APPENDIX I

LIST OF COMMUNITIES THAT CONSTITUTE SCHEDULED CASTES

IN TAMIL NADU

(As per the pamphlet issued by the Harinan Welfare Department Tamil Nadu)

1. Adi Andhra.
2. Adi Dravida.
3. Adi Karnataka.
4. Ajila.
5. Arunathathiyar.
6. Ayyamavar (in Kanyakumari District and
   Shenkottah Taluk of Tirunelveli District)
7. Baira.
8. Bakuda.
11. Bharatar (in Kanyakumari District and
    Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
12. Chakkiliyan.
13. Chalavadi.
15. Chandala.
17. Devendrakulathan.
18. Dom, Dombarampadi, Pane.
19. Domban.
20. Godagali.
22. Goseangi.
23. Holya.
27. Kakkanan (in Kanyakumari District and
    Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
29. Kanakkan, Padanna (in the Nilgiris
    district)
31. Kavara (in Kanyakumari District and
    Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
32. Kollyan.
33. Koosa.
34. Kootan, Koodan (in Kanyakumari District and
    Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
35. Kukumban.
36. Kuruvan, Sishtar.
37. Madari.
38. Madiga.
40. Mala.
41. Mannan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
42. Mavilan.
43. Moger.
44. Mundala.
45. Malakayava.
46. Mayadi.
47. Padanan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
48. Pagadai.
49. Pallan.
50. Palluvan.
51. Pambada.
52. Panan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
53. Panchama.
54. Panjadi.
55. Panniradi.
56. Peravan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
57. Pariyan, Paraya, Sambavar.
58. Pathiyavan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
59. Pulayan, Cheramar.
60. Puthirai Vannan.
61. Renayar.
62. Samagara.
63. Samban.
64. Separi.
65. Semman.
66. Thandan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
67. Thoti.
68. Tiruvalluvar.
69. Valion.
70. Valluvan.
71. Vannan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
72. Vethiriyan.
73. Vettilyan.
74. Vetan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district)
75. Vettilyan.
76. Vettuvan (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli District)
APPENDIX - II
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APENDIX III

SCHEMES INTRODUCED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO SPREAD EDUCATION AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES AFTER 1955.

1. From 1971-72, Government has started the scheme for giving training to Scheduled Caste candidates in Typewriting and Shorthand. This being a Job Oriented Scheme Collectors and District Welfare Officers are asked to give wide publicity to this scheme in their respective districts. The scheme is implemented throughout the State. In Madras city provision is made for 200 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes candidates for Typewriting and 100 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for Shorthand. In each district, the number of candidates for Typewriting are 50 and the number of candidates for Shorthand are 25.

2. Special coaching for meritorious boys and girls in Government Colleges at Madras City, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Thanjavur and Madurai caters to 225 Backward Class and Scheduled Caste students a year and is implemented by the Director of Collegiate Education.

3. A special coaching scheme is implemented in all colleges in State to give coaching to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students for a period 2 months prior to examinations, preferably from January to March every year.
4. Special coaching for failed students in IX to XI standards in Scheduled Castes (Adi-Dravidar) Welfare High Schools and Higher Secondary schools is given for 6 months before the examinations to be conducted.

5. Instead of prematric scholarship which was in existence till 1976 all the text books are supplied to all students from Standards IV to X free of cost irrespective of the income of parents/guardians. (The same is true for students from Standards I to III to whom Education Department is supplying). Special fee and examination fee concession is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste converts since 1979.

6. Adhoc merit grant (introduced in 1976) of Rs.300/- is given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste convert students who have secured 60 per cent and above in the 5.S.L.C. (X years) and final year High Secondary Examination and also to continue their studies.

7. A series of award of prizes were introduced by Government by G.O.No.1550, Social Welfare Department, September 7, 1979. These are:
   a) Award of silver medals at a cost of Rs.25, Rs.15 and Rs.10 to the Headmasters of primary, Middle and High Schools respectively who maintain regular and highest percentage of attendance each year.
b) Award of silver shield to the value of Rs. 200/- to each primary and middle schools which secures highest percentage of passes in V Standard and VIII Standard respectively. Award of silver medal to the value of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 each to the boys and girls who secure highest percentage of marks in V Standard and VIII Standard in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary and Middle Schools respectively.

