CHAPTER - VI

WELFARE MEASURES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

In India, the amelioration of the lot of the underprivileged people in India, particular of the tribes and those castes and classes which are given an inferior status due to the accident of birth, has to be an important, aim of any Government to commit to democracy.¹

After India’s independence in 1947, the Government of India felt that there was an urgent need to support the depressed classes namely Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes by various means like reservations and implementing various welfare schemes for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes. This has been a standard policy of the Government aimed at bringing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at par with the general population.

There are numerous Government policies for ensuring the welfare and well being of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe. The Government at State as well as Central level have made sustained efforts to provide opportunity to these communities for their economic development by eradicating poverty and health problem and developing communication for removal of isolation of their habitats.

Development of the Scheduled Castes is the collective responsibility of the Central as well as State Government and Union Territory administration. The State Governments have separate departments to look after the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes. Their administrative set up, however, varies from State to State. A number of voluntary organizations also promote the welfare of Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribals. The important organizations of All-India character include the Harjan Sevak Sang, Delhi, the Hindu Sweepers Savak Samaj, New Delhi and the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sang, New Delhi.\textsuperscript{2}

In the central Government various department deal with sectoral programmes relating to development of Scheduled Castes and they are also required to formulate special component plans for Scheduled Castes. The ministry of social justice and empowerment deals with the overall policy and co-ordination of matters relating to development of Scheduled Castes. The ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment through special programmes tries to provide a fillip and augment the schemes implemented by other Central Department for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also been addressing the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to implement the provisions of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in both letter and spirit.

\subsection*{6.1 Schemes Under Tenth Five Year Plan}

The welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been given special attention in the five year plans. The development planning launched in 1951 through the first plan (1959-56) envisaged that the programmes under various sectors of development would benefit all section of the population including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes and Minorities, but unfortunately, it never happened so. The second plan (1956-61) promised to ensure that the benefits of economic development accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of the society in order to reduce inequality.\textsuperscript{3}

The third plan (1961-66) advocated greater ‘equality of opportunity’ and a reduction in disparities in income and wealth and

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Ibid}, p.200.

the even distribution of economic power. The fourth and fifth plan (1967-78) envisaged the ‘basis goal as rapid increase in the standard of living of the people through measures which also promote equality and social justice’. One of the important features of the subsequent annual plan (1970-80) was the launching the special mechanism of special component plan (SPC) for Scheduled Castes to ensure that these groups receive their due share of benefits from the other development sectors. The sixth plan (1980-85) marked a shift in the approach to the development of Scheduled Castes. Special emphasis was laid on the implementation of the newly launched SCP for Scheduled Castes. The seventh plan (1985-90), a substantial increase in the flow of funds for the development of Scheduled Castes under SCP from state plans, central plan, special central assistance (SCA). Priority in seventh plan was give to the educational development of Scheduled Castes. The major objective of the Eight plan (1992-97) was to intensity the effort and to bridge the gap between the development of Scheduled Castes, other backward castes and minority and other section of society. It was envisaged that all forms of oppression of Scheduled Castes suppression of their rights, untouchability, non-payment of minimum wages etc. would be eliminated, so as to enable them to avail the benefits of all developmental efforts. For the economic development of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Castes and Minorities, the following three national level apex bodies were set up:


In the Ninth plan (1997-2002), the approach adopted towards empowering there groups in the ninth plan was holistic in nature, to
accomplish their all round development through (1) social empowerment (2) economic empowerment (3) social justice with an inter-sectoral focus and inputs both Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies.\(^4\)

The size of the investment on the special programmes has been increasing from plan to plan. The expenditure (\(\text{Rs}.30.04\) crore) in the first plan (1951-56) increased by 2.6 times in the second plan (1956-61), by 3.3 times in the third plan (1961-66) by 5.7 times in the fourth plan (1969-74) by 9.8 times in the fifth plan(1974-79), by 44.5 times (\(\text{Rs}. 1,337\) crore) in the sixth plan (1980-85), by 52 times in the seventh plan (1985-90) and by 59 times in the eighth plan (1992-97).\(^5\)

The State Government have also been spending a sizeable amount on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

6.2 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

It is the Constitutional obligation of Government to protect the interest of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from social injustice and atrocities. The Central Government provides various schemes for the social, economic and educational upliftment of weaker section of society. Some of the important centrally sponsored schemes are:-

1. Coaching and training for various competitive examinations (IAS,IPS etc.) in order to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various services:-

2. Providing post-matric scholarships to students for higher education.

3. Launching vocational training in trial areas and educational complexes in low literacy pockets for promotion of female literacy in tribal areas.

