presented before the Commission. With the intervention of the Commission, the Govt. of NCT of Delhi has granted perpetual lease rights all allottees of residential house sites allotted under 20 Point Programme on “as is where is basis”.

2. Sh. Sombir Singh represented to the Commission that Gram Panchayat, Kharkhara, Tehsil Meham, **Dist. Rohtak, Haryana** has allotted 100-100 Sq. Yard. Plots under Indira Awas Yojana, to 284 SC people out of these 284 people 91 allottees got possession. Out of these 91 allottees only 36 allottees got the transfer of property

mutation. With the intervention of the Commission all the remaining allottees got possession and transfer of property mutation.

3. MCD gone to High Court of Delhi against the proceedings of the NCSC

One Sh. Lal Chand R/o A-318, Sadh Nagar Palam Colony, New Delhi represented regarding handing over the plot No. 286-287 Lajwanti Garden, New Delhi by MCD. A hearing was conducted before the Commission. In the meanwhile the respondent MCD have gone to High Court of Delhi to High Court stopped the further hearing to be done by NCSC. MCD made the Commission also a party. The Hon'ble Chairman has written a d.o to Prime Minister of India, (**Annexure-7**) wherein it has been brought to kind notice that senior officers instead of upholding the authority and dignity of the Constitutional Authorities, resort to frivolous litigation against the Constitutional Authorities and wasting tax payer's money recklessly.

On Educational Development

i) **Sh. Ramand** a student of M. Tech in VLSI design from Centre for Development and Advance Computing (CDAC), Mohali, Punjab represented to this Commission on non-release of scholarship and his degree. He alleged that CDAC neither provided scholarship/fee reimbursement nor released M.Tech Degree. This matter was taken up with the CADC. Consequent to the intervention of the NCSC, CDAC Mohali has since released and paid an amount of Rs. 1.12 lakh and also given Degree of M. Tech in VLSI Design to the petitioner.

ii) IIT Review

A News appeared in the Daily News Paper regarding harassment/discrimination with the SC/ST students of IIT, Delhi. Suo-moto, the Commission conducted a Meeting with the students and a review meeting with the Authorities of IIT, Delhi.

iii) Vardhman Mahavir Medical College, New Delhi

A large number of students of Vardhman Mahavir Medical College, New Delhi starting from batch 2004-2009 failed to clear the exam in physiology repeatedly. Even the students of fresh batch 2009 failed in physiology only, however easily passed in other subjects (anatomy & Biochemistry). Despite an easy physiology examination, having good attendance as pre-professional (set up) examination & final practical examination, students could not pass physiology that indicates some foul play on part of the department of physiology.

The students of Army College of Medical Sciences who appeared for the same exam conducted by the same University at same venue on same date under the invigilation of same set of invigilators easily passed the exam with exceptionally good marks without grace.



In this regard a d.o letter from the level of Chairman addressed to Union Minister for HRD (**Annexure-VI**) was sent to issue necessary instructions and Dr. B.Mungerkar was nominated Commissioner of enquiry to take care of the grievances of the students of VMMC. Hon'ble Chairman has written a d.o letter to Union Minister of HRD wherein important issues which covers life and carriers of SCs students has been brought to the notice of HRD Minister as Commission is very deeply concerned about the welfare of students. It is also brought to the notice of Minister to appoint a Liaison Officer/Counsellor in each University/Institution/College to take care of grievances. It is also mentioned that all efforts should be made to cope up with the deficiency if any, in the merit of SC students. This could be done through affirmative and proactive measures and through proper coaching and counselling.

iv) **Ms. Rozi Sirish**, student of B.Com (Pass) of Vivekanand College, University of Delhi had represented to the Commission that his admission was cancelled by the Principal of the Vivekanand College due to fake cast certificate. The matter was taken up with the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, University of Delhi. The University of Delhi however, informed that the admission of Ms. Rozi Sirish was allowed.

v) **Master Mukesh Kumar**, student of B.Pharma, Gautam Budh Technical University, Lucknow, had represented the Commission that University has not included his carry over marks in Engineering graphics and that he could not pass practical subject in 1st Semester 2007-08. However, in subsequent attempt. he had cleared it. Despite this, the necessary alteration in marksheet was not carried out by the University. The matter was taken up with the Registrar, Gautam Boudh Technical University, Lucknow. It was informed that mark sheet of B.Pharma- 1st Year and Final Year has been given to the petitioner.

2. On Service Safeguards:

Gist of some successful cases dealt by the Commission- 2010-2011 & 2011-2012

1. Three Sr. Superintendent belonging to SCs, Airport Authority of India, Trivandrum submitted a joint representation regarding anomaly in the seniority list published by Airport Authority of India. Considering the veracity of the matter and to assess the reality of the matter, the matter was taken up the Airport Authority of India and checked the Reservation Rosters maintained by them. During the verification, it was noticed about one unfilled vacancy under the cadre Sr. Superintendent (Eng) category. On further follow up about the matter, it was replied that the special recruitment drive to fill up the post of one Backlog Vacancy in the cadre of Sr. Assistant (Eng) is under process. After the continuous follow up about the matter, a final reply received from the Assistant General Manager, Airport Authority of India states that the post of Senior Assistant (Eng. Civil) is filled by Scheduled Caste candidate w.e.f. 2.5.11.

2 One SC person of Vijaya Mohini Mills, Thirumala, Thiruvananthapuram submitted his grievance petition requesting to take necessary action to post him in packing section as a senior most among the remaining employees. The matter was taken up with the General Manager, Vijaya Mohini Mills for necessary action under the intimation to CGM National Textile Corporation. After the continuous follow up a final reply received from the Factory General Manager, Vijayamohini Mills, states that the SC candidate has been notified as the senior most in the packing department.

3 An Asstt. Drugs Controller, Kollam belonging to SC submitted a representation regarding promotion. The matter was taken up with the Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department, Govt of Kerala. A final reply received from the Deputy Secretary, Health & Family Welfare Department states that the petitioner has been promoted and appointed to the post of Deputy Drugs Controller as per the G.O. dated 8.2.2011.

4 A SC Branch Engineer, from Ground Water Survey Vikas Yantrana, Amrawati submitted a representation regarding deprivation in promotion. The complainant was not getting promotion because, he was a Diploma Holder. The Commission taken up this matter with the Deptt. of Water Supply, Mantralaya Mumbai. Due to persistent intervention by the Commission, the Dept replied to the Commission that there is a need to amendment is R&R. Vide the letter by the Department No. Aapna 4509/izdz136/paup-15 dated 27.07.2010 that the amendment has done and petitioner has given regular promotion.

5 One SC lady employee of Deccan College submitted a representation regarding non payment of seniority & promotion. She was offered the post of Internal Auditor with condition that she should withdraw her representation which she made to the different forums. The Institute had given her in writing too. After detailed discussion with the Director of the Institute, Director Higher Education Govt. of Maharashtra the Deccan College had given the unconditional appointment to the post of Auditor. Due to intervention by the Commission, Deccan College, Pune informed vide their letter no. 721(A)Staff/2009 dated 08.09.2010 that promotion of the post of Internal Auditor had given to the petitioner.

6. **No. R-22/Fin-9/2008-SSW** : The President, the SCs and STs officers of Customs & Central Excise Welfare Association, Chandigarh has sent a representation regarding promotion from Sr. Tax Assistant to the grade of Inspector in Central Excise, Chandigarh zone, on adhoc basis. The matter was taken up with the Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs. As per RRs prior to 2002, the UDCs 5 years of service or UDC with 13 years of total service as UDC and LDC taken together subject to 2 years service of UDC were eligible for promotion to the grade of Inspector.

The Central Board of Excise & Custom stated that during the cadre Restructuring of 2001-02, the post of LDC (Pay scale: Rs.3,050-4,590) and UDC (Pay scale: Rs.4,000-6,000) were merged as Tax Assistants (TAs) with Pay scale of



Rs.4,000-6,000. After the restructuring, fresh Recruitment Rules were notified for the post of Tax Assistant (on 02.05.2003), Senior Tax Assistant (STAs) (on 16.01.2003) and Inspector (on 29.11.2002)-to give effect to the Tax Assistants to the post of STA and Inspector is as follows:

- (i) Promotion to STA: Tax Assistant with 3 year regular service
- (II) Promotion to Inspector: STAs with two years regular service, failing which TAs with 10 year of regular service

The Association further stated that they are eligible for the post of Inspector as per clause a (iii) of RRs and they have completed 15 years total service as UDC and LDC with 2 years service in UDC and if clause a (iii) be implemented up to 01.01.2008-09 they can be promoted. It is also stated that Under Rule 6 of the RRs 2002 of Inspector, the Central Govt. has power to relax any of the provision of their rules as in earlier years the Govt. has relaxed the experience. Lastly it is stated that they are asking for adhoc appointment in the post of Inspector against regular vacancies which otherwise shall be lying vacant upto 2013-2014 and Board is not using its power to relax the experience.

The department examined the matter again and all the petitioner except two who has been transferred to Delhi Zone on their request have been promoted as Inspector (Adhoc) on 16.02.2010.

7. No. R-32/AE-5/08/SSW-III : A petitioner from RR CAT, Department of Atomic Energy, Indore submitted representation and stated that he has a qualification of 10th passed, ITI in Turner Trade, Diploma in Mech. Engg. and has 23 years experience but the Deptt. has promoted another candidate who is less qualified and without diploma holder for the post of Foreman. Petitioner has a excellent service records but still he was not promoted to the post of Scientific Assistant. Even a DPC Member had protested for non-selection of petitioner for promotion. The case was discussed in Commission and after intervention of the Commission a review DPC was held petitioner was given promotion retrospective w.e.f. 01.11.2007.

8. R-39/HR-9/09-SSW III ; The two SC Conductors, Haryana Roadways submitted a representation regarding their promotion. The matter was taken up with the Transport Deptt. of Govt. of Haryana.

The Director General, State Transport Haryana, Chandigarh sent a reply and stated that 17 conductors have been promoted and these conductors are regular as on dated 31.12.79. The decision about seniority and promotion of rest of the conductors is to be taken and SC conductors will be promoted according as per rosters as per seniority list since 01.01.1980.

The petitioner Haryana Roadways has informed that his case has been resolved and he has joined the duty on 25.01.2011 after his promotion. The petitioner has been promoted after intervention of the Commission.

9. An Officer working as Inspector Post Offices in the Postal Department, New Delhi represented to this Commission against denial of his promotion to the post of ASPO. The Commission took up this matter and comments alongwith action taken report on the basis of the facts of submitted by the petitioner from the Department concerned were called for and also made several correspondence with the Department. The Postal Department also submitted facts of the case before the Commission that a regular DPC held on 23/2/2010 has approved promotion of Scheduled Castes petitioner and he subsequently posted as ASPO (HQ-II), Delhi. (Case Reference No. S-57/Post-15/2009/SSW-I).

