CHAPTER V

PART "A"

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

| The medieval era in India was only concerned with a workable balance of various social forces and was not opposed to the perpetuation of a social order based on the privileges of the strong, the shrewd, the organised and the cunning. There was no code of social justice. A handful members of society were dominant, and the masses were merely content to be loyal to them in return for security, both internal and external. Minority, thus, ruled the majority and always claimed moral superiority. Religion and mythology were utilized to support the claims of the ruling minority. At times the minority maintained high standards of virtue and nobility and displayed extraordinary devotion to social good. But the upper classes, generally speaking, lacked in moral goodness and organizational capacities. |

The Reform Movements, the freedom struggle, the sincere efforts of Gandhiji to remove social inequalities, the sectional movements organised by some of the backward classes in parts of the country, the Poona Pact all these endeavoured to protect the economic and social interests of the tribals in safeguarding their way of life, and ensuring their development. The point was that they might get their
legitimate place in the general life of the country.

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS IN THE CONSTITUTION:

The principles of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity given in the Preamble of the Constitution assure safeguards to the weaker sections of our country. These noble principles have been reiterated in Article 46 as follows:

"The State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."¹

Other articles of the Constitution empower the President to make arrangements for the implementation of these high ideals contained in Article 46. Articles 15, 16 & 19 make it possible, while legislating on any matter, to take into consideration the special conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes.

The Constitution of the Indian Republic guarantees to its citizens equality before law and freedom from all discrimination on grounds of religion, faith, caste, sex or place of birth. It also makes provision for the advancement

¹. Constitution of India, p.27.
of the socially and educationally backward classes, and for promotion of their welfare by securing and promoting a social order in which social, economic and political justice shall prevail and which will ensure a living wage, a decent standard of life, adequate leisure, and other social and cultural opportunities for all.

For a convenient study of the problem this chapter has been divided into two parts. The first part (Part "A") deals with 'Removal of Social Disabilities and Development of Education'. The second part (Part "B") is concerned with Medical and Public Health, Housing and Communications. We now deal with the first part, 'Removal of Social Disabilities and Development of Education'.

SOCIAL DISABILITIES : UNTOUCHABILITY :

While untouchability and the keeping of social distance have prevailed in rigid and intense form in the South, particularly in Madras and Kerala, the same rigidity does not prevail in the North. While the work of social reformers in the past, and the heroic efforts of Gandhiji in our own times have had a wholesome influence on the removal of untouchability, yet these efforts could not entirely uproot this social evil.

A deplorable feature of untouchability is the rigid observance of it among the Scheduled Castes themselves - there are untouchables among the untouchables. An individual
caste, though itself listed among Scheduled Castes, seeks psychological satisfaction in being able to parade itself as 'superior' to another.¹

The Constitution of India enshrines provision for the removal of untouchability in any form.² The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability is an offence punishable in accordance with Untouchability Offences Act, 1955.

**ROLE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

The Government of India have taken a number of measures to solve the problem of untouchability in the country. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has made efforts to give publicity aimed at moulding public opinion against the practice of untouchability through various agencies, such as the Information Bureau, All India Radio, Song & Drama Division, Advertising & Visual Publicity Directorate, Films Division and Field Publicity units.³

The Ministry of Education has drawn the attention of the Union Territories and State Governments to the recommendations made by the Seminar on Casteism and Removal of untouchability,

2. Constitution of India, Article 16, p. 9
organised by the Indian Conference of Social work in 1955, and has directed them to thoroughly scrutinise text-books for primary and middle schools to ensure that they do not contain any propaganda in favour of caste.\footnote{1}

Besides, the Government of India have given liberal grants to several non-official agencies to work for the removal of untouchability through propaganda and other appropriate constructive programmes.

It needs, however, to be acknowledged that in spite of the efforts of the Government the evil of untouchability has not been completely eradicated.\footnote{2} Nevertheless, the hope is justified that with the constitutional safeguards and concerted action by the Central and State Governments the evil will not only be contained but removed totally in near future.