4. Construction of hostels for providing residential facilities to Scheduled and Scheduled Tribes girls studying in schools,

\(^4\) Ibid, p.47.

colleges and universities.

5. Financial assistance to reputed social science research institutions for research in development and problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

6. Providing textbooks to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students of medical and engineering courses, and

7. Scholarships and passage grants for higher education abroad.\(^6\)

### 6.2.1 Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship

The Rajiv Gandhi fellowship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is formulated and funded by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. This scheme is open to candidates who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and wish to pursue higher studies such as regular and full time M.Phil and Ph.D degrees in sciences, humanities, social sciences and engineering & technology. There are 1333 slots for Scheduled Castes and 667 slots for Scheduled Tribes candidates every year for all the subjects.\(^7\) The commission is providing financial assistance to the universities for the establishment of special cell for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The purpose of these cells is to help the universities in implementing the reservation policy with regard to the admission of students and the recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff at various levels.\(^8\)

### 6.2.2 Tribal Welfare Programmes

The Constitution of India provided for the development of Scheduled Tribes and Castes which were backward and, thus these castes were made eligible for various privileges. A tribal welfare department was instituted and launched in 1951. Its work was not intended to supplant, but to supplement the general development

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\(^6\) Ibid.

\(^7\) [www.ugc.ac.in/rajivgandhi-scst.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/rajivgandhi-scst.pdf), Ibid.

\(^8\) [www.ugc.ac.in/special-cell.html](http://www.ugc.ac.in/special-cell.html). visited 17th February 2012.
programmes undertaken by the Government through such agencies as the national extension service, community development programmes and integrated rural development programmes.

During the plan periods, the Central Government sponsored the following schemes:

1. Tribal development blocks.
2. Tribal co-operation societies.
3. Hostel for tribal girls.
4. Post-Matric scholarships for tribal students.
5. Coaching and pre-examination training for competitive examinations.
6. Research, training and special projects.

6.2.3 Tribal Research Institutes

The research institutes have been set up in various states to make a thorough study of tribes and their problems. These have been set up in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, M.P, Manipur, Maharashtra, Orrisa, Rajasthan, T.N., W.B, U.P., Manipur and Tripura.\(^9\)

Some institutes are also having museums exhibiting tribal artifacts. These institutes are being used by the State and Central Government for research, education, collection of data, training, seminars, workshops, professional input in the preparation of tribal sub-plans, publication of tribal customary laws etc.

6.2.4 Tribal Cooperation Marketing Development Federation of India

It was set up by Government of India in 1987 with the prime objective of providing marketing assistance and remunerative prices to the Scheduled Tribes communities for their minor forest produce and surplus, agricultural produce and to wean them away from exploitative private traders and middlemen. The federation is a

national level cooperative apex body functioning under the Multi State Cooperative Act, 1984. The authorized share capital of the tribal cooperative is Rs.100 cores.

6.2.5 Poverty Alleviation Programmes

Poverty alleviation programmes put into action both in rural and urban areas since the 1980s have not only helped the poor people to rise above the poverty line, but also brought down the poverty rate quit effectively, as shown in table 6.1 and 6.2 respectively:

Table 6.1
Population living below the poverty line 1993-94 and 1999-2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37.27</td>
<td>32.38</td>
<td>27.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Castes</td>
<td>48.11</td>
<td>44.48</td>
<td>36.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAP</td>
<td>10.84</td>
<td>15.82</td>
<td>9.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table 6.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>37.27</td>
<td>32.38</td>
<td>27.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled Tribes</td>
<td>51.94</td>
<td>41.14</td>
<td>45.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAP</td>
<td>14.69</td>
<td>7.48</td>
<td>18.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rate of decline in respect of the percentage of Scheduled Castes (Table 6.1) and Scheduled Tribes (Table 6.2) living below the poverty line was marginally higher than that of the total population between 1993-94 and 1999-2000. However, the incident of poverty among Scheduled Castes still continue to be high with 36.25% in rural area and 38.47% in urban area, when compared to 27.09% and 23.62% respectively, in respect to total population in 1999-2000 as shown in table 6.1. In case of Scheduled Tribes the rate of decline is much lower than of the general population as shown table 6.2.