10. Some students belonging to Scheduled Caste Category represented to the Commission about violation of Govt. of India's order for non providing relaxation in qualifying marks in 10+2 examination for SC/ST candidates to appear written test/exam for the post of Assistant Teacher (Primary) in MCD & Deptt. of Education Delhi Govt. The Commission took up this matter and comments alongwith action taken report on the basis of the facts of submitted by the petitioner from the Department concerned were called for and also made several correspondence with the Department. The Department concerned reported to the Commission that the Directorate of Education, GNCTD, & Commissioner, MCD have granted relaxation of 5% marks at Senior Secondary (10+2) or Intermediate or its equivalent level for SC/ST/PH candidates for applying to the post of Primary Teacher against the vacancies advertisement. (Case Reference No. M-1/Delhi-2/2010/SSW-I)

11. One Scheduled Caste Officer working as AAO in the NDMC represented to the Commission about denial of promotion as Accounts Officer being a senior most reserve category candidate. The Commission took up this matter and comments alongwith action taken report on the basis of the facts of submitted by the petitioner from the Department concerned were called for and also made several correspondence with the Department. The NDMC reported to the Commission that the petitioner has been promoted to the post of Accounts Officer vide officer letter dated 15/9/2010. (Case Reference No. R-17/Delhi-23/2010/SSW-I)

12. An Officer belonging to Scheduled Caste Community represented to the Commission regarding adverse remarks in the ACRs for the period of 2006-07. The Commission took up this matter with the Department concerned by calling for report on the representation. Several correspondences were also made. Finally, the Department concerned intimated that the adverse remarks recorded in the ACRs for period of 2006-07 has been expunged. (Case Reference No. H-16/Water Resource-7/09/SSW-I).



13 One scheduled caste officer working in ITPO represented to the Commission regarding fixation of the seniority and promotion. The Commission took up this matter with the Department concerned by calling for report on the representation. Several correspondences were also made. The Commission also conducted hearings with the Senior Officer from the ITPO. Finally the department concerned informed to the Commission that the petitioner has been promoted to the post of next higher grade.
(Case Reference No. R-23/Commerce-5/09/SSW-I)

Successful cases 2011-12

1. **File No. R-5/CA-9/2009-SSWII** ; A SC lady has submitted a representation and stated that her husband who was working as Helper (Engg.) in Engineering Department IGIA, NACIL was dismissed from the services of Indian Airlines on 30th June, 2008 and subsequently expired on 10th October, 2008. She has requested for employment to her son on compassionate grounds. Further she has stated that they received letter dated 10th July, 2008 from General Manager (Pers.) to vacate the staff quarter allotted to Shri Rajinder Kumar. As they have no other shelter the above letter may be cancelled and they may be allowed to retain the quarters.

After intervention of the Commission, her son was appointed on compassionate ground on contractual basis in subsidiary of NACIL and assured she need not to vacate the accommodation allotted by the NACIL.

3. **No. N-1/CA-2/2010/SSW-III** ; Sr. Flight Engineer, NACIL submitted to the Commission a representation regarding his rehabilitation as pilot. The petitioner perused flying from outside which was done with the permission of NACIL and completed CPL. Two Flight Engg. who were in possession of current CPL from Institution other then IGRUA were also considered and detailed for A 320 endorsement Training. There Flight Engineers who underwent training from institutions other then IGRUA were accepted applying different yardstick and the petitioner was not considered for the same.

After intervention of the Commission, Sr. Flight Engineer, NACIL was rehabilitated as pilot and he was sent for training.

3. **No. M-13/Bank-24/2009-SSW III** ; An Ex Special Assistant, Union Bank of India, Hapur regarding compulsory retirement and harassment submitted a representation to the Commission and stated that he has not done any misappropriation of Bank's fund but Bank Management has initiated a disciplinary case against him on the basis false case and compulsory retired with superannuation benefits from the Bank service

The matter was taken up with the CMD, Union Bank of India for the detailed report. It was observed that the charges about neglect of work, negligence in performing duties was not proved in the enquiry against the petitioner and the enquiry was initiated against the petitioner on the basis of the complaint lodged by a CTO, Hapur Branch because petitioner brought the true facts about the CTO who was paid incorrect

allowances and his allowances was stopped by the bank.

After intervention of the Commission, petitioner was reinstated in service.

3. **No. B-14/C&F-2/2010/SSW-II** ; A SC employee working as PA, posted in the P&A Deptt. of National Fertilizer Limited submitted that he has requested to diversifications of his post from stenography to legal Deptt. as per Diversification policy of the Company. The Bathinda Unit also recommended his name for diversification in legal Deptt. but the National Fertilizer Limited Management has not considered his case.

The NFL has submitted a reply and stated that the case of Shri Budh Singh was examined and his request for diversification was not acceded to and same was communicated to him.

This case was discussed in before the Commission and the petitioner , PA (SG-II) has been diversified to legal discipline as supervisor (Legal) in NFL on advise of the Commission.

4. **No. O-3/UP-23/2010/SSW-II** ; The petitioner, UDC, in the ATI-EPI, Directorate General of Employment & Training, Dehradun has sent a representation and submitted that cadre of UDC of ATI of Dehradun has been merged in the ATI, Kanpur and promotions & Recruitment are done by the ATI Kanpur. There were two post of Hostel Supdt./Accountant/Internal Accounts Auditor. A DPC was held on 19.03.2009. The Departmental promotion committee violated the reservation orders and filled up reserved point by a general category candidate by promotion.

The matter was taken up with the Director, Advanced Training Institute, Kanpur and this case was discussed before the Commission and Director, Advanced Training Institute, Kanpur informed that after Review DPC, petitioner has been promoted to the post of Hostel Supdt. on regular basis.

5. **No. B-1/UP-3/2011/SSW-II and S-3/UP-3/2010-SSW III** ; The Asstt. Teachers of Laxman Prasad Chaturvedi Arya Kanya Inter College, Mathura submitted representation and stated that she was appointed in the post & Asstt. Teacher on adhoc basis on 16.05.1998 and worked for 12 years. The Management of the College has terminated her services from 08.11.2011 without any notice and six months salary has not been released.

The case was taken up with Joint Director, Education Agra Mondal. The District Inspector of School, Mathura sent a reply that petitioner was appointed as Asstt. Teacher on adhoc basis against the reserve vacant post by the Mandal Joint Education Director, Agra on 16.05.1998 till the regular incumbent selected by the Uttar Pradesh Secondary Education Selection Service Board. She joined as Asstt. Teacher on adhoc basis after 06.08.0993 i.e in 1998 and Selection Board has selected 3 teachers. The petitioners's services were terminated after the new regular Asstt. Teacher joined the College in the post of Home Science and social sciences.



After intervention of the Commission, petitioner was reinstated in service.

6. **No. P-6/Bank-22/2002-SSW-III** ; Ex. Employees, Gurgaon Gramin Bank submitted a representation to the Commission regarding termination of services.

The case was discussed in detail. It is observed that the instance matter pertains to one day i.e. 31.12.2001 and the employees was suspended on 05.01.2002 and he was reinstated in service on dated 16.02.2002 and his services were terminated on dated 26.03.2003 but in the termination of services, it seems the matter has been concluded with such a speed that it is assumed that proper opportunity was not given to the petitioner. It is informed that petitioner has also filed an appeal before CGIT.

After intervention of the Commission, it was decided that petitioner will withdraw the case from CGIT and he was reinstated in service. The petitioner joined the services in 2011 after 8 years.

7. **No. O-12/HR-8/2009-SSW-III** ; A S. S. Master, Govt. High School, Brahi, Bahadurgarh, Jhajjar (Haryana) represented to the Commission and alleged that as per Govt. of Haryana's Order he was entitled for 40% of arrear as per new pay scale by 31.03.2009. But the Education Officer, Bahadurgarh has not paid his arrear till date whereas all the employees have received the arrears.

The Headmaster of the school has already sent his pay fixation order on 23.03.2009 but his arrear has not been released so far. After intervention of the Commission, the Distt. Education Officer, Jhajjar intimated that arrears of petitioner have been released after deducting income tax.

8. **File No. N-1/Bank-1/2010/SSW-II** ; Shri Nirmal Chandra Das, Ex. Branch Manager (Scale III), Central Bank of India, Coochbehar (West Bengal) submitted a representation regarding dismissal from services on the basis of two chargesheet.

The case was taken up with CMD, Central Bank of India and after inveshantion of Commission, the punishment of dismissal retirement was modified with compulsory retirement. Petitioner has been sanctioned pension w.e.f. 23.07.2011 and amount of Rs. 696590/- commutation value has been released.

9. One Railway Employee belonging to Scheduled Caste Community represented to the Commission in March, 2011 that his services were terminated without any valid grounds. Accordingly, the Commission took up this matter with the concerned Railway Authority and obtained action taken report. Thereafter, the matter was also taken up for hearing with the Senior Officers from the Department Concerned and it was recommended that the Railway may consider to re-instate the services of petitioner. Thereafter, the Railway informed that the petitioner's service has been re-instated. (Case File No.-H-7/Rly-11/2011/SSW-I)

10. One Scheduled Caste Officer belonging to the Para Military Forces represented to the Commission about denial of his promotion to the next higher grade. The Commission subsequently took up this matter with the Department Concerned for calling for report on the representation. The Commission also made several correspondences in this regard. Finally the Department Concerned reported to the Commission that the grievances of the petitioner have been redressed by granting of promotion to the next higher grade. (Case File No. C-6/Home-11/2011/SSW-I)

11. One Scheduled Caste Railway Employee represented to the Commission regarding his harassment on caste ground and award of punishment by way of false charges. The Commission took up this matter with the Concerned Railway Authorities and called for report on the representation. Thereafter, a personnel discussion with the Senior Officers from the Railway was also held in the Commission. The Commission felt that the petitioner was harassed and also recommended that the punishment awarded to the petitioner may be withdrawn as there is no substance in the charges. Accordingly the Railway withdrew the punishment. (Case File No.R-17/Rly-12/2011/SSW-).

12. One Scheduled Caste Officer represented to the Commission regarding adverse remarks in the ACRs for the years 2002 -2003 and denial of promotion. Subsequently the Commission took up this matter with the Department concerned and called for report on the representation. The Commission also made several correspondences in this regard and also conducted hearings with the senior Officers from the Department concerned. Finally the Department Concerned reported to the Commission that the grievances of the petitioner have been redressed by up-grading the ACRs for the period of 2002-03 as very good and declared him fit for promotion. (Case File No. Asso.-11/Delhi-12/SC/2003/SSW-I)

13. The Scheduled Caste employees working in Delhi Govt. in Technical grade represented to the Commission regarding violation of reservation rules in promotion and not following rules in maintaining of reservation roster in the year of 2008. The Commission took up this matter with the department concerned and called for report on the representation. Subsequently, several correspondences were also made. The Commission also conducted a number of hearings to redress the grievances of the SC employees. The Commission felt that the department did not benefit to the SCs in promotion to the next higher grade as per the Govt. guidelines on reservation roster. The Commission also used power of issuance of arrested Warrant in the name of departmental head. Finally, the Department informed the Commission that the petitioners belonging to Scheduled Caste have been promoted to the next higher grade. (Case No.-D-16/Delhi-55/08/SSW-I).

14. One Scheduled Caste widow lady of deceased employee working in Bureau of Indian Standards, New Delhi represented to the Commission about non providing of compassionate appointment in lieu of her late husband in the month of March, 2011.



The Commission took up this matter with the Department concerned and called for report on the representation. The Commission also conducted hearings with the Departmental Officers. Finally, the Department has reported that the offer of appointment has been issued in favour of son of deceased employee and he joined the duties. (Case No. M-1/Agri-5/2011/SSW-II)

15. One Scheduled Caste Employee represented to the Commission regarding denial of promotion to the next higher grade in the month of September, 2011. The Commission took up this matter with the Department concerned by calling for report on the representation. The Department intimated to the Commission that the petitioner's promotion to the next higher grade has been approved w.e.f retrospective effect i.e. from 01/04/2006. (Case File No.-S-39/TN-4/2011/SSW-I).