\textbf{ROLE OF THE STATE GOVERNMENTS:}

In Bihar, District Officers have been instructed to give encouragement for employment of Scheduled Caste servants in every canteen, hotel, or tea-shop to prepare and serve the edibles. The State Government has requested the Ministers and Deputy Ministers and high Government Officers to stay in Scheduled Caste colonies as often as possible while on tour.

\footnote{2}{Ibid., p. 25.}
The most business-like arrangements are of the Government of Madras where one Deputy Sevak has been appointed in each Taluka specifically to remove untouchability and at present over 100 Sevaks are working in the State. Two villages in each district are awarded a prize each year. Gold medals are awarded to Social workers rendering meritorious service in the cause of uplift of Scheduled castes. Harijan Day is observed on the 30th of each month and Harijan week from 24th to 30th January every year. On this occasion students from various institutions render social service like attending and taking up adult educational activities, teaching women and the old to be clean and tidy and keeping their houses clean, and infusing in their minds the idea of equality to all.

There is a certain amount of reservation for advanced communities in Scheduled Caste hostels and housing colonies. The State Government have opened Harijan Welfare Schools where non-scheduled caste students are also admitted. This has served to remove the taint of untouchability from the hearts of the younger generation.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have instructed all the District Officers to impress upon the villagers the importance of eradicating untouchability, whenever they visit a village and that the Government would not tolerate any disregard of the provisions of the untouchability Act, 1955. The State Government have also included a new scheme in the
Third Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 1 lakh. Under this scheme three cash awards of Rs. 1,300, Rs. 300 and Rs. 500 will be given each year to the three Panchayats in every Revenue Division doing outstanding work towards eradication of untouchability. The State Government have included in the Anti-Untouchability programme a special item for educational institutions comprising debates and essay competitions and staging one-act plays, relating directly or indirectly to the problem of untouchability.

In Kerala, a special Committee, the Anti-Untouchability Committee, has been constituted with the Minister for Harijan Welfare as the Chairman and the Director of Harijan Welfare, the Inspector General of Police and some Members of Legislative Assembly and social workers as members. The Committee meets once in a quarter and reviews the position regarding propaganda and publicity work done at Governmental level and by non-official organizations. An interesting resolution of the Committee is to take steps to penalise untouchability practised by Harijans themselves against other Harijans.

The State of Maharashtra has been following the same scheme as it was adopted by the erstwhile Bombay State during 1956-59 for removal of untouchability. In the year 1961-62, 156 Sewaks were working under this scheme in 23 districts.

In Mysore, only such institutions can get Government grants, where the Scheduled Caste persons can have free access.
The Government of Orissa has not undertaken any special steps in the matter except that grants are given to a public opera house and a few music institutions to carry on propaganda against untouchability through the media of drama and music.

In Himachal Pradesh, the Panchayats are doing outstanding work for the removal of untouchability. The Panchayats are given an award every year in each district. Steps are being taken to employ Scheduled Caste persons to prepare and serve tea, meals etc. in hotels, canteens, tea-shops etc.

NON-OFFICIAL AGENCIES AND UNTOUCHABILITY:

The non-official agencies of an all-India character are working through the media of propaganda, publicity and education to remove the social disabilities of the Scheduled Castes. The following organisations received grants direct from the Government of India for the said purpose:

(a) All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh.
(b) Bhartiya Depressed Classes League.
(c) Ishwar Saran Ashram (Allahabad).
(d) Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh.
(e) Hind Sweepers Sevak Sangh.

The Government of India have now made it obligatory for non-official organizations to continue propaganda work with constructive schemes in order to be eligible for grants. This is likely to affect favourably the dimensions of the programme for removal of untouchability.

The Harijan Sewak Sangh concentrates on providing wells, temples, hotels and barber-shops to Harijans.

Ishwar Saran Asram has attacked the problem through education. It runs some institutions where the untouchables study, lodge and board with caste-Hindus. In these institutions which are primary, secondary and technical about 2500 students are enrolled. In the hostels run by them, the untouchables and others are usually in equal number.