6.2.6 Legal Aid to the Poor and Weaker Sections of the Society by Legal Services Authorities and Advocates

Article 39-A of the constitution of India provides equal justice and free legal aid in order to provide equal opportunities for securing justice to the citizens who are economically poor or have other disabilities. The C.P.C and Cr.P.C also provide for free legal aid to the poor. The advocates Act, 1961 has also contained provisions for legal aid and for the constitution of legal aid committees. The Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987 has been enacted to provide legal aid services to the poor and needy people of society. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 provides adequate facilities including legal aid to be provided to the persons subjected to any disability arising out of “untouchability”. In pursuance of the provision of this Act, 20 States and Union Territories have introduced the scheme of providing free legal aid to the Scheduled Castes and weaker sections. These states and union territories are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu&Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Daman & Diu, Delhi and Pondicherry. The legal services are provided to the entitled persons in the state of Rajasthan under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Rajasthan State Legal Service Authority Rules, 1995 and Rajasthan State Legal Services Regulation, 1999. During the calendar year 2005, 1048
Scheduled Castes and 1131 Scheduled Tribes were benefited by legal services in the State.

Under Rule 12 of the Punjab Legal Service Authority Act, 1987, free legal aid is provided to the members of Scheduled Castes irrespective of their income. During the year, free legal aid was provided to 249 Scheduled Caste persons by the Punjab Legal Services Authority.\(^\text{10}\)

Besides the above measures to bring about their speedy development the Constitution of India also provides many provisions for the protection of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.\(^\text{11}\)

### 6.3 WELFARE SCHEMES IN STATE OF PUNJAB

The Scheduled Caste population in the Punjab State as per 1991 census is 57,42,528 which constitutes 28.31% of the total State population i.e. 2,02,81,869. This is the highest percentage for a State in our country which has 16.32% Scheduled Castes population. Of the total Scheduled Castes population them 79.45% population lives in Rural Areas and 20.55% in Urban Areas. In the State of Punjab, there are no Scheduled Tribes. The erst-while criminal tribes, who have been denotified, had been included in the list of Scheduled Castes and are entitled to all the benefits being extended to the Scheduled Castes. The Punjab Government estimated the budget of Rupees 1,25,0906 (Rupees in thousand) for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes (State plan schemes) in year 2009-2010.\(^\text{12}\)

The Welfare Department is implementing about 36 Schemes (it includes the schemes being implemented by Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation & BACKFINCO) for the Education, Social and Economic Development of Scheduled Castes.


During the year 2001-2002 the total Budget Allocation for Welfare Department was Rs. 14138.86 lac which was reduced to Rs. 13733.46 lac at the time of Revised Budget estimates, out of this Revised Budget, an amount of Rs10325.68 lac was released and Rs.6394.69 lac was spent after being drawn from the Treasury. For the implementation of various welfare schemes during the year 2002-2003, a budget provision of Rs. 10406.15 lac has been made, out of which Rs. 4073.93 lac was put under Non-Pan Schemes, Rs. 329.50 lac under State Plan Schemes, Rs. 2954.26 lac under District Plan Schemes, Rs. 320.46 lac under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Centre Share) and Rs. 2728.00 lac under Special Central Assistance Schemes will be spent. The following Schemes have been introduced and are being implemented by the Government of Punjab to ensure social, educational and economic advancement of the Scheduled Castes:-

6.3.1 Free Books to Scheduled Castes Students (Non-Plan Scheme)

The aim of the scheme is to provide free of cost text-books to the Scheduled Caste Students studying at school level so as to relieve the parents or guardians of these students from the financial burden which they can ill-afford due to poverty. This scheme was started in the year 1976-77 for Middle Classes and scope of the scheme was enlarged to cover High and Primary Classes from the year 1981-82 and 1986-87 respectively. Free books are supplied to the Scheduled Caste students at School level from 1st to 10th classes. The Welfare Department procures books directly from the Punjab School Education Board and then distributes these books through its field agencies. The Punjab School Education Board releases these books to District Welfare Officers from its Book Depots located at each district headquarter as per demand. The books are further distributed to concerned schools for class 6th to 10th through the District or Tehsil Welfare Officers and for Class 1st to 5th through Block Primary

13 Punjabsewa.gov.in/citizen-sevice visited 17th February 2012.
Education Officers for onward distribution among Scheduled Caste Students.