16. One Scheduled Caste Railway Employee represented to the Commission regarding re-instatement in services in the month of November, 2010. The Commission took up this matter with the Concerned Railway Authorities and called for report on the representation. Thereafter, a personnel discussion with the Senior Officers from the Railway was also held in the Commission. The Commission felt that the petitioner was discriminated by awarding of punishment of his termination. Therefore, it was recommended that the Railway may consider to re-instate the services of the petitioner. Accordingly the Railway authorities intimated that the petitioner's services have been re-instated. (Case File No.R-37/Rly-16/2010/SSW-I).

17. One Scheduled Caste Officer represented to the Commission about harassment in transfer in the year 2009. The Commission took up this matter with the Department concerned by calling for report on the representation and also held personnel discussion with the senior officer from the Department concerned. Finally, the Department intimated to the Commission that the petitioner's transfer at his choice of place has been issued. (Case File No.S-1/Pet-1/2007/SSW-I)

18. A SC employee, Jr. Accountant, National Institute of Biological (NIB), Noida submitted a representation and alleged that he was selected in Appellate Tribunal for Electricity on deputation/absorption basis for post of Accountant but he was not relieved by parent Deptt, NIB, Noida.

After intervention of the Commission petitioner was relieved from NIB, Noida and joined the duty in Appellate Authority for Electricity, New Delhi. (File No. M-25/HFW-101/2011/SSW-II)

19. A SC lady of District Azamgarh, UP submitted a representation and stated that she applied for the post of Aganwadi Worker in Jahanabad Child Development Project, Azamgarh, UP but the Child Development Project Officer appointed her in the post of Assistant.

The matter was taken up with District Magistrate, S.P., Azamgarh (Uttar Pradesh) and after intervention of National Commission for SCs, petitioner was appointed in the post of Aganwadi Worker and joined the duty.(F.No. R-34/UP-50A/2011-SSW II)

Atrocity Cases

1. Pursuant to the Press Clipping dated 31/03/2011 of the Dainik Jagran (U.P Edition), a team consisting of two Officers of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes visited the village Kunwar Pur, P.S. Jarif Nagar, Distt. Badaun, U.P on 1st April, 2011. The Police was alleged to have carried out an unwarranted lathi-charge on the innocent villagers. The purpose of the team was to find out the veracity of the incident. So as per the programme, the team landed in the village at about 1.00 PM, with the escort of the Local Police and began its work.

The Team asked the Police to stay at a distance so that the villagers could speak up freely and fearlessly about the incident. First of all, the village Pradhan was asked to give his version. He told the Team that on the night of 31/03/2011 at about 9 to 10 PM, a Police Team laced with lathies barged into the village to trace out a lady who was reported to have been kidnapped and hiding in the same village. In this operation, the Police booked four persons and kept them in the Thana throughout the night.

However, with the help of the village Pradhan the detainees were released on the next day (1/4/2011). However, these persons were reported to have gone underground, perhaps due to the fear of the Local Police who might have beaten them during their captivity in the Thana.

The next version of Smt. Kalawati and Smt. Tarawati was shocking whom the Police alleged to have not only manhandled but also thrashed them and took away Earrings, a gold chain and Rs. 2000/ from them. These women also narrated that a pregnant woman, Smt. Sangeeta, daughter of Smt. Moresree, was not spared during the operation of the police. The Police alleged to have thrashed her which caused a serious pain in her abdomen. She was taken to the Govt. Hospital for medical check-up. She expressed her fear that this might lead to mis-carriage. The team personally contacted her. She was complaining of pain in her abdomen and condemning the behaviour of the Police who badly manhandled and beaten her with lathies. It was observed that the action of the Police was shameful. The impression of the Police fear on the villagers was conspicuous. With the intervention of NCSC, the victims were given the justice in all kinds.

2. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes learnt the shocking incident of burning alive of two dalit sisters through Media Reports and also through the petition dated 20/12/2010 (page 13/c), received from Smt. Rajo Balmiki alias Rajkali, W/o late



Sh. Ramchander Balmiki, R/o Kothiwal Nagar, Muradabad, Uttar Pradesh. As per this application, the mother of the deceased stated that on 09/12/2010 her two sons Sh. Rakesh and Sh. Rajesh were falsely trapped in a murder case and one of them was lodged in the jail. She further said that on 18/12/2010 at about 11-12 o'clock some people from the Kothiwal Nagar barged into her house and locked her in one room. Her two daughters, Ku. Geeta and Ku. Neetu, were forcibly locked in another room and were raped. Later on, they were burnt alive. These two sisters desperately cried for help but nobody came for their rescue. Even the Police Personnel who were present outside their house with the mob remained mute Spectators and did not help the family.

The Hon'ble Member alongwith his delegation reached the PWD Guest House and later on, at Ambedkar Park he met the delegation of SC candidates and others local people, and discussed this incident with them who narrated the same story as Smt. Rajo Balmiki had told.

As per the version of the Smt. Rajo Balmiki alias Rajkali, she stated that she belonged to the Balmiki community who had been living in that house for the last 60 years. The people belonging to upper caste had an eye over their house to grab it which was worth rupees in Crores. Three days before this incident, even the Police Administration had threatened her that they would make her daughters parade naked in the Bazar. A considerable mob of local people had gathered outside the house of the victims and some of them were beating "Thalies". Sensing this imminent threat, Smt. Rajo had vehemently and repeatedly had requested the Police through written and oral complaints to take them to a safer place otherwise the accused would kill them, but the Police did not take even the slightest cognizance of this impending threat to the family. The shocking attitude of the Police did not stop here, even they did not allow the affected family to fetch medicines and eatables from the Bazar. Smt. Rajo's woes did not stop here, even her brother, Sh. Satya Prakash was also put in the jail where he was beaten mercilessly for five days. She expressed her apprehension that the other son Sh. Rakesh who had been missing since that incident might have been kidnapped/murdered by the Police.

Noticing the gravity and enormity of this shocking incident, a delegation led by the Hon'ble Member, Sh. Raju Parmar of this Commission rushed to Muradabad on the morning of 21/12/2010 in order to take first hand information of the whole episode. The Hon'ble Member alongwith the delegation inspected the house where the two sisters were burnt alive and later on met their mother, Smt. Rajo Balmiki alias Rajkali who was staying at her brother, Sh. Satya Prakash's house. The NCSC delegation arrived at this house and it was noticed that Smt. Rajo Balmiki was in a traumatic state and was unable to utter words due to this horrible and tragic incident. She was wailing, crying and with hoarse throat narrated the whole chronology slowly and slowly which was exactly the replica of the version she had narrated in her application as cited above. Listening to her tragic narration, the whole seen was so somber that the delegation of the Commission was deeply moved with this shock.

The versions of the Newspaper reports and that of the delegation of the SC communities of Moradabad with home the Hon'ble Member had detailed discussions about this incident matched almost nearly the version of Smt. Rajo Balmiki alias Rajkali.

Meeting with the local Administration and Police Officers:-

The delegation lead by the Hon'ble Member met the local Administration and Police Officers at Circuit House, Moradabad. The Hon'ble Member put across some vital queries to which the answer given especially by the Police Officers was not satisfactory. When the DIG, Muradabad termed the incident of burning of the two sisters as "suicide", the Hon'ble Member quizzed him as to but was the solid base of this claim, to which the latter was unable to provide a scientific answer. The other vital questions raised by the Hon'ble Member were:-

- (i) The prima-facie base of lodging Sh. Rajesh behind the bars. The Police had nabbed him in connection with the murder of the wife and daughter of a Cloth Trader of Muradabad. The police did not produce any weapon, finger prints and any other tangible clue which could have justified his arrest. It was alleged that he had stolen some cash and jewellery items which were stated to have been deposited with the Tea Stall Owner. It is worth noticeable that the distance between the tea stall and that of the victim's house was hardly hundred meters. So it can be imagined as to why Sh. Rajesh should have hidden these articles at such a short distance.
- (ii) The where abouts of other son Sh. Rakesh who was alleged by Smt. Rajo Balmiki to have been abducted by the Police or murdered.
- (iii) The reason for not taking prompt action to protect the family despite the written complaints/oral requests lodged by Smt. Rajo well in advance, on 13/12/2010.
- (iv) The reasons for not letting Sh. Rajesh on parole to attend the cremation of his sisters.
- (v) Why the Police Personal did not respond to save the burning sisters when they were present outside their house amongst the mob. They remained as mute spectators?
- (vi) Why the monitory relief comprising two cheques of Rs. 75,000/- each was given on the day the Commission arrived at victim's house?

To all these questions, the Police Officers and the local Administration could not provide any satisfactory answers.



Taking into consideration the vital points of the discussions with all the concerned including that of the mother of the deceased sisters, the Hon'ble Member said that the needle of suspicion points towards the lackadaisical attitude of the local police and that of the local Administration Officers. The Hon'ble Member opined that had the police taken timely action, the lives of the two sisters could have been saved as Smt. Rajo Balmiki had given a written as well as oral request on 13/12/2010 which was well before the incident which took place on 18/12/2010. Thus, the police had and ample time to shift the family to a safer place. Therefore, the onus of this shocking incident lies upon the police and local Administration Officers. The Hon'ble Member believed and said that the whole incident took place with the tacit nod of the Police Department. The NCSC conducted a number of hearings in this incident and convinced the UP Govt. Administration to assign this case to the CB-CID, U.P. The victims were also given monetary help and police protection with the intervention of NCSC.

3. Pursuant to the Press Clipping relating to atrocities on SC members in the Husaypur village Thana Bhiwadi, District Alwar, Rajasthan two officers of this Commission visited the affected site on 29.03.2011.

As per the earlier programme, the Police Escort, received the Team in Bhiwadi at about 12.30 PM and drove to the Guest House. A delegation comprising 9 persons of the said village was waiting there.

All these persons complained that their houses were burnt, the household items like Fridge, Motorcycles, bicycles, big boxes, grain containers etc. were badly damaged and grains looted, almost all the doors of their houses were either smashed, uprooted and around 25 buffalos were forcibly taken away by the accused.

In order to verify the above claims, the Team personally visited the affected village situated at a remote corner, 7 Km. away from the main City. The Kuchha road leading to this village was not at all jeep-able, but the Team managed to reach the village. It was noticed that a temporary Police Post was established there for maintaining the law and order in the village.

From the villagers, it was learnt that on 19/01/2011 at about 11.30 AM, a hen had got entangled with a tractor being driven by a person belonging to Mohammdan caste of the same village. The hen in question had got crushed under the tyre of the tractor which triggered the main feud and a heated exchange of words, abuses and other invectives transpired which ultimately culminated in the death of a person (non SC) with Pistol fire. This gave rise to huge gathering of the other community who raided the village and indulged in the plundering. The villagers of the SC community got so much petrified that they fled from their village and had not returned till the day this Team visited the village.

The Team inspected the whole village, and especially the houses which were badly damaged by the mob. In almost all the houses, only a few old ladies were living who narrated the whole incident. They took the Team inside their houses to corroborate their claims of destruction. It was also learnt that the police had intervened and provided protection in time otherwise there would have been few more casualties. The State Govt. had given monetary relief to the tune of Rs. 25,000/- to the affected families. The NCSC took up the matter with the Rajasthan Govt. for providing relief to the victims which was given to them.

4. Pursuant to the Press Clipping relating to atrocities on SC members in the Chandpur village, District Bharatpur, Rajasthan, two officers of this Commission visited the affected site on 08.04.2011.