8. Award of prizes in the shape of cloth to the value of Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 to the first three students who shows highest percentage of attendance in Adi-Dravidar Welfare Primary and Middle Schools. In respect of Adi-Dravidar Welfare High Schools students the prizes will be given in the shape of cloth at the rate of Rs. 35, Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively to the first three students.

9. Prizes are awarded in the shape of Post Office Saving Book to the value of Rs. 150, Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 to the first three Scheduled Caste boys and girls who secure highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Examination every year at District level. State level prizes are awarded in the shape of Post Office Saving Book to the value of Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 to the first two Scheduled Caste boys and girls who secured highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination every year.
10. Silver shield to the value of ₹200 is awarded to the best Adi-Dravidar Welfare School which secure highest percentage of passes in S.S.L.C. Public Examination. In addition to that the Headmaster of that school will be awarded a silver medal to the value of ₹50.

11. In each and every Adi-Dravidar Welfare High Schools the students will be awarded a silver medal at a cost of ₹15 each for their best performance in the following activities. They will be selected by committee of teachers—

(1) Good Conduct.
(2) Extra curricular activities other than academic.
(3) Sports.

At District level the first two students who have secured highest percentage of marks in the VIII Standard common examination will be awarded prizes in the shape of books to the value of ₹15 and ₹10 respectively.

The Government both at the Centre and the State have initiated a number of welfare schemes to promote the educational development of Scheduled Castes.

The Centrally sponsored schemes are:

1. The Postmatric scholarship is one of the most useful scholarship. The income
limit for receipt of the post matric scholarship is Rs. 9000 per annum.

2. In 1977 pre-matric scholarship was introduced for the children of those engaged in unclean occupation. This was introduced for children studying in classes VI to X Standard.

3. Under the schemes of Book-banks for Medical and Engineering students, one set of books for every 7 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges is provided at a cost of Rs. 2,300 for each set. Funds are also provided for the purchase of steel almirah at Rs. 1,000/- and contingent expenditure at Rs. 100 for the transport charges.

4. Coaching and allied schemes have been started since the Third Plan Period. In 1966 the Pre-Examination Training Centre for coaching the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students for appearing in the All India Competitive Services like I.A.S. etc. was started at Madras. There is a hostel attached to the Centre where free boarding and lodging facilities are provided to the trainees. Since 1976 a cash grant of Rs. 1,000 is paid to every successful candidate as a token of appreciation. The centre has a regular staff and a sanctioned strength of 60 students.
5. Since 1949 State Government instituted scholarships and educational concessions for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste converts, scholarships are both prematric and postmatric. Prematric scholarships were given up in 1977 and education was made free and books free were provided at the school level to all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Caste converts. They were also exempted from paying special and examination fees. Students who stayed in the hostels were given residential scholarships, provided their parents/guardians income was Rs.3000 per annum which was increased to Rs.6000 per annum in 1981. Postmatric scholarships, non-residential and residential were given for various Post Matric courses (Arts, Science, Professional, Technical and Industrial Courses). Here also the income limit for sanction of these scholarships was Rs.3000 per annum increased to Rs.6000 per annum in 1981. Under this scheme, Day Scholars are given a fixed amount towards the cost of books and all actual non-refundable fees payable by them to the Institutions and Universities as non-residential scholarships. Hostel students are given boarding and lodging charges at the rates ranging from Rs.50 to Rs.75 per month in addition to the non-residential scholarship.

6. From 1971 loan scholarships are
sanctioned to the students undergoing degree, post-graduate and professional courses who are residing in hostels attached to the institutions to enable them to meet the difference in the actual boarding and lodging charges and the amount of scholarships. There is no income limit for these scholarships.

7. Special Awards (Gandhi Memorial and Merit-cum-Means Awards). From 1976 one Scheduled Caste Hindu boy and one Scheduled Caste Hindu girl who obtain the highest percentage of marks in the Pre-University Course (now higher secondary) examination are selected from each district and granted this award for their total further studies. The award is tenable for 6 years and the total amount of the award for all the 6 years is Rs.6,500. There is no income limit for this award. In 1976 this award was introduced for Scheduled castes converts and Scheduled Tribes.