The Scheduled Caste students studying in Government as well as private recognised schools are eligible for the provision of free of cost text-books during the academic session. Under this scheme, a budget provision of Rs. 835.00 lac was made, out of which Rs. 779.80 lac was spent to cover 13,74,000 Scheduled Caste students during the year 2001-2002.

During the year 2002-2003, an amount of Rs. 835.00 lac has been provided on Non-Plan side and spent to cover 14,00,000 scheduled caste students of 19000 (Tentative) schools under this scheme. In an effort to impart quality education to the marginalized, Punjab education minister Sikander Singh Maluka said the Government would spend Rs. 30 crore to provide free text books to students in the state.14

In addition to girls of standards 5th to 8th, boys from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in same classes in Government and Government-aided schools will be provided free notebooks under the Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (SSA) in the year 2012. Senior officials of the SSA said that 1,32,000 notebooks have already been purchased for the purpose with State and Central Government funds.

In all, 12,000 books will be dispatched to each of the 11 taluka offices of the SSA from where the books will be distributed to the beneficiaries. Each beneficiary will be given two 100 pages and two 200 pages books.

In 2012, the SSA has also decided to distribute free bags to students of standard 1st in all government primary schools.15

6.3.2 Attendance Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Girl Students (Distt. Plan Scheme)

It has been observed that the number of Scheduled Caste girls

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14 *Times of India*, 6th May 2012.
in educational institutions is much lower than their population. This is because of the fact that the parents or guardians of these girls are usually very poor and they don’t pay any attention to female education. If at all these girls are admitted in the schools, they leave their studies to assist their parents for the augmentation of their family income by taking up menial jobs. Keeping these circumstances in view, the State Government decided to adopt some ways and means so that the drop-out of girl student tendency is checked initially at the Primary stage. Consequently the scheme namely ‘Attendance Scholarship to Scheduled Caste girl students studying in Primary Classes’ was introduced from the year 1992-93 as district level scheme.

Under this scheme, attendance scholarship of Rs. 50/- P.M., per girl student is given for 10 months in a year to those Scheduled Caste girls, who are domicile of Punjab State and studying in Primary Classes subject to the following conditions:-

1. Their parents do not have more than 5 acre of land.
2. Their parents or guardians are not income tax payees.
3. A minimum 75% class attendance is required for award of scholarship.\(^\text{16}\)

An amount of Rs. 405.90 lac was spent to cover 4,02,000 girl students out of the budget allocation of Rs. 2010.00 lac during the year 2001-02 and an amount of Rs. 1954.26 lac has been provided to cover about 4,42,200 girl students under this programme for the year 2002-2003. No budget estimate for such scheme during year of 2009-2010.\(^\text{17}\)

6.3.3 Promotion of Education Among Educationally Backward Classes

Under this scheme, scholarship is given to the students

\(^{16}\) Welfare Department, Punjab “Welfare Schemes for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Castes” 2011.

\(^{17}\) Supra note 12.
belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes studying from 6th class onward, admission fees and tuition fees paid by the students is also reimbursed to them. This scheme was introduced during the year 1968. This scheme is being implemented by the D.P.I. (S) at school level and D.P.I. (C) at Post-Matric level. The scholarship under this scheme is given to Scheduled Caste and Backward Class students whose parent’s or guardian’s annual income does not exceed Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. 24,000/- respectively. The rates of scholarship under this scheme are given as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Rate and Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 6th to 8th classes</td>
<td>Rs. 30/-P.M. for SC/BC boy students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 40/-P.M. for SC/BC girl students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 9th to 10th classes</td>
<td>Rs.75/- P.M.(1st Division) for SC/BC girl students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 60/- P.M.(2nd Division) for SC/BC boy &amp; girl students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rs. 50/- P.M. (3rd Division) for SC/BC boy &amp; girl students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Post-Matric classes</td>
<td>Rs. 15/- to 25/- P.M. courses (only BC students)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 2367.96 lac was provided out of which Rs.1116.78 lac was spent on 5,00,000 students. A sum of Rs. 2293.50 lac has been provided for the year 2002-2003. During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs.2279.73 lac has been spent to cover 5,17,724 students. During the year 2006-07 Rs. 2500.00 for stipend and Rs.100.00 lac for refund of examination fee has been provided. This scheme is valid upto 1.1.2015.18

18 www.India.govt.in/govt/viewscheme.php, 16th June 2012
6.3.4 Grant For the Purchase of Medical, Engineering, Veterinary, Agriculture and Engineering Books (Non-plan)