As per the earlier programme, the Police Escort, received the Team in Pahari and straight way drove to the affected village (Chandpur). The Team arrived at about 12.40 PM. The village was situated at a distance of 6 to 7 Km. from the main road. The Team was received by the village Pradhan alongwith other 30 to 40 villagers.

The incident which occurred on 16.02.2011 at about 8.30 in the morning was narrated by the village Pradhan and other spokespersons of the village. It so happened that a she-goat had wandered into the wheat field of Mr. Imran, who might have eaten a few wheat plants. The owner (Sh. Mahendra) rushed to drive it away. In the meantime, Mr. Imran attacked him. Hearing the commotion, the villagers gathered there and heated exchange of abuses, caste biased remarks and other invectives transpired in this process which led to a full-fledged attack on the SC families. Soon, stone-pelting started which caused considerable damage to the asbestos-roofs of the houses. Besides this, a buffalo's eye was badly damaged and a small goat was got killed due to heavy stone pelting.

It was also reported that Smt. Mayawati (35 years), Smt. Jagan (20 years) and Kumari Seema (18 years), all SCs, got severe injuries due to stoning. Medical of these persons was done in the Govt. Hospital. The villagers told that the total loss due to this incident was about Rs. 1 Lac which the SCs suffered. But no monetary compensation had yet been provided by the Rajasthan Govt. It was also learnt that no senior officer of the rank of DM, DIG/SSP had visited the village so far. The Report of the incident had yet not been finalised.

The villagers also reported that the water pipe had been cut off due to this incident and now the only Hand Pump was the main source of drinking water which was not sufficient. They were asking for 2-3 more such pumps to make-up for the water scarcity especially in the coming summer. The case was taken up with the UP Administration at the highest level, and the required relief was provided to the victims.



5. Pursuant to the Media News, a Team led by the Hon'ble Chairman of National Commission for Scheduled Castes, Loknayak Bhawan, New Delhi visited on 26/05/2011 the villages Bhatta, Parasaul and Achhepur of Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh to collect the first-hand information about atrocities relating to Scheduled Castes in the aftermath of clashes between the villagers and Police over the alleged acquisition of farmer's land which resulted in a number of deaths of villagers, molestation and burning of Agitators.

The Team first reached at Bhatta village and enquired about the atrocities from the SC people. Twenty two victims who were interviewed by the officers of the Commission narrated their nightmarish tales of tortures and confirmed the police brutalities to the men folk in the village in particular.

Taking into considerations all the factor of atrocities which have been knowingly committed on the hapless, innocent and poor people of these villages, especially the persons belonging to the scheduled caste communities, there exists sufficient ground to invoke the relevant provisions of the SCs/STs Atrocity Act against the persons who are responsible for the said atrocities. With the active intervention of NCSC, the accused police personnel were booked and the victims were given relief of all kinds.

6. The National Commission for SCs had received a representation from Sh. Raghunath Dohare about alleged atrocities, not allowing him to carry out work of Sarpanch, threatening to kill and use of derogatory caste language etc. by Aditya Sharma, Sh. Ramesh Sharma, Ex-Sarpanch and his family of village Jagir Sikari, Distt. Bhind. Considering the seriousness of the case, the Hon'ble Chairman of the Commission had directed to investigate the matter by an on-the spot inquiry through a Team from the Commission on 16/06/2011.

The Team first reached the Circuit House at Bhind, discussed the matter with the Senior District Police Officers Sh. P.K. Jain, Circle Officer Police, Bhind and Sh. K.N. Goswami, DSP (SC/ST Welfare), District Bhind relating to serious offences committed against SCs. The Team asked them to give details of the case of Sh. Dohare. The Team also asked the concerned Police Officers to give details of atrocity cases occurred during last five years on SCs in District Bhind. Sh. K.N. Goswami informed the Team that the information was not readily available. However, the same would be furnished to the Commission soon. Thereafter, the Team departed to the incident place i.e. village of Sikari Jagir, District Bhind, Madhya Pradesh.

The District Admn. Officials, SDM, Town Inspector, Tehsil Lahar and other officials were present alongwith other villagers in a school. The Team asked the petitioner whether he was willing to give his statement in front of officials of District Admn. and other villagers. On this, the petitioner, Sh. Dohare informed the Team that he would give his statement separately and not in front of the Admn. After sensing the feelings of the petitioner, the Team asked the Admn. to provide a Separate room to

record his statement.

After recording the statement of above persons, the petitioner and other villagers requested the team to visit the house of Sh. Dohare and other SC people of village to see their living conditions, and also to meet and record the statements of females and children.

The villagers had also shown that there was no proper drainage system and as such they had to divert the rainy water in the well. There was a proposal to construct a toilet in SC Basti, but Sh. Aditya Sharma and Ex-Sarpanch had not allowed the construction. A four inches pipe was visually seen by the Team on the spot of the construction of toilet. The villagers also informed the team that the bricks to construct a Khadanja road in SC Basti were taken away by Sh. Aditya Sharma and his family members. The Ration Cards of the SC people had also been taken by Aditya Sharma according to SC villagers. The old age Pension had also been stopped. According to villagers, Sh. Aditya Sharma and his family members were not allowing them to take the water from the tubewell which caused damage to their crops. The work of National Employment Guarantee Scheme had been hampered by the Ex-Sarpanch and his family members.

The SC villagers informed the Team that Sh. Aditya Sharma's family members were holding the post of Sarpanch for last approximately 40 years. They also informed that the petitioner and his family members including small children had been beaten with the Butt of Rifle by Aditya Sharma and his family members on several occasions. Sh. Dohare informed the team that he had made more than 20-30 complaints to the police and other higher officers but no FIR had been registered by the police till date.

After this, the team discussed the matter with the SDM, Lahar and Town Incharge, Lahar. They were informed about the apprehension shown by the SC villagers that they would be again beaten by Aditya Sharma and his family members. The SDM, Lahar assured the team that he would depute required police force and ensure that no such incident would happen in future.

The SDM informed that he had already taken action under section 107 and 116

(3). A number of hearings with the concerned Police and Civil Officers were conducted which culminated into the much needed relief to the victim.

7. Report of on-the-spot enquiry conducted by Smt.Latha Priyakumar, Hon'ble Member, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, New Delhi at Paramakudi in Ramanathapuram District where 6 SCs were killed in Police firing:

Smt. Latha Priyakumar, Hon'ble Member, National Commission for Scheduled



Castes, New Delhi visited Paramakudi and Ramanathapuram in Ramanathapuram District and Madurai on 15.9.2011 & 16.9.2011 to enquire the Police firing incident at Paramakudi in which 6 SCs were killed and many others injured. Shri.E.Dasarathan, Director and Shri.A.Inian, Investigator of National Commission for Scheduled Castes, State Office, Chennai accompanied and assisted the Member during the enquiry. The Hon'ble Member visited five-road junction in Paramakudi where Police firing took place, met the affected people and representatives at Paramakudi and visited injured persons / Police at General Hospital, Ramanathapuram. After the visits she had discussions with the District Collector, Shri.V.Arun Roy and Superintendent of Police, Shri.S.K.Mahesh Kumar at Ramanathapuram. Later, she also visited injured SC persons admitted in Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

Background and prelude of the incidents:

Paramakudi, a Municipality in Ramanathapuram District has a total population of 84,321 out of which 11,106 (26.31%) belong to SC as per 2001 Census. Shri.Immanuel Sekar's (SC leader) Guru Puja used to be observed on 11th of September of every year at Paramakudi, Ramanathapuram District. The District has often witnessed clashes between the Non-SC; Thewar Group and the SCs. On 10.9.2011 Shri.Palanikumar, a SC student (16 year boy) of Palapacherry, near Kamudhi, Ramanathapuram District was hacked to death allegedly by non-SCs, due to which tension gripped Kamudhi and entire Ramanathapuram District which took place just a day before the Guru Puja. On 11.9.2011, there were celebrations of Guru Puja for the SC leader Shri.Immanuel Sekaran at Paramakudi from the morning, attended by individuals, several groups of SCs and parties / organisations at his memorial. Shri.John Pandian, leader of Tamilaga Makkal Munnetra Kazhagam (Political party) was taken into preventive arrest by Police on 11.9.2011 on his way to the function. On hearing the news, supporters of Shri.John Pandian blocked roads and resorted to 'road roko' in Paramakudi at 11.30 a.m demanding release of their leader.

The Incident:

On 11.9.2011, about 11.30 a.m, there was a 'Road Roko' by supporters of Shri John Pandian at Paramakudi demanding his release from Police custody and allow him to participate in the Immanuel Sekaran Guru Puja at Paramakudi. Even during the road roko, the public and SC organisation other members were paying respect to their leader at his 'Samathi' (Memorial). Police and Revenue Officials tried to pacify the agitators. At around 1.00 p.m the agitators stopped vehicles and exchanged words with supporters of other groups passing the area. When Police intercepted, the agitators allegedly pushed the Senior Police Officials Dr.Senthil Velan, Deputy Commissioner of Police. Police say that they exercised lathi charge on the agitators. After this, the agitating mob allegedly attacked Police with stones, sticks, slippers and set fire to 'Vajra' vehicle, 2 ambulances, one fire service vehicle, shops and spread arson in the area. The Police opened fire on the agitators to control the situation. In the Police firing 6

persons were killed and 27 persons were injured. There was also a firing by Police on protestors at Chintamani on the outskirts of Madurai in which 2 SCs were seriously injured.

Discussion with the District Collector and Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram:

The Hon'ble Member met Shri.V.Arun Roy, District Collector and Shri.S.Kaliraj Mahesh Kumar, Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram District at Ramanathapuram and discussed on the issues relating to Police firing at Paramakudi. They explained the preparatory action taken by District administration and Police for the Immanuel Sekaran Guru Puja and incidents leading to Police firing at Paramakudi. The Superintendent of Police informed that the Police had to resort to open fire as the unruly mob attacked Police personnel, set fire to Government and public vehicles and also set fire to the nearby shops. He also informed that efforts to pacify them failed and lathi charge and bursting of tear gas shells also failed to control them. The District Collector has informed that he could not visit the spot at Paramakudi on 11.9.2011 itself as he has to be there at District Head Quarters i.e., Ramanathapuram to monitor the situation prevailing in the District and also roads were blocked after the arrest of SC leader and Police firing. He could visit Paramakudi only on the next day i.e., on 12.9.2011.

Both the District Collector and Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram District informed that Sec.144 of Cr.PC was invoked directing Shri.John Pandian not to enter Ramanathapuram District on 11.9.2011 as a preventive measure since there was a intelligence message received stating that there will be law and order situation and caste clashes, if Shri.John Pandian visits Palapacherry village, where a SC boy was murdered on 10.9.2011. The District Collector, Ramanathapuram District told that he was not aware of the reason for arrest of Shri.John Pandian at Tuticorin District itself, even before he entered Ramanathapuram District. There was some objections from Non-SC group using the title 'Dheiva Thirumagan' (Son of God) before SC leader Immanuel Sekaran's name, since the title is frequently used by them before the name of their leader Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar. The District Collector informed that discussions were held with SC leaders at District / Division / Tehsil levels as a preparatory measure for the Guru Puja day at Paramakudi. The Superintendent of Police, Ramanathapuram District informed that the attack on Police was a preplanned one and the mob also ransacked the All Women Police Station at Paramakudi during the incident.