The State Governments and Union Territories are also aiding non-official organisations, working for the removal of untouchability. Such organisations are much smaller in size than the all-India organisations and they concentrate on such activities like propaganda, lectures and meetings.

**OFFENCES COMMITTED UNDER THE UNTOUCHABILITY OFFENCES ACT, 1955**

Since June 1955, when the Untouchability Offence Act came into existence, till the end of 1960, 2396 cases regarding untouchability have been registered under the Act throughout the country. The details of the same are given below:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Challenged</th>
<th>Convicted</th>
<th>Acquitted</th>
<th>Compounded</th>
<th>Pending</th>
<th>Ing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957</td>
<td>492</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>208</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2398</td>
<td>2510</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is thus apparent from the above Table that as compared to the number of prosecutions launched under the Act, the number of persons convicted was quite small and the proportion of the cases ending in conviction has also declined sharply. A large number of cases remained pending at the end of each year.

The decrease in the number of cases in 1959 can hardly be taken as an index of the removal of untouchability. For example, the number of cases in Uttar Pradesh declined from 23 in 1959 to 13 in 1960. For such a large State of 54 districts, the figure 13 appears extraordinary and low in view of the acuteness of the problem there. From the observations made by
the Assistant Commissioners for the Scheduled Castes & Tribes and various surveys undertaken by that organisation and the information of the non-official organisations and individuals, it is clear that untouchability is still prevalent rather extensively and the worst sufferers are Bhangis, Doms, Mahar and Haris. The smallness of the cases may be attributed to the fear and indifference of the sufferers which has been reinforced by the delay in prosecution and the culprit going unpunished in most cases.

According to the information of all the State Governments and Union Territories (except the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Aysore, Orissa & Punjab) during 1960 only 275 cases were registered throughout the country under the Act. However there was a sharp decline in the cases registered during the year 1960-61 in most of the States particularly in the States of Kerala, Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

In March 1959, the Government of Uttar Pradesh in a circular letter addressed by the Chief Secretary to all District Magistrates had expressed its dissatisfaction over the lack of appreciable improvement in the treatment given by members of so-called higher castes to the persons belonging

2. Ibid, p. 38.
to the Scheduled Castes. The Government recognized the
seriousness of the problem in most unequivocal terms when
it further added:

"The practice of Untouchability continues unabated,
and several instances of grossly unfair treatment meted out
to Harijans have recently come to the notice of the Government.
There have been cases of members of higher castes, manhandling
Harijans, when they did not stand up to show respect to the
former and of interference with their marriage processions.
Such occurrences bring a bad name to the Government and show
that the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act,
1955, are being disregarded on a large scale."¹

Untouchability can be said to have been largely
removed in so far as observance of pollution by touch is
concerned though pollution by touch is still observed
against Bhangis and other castes of a similar rank. On the
whole, rural India has not changed much in this respect.
As far as State policy is concerned, necessary legislation
has already been enacted. Closer attention, however, needs
to be paid to its proper implementation. The work of non-
official organisations in this connection is satisfactory,
yet here too there is a need of planned programme and of
proper control over expenditure.

Certain suggestions may be made to improve the situation caused by untouchability:

It should be in the spirit of social duty of the official and non-official workers, engaged in the work to remove the curse of untouchability. They should try to create such an atmosphere which will encourage the Scheduled Castes to assert for their rights. They can also help by reporting case of discrimination to police under the Untouchability Act, 1955.

Provision may be made for expeditious disposal of cases registered under the Untouchability Act, 1955. Even summary trial of such cases is desirable.

Supplementary legislation should be enacted by all the State Governments which have not undertaken such legislation as yet, to secure entry of all sections of Hindus to Hindu temples.

State Government departments should, in association with non-official organizations, support systematic and periodic survey of the incidence of untouchability in different areas.