The text books pertaining to Medical and Engineering courses are generally costly and beyond the purchasing capacity of the students belonging to Scheduled Castes. Thus they suffer in studies viz-a-viz students of other communities, who are economically better. To overcome this handicap a scheme, for giving grant to various institutions for the purchase of Medical and Engineering books was introduced in 1974-75. Funds under this scheme are being shared on 50:50 basis between the Centre and State Government books so purchased are kept in libraries for the exclusive use of students belonging to Scheduled Castes. The scope of the scheme has been enlarged by Government of India by adding Post-Graduate classes or courses from the year 1998-99. Under this scheme, one set of books is given to two students at graduation level and one set for one student at Post-Graduation level. The course-wise rates of books as fixed by Govt. of India are as under:-

1. Medical and Engineering : Rs. 7,500/- (per set)
2. Veterinary : Rs. 5,000/- (-do-)
3. Agriculture : Rs. 4,500/- (-do-)
4. Polytechnics : Rs. 2,400/- (-do-)
5. Law, Chartered Accountancy, : Rs. 5,000/- (-do-)
   MBA, B. Com, Sciences

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 30.00 lac (Rs.15.00 lac as State Share and Rs. 15.00 lac as Centre Share) was provided but the scheme was not cleared by Government of India. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 30.00 lac (Rs. 15.00 lac as State Share and Rs. 15.00 lac as Central Share) has been provided to cover about 39 Institutions for the year 2002-2003.19

19 Supra note 16.
6.3.5 Hostel for Girls and Boys in Schools and Colleges (State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

The scheme for providing hostel facilities to Scheduled Caste girl and boy students was started in the year 1967-68 and 1990-91 respectively. Under this scheme the grant in-aid is given to the Educational Institutions willing to expand the existing Hostel buildings or for the constructions of new Hostels for the benefit of scheduled caste girl and boy students.

As per guidelines issued by the Govt. of India, the ceiling cost of construction shall be as per Schedule Rate of PWD. This scheme is valid upto 1-4-2012. During the year 2001-2002, a sum of Rs. 80.00 lac (Rs.40.00 lac as State share and Rs. 40.00 lac as Central Share) was provided in the budget but the scheme was not cleared by the Government.

A sum of Rs. 86.00 lac (Rs. 53.00 lac as State Share and Rs.33.00 lac as Centrally Share) has been provided during the year 2002-2003.

The scheme of construction of hostel is one of the means to enable and encourage students belonging to Scheduled Castes to attain quality education. The scheme for construction of hostels for girls is in operation from the 3rd five year plan while for boys, the same was started from the year 1989-90. The earlier centrally sponsored scheme of hostels for Scheduled Castes boys and girls has been revised and is renamed as “Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojna” w.e.f. 1-1-08.

6.3.6 Special Grant to Scheduled Caste Girl Students Studying in Post-Matric and Post Graduate Classes (Non Plan Scheme)

Female literacy among Scheduled Castes in the State is considerably low as compared to female literacy among Non-Scheduled Castes in the State or at the National level. To promote

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20 Supra note 18.
21 http://social justice Ibid.
female literacy among these sections, this scheme was introduced in 1980-81. Under this scheme, grant @ Rs. 50/- and 60/- P.M. is given to the girl students studying in Post-Matric and Post-Graduate classes respectively whose parents annual income is less than 60,965/-. This grant is in addition to the stipend given at Post Matric level. This scheme is being implemented through the Education Department.\footnote{22 Supra note 19.}

An amount of Rs. 600.00 lac (Rs. 280.00 lac as State Share and Rs. 320.00 lac as Centre Share) has been provided for the year 2001-2002.

**6.3.7 Pre-Matric Scholarship to Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupations ((Non-Plan/Centrally Sponsored Scheme)**

The object of the scheme is to check drop-out tendency and to provide financial assistance to the children of traditional scavengers of dry latrine, flaying and tanning. This scheme has been introduced from the year 1987-88. Under this scheme, scholarship @ Rs. 25/-, per month, to Primary; Rs. 40/- per month to Middle and Rs. 50/- per month to High class students is provided for 10 months in a year. In addition to this, Rs. 500/- per annum as adhoc grant is also provided to each student. The expenditure over and above the committed liability of the State amounting to Rs. 19,65,417 is borne by the State and the Centre Government on a 50:50 basis.