The Member informed to the District Collector / Superintendent of Police that there is a feeling in the minds of SC people on the role of Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Paramakudi Police Station. She also informed that 2 SCs were taken by Police alive but later died due to being beaten by the Police. The District Collector told that as per the information available with him, 5 persons died due to Police firing and one due to injuries. Post-mortem reports are still awaited. The Member requested the District



Collector to consider employment assistance to deserving family members of deceased. The District Collector assured to consider the cases sympathetically. The Member met the press after the District Officials meeting.

A number of hearings with the Police and Civil Administration were conducted and with the intervention of NCSC, the families of the victims were provided with employment and monetary help.

8. Pursuant to the instructions of the Hon'ble Chairman, NCSC, relating to a fatal attack on a Scheduled Caste person, published in the Dainik Jagran Newspaper dated 17/02/2012, a Team led by Joint Secretary, NCSC, alongwith officers, visited the **village Daulatpur, District Hisar, Haryana on 17/02/2012 for the on-spot report.**

The NCSC Team first went straight-way to the Jain Hospital, Hisar, where the victim, Sh. Rajesh was admitted and personally met him. Sh. Rajesh, S/o Sh. Inder Singh, R/o Village Saniyana, District Fatehabad, Haryana narrated the horrible incident stating that on 15/02/2012 at about 10.00 AM, he had gone to a field on the tractor alongwith his companions and went to the fields of the accused, Sh. Pappu, to take water from his Pitcher lying in the field. For this act, the accused Pappu asked about his caste and rebuked him as to why he took water from his Pitcher and attacked him with Sickle which he was holding in his hand. He nearly severed his wrist and also abused him on caste based lines. He was then rushed to the Jain Hospital for the treatment. The Team also met the concerned Doctor who briefed that Sh. Rajesh was being given proper medical treatment.

The Team also met the Medical Supdt. of the Jain Hospital and discussed the matter with him. He assured of full medical help to the victim, but expressed his apprehensions that the patient may or may not be able to use his wrist normally after discharge. He also confirmed that the medical treatment and other expenses were being borne by the District Administration Officers. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 12,500/- had also been given to the victim.

The Team also discussed the matter with the Police and Administration Officers, Hisar, who assured of all help and security to the victim and his family. It was also emphasized to book the culprit under the relevant provisions of SCs/STs (POA) Acts. It was learnt that an FIR had already been lodged and the accused arrested. The Team also insisted that the monetary help as per the provisions of SCs/STs Acts also be provided immediately to the victim and the matter followed seriously which they assured to do. Besides this, the monetary relief may also be given to Sh. Rajesh from the **Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, Delhi**. When learnt that the victim was an Orphan and his wife was pregnant, the Team deeply expressed its concern about his livelihood. It was suggested that immediate steps be taken to provide him some permanent employment

which the Respondents assured. But, they informed that both the husband and wife were illiterate and as such they would be given some monetary help for starting a small business etc. To this suggestion, the Team stressed that efforts be made to provide some permanent Class IV Govt. job to the victim or his wife, keeping in view their economic and other conditions.

The Fax Report sent by DC, Hisar, indicates that the victim has already been paid a sum of Rs. 73,750/- as monetary relief. The report also states that the Hon'ble Agriculture Minister of Haryana has announced a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs as monetary help, besides assurance to bear all the medical expenses by the District Administration. The Report also indicates that the affected hand of Sh. Rajesh shows movements and that he is satisfied with the medical treatment.

A copy of the FIR has also been provided which showed that section 326 IPC and 3(1) (xii), 33/89 SC/ST Act had been also applied.



CHAPTER – X

MAJOR EVENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

During the period under reporting, some of the major events that had happened is narrated as under :-

- In Vardhaman Mahavir Medical College, Delhi 25 SC students were failed in physiology examination in 2011 session. With intervention of NCSC, authority conducted a supplementary examination where all SC students passed except one student.
- New LOGO for NCSC has been approved and adopted. Awareness Campaign booklet in all languages has been approved. All India Toll free number for SC/ST has been approved.
- Demand for reservation for SC/ST in Lokpal Bill has been mooted and accepted *prima facie* to be acted upon.
- NCSC has taken cognizance of complaints / cases of 17 SC/ST Judges of Chhattisgarh Courts and 1 Madras High Court.
- 1st Meeting of SC/ST MPs Forum was hosted by Chairman, NCSC.
- Recommendations of NCSC for Amendment to POA Act, 1989 has been sent to Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.
- The NCSC has organized a national level meeting with the office bearers of SC/ST Service Associations, NGOs and persons of eminence working in the field of SC welfare in India. The meeting was organized on 22nd December, 2011 at Constitution Club, New Delhi where full Commission and Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment were present. The Minutes of the Meeting is as under :-

MINUTES OF MEETING HELD ON 22ND DECEMBER, 2011 WITH REPRESENTATIVES, MEMBERS OF SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS, NGOs AND PERSONS OF EMINENCE FROM CIVIL SOCIETY AT CONSTITUTION CLUB, NEW DELHI.

National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) organized a meeting with office bearers of SC / ST Service Associations / NGOs / Person of Eminence from Civil Society, working for betterment of SCs / STs to discuss various issues pertaining to welfare of SCs. This was to get feed back from participants about functioning of Government programmes / guidelines and what more the Government can be done. Meeting was inaugurated by Shri Mukul Wasnik, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. Dr. P.L.Punia, Hon'ble Chairman, NCSC gave key note address. Dr. Raj Kumar Verka, Hon'ble Vice Chairman, NCSC; Shri Raju Parmar, Hon'ble Member, NCSC; Shri M. Shivanna, Hon'ble Member, NCSC; and Smt. Latha Priya Kumar, Hon'ble Member, NCSC also graced the meeting.



2. Meeting started with welcome address by Vice Chairman, NCSC; followed by lighting of lamp by Hon'ble Union Minister and other dignitaries. Dr. Verka in his welcome address said that development of any nation has no meaning when a particular section of society such as the downtrodden are socially and economically alienated from mainstream. Scenario is critical when we analyze overall development of our country in absence of equal opportunity for the downtrodden. After 64 years of independence, SCs are barred even today from temple entry at many places. Different measures along with voluntarism can play a pivotal role in eradicating this social menace of untouchability.

3. In his inaugural address, Hon'ble Union Minister spoke about initiative Government of India has taken to protect interest of SCs. He has also highlighted areas where much need to be done like amendment of SC/ST (POA) Act, offering scholarships both at pre-matric and post-matric levels to adequate number of SC students and ensure quality education.

4. Hon'ble Chairman, NCSC in his key-note address stressed the following points:

4.1. He emphasized need for holistic development of SCs and urged for finding immediate solution for inter community rivalry on reservation etc. There are incidences where different Government departments are against each other in Courts by spending public money against Constitutional rights of SCs & STs. This needs to be discouraged.

4.2. Despite the provision under Article 17 of the constitution, Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, SCs/STs(POA) Act, 1989 and, Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993 the untouchability is still a reality. It should be eradicated immediately. System of manual scavenging is still prevailing in many in many States in overt or covert forms. It should be eradicated immediately.

4.3 Migrant SCs are not getting benefits in States where they have migrated, citing reason that particular caste is not listed in 'Schedule' valid in that particular State. Caste certificates issued by the original State should also be accepted as valid certificate in such State(s) where SCs have migrated.

4.4. Major recommendations:

- Special Component Sub-Plan's nomenclature should be restored original as Special Component Plan and adequate fund should be made available under this head to initiate development programmes for SCs.
- Sanction of Parliament on the lines of MNAGREGA on mission mode through a Parliament Act for SCP can be alternate to present system.
- All officials (irrespective of SC / Non-SC) in charge of implementation or



enforcement should be held responsible for failures & defaults. Non Compliance of Government Order should attract SC / ST(POA) Act, 1989.

- Constitution of statutory National and State Authorities for Development of SCs within a year. National Schedules Castes Development Authority (NSCDA), should be there with a single window system of SCP funds for effective implementation of exclusive programmes / projects on need based basis. SCP funds should be spent for beneficiary oriented schemes, purchase of land for distribution among SC families, education, housing & sanitary, drinking water, health, service safeguards skill development through Coaching Centers and Vocational training Centers & protection PCR & POA Act, 1989 through NSCDA.

4.5 Residential hostels and schools should be set up where all modern facilities and amenities should be made available. Gross Enrollment Ratio was lower than for the overall population in age groups 14-18 years and 18-24 years. Dropout rates increased for SC students at a faster rate for higher classes compared to overall rates.

4.6 Article 330 provides for reservation of seats for SCs / STs in the Lok Sabha. But there is nothing for Rajya Sabha which is the Council of States.

4.7 The Practice of such traditional unclean occupations as scavenging carrying night soil, removing dead animals, leather work, beating of drums is prevalent.

4.8 The condition of the SCs women is particularly deplorable. Female literacy among the SCs is low. They constitute the major work force doing hard manual labour and engaged in agricultural operations. Exposure to outdoor work and interaction with employers make vulnerable to sexual exploitation. To illustrate, 15 SC communities, including Mushar, Bhuiya, Dom, Dhangad, Chamar, Mochi etc. each population of 1 lakh or above in States Bihar, Jharkhand and UP having female literacy rate 20%, or less than National female literacy.

4.9 As per Agricultural Census, 2007, share of operational landholding by SCs in the total land holding was 12.7%. (for 20% SC). Average area per operational landholding by SCs was only 0.91 hectares as compared to 1.4 hectares for all social groups. SCs are mostly engaged as agricultural labourers. Their dependence on upper-caste landowners for agricultural labour and perpetual subjugation force many of them to live as bonded laborers.

Access to toilet facilities and electricity was considerably lower as 36.80% of SC rural population is living below poverty line (others 28.30%).

4.10 Higher nutritional deficiency and higher percentage of anemic women and children in SC families than overall population indicate lower health status of SCs.

4.11 Income ceiling should not be there for SCs / STs as Supreme Court make it clear on many occasions that there is no creamy layer among SCs / STs. So removal of income criteria/limits for eligibility under various socio-economic and educational schemes for SCs is necessary.

5.1.1 On Service Safeguards:

- (i) Reservation in Private Sectors should be initiated by Government.
- (ii) Inclusion of SC members in Company Boards.
- (iii) Reorganization of SC Associations in State and Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Banking sectors etc. at par with General Unions.
- (iv) Post based roster system should be consider for abolishing and vacancy based rosters should be reintroduced.
- (v) Caste certificates issued by States / UTs should be replaced by a single all India Caste Certificate System..
- (vi) Criminal action should be taken against the bogus caste certificate holders.

5.1.2. On Economic, Educational and Social Development:

- (i) Separate budget should be prepared for development of SC by State Governments. Misuse of SC funds or diverting SC funds for other works in States must stop.
- (ii) Government land should be identified and distributed amongst SC people for cultivation with Government assistance for irrigation facilities. Land entitlement to SCs should be on a fast track mode.
- (iii) Ideal SC villages with all modern amenities should be put in place.
- (iv) Reservation should be introduced in private schools. Schools must ensure high quality education for SC students. SCs should get free education up to Graduation level. Column for mentioning caste name in application forms for admission in schools / colleges and hospitals should be omitted.
- (v) Un-employed SCs should be provided with at least Rs. 3000.00 p.m. as un-employment allowance.
- (vi) All Grant-in-Aid schemes should be supervised by the NCSC.

5.1.3. On Atrocities and Protection of Civil Rights:

- (i) Officers should be booked under the provision of POAAct, 1989 for dereliction of duty.
- (ii) Since PCR Act, 1955 has lost it relevance, the same may be considered for withdrawn.
- (iii) Excusive Special Courts should be set up to deal the cases under POAAct, 1989



and no other cases should be dealt by such Courts.