Propaganda work should follow in a more effective and vigorous manner and the staff employed for the job should not be required to waste its energies in other schemes. The propaganda workers should be asked to give special attention to the eradication of untouchability among the Scheduled Castes themselves.
The public baths, wells, hotels and libraries should be encouraged to exhibit paintings, engravings and explain the legal provisions for its removal.

It is also needed that the Government of India should consider the desirability of entrusting the task of evaluating progress made in the eradication of Untouchability to the Commission, to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 339 of the Constitution.

**EDUCATION**

The Constitution of India places a special responsibility on the Central & State Governments for educational advancement of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes communities.

Under Article 46 of the Constitution, the Government is committed to promote with special care the educational as well as economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The spread of education among these weaker sections of society is an essential condition for their all-round development and to assure to them benefits of various safeguards provided under the Constitution. Without the spread of education and consequent enlightenment, the communities concerned cannot fully realise their own status, their responsibilities and achieve in full the benefits of the constitutional provisions. A high priority has, therefore, been given to the implementation of schemes for educational advancement of these communities.
The Union and State Government have been spreading education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in several ways. They are:

(a) Scholarships for studies in India or abroad.

(b) Reimbursement of hostel fees.

(c) Securing seat-reservation in various institutions.

(d) Establishment of special institutions and hostels for them.

(e) Aiding general institutions which provide special facilities to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Education has got a key place in Government's welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In fact, a satisfactory part of the expenditure on welfare is spent on educational schemes.

There has been progressive increase in the expenditure incurred under the scheme. Whereas Rs. 15.41 lakhs were spent in 1951-52, in 1956-57 the expenditure under the scheme rose up to Rs. 187.60 lakhs. The Government of India have now fixed a ceiling of Rs. 150.00 lakhs a year from the year 1967-68 for expenditure on scholarships.

Efforts are being made by the Ministry of Home Affairs to give 'ad-hoc' grants to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in the beginning of their academic year so that hardship can be removed which are caused due to the late distribution of scholarships.

STATE GOVERNMENTS:

The State Governments award scholarships to students from these communities generally for pre-matric studies. Some of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, who are eligible for Central Government Scholarships but do not obtain these awards from the Government of India are, however, awarded State Government Scholarships. It is possible to award Central Government scholarships to a smaller percentage of eligible applicants amongst the students of other Backward Classes. In their case, therefore, the State Governments have to grant scholarships under their own schemes.

AND

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF TUITION & HOSTEL FEES:

The Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes students are generally exempted from payment of fees & other dues in almost all the States & Union Territories. The amount is reimbursed by State Education Departments. The exemption from payment of tuition fees granted by the State Governments to these communities' students, therefore, constitutes the major contribution towards the educational progress of these people. In the year of 1956-57, the Government of Assam agreed to grant exemption to students of these communities, whose parents' annual income did not exceed Rs.3,600.00. The Government of

Maharashtra which had earlier withdrawn fee exemptions from such of the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes students as were in receipt of the Government of India scholarships, have now revised their decision and are allowing this concession. They have, however, expressed their inability to grant fee exemptions to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes students at post-graduate stage.¹

The Government of Bihar granted exemption from the payment of tuition fees to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes students at all stages of education. At the secondary stage, Scheduled Caste students are fully exempted from the payment of tuition fees only in such schools in which their number is less than half, because under Article 230 of the Bihar Education Code, pupils of the Scheduled Castes are exempted from the payment of fees at all secondary schools managed or aided by Government in which less than half of the pupils are aboriginals or belong to the Scheduled Castes.

In the case of post-metric scholarship, the Scheduled Castes students of Bihar enjoy the concession of stipends and free tuition simultaneously. However, this concession is not allowed to the Scheduled Tribes students in case they are awarded stipends by the Government of India.

In the State of West Bengal, except for a few schools located in Calcutta, primary education is free for all classes of students irrespective of their caste and creed. But Scheduled Tribes' students reading in Secondary Schools are paid back their tuition fees earlier deposited by them.

**AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS:**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:**

The Government of India instituted a scheme of scholarships in 1953 for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes students of those schools which were members of the Indian Public Schools Conference. The awards, which are made on an all-India basis, are open to all children in the age of 5 to 13 with a 17½ percent reservation for the children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes, subject to satisfactory progress being maintained until the students complete the school leaving examination courses. The scheme provides for the award of scholarships to the tune of Rs.1.00 lakh each year.

**STATE GOVERNMENTS:**

The Ministry of Education have advised the States to draw schemes for the admission of students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes to schools which are members of the Indian Public School Conference.

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Schemes for the award of public school Scholarships have been instituted by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Mysore, Rajasthan and the Administration of Delhi and Tripura. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have the largest number of scholarships (six) and Andhra Pradesh has only one. The Government of Madras and United Province are not in favour of this proposal.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR OVERSEAS STUDIES:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

With a view to enabling Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes of India, including Jammu and Kashmir, to pursue advanced courses of study abroad or to do research work or to specialise in studies offered by the foreign countries, the Government of India decided in 1953-54 to send abroad students from amongst these communities. The number of scholarships under the scheme has been rising and in 1960-61 it stood at 12.

The Education Ministry is guided by the principle that in the award of overseas scholarships under any of their general schemes, other things being equal, preference should be given to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

The Government of India have also instituted a scheme for awarding tourist class passage to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Class students who obtain

merit scholarship for studies abroad from foreign Governments or under any other scheme of the Government of India.

STATE GOVERNMENTS:

The Government of Maharashtra had instituted a scheme for the award of overseas scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other Backward class students.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Punjab and Rajasthan do not have any such schemes. The Government of West Bengal awards overseas Scholarships under a general scheme, but does not have any scheme specifically for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward class students.

RESERVATION OF SEATS AND RELAXATIONS OF CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION:

The Ministry of Education of the Government of India has requested all the Ministries of the State Governments, and Union Administrations and the Universities to provide following facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all the technical and other educational institutions controlled by them:

(a) reservation of 20 per cent of seats for them;

(b) Where admissions are restricted to candidates who obtain a certain minimum percentage of marks, there may be a five per cent reduction for them provided that
the lower percentage prescribed does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examinations; and
(c) the maximum age limit for admission of students belonging to these communities be raised by 3 years.

The Ministry of Education have also addressed the Indian Public Schools Conference to give preference, other things being equal, to these communities in matters of admission in public schools.

MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:

In the Film Institute of India, 20 percent seats have been reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes with the relaxation of 3 years of age limit.

The Ministry of Home Affairs have given combined reservation of seats to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

In the Industrial Training Institutes (Under the Craftsman Training Scheme) there is the reservation of 5 percent of the seats for the Scheduled Tribes and 12 1/2 percent for Scheduled Castes candidates. Relaxation of upper age limit and of educational qualifications is allowed in deserving cases, provided the applicants are otherwise suitable.
In the Mining Training Schools, functioning under the Department of Mines and Fuel, reservation to the extent of 12½ per cent is made with effect from 1960. Similar reservation is also made for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in pre-sea Training Establishment for Officers and Training Establishment Ratings under the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

STATE GOVERNMENTS AND TERRITORIES:

No reservation has been made by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in the technical and educational institutions. The West Bengal Government have the reservation to the extent of 5 per cent and 12½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively in the Engineering Schools and Colleges. In the State of Bihar, 20 per cent reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes has been allowed in Industrial Institution under their control. In Kerala, more than 20 per cent reservation has been allowed in Science and Arts Colleges, whereas 20 per cent reservation has been allowed in one Ayurvedic College. In the rest of the States reservation of seats up to 20 per cent is given to these communities in various technical and educational institutions.