A sum of Rs. 85.00 lac was provided under this scheme during the year 2001-2002 but the scheme was not cleared by Government. An amount of Rs. 85.00 lac (52.35 lac as State Share and Rs. 32.65 lac as Central Share) has been provided for the year 2002-2003 to cover about 10,000 Day-Scholars.\footnote{23 Supra note 13.}

**6.3.8 Student Loan Scheme**

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial
assistance to post matric or post graduate Scheduled Castes students for the purchase of text book & stationery articles. Under this scheme pattern of loan is as under:-

1) Post matric 800.00 per year student.
2) Post graduation 1500.00 –do-
3) Any degree in agriculture, technical, Medical, Vaternary, 2000.00 per year per student.24

6.3.9 Award to Brilliant Scheduled Caste Students (Non Plan Scheme)

This scheme has been introduced in 1984-85. Under this scheme, incentive is given to brilliant scheduled caste students (3 boys and 3 girls) at each Educational Block Level. The Scheduled Caste students of 5th, 8th and 10th classes, who obtain first three positions among boys and girls in each educational block in a particular year are given incentive @ Rs. 100/- per month for continuing studies in Middle and High classes. Three boys and three girl students are awarded at each level of examination and this award continues for three years, two years and two years respectively. This scheme is being implemented through the Director, Public Instruction (S) Punjab.25

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 8.50 lac was spent for 708 Scheduled Caste students, out of the budget provision of Rs. 19.00 lac. A sum of Rs. 19.00 lac has been provided for the year 2002-2003.

During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs.12.66 lac has been spent to cover 1583 students.26 This scheme is being implemented through the Director, Public Instruction(s), Punjab.27

24 Gurgaon.gov.in/dswo.htm visited 16th June 2012.
25 Punjabsewa.gov.in/citizen-service Ibid.
26 Supra note 20.
6.3.10 Grant to Scheduled Caste Students Studying in Medical and Engineering Colleges (Non-Plan Scheme)

The students belonging to Scheduled Caste community are financially weak and cannot afford to join professional colleges i.e. Medical & Engineering Colleges. To help them, the Government decided to introduce this scheme in 1982-83. The rates of grant are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Day Scholar</th>
<th>Hosteller</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical and Engineering</td>
<td>Rs. 125/-</td>
<td>Rs. 250/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This grant is given to those Scheduled Caste students, whose parent’s annual income does not exceed Rs. 60,965/- pa. This scheme is being implemented through the Director, Research and Medical Education and Director, Technical Education. This grant is given to those scheduled caste students, whose parents annual income does not exceed Rs.60 965/- pa. This scheme is being implemented through the Director, Research & Medical Education and Director, Technical Education.\(^ {28}\) During the year 2005-06 an amount of Rs.3.12 lac has been spent to cover 106 students.

6.3.11 Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Castes Students

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. Under this scheme, scholarships are awarded to Scheduled Caste students studying in Post-Matric Classes including Technical, Engineering and Medical Courses whose parent’s income does not exceed Rs.1.00 Lac P.A.. This scheme is being implemented in Punjab State through D.P.I (S) and D.P.I. (C). The committed liability of Punjab is Rs.493.30 lac in the 10\(^ {th}\) five year plan.\(^ {29}\)

The expenditure of Rs. 280.00 lac, as committed liability, is borne by the State Govt. and beyond this, 100% expenditure is being borne by Government of India. The rates of scholarships are as under:

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\(^ {28}\) Ibid.
\(^ {29}\) Ibid.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course of Study</th>
<th>Year of Course</th>
<th>Rate of Scholarship</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hosteller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group A</td>
<td>For complete duration of the course</td>
<td>425/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group B</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>290/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group C</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>290/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group D</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>150/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group E</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>150/-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the year 2001-02 Rs. 600.00 lac (Rs. 280.00 lac as committed liability of State and Rs. 320.00 lac as Central Share) was provided, out of which an amount of Rs. 173.30 lac (out of committed liability) was spent to cover 10038 students under this scheme.

During the year 2002-2003, an amount of Rs. 600.00 lac (Rs. 280.00 lac as State share and Rs.320.00 lac as Central Share) has been provided.\(^{30}\)

**6.3.12 Setting Up of An Institution for Training to Scheduled Caste Candidates in Stenograph (Special Central Assistance)**

Keeping in view the deficient representation of Scheduled Castes in the cadre of steno-typists/stenographers and non-availability of such qualified personnel with the Punjab Subordinate Services Selection Board and State Employment Exchange, Government have decided to start a scheme namely “Setting up of institute for training to Scheduled Caste candidates in stenography.”