5.1.4. Other Suggestions:

- (i) Legal standing may be given to the Commission with judicial power bestowed upon it. Thus, NCSC should be given status of High Court, like CEC.
- (ii) Reports submitted by NCSC to the President of India should be regularly placed before Parliament.

CHAPTER – XI

MAJOR IMPEDIMENTS

(As recorded in the 36th Report {14th Lok Sabha} of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes)

On 18 February 2009, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (hereafter “the Committee”) presented its 36th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the “National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) – Its mandate and achievements – A review of its organization and working” to the Lok Sabha. The report contained 22 recommendations/ observations.

The action taken report on the 7th Report of the Committee along with its comments were presented to 15th Lok Sabha on 22.04.2010 and laid in Rajya Sabha on the same day. The Parliamentary Standing Committee in this report stated that out of total 22 recommendations/observations, 10 recommendations i.e. 45% have been accepted by the Government; the Committee did not desire to pursue 8 recommendations i.e. 36% as the Committee was satisfied with the replies of the Government; and the Committee did not accept replies of the government in 4 recommendations i.e. 18%.

I. Strengthening of the NCSC

The Committee stated that the NCSC has enormous responsibility to investigate and monitor all matters under the Constitution or under any other law or under any order of Government. However, the strength of the Commission is not adequate to cater to the needs and problems of Scheduled Caste (SC) population spread all over India. Inquiring into specific complaints of deprivation of rights itself is a vast responsibility. Deprivation of rights in the form of atrocities against SCs, suppression of their civil rights as also deprivation of their service rights are some of the matters which require to be inquired into objectively by visiting the places of occurrence of such incidents to have the first hand knowledge and information.

The Committee, therefore, recommended that “the strength of the Commission should be increased suitably with a view to assigning each member specific subjects such as atrocities, socio-economic development, service matters, etc. so that he may give his undivided attention to find a favourable solution to the problems/difficulties being faced by the distressed SC people”.

In its reply, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment rejected the recommendation stating that the current members are adequate.



In its comments to the reply of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, the Committee asserted that “the duties assigned to the Commission are extremely demanding and hence emphasized on the necessity to enhance the strength of the Commission accordingly. The functions *inter-alia* include the Commission acting as a quasi-judicial authority while investigating cases referred to in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of Clause-5, to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the SCs and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State. However, the Committee are dismayed about the manner in which reply is given by the Government by just mentioning about the Constitutional provisions, without taking into account the quantum and importance of each of the duties and responsibilities assigned to the Commission and the resultant enormity of the work volume. While reiterating their earlier recommendation, the Committee further recommended that the number of members of the Commission should be increased from the present five to at least seven”.

II. Financial autonomy: Give the same status as Election Commission or Union Public Service Commission

The Committee also unequivocally stated that financial autonomy is indispensable for the functioning of the NCSC. The Committee regretted that the “*Commission does not have full autonomy in regard to financial and administrative matters and has no powers in matters relating to creation of posts, re-appropriation of funds from one head to another; purchase of vehicles; and permitting officers of the Commission to participate in Seminars, Conferences or Training abroad*”.

The Committee further expressed dismay at the fact that the Commission, which has been given statutory status and powers of the Ministry of Central Government in certain matters, has to project its requirements to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for provision to be made in Budget Estimates.

In its reply, the Ministry informed the Committee that the proposal for separate Demands for Grants for NCSC has also not been agreed to by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). At present, NCSC has only Budget Head within the Demands for Grants for Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The Ministry of Finance stated that the same practice is followed with regard to the National Human Rights Commission which forms part of the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs.

In its further comments, the Committee stated that “when it was decided to bifurcate National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was never envisaged that NCSC would function as a part of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. If it was so, there was no need to bifurcate the erstwhile Commission into two separate statutory bodies. It could have continued to function as a non-statutory body as earlier. NCSC would not be able to work fearlessly and independently unless it



is given independence in its day to day working by allowing it to decide on its own administrative, financial and legal matters.”

The Committee further stated, “The Constitutional responsibility conferred upon the NCSC provided under the Article 338(5), 338(6) and 338(7) demands autonomy of its functioning from the Government. Since the Commission has to assess and report on the functioning of various Executive functionaries vis-à-vis the implementation of various welfare measures etc., there arises a necessity for complete autonomy including financial autonomy and a separate demand for grants. It is seen that unlike the Finance Commission there is no Constitutional provision conferring upon the NCSC the financial independence by way of treating its expenditure as “Charged”. Therefore, the Committee are of the view that necessary steps in this regard be initiated by the Government to insert a provision in the Constitution.”

On a related issue pertaining to the “Separate Demands for Grant”, the Committee stated that “only limited administrative and financial powers have been given to the NCSC by making it a part of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment”. The Committee, therefore, recommended that “full administrative and financial powers should be given to NCSC so that it may not remain dependent on the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for every piece of proposal having financial implications. The NCSC is an independent statutory body and it has every right to have its own Demand for Grants in a realistic manner. Keeping in view the magnitude of the functions and duties assigned to NCSC, the Committee also recommend that a fresh proposal should be sent to Ministry of Finance for creating a separate Demand for Grants for NCSC on the lines of other constitutional bodies such as Election Commission, Union Public Service Commission, etc. as it is essential for the independent functioning of the Commission. The Committee may also be apprised of the outcome within three months.”

In its action taken report, the Ministry stated that the issue of separate Demand for Grants for the Commission was taken up by Secretary, NCSC, with Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide his D.O. letter dated 4.12.2006. However, Secretary, Department of Expenditure vide his D.O. letter dated 15.1.2007 did not agree to the request. Secretary, NCSC vide his D.O. letter dated 15.6.2009 sent fresh proposal to Secretary, Department of Expenditure for creation of separate Demand for Grants for the Commission.

The Committee stated that it expects the Ministry to pursue the matter hard with the Ministry of Finance, so as to bring in a separate Demand for Grants for the Commission in the Budgetary Demands at the earliest. If separate demand of Grants for the NCSC is accepted, it will have positive implications for the effectiveness of all the NHRIs in India.



III. Power to issue interim orders

The Committee noted the dichotomy between the duty, to inter alia, investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided to SCs and to enquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the SCs and powers of the NCSC. While investigating such matters, or making inquiry in specific complaints, NCSC enjoys powers of a civil court, trying a suit under clause (8) of the Article 338 of the Constitution, it is limited to that of summoning and enforcing attendance of any person, call for production of any document and examine evidence on affidavits but has no judicial power unlike other civil courts. The Ministry and the NCSC stated that the role of Commission is as an advisory body.

The Committee stated that “the NCSC has been made toothless and ineffective by not empowering it with the authority to issue binding orders/judgments. This is a deliberate strategy not to empower the Commission to issue orders on its inquiry/investigation.” Therefore, the Committee reiterated their recommendation that necessary steps be initiated to empower the NCSC accordingly.

IV. Power of Apex Body not entrusted with the NCSC

The National Commission for SCs has been shown as an “Apex Body” in the website of the Cabinet Secretariat. As per the Government of India policy, the Apex Bodies formulate guidelines, dos and don'ts, etc. for the purpose the organization has been declared as Apex Body. For instance, the DOEACC (Department of Electronic Accreditation of Computer Courses), has been declared as an Apex Body which is engaged in updating global industry relevant to computer education, AICTE and UGC have been made Apex Bodies for Technical/Professional Education and Higher Education respectively. Similarly MCI has been declared as Apex Body for health education. The National Commission for SCs, however, not been entrusted with any of such power and authority so far and continue as appendage to the Ministry of Social Justice.

V. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes has a major function, amongst others to review performances of States and UTs so far as implementation of schemes and projects for welfare of Scheduled Castes is concern. The Commission however, often observed that the recommendations/ suggestions made to the States / UTs are not being honoured. Instances are also there where it is noticed that even after Hon'ble Chairman, National Commission for SCs writes letters / reminders to the concerned Ministers of the States /UTs for sending action taken reports based on the recommendations made by the States /UTs, no action is being taken by the States / UTs.

Some of such instances as recorded in the Commission are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	File No. of the NCSC	State/UT Review Meeting Held On	Date of Issuing Minutes and seeking ATR	Whether ATR is received or not
1.	Bihar	11/2/NCSC/2007-C.Cell	6-7/4/10	17.05.2010	No
2.	Maharashtra	11/10/NCSC/2008-C.Cell	29/30.4.10	18.5.10	No
3.	Rajasthan	11/10/NCSC/2008 C.Cell	10.5.10	01.05.2010	No
4.	Mizoram	11/5/NCSC/2009 C.Cell	26.11.09	22.3.10	No
5.	Orissa	11/4/NCSC/2007 C.Cell	7/8.10.09	9.12.09	No
6.	Chandigarh	11/17/NCSC/2009 C.Cell	9.9.08	17.11.08	No
7.	Pondicherry	11/1/NCSC/2008-C.Cell	19.2.10	19.4.10	No

CHAPTER - XII

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVEMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS AND STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCs

1. Conferring the regular Status of Civil Court:

Regarding conferring status of 'Civil Courts' under Article 338, it has been envisaged that "the Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in sub-clause (a) or inquiring into any complaint referred to in sub-clause (b) of clause (5), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit. The Commission however, has noted that the role of the NCSC as a civil court is limited to that of summoning and enforcing attendance of any person including examination of witnesses under oath and examining documents and has no judicial power as other civil courts. The limited role of NCSC as civil court has also been observed by the Apex Court of India in the case of All India Overseas Bank SC and ST Employees Welfare Association and others Vs. Union of India & Others that the power of civil court for granting injunctions temporary or permanent do not rest with the Commission, nor can such a power be derived from the clause (5) of Article 338 of the Constitution. The Committee therefore, is of the view that the Commission has been placed in an uncertain position as on one hand the Commission has been given power to investigate matters as civil court but on the other, its recommendations are treated as advisory in nature. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Constitution should be amended in such a manner that recommendations of the NCSC should be considered by the concerned authorities as mandatory. The Commission should functions with greater judicial powers on the line of powers of a civil court so that provisions under the Acts and Rules are better implemented.

2. Initiation of appointing process for new Commission

It has been often noticed that after completion of tenure of three years, Ministry takes relatively longer period to appoint another new Commission. In order to avoid the void in the working of the Commission, new Commission should be appointed at least one month in advance.

3. Increased strength of the Commission:

The Commission has observed that the work related to welfare of Scheduled Castes has been increased with the population growth of Scheduled Castes from 16.23% in 2001 to 17.64 % (Estimated) in 2011. In view of increase of SC population, five Member Commission is insufficient to keep a hawk eye on pan India welfare activities on Scheduled Castes. **The Commission therefore, strongly recommends that the present strength of the Commission should be increased with a view to**



assigning each member with a specific job so that s/he may give his undivided attention to find a favourable solution to the problems/difficulties being faced by the distressed SC people.

4. Conferring Status of CVC/EC/CIC to NCSC:

The Commission though, has got sufficient power under Article 338 of the Constitution. Nevertheless, it has been viewed that the Commission should be empowered further like the Chief Election Commission of India or Central Information Commission. The Committee is of the strong view that since NCSC has been constitutionally given an independent mandate to safeguard the interest of SCs, it should have an independent entity and powers so that it need not to depend on other Ministries/Departments like MSJE.