UNIVERSITIES:

In the Universities of Vishwa Bharti and Roorkee, 20 per cent seats have been reserved for the candidates
belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes. Out of 4 Medical Colleges attached to the University of Delhi, there is only one College in which more than 20 percent seats are reserved for these communities.\(^1\) There is one Polytechnic and one Law Faculty under the control of this University which reserves seats for them where more than 20 percent seats have been reserved for members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste candidates. In the only Engineering College, 2 percent of seats are reserved for them. In 19 Arts & Science Colleges, there is no reservation for them. There is no uniformity in this regard in the affiliated colleges in the University of Nagpur.

No reservation is made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Aligarh Muslim University or in any of its affiliated institutions, except in the Engineering College in which only 3.3 per cent seats are reserved for them. In the Agricultural University of Nainital, Uttar Pradesh, 10 percent seats are reserved for these communities and it deserves to be raised to 20 per cent. In Banaras Hindu University no reservation has been made for them in the technical and Agriculture Colleges. For admission to the Agricultural colleges, however, weightage of 15 percent is allowed on the aggregate marks to Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Caste candidates and similar facility is given at the qualifying examination if they secure the minimum percentage

of marks required for admission. In Gorakhpur University, no reservation of seats has been made for Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes for admission to any course of study. There is no relaxation in marks prescribed for admission in this University.

**TRIBAL EDUCATION**

During the First Plan Period, a sum of Rs. 10.33 crores was spent mostly for pre-matric education of the Backward Classes by the various State Governments, out of which Rs. 5.10 crores were spent on the education of the Tribals.\(^1\) In addition, the Union Government spent a sum of Rs. 3.65 crores for the award of scholarships for post-matric education of the Backward class students.\(^2\)

In the tribal areas, 4000 schools were established and including 1000 Ashrams & Sevashram schools, specially in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh & Orissa and in the erstwhile Bombay State.\(^3\) Assistance was given to about 4,50,000 tribal students by way of scholarships, grants for books, hostel fees etc.\(^4\) Scholarships provided by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research numbered 8,464.

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2. Ibid., p. 219.
4. Ibid., p. 73.
Education of tribal children is being attended to by more than one agency throughout the country. In the State of Madhya Pradesh there are five agencies of this kind. In a village in Manipur, there are no fewer than five schools run by different missionaries.

It is desirable that so far as the policy and curricula are concerned, education of these classes should be the sole responsibility of the Education Department. An integrated system of education should obtain in all institutions run in a State, whether by the State or Local bodies or by voluntary organisations including missionary institutions. The tribals are at present bewildered by different ideologies and sometimes violently conflicting social, religious and political ideas which are imposed on them in the schools.

**Expenditure of Education of the Scheduled Caste and Tribes:**

In the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs.12.89 crores was spent on the education of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students under the State sector and centrally sponsored programmes. In 1960-61 an expenditure of Rs.7.16 crores was incurred on education for these communities, making the total of expenditure under this head Rs.20.05 crores. As a result of this expenditure

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24,4106 and 46,63,750 scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Caste students respectively.

Encouraged by these achievements of the Second Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs.33.45 crores has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for education of these communities.¹

An expenditure of Rs.262.14 lakhs was incurred in 1958-59 on the maintenance of 13898 such institutions as against Rs. 279.98 lakhs spent during 1960-61 on 15573 institutions on this account.²

The number of institutions specially meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the expenditure incurred thereon during 1960-61 is as given below:³

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State &amp; Territory</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Higher</th>
<th>Technical &amp; Other</th>
<th>TOTAL Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Assam</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16304</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar</td>
<td>522</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laccadive, Minicoy &amp; MINDI cyclic.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.E.F.A.</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>12464</strong></td>
<td><strong>536</strong></td>
<td><strong>81</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>303</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table gives a picture of expenditure incurred by the various States & Union Territories in recent years for which detailed break-downs are available. Orissa stands first, Madras second and M.P. third in spending money on the education of these communities.

Due to the availability of educational facilities the number of qualified educated persons amongst the Scheduled Tribes & Scheduled Castes is growing at a considerable pace in all the States. But there is still much to be desired. There is a great need to make progress in education for these communities. Certain suggestions may be considered:

(a) The system of basic education together with rural technical institutes is an appropriate system to be introduced in the tribal areas.