Under this scheme, training in Punjabi and English stenography is imparted to un-employed Scheduled Caste graduate candidates who are below poverty line, at Stenography Institute S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali). The duration of the training is one year and the number of seats is 80. During training every trainee is given a stipend of Rs.750/- P.M.

\(^{30}\) Supra note 25.
including facilities of Stationery etc. On the basis of the results of the Institute, Centre Government has approved three more Centers for Patiala, Ferozepur and Amritsar. Patiala and Ferozepur Centres have started functioning from the year 1999-2000.

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 22.64 lac was spent to impart training to 105 trainees. During the year 2002-2003, an amount of Rs. 63.30 lac has been earmarked to cover 230 such trainees.\(^{31}\)

**6.3.13 Coaching for Stenography to Scheduled Castes Candidates (Non-Plan Scheme)**

This scheme was started to fill up the reserved vacancies of Stenographers and Steno-typists meant for Scheduled Castes in Punjab Civil Secretariat and other Government Offices. The persons who are otherwise qualified in the trade are to be given special training so that they come up to the required standard. The scheme is being implemented through the Language Department. Under this scheme, the total number of seats are 275, out of which 255 are at District level (15 in each district) and 20 are at Chandigarh.

The minimum qualification for the course is Matric with second division but preference is given to the candidates possessing higher qualification. During training, an amount of Rs. 250/- P.M., per unemployed trainee, is given.

During the year 2001-2002, a sum of Rs. 1.52 lac was spent for 215 trainees and a sum of Rs. 7.75 lac has been provided during the year 2002-2003.\(^{32}\)

**6.3.14 Scheme of Residential Institutes for Pre-Examination Coaching to SC Persons Appearing in Various Competitive Examinations (Non-Plan and Centrally Sponsored Scheme)**

In order to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes in

\(^{31}\) [India.gov.in/citizen-service, visited on 16\(^{th}\) June2012.]

\(^{32}\) Supra note 25.
various posts and services under the Centre and State Government, a Pre-examination Coaching Centre was started at Mohali by the Punjab Government, as a Centrally Sponsored scheme. As per guidelines, the expenditure of Coaching is incurred by the State Government and the Government of India on 50:50 basis and rest of the expenditure is borne by the State Government. At present, this Institute under-takes the coaching for competitive examinations for IAS, PCS and Allied Services, P.O., PMT/CET etc. Coaching to Scheduled Caste candidates is provided free of cost and they are provided hostel facilities also. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 500/- per month to IAS and Allied Services and Banking Services and Rs. 250/-, per month to PMT/CET candidates is provided as diet money.

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 21.59 lac was spent to cover 152 candidates, out of budget allocation of Rs. 26.94 lac. During the year 2002-2003, a sum of Rs.25.04 lac has been provided to cover 200 Scheduled Castes candidates.

6.3.15 Sports Award To Scheduled Caste Students (Distt. Plan Scheme)

The aim of the scheme is to inculcate the spirit of competition amongst the Scheduled Caste students in the field of Sports. Under this scheme, Scheduled Caste students studying from 6th to 12th classes are awarded @ 25/- P.M., who secure the first three positions i.e. Ist, IInd and IIIrd in the following games amongst Scheduled Caste students in each educational block in 5th, 8th and 10th classes (3 Boys and 3 Girls).

1. Athletics (100 Metre Sprint, 400 Metre Sprint, long Jump, High Jump)
2. Kabbadi
3. Kho-Kho
4. Gymnastic

Ibid.
This Scheme is of District level. The amount provided under this scheme is placed at the disposal of District Planning and Development Board.

A sum of Rs. 2.15 lac was spent to cover 716 students out of the released amount of Rs. 7.70 lac against the budget allocation of Rs. 30.80 lac under the scheme during the year 2001-2002. During the year 2006-07 Rs.30.80 lac has been allocated.\textsuperscript{34}

\textbf{6.3.16 Welfare of Denotified Tribes (Vimukat Jaties) (Non-Plan Scheme)}

Under this scheme, students studying at primary stage and belonging to only denotified tribes are being awarded stipend @ Rs. 30/- P.M. provided their parents annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000/ per month. This scheme is being implemented through the D.P.I. (Primary).

A sum of Rs. 21.30 lac was provided during