5. Power of Apex Body not entrusted with the NCSC :

The National Commission for SCs has been shown as an “Apex Body” in the website of the Cabinet Secretariat. As per the Government of India policy, the Apex Bodies formulate guidelines, dos and don'ts, etc. for the purpose the organization which has been declared as Apex Body. For instance, the DOEACC (Department of Electronic Accreditation of Computer Courses), has been declared as an Apex Body which is engaged in updating global industry relevant to computer education, AICTE and UGC have been made Apex Bodies for Technical/Professional Education and Higher Education respectively. Similarly MCI has been declared as Apex Body for health education. The National Commission for SCs, however, not been entrusted with any of such power and authority so far and continue as appendage to the Ministry of Social Justice. The Commission, therefore, strongly recommends for declaring the NCSC as 'Apex Body' for all the matters related to welfare of Scheduled Castes.

6. Regarding Budget Provisions:

The National Commission for Scheduled Castes found it difficult to manage its scheme of affairs with meager non-plan allocation. It is felt that necessary amount require to be infused in the plan schemes under the budget head of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes separately. In this regard it may be mentioned that expenditure for the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in the Union Budget is reflected in Demand No. 88 under major Head "2225" under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment which is a voted expenditure. Drawing a comparison, it has been observed that the Constitutional body like UPSC, CAG, EC - which are Constitutional bodies, and the Planning Commission, which is a non-Constitutional body are drawing their funds from the respective head as charged expenditure and not as voted expenditure. Since National Commission for Scheduled Castes is also a Constitutional body set up under Article 338 of the Constitution and was given power of



the Department of the Government of India vide S.No. 15 under Ministry of Home Affairs in the Schedule II of the DFP Rules, 1978, the expenditure incurred for the activities of the Commission are continued to clubbed under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment which is a voted expenditure. The same though advocated by the Planning Commission recommending separate budget provision for National Commission for Scheduled Castes under a separate Demand for Grants instead of being part of the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment vide their O.M. No. H-11011/1/2006-BC dated 23.11.2006 but so far, nothing has happened. The Committee, therefore, strongly feels that the budget for NCSC should be shown under a separate Demand for Grants instead of being a part of the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

7. Regarding Office accommodation:

The Committee has noticed that the present office infrastructure at 5th Floor, Loknayak Bhawan, New Delhi of the NCSC is inadequate and location of the NCSC office is also not easily accessible as the office located far from both the railways stations namely, New Delhi Railway Station and Old Delhi Railway Station. Main bus terminals namely, ISBT Kashmere Gate or Saraikale Khan are also far off from the place where the NCSC at present located. This caused a major hindrance to the poor Scheduled Castes who often visit office from all nook and corners seeking justice. A separate building like Ambedkar Bhawan may be constructed where besides Commission's Headquarters, Ambedkar Foundation, NSFDC may exist.

8. Regarding corresponding increase of staff strength:

The Committee has farther observed that with the increase of population and awareness amongst the Scheduled Caste people, the work pressure in the Commission has increased significantly. However, keeping in view of increased work load, number of staff in the Commission has not increased on the contrary has been allowed to dwindle as no recruitment made due to ban imposed by the Finance Ministry and other reasons as well. The problem of short number of staff also compounded with the division of erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (NCSCST) to NCSC and NCST as implementation of the Constitution (65th amendment) Act, 1990 through which the NCSCST has been divided, the Government of India also abolished 31 posts of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, thereby causing a heartburn in both the Commissions. The Committee therefore, is of the opinion that appropriate number of staff considering the volume of work, should be sanctioned by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. Till the time, the Commission however, can outsource some routine complaint related jobs so that the interest of Scheduled Castes is not compromised. The Committee also recommends for a work study by the Staff Inspection Unit, DoP & T for scientific assessment of staff requirement. Promotions to the officers and staff especially in the State Offices should be followed periodically so that stagnation and

migration is curtailed.

9. Regarding opening of new set ups/upgradation of existing offices:

Due to bifurcation of NCSCST, a vast area comprising substantial percentage of Scheduled Castes population now left with no choice but to send their grievances by posts which also consume considerable time. For instance, if a Scheduled Castes subjected to caste discrimination in Madhya Pradesh, she/he require to send representation to the NCSC Hyderabad Office which is located about 1200-1500 Kms. away from her/his place. Similarly if a Scheduled Castes living at Orissa she/he requires to send representation to Kolkata which is again a distant place. Therefore, the proposal mooted by the Commission to open up eight new more offices and upgrading four State Offices to the level of Director's from the present level of Dy Director's office, need to be taken up at appropriate stage and expedited.

Recommendations on Economic Development

a. There were newspapers reports that funds to the tune of Rs 571 crore for SCSP over the period from 2006 to 07 to 2009-10 have been illegally used for Commonwealth Games by NCT of Delhi. When an explanation for this was called, it was stated about the cosmopolitan nature of Delhi where SCs resides with general population and hence the scope for separate use of funds for SCs is limited. It was opinioned by the NCSC, however, for the migrant SCs who live in JJ cluster funds could be utilized under divisible sector.

2. There should be a sanction of the Parliament on the lines of MNAREGA on mission mode through a Parliament Act for SCP not the present system of through OM or Circular by the Planning Commission.

3. Enactment of Law to regulate SCP with provision of punishment, both imprisonment and fine, depending on gravity of offence, to violators thereof. All officials (irrespective SC/non-SC) in-charge of implementations or enforcement should be held responsible for failures & defaults. Non compliance of Government Order should attract SC/ST POAAct, 1989.

4. Constitution of Statutory National and State Authorities for Development of SCs within a year. National Scheduled Castes Development Authority (NSCDA) should be there with single window system of SCP funds for effective utilization for the exclusive programmes/projects on need based basis.

5. since, 1979 – SCP fund accrued (as the same is not divertible and lapsable) should be set aside with the M/o SJ&E and then transferred to the NSCDA.



6. The Central Tripartite Committee should be revived (NCSC Planning Commission and Ministry).
7. The CAG to do the review audit of SCP since 1979 and report to Parliament as it was part of Planned and budgeted economic development of the SCs.
8. SCP funds should be spent for the beneficiary oriented schemes, purchase of land for distribution among SC families, education, housing & sanitary, drinking water, health, service safeguards skill development through Coaching Centers and Vocational Training Centers & protection under PCR & POA Act 1989 through National Scheduled Caste Development Authority (NSCDA)
9. Income ceiling should not be there for SC/ST as Supreme Court also make it clear on many occasions that there is no creamy layer among SC/ST. So removal of income criteria/limits for eligibility under the various Socio-economic and educational schemes for SCs is necessary.
10. There should be 35% subsidy on loans which bears > 4% DRI without any incomes limit as the same is available for farmer loans.
11. The SCSP can be gainfully utilized for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes like Residential Schools in every district, Hostels for College Boys and Girls in every district, reimbursement of Self-Financing Course and College Fee, 100% residential colony for SCs with ownership, coaching centers for UPSC, Railways, Banking and State Public Service Commission, Working Women Hostels, Financing the whole fee for CA/ICWA, Law, Medical and Engineering Courses, Pilot Courses, PHC, Land Purchase and distribution to every Landless SC families as per the Governments Committee recommendation and over all Human Development Index Development.
12. It is felt that keeping in light, the Planning Commission, Government of India guidelines and Constitutional provisions, State and Union Territories concerned are duty bound to adhere to the guidelines in letter and spirit.
13. The NGOs are also involved in the identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. All the District Collectors of A.P have been requested to computerize the particulars of all the Bonded Labourers identified, released and rehabilitated, village wise and mandal.
14. It is suggested that the other States also should do similar exercise and the data should be accessible through net.

15. In respect of Health care Services, the example of Tamil Nadu is very good. It can be replicated by other states. Other States be asked to emulate this. Especially in states where there is large family with more maternal and child mortality due to frequent births like UP, M.P, Bihar and Rajasthan needs to emulate this.

Working of Hostels

16. The Govt. of Tamil Nadu has not conducted any survey on the working of SC hostel. The State Govt. can be asked to conduct survey on the working of these hostels to know its viability. Other States/UTs which have also not undertaken any survey on the working of the SC Hostels may also conduct regular surveys to know its practical working.

17. In Gujarat, the less allocation under SCSP and from the allocation less utilization has been projected. The Govt. should fully utilize the allocation made under SCSP as the Scheduled Castes are the marginalized sections of the society.

18. So far Maternal and infant Mortality Rate is concerned any survey undertaken to identify the causes for this mortality among SCs. The number of children born to such parents and the gaps between those children. Whether any special steps taken to promote family Planning and incentive provided. Any counseling provided for small family norms with minimum 5 years gap so that infant Mortality Rate is to the minimum. The Govt. of Gujarat should take extra initiative in this regard.

19. No study has been done to know the manner of utilization of SCA to SCP in West Bengal. However, the State is planning for it. The study may focus on major activities to which SCA is allocated and the number of SC beneficiaries. Any lacuna in the functioning of this scheme with suggestion for improvement. There should be periodical studies by states/UTs on the manner of utilization of SCA

20. The flow of funds under SCSP except the plan period 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 has been very less as compared to the population percentage of SCs in the State of West Bengal i.e 23%. The Govt. of India guidelines for allocation of fund under SCSP in accordance with the population of SCs in the State has to be strictly followed.

21. It is further observed from the table that from the SCSP outlay the utilization of SCSP has been very less.

22. Self employment programme under SCP run by the West Bengal SC/ST Development and Finance corporation is not being implemented successfully as the banks are not releasing loan portion of the project cost to the beneficiaries Only grant in aid portion are releasing.



23. One of the most common observations of the State offices during the field visits is the fact that, the bulk of the expenditure is done in either in the last quarter or in the last 05 months. This results in faulty works expenditure so done for the sake of spending and also large scale poor quality works which ultimately are certified by the Engineers at the local level. In fact the SCP expenditure chart will reveal the same. In fact the GOI Ministry of finance had already instructed all concerned to stick to the limits and also asked the Internal Financial advisors to monitor and return the Unspent amount as well. This instruction is not being heeded. A strict compliance coupled with a threat of endorsement in the ACR of the concerned H.O.O or HOD responsible to a great extent will improve the situation, rather than exception. Hon'ble chairman may kindly instruct the State on this issue with a threat as well.

24. As per National family health survey 2005-06, Child Mortality rate among scheduled Castes in the state of Punjab is 16.00 as compared to 6.80 among the total population. The State Govt. should find out the reasons for such high mortality rate among the Children belonging to SC category and come out with solution to this problem.

25. In case of admission in Colleges and Schools, prescribed percentage i.e. 16% is not allotted to SC Students, only 8% reservation is allotted to the SCs in the State of Odisha.

26. In SC concentrate villages in Odisha drinking water, electricity facilities are not available

Recommendations on Educational Development

1. The comparison between SCs /STs on the one hand, and non-SC/ST population on the other, would have given a better picture of the inequality in literacy position among SCs.

2. It is suggested that in the same manner, the students belonging to Safai Karamchari in Gujarat can also be given this privilege, in case they get 50% or more marks from standard Xth onwards.

3. In view of the grievances relating to scholarships meant for SC students, it is recommended that UGC may issue guidelines to all its Universities to incorporate in its Broucher for admission that the eligible SC students should submit their scholarship form for the academic year by February for processing scholarship to SC students each year. This may also be incorporated in the official website of UGC.

4. In case it is exclusively general drop-out position excluding (SC,ST&SEBC), then it can be analyzed if there is considerable gap in drop-out rate between SCs on



one hand and general on the other hand. To reduce drop out rate various types of scholarships and free text books are given to students belonging to SC category.

5. In West Bengal Orientation programmes are being organized periodically / regularly under SSA for the teachers, Community leaders, Panchayat functionaries MTA Members for the elementary education of all the children including SCs.

6. All Stake Holders are encouraged to monitor the scenario of dropout and preparing action plan accordingly.

7. Visit to a place of educational interest. Science Museum etc for making learning process joyful among marginalized children including SC students are being undertaken on behalf of the school authorities.

8 Text Books, Mid Day Meals and uniform for the girls are timely distributed [to check the drop out of the students including SC]

9. Facilities of classroom teaching are being designed to check the drop out including SC students.

10. Awareness programmes are being taken by the MTA/MC/ Panchayat Members among the parents of the SC children.

11. Child Tracking System for out of School Children is being introduced.

12. Environment of the existing schools is being improved both physically and socially

13. There is problem of drop out among mainly Day Scholars. State Govt. has suggested for hostels attached to schools to arrest the drop-out.

It has also suggested for vocational training to make it employment oriented to attract students.

14. With regard to reimbursement of fee it is suggested that at the time of admission zero fee should be charged in Govt. Colleges. An experiment can be made on Pilot project basis in some top private college for Zero fee admission. For example, in top five private engineering colleges based on full admission, Zero fees should be charged from SCs students and the amount reimbursement by the Govt. Likewise some medical and IIM's can also be experimented on the same basis. The criteria should be on the basis of seats of SCs filled immediately in the past five years or so in Private Colleges.



15. The State Govt. of West Bengal initiative for training by TCS and absorption by companies in IT and others are good. To encourage quality education it has given 500 S.C. Students Rs. 5000/- plus certificate of Merit under the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Meha Puraskar. Other states may also consider on this line.

16. In view of the grievances relating to scholarships meant for SC students, it is recommended that UGC may issue guidelines to all its Universities to incorporate in its Broucher for admission that the eligible SC students should submit their scholarship form for the academic year by February for processing scholarship to SC students each year. This may also be incorporated in the official website of UGC.

Recommendations on Service Safeguards

1 The Commission recommends that the reservation in single cadre post should be restored as par vacancy based roster and also the L shape roster for small cadre posts should be revised, so that the SC/ST may get the reservation benefits as per the Constitutional and Parliamentary sections.

2. The Commission recommends that “Reservation in Promotion” may be continued by all State Govts.

The all backlog post should be filled up by launching Special Recruitment Drive in time bound manner.

3. The National Commission for SCs felt there is nothing called private sector in this country. Except 10-15 per cent of funding, all private entrepreneurs take loans from public sector banks and financial institutions, which contribute to their equity, and observed “Private Sector will, therefore, have to do something for the disadvantaged sectors.” “Private sector will have to be convinced to give 15 per cent reservation to SCs or a legislation have to be brought to implement it.”

Therefore, NCSC once again reiterate its stand for implementation of reservation in private sector.

4. The Commission re-iterates its recommendations made in its earlier reports that reservation provided for in judicial appointments below the High Courts needs to be implemented to fulfill the prescribed reservation percentage. The Commission also re-iterates its recommendation to consider provision of reservation in appointments of Judges to the High Court and Supreme Court of India.

5. Regarding recognitions of SCs/STs Association, National Commission for SCs has recommend that Government must consider that SC/ST employees association not on caste basis but on the basis of a class representing the deprived section of the society. As far as grant of facilities is covered, they must be given facilities as are being provided in M/o Railways and Unions.

6. The Commission recommended that “The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (Reservation in post and services) Bill, 2008” with necessary amendments suggested by NCSC should be enacted on reservation.

7. As per Article 338 of Constitution, Central Ministries/Deptt. and State Govt./ UTs are expected to give due consideration to NCSC recommendations for rendering justice to SC populace. But they file writ petitions in various Hon'ble Courts with consequential expenses only to complicate and delays final delivery of justice. This is a glaring example of different wings of State taking different stands. It is amusing to see State fighting against State in the court of law and in the process justice is delayed/ denied, that too with heavy financial burden on State exchequer.

In view of above, Commission strongly recommends intervention of Govt. so that some mechanism is put in place to avoid such a situation.

8. The Commission recommends that Central Govt./ State Govt./UTs to issued strict instructions to the concerned department under their control to ensure that officials/officers belonging to Scheduled Castes are not harassed for approaching the Commission for protection and safeguards as provided in the Constitution of India, or any other law in force.

9. **In view of problems faced by SC migrants Commission recommend the following suggestion:-**

An authenticated list of migrated SC/ST should be made available to State/UTs as on 01/01/2011 so as to give Unique Identification Number (UID) to all of them based on the caste certificate issued by the their parent origin-State. When a particular person is SC in one State, he/she should be treated as Scheduled Castes all over India as social stigma is indelible in the minds of oppressed, of general caste.

The State wise list for Scheduled Castes should not be altered but the migrant SCs Should be allowed to get the SC caste certificate in migrated States/UTs. They should be issued caste certificate after getting one time confirmation regarding belongingness to that particular caste from the concerned revenue authority of their native district of that State.

The possibilities for preparation of All India level single list for all Scheduled Caste Communities should be explored.

Efforts may be made to amend the relevant section of the Constitution to ensure benefits of reservation is not denied to the migrated Scheduled Castes who are living outside of their original place of nativity. Otherwise they will be forced to continue live as bonded labourers in the migrated States.



Recommendations with regard to SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989

In order to make the SCs/STs (POA) Act, 1989 a stringent measure, a committee was formed by this Commission which critically examined the existing provisions of this Act and suggested changes for enhancement of its efficacy. The proposal was sent to the M/o Social Justice & Empowerment for consideration, as under:-

Sections under POA, Act	Existing Provisions	Recommendations
3(1)(i) to (xiv) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Force to drink undrinkable; • Wrongful occupation • Various other offences. 	Imprisonment (6 months - 5 years) with fine Occurrence of crime "in public view"	imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years Extendable to life imprisonment with fine upto Rs. 1 Lac but not less than Rs. 25000/-, 3(1)(ix) "In the public view" to be replaced with "anywhere" and the word "intention" should be removed. 3(1)(xiii) The word "public resort" to be replaced with "anywhere "
3(2)(i) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives or fabricate false evidence leads to punishment of capital nature 	Imprisonment for life and with fine, in case of false evidence leads to execution, punishable with death.	Imprisonment for life and with fine with Rs. 1 Lac; but not less than Rs. 25000/-
3(2)(ii) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives or fabricate false evidence leads to imprisonment (7 years or upwards). 	Imprisonment not less than 6 months but upto 7 years or upwards, and with fine.	Imprisonment not less than 2 years and upto 7 years and with fine (> Rs.25000/-, < 1 Lac)
3(2)(iii) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committing mischief by fire / explosive intending to damage property. 	Imprisonment not less than 6 months but may extend to 7 years with fine	Imprisonment not less than 2 years and upto 7 years and with fine (> Rs.25000/-, < 1 Lac)
3(2)(iv) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committing mischief by fire / explosive intending to damage building / worship places etc. 	Imprisonment for life and with fine.	Imprisonment for life, and with fine (> Rs.25000/-, < 1 Lac) plus full payment against the damaged property
3(2)(v) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offence under IPC Act punishable with imprisonment for 10 years or more. 	Imprisonment for life and with fine.	Imprisonment for life and with fine (> Rs.25000/-, < 1 Lac).

Section 4 • Public servant not being the member of SC / ST willfully neglects duty.	Imprisonment not less than six months which may extend to one year.	Imprisonment for life and with fine not less than 2 years which may extend to 5 years and fine >Rs. 25000/-. [The word " is not being a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes" to be replaced with "anyone."]
Section 5 • Person already convicted under POA, Act and subsequent second offence	Imprisonment not less than one year, but may extend to punishment provided for the offence.	Imprisonment for not less than 2 years extendable to life term with fine (> Rs.25000/-, < 1 Lac)
Section 8 • Crime recorded under II of POA, Act. By an act of abetment.	Abeutment of Crime in sequel of old disputes.	Abettor's trial as accused.
Section 10 - 13 • Extermment	Extermment period for ≤ 2 years Any person contravening an order of the Special Court made under Section 10 of the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine.	Extermment period for ≤ 3 years Any person contravening an order of the Special Court made under Section 10 of the Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine (> Rs.25000/-, < 1 Lac)
Section 14 • Speedy trial	Setting of District Court / Court of Session to be declared as Special Court	Also setting of Special Courts for SCs.
Section 17 • Action by District level officers	DM/ SDM/ Executive Magistrate to take necessary action in face offence likelihood.	Prompt action to be taken and also report to higher authorities with details of steps taken.

General Recommendations on Atrocity Related Issues

(1) District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (with DM & SP) should analyze atrocities in different categories.

- (a) When medical report has established the crime:-
- (i) Murder,
 - (ii) Rape, and
 - (iii) Grievous hurt.
- (b) Arson, crime established on physical verification, and
- (c) Other Cases.

(2) Analysis should cover

(A) Existing conviction rate and cause of failures therein. (more so important as all investigations are done by Dy. SP rank officer only).

(B) Failure by prosecution setup,

Remedial steps can be taken based on above analysis as under:-

(a) Immediate and substantive grievance redressal on fresh application by SC aggrieved, resulting in non-occurrence of atrocity.

(b) Control over issue/renewal of arm licence. Cancellation or Non-renewal to offenders under this Act.

(c) Change of Public Prosecution with an inter-district analysis.

(d) Effect for raising conviction rate, specially in case of murder, rape and grievous hurt, with –

- Bench marking of conviction rates,
- Ensuring speedy trial (with a ceiling of 6 months)
- Increased monetary compensation to prosecution witnesses
- Entries in APARs of Public Persecutors before Judicial Court
- Early payment of financial relief to victims and upward revision of rates therefore

(i) Similar analysis should also be done by State Level Committee as well.

(ii) For example, Murder is established by police investigation.

Present system of payment involves:

(a) 75% payment (of Rs.2 lakhs in against FIR) immediately and balance.

(b) 25% only after conviction / Court Judgment (Which often takes years).

It should be changed as under:

(a) 75% immediately as at present (on medical report), and
(b) 25% with filing of charge sheet before judicial Courts. (That is after police investigation establishes crime occurrence).

(c) For witnesses, there is provision of payment of some allowances besides traveling expenses. (In Gujarat in many districts it is Rs.50/-+ Travel Cost).

(d) It should be raised to 150% of MGNREGA wage/strictly at present minimum wages level (Rounded off to next higher multiple of Rs.50/-.) This would ensure better attendance of witness and increase conviction rate (in many States it is about 2-3 %).

(e) Govt. of India Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Dr. Ambedkar foundation (DAF), provides additional financial compensation, over and above what State pays. (Refer presentation of DAF). This should be ensured positively and monitored in District and State level Vigilance Committee Meeting.

(f) State level conviction rate is much less than 10%, which is not acceptable at all. Conviction rate bench marking should be as under:-

In case of Murder and Rape	- 75%
Grievous hurt	- Minimum 50%
Arson & others	- Minimum 25%

(g) An effort should be made by police to ensure proper investigation, duly based by an analysis of case of conviction failures.

(h) This needs to be monitored closely by the State Level setup as well.

(i) On line registration of FIR which attracts SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989.

(j) Entry in ACR of Investigation Officer (IO) who ensures conviction of cases registered under POAA Act which should help individual IO in carrier progression.