(b) Technical and professional institutions should take steps to popularise professional and trade courses amongst students by extending occupational guidance services.

(c) Pupils belonging to other communities should also be admitted to the institutions specifically opened for scheduled castes & tribes.

(d) The State Governments should give weightage to Backward Class students in the award of overseas scholarships under their general schemes also.
(e) Tribal students should be imparted education in their own dialects in the basic schools.

(f) The State Governments should launch crash programme for social education and adult literacy among the Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes.

(g) It is desirable that the States should have a uniform scheme of study in the institutions run by various organisations. It is important that the tribals should not be exposed to such a variety of views through multiplicity of institutions as they are being done today.

(h) Seats should be reserved to a great extent in all higher educational institutions.

**PROVISION OF EDUCATION FOR ANGLO-INDIANS**

In pursuance of Article 337 the Central Government and State Governments have continued to pay grants, given in the financial year ending 31st March, 1948, for the educational development of the Anglo-Indians. This grant is subject to the condition that at least 40% of the annual admissions in trade institutions are made available to members of communities other than the Anglo-Indians. During every succeeding period of three years, however, these grants can be reduced by 10 per cent of the amount fixed for the immediately preceding period of three years and by the end of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution. This
concession can be totally withdrawn. Such grants were given by the Government of India to two institutions, namely - Dr. Graham's Homes, Kaliyong (West Bengal) and the Inter-State Board of Anglo-Indian Education. Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 per annum upto to 1955, Rs. 9,000 in 1956 and Rs. 7,000 for the period from 1956 to 1961 to Dr. Graham's Homes, Kaliyong (West Bengal). Also Rs. 4,000 per annum were sanctioned upto the end of 1960-61 for the Inter-State Board of Anglo-Indian Education.

It was decided at the Conference of the Chief Ministers held on the 20th March 1960, at New Delhi, that it was not necessary to amend the Constitution or to extend the Statutory provisions of Article 337 and that the State Governments would continue to give grants to the Anglo-Indian schools so as to avoid any hardships to the institutions. The Governments of Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, (till 1963) Gujrat, Rajasthan (for existing schools only), and Madhya Pradesh, agreed to continue old grants. The Government of Uttar Pradesh agreed to continue the grants for the Anglo-Indian schools. Maharashtra agreed to give grants to the discontinue Anglo-Indian schools on the basis of those paid in 1959-60 till 1962-63. The general grant-in-aid to Anglo-Indian schools in the State of Maharashtra is governed by the common Grant-in-aid Code. In Mysore ad-hoc grants have been paid to Anglo-Indian schools to the extent of the deficit not made up by increase
in fees. The Kerala Government continued the old grants during 1960-61. The table below shows the position of grants allowed by the following State Governments during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1959-60 Budgeted</th>
<th>Actually paid</th>
<th>1960-61 Budgeted</th>
<th>Actually paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>68,500</td>
<td>56,535</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>33,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>1,56,700</td>
<td>1,20,865</td>
<td>1,06,800</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>93,000</td>
<td>1,09,918</td>
<td>1,07,920</td>
<td>1,16,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>9,51,400</td>
<td>9,56,468</td>
<td>9,62,013</td>
<td>9,42,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>70,294</td>
<td>68,691</td>
<td>54,160</td>
<td>54,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74,369</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>80,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>7,08,200</td>
<td>6,68,315</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,50,284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Railway Administration is also running a number of Anglo-Indian Schools and are, in addition, paying annual grants to a few non-Railway Schools for the benefit of their Anglo-Indian employees. These grants have nothing to do with the safeguards provided under Article 337 of the Constitution.

Some progress is noticeable in the field of education. The scheme for the award of scholarships to the Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe students has resulted in bringing

some progress in education. Allocation of funds larger in amount has been made in the Third Five Year Plan. This would, it is anticipated greatly influence the quality of the students.