8. Bright students awards: In 1971 this award was introduced. According to this two Scheduled Caste Hindu boys who are judged as the best and next best students from the S.S.L.C. marks from each district are selected for this award. The amount of the award was Rs.80 per month. The award is generally tenable for 6 years. This award was extended to Scheduled Caste convert boys in 1976 and to Scheduled Caste Hindu and convert girls in 1979.
APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS AND ACTS FOR THE REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES:

1. Dr. Subbarayan Temple Entry Bill.
2. The Untouchability Abolition Bill of 1933 - C.S. Ranga Iyer Bill.
3. The Hindu Disabilities Removal Bill.
5. Temple Entry Ordinance of Madras Government.
8. Mr. Jayakar's Bill of 1930 Bill to remove disabilities.
10. Travancore Proclamation 1936.
APPENDIX - V
MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY SINCE 1955.

Inter-caste marriage awards:

To create a casteless and classless society, inter-caste marriages are encouraged. From 1st July 1967 onwards each inter-caste married couple is awarded a gold medal weighing 1½ sovereigns, 14 carat purity and a certificate of appreciation. From 4th October 1973 onwards each grant of Rs.200 to each couple is sanctioned (in addition to the medal) to meet out their marriage expenses.

During 1979, Government revised the concessions granted to the inter-caste married couples. According to the revised scheme those who solemnised inter-caste marriage on or after 18th September 1978 are eligible for the following concessions:

(i) Award of Gold Medal weighing 8 gms in 14 carat purity besides the issue of certificate of appreciation to all inter-caste married couples; and

(ii) If the combined annual income of both the spouses is Rs.6,000 and below, they shall be awarded a cash grant of Rs.300 (marriage expenses) and a sum of Rs.4,000 to be invested jointly in the names of the couple in any nationalised Banks for five years.
Award of Radio Sets to neatly maintained Adi-Dravisedar Colonies:

In order to create keen competition for sanitation among Adi-Dravisedar Colonies the Government introduced a scheme during 1960-61 for the award of a prize to the villages maintaining the highest standard of sanitation except in Madras City. This award is given in the form of radio sets to the value of Rs.300 to the most neatly maintained Adi-Dravisedar Colonies in each taluk. The price of the radio set has been raised to Rs.400 during 1973-74 and to Rs.500 during 1974-75.

Community Centres:

From 1957-58, there are 25 community centres functioning in this State. These centres are intended to serve an integrated purpose of family welfare with the aim of children progress. Adi-Dravisedar and Non Adi-Dravisedar mingle together in these centres. Children are provided with milk, midday meals in these centres. From 1971-72, two sets of dress, one for Deepavali and another for Pongal are supplied to the Adi-Dravisedar children in these Centres.

Each centre is manned by one female social worker, one male social worker and one woman attendant. They also teach hygienic principles to the Adi-Dravisedars in the Adi-Dravisedar Colonies.
Meritious Certificate to Social Workers:

From 1956-57 the Government recognised the services rendered by the Village Headman and other social workers and awarded gold medals till 1963. This was discontinued owing to National Emergency. As an alternative, from the year 1964 the Government decided to award merit certificates annually to social workers who rendered outstanding services for the cause of removal of untouchability at the time of Adi-Dravidar week Celebrations and the list is till for 1971, 1972 and 1973. From 1975 certificates are again issued. During the year 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 merit certificates were issued to 139 social workers. Certificates will be distributed to 43 persons in September 1981. These certificates are distributed on 15th September of every year, (i.e, Anna's birthday)

Award of prizes to select Villages:

With a view to create competitive spirit among the villagers in the work of removal of untouchability and also to create in them a real interest and zeal in that work, two prizes are awarded every year to two selected villages in each district except Madras which show outstanding work in this field. The first prize is Rs.1,000 and the second prize is Rs.500. The scheme is in existence from 1960-61.
Adi-Dravidar Week Celebration:

From the year 1958 onwards Removal of Untouchability Week is celebrated in all districts from 24th January to 30th January of each year, the last day to coincide with the death anniversary of Gandhiji. During this week, for effective propaganda for the cause of removal of untouchability and also to acquaint the public to the several activities of Government, towards the uplift of Adi-Dravidars, Meetings are conducted throughout the State to focus the attention of the public on the need for removal of untouchability through various means and methods. Every year, a sum of Rs.31,000 is provided for this purpose. This amount has been enhanced to Rs.33,000 with effect from 1979-80, consequent on the formation of Periyar district, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's birthday is being celebrated as "Removal of Untouchability Day" on 14th April of each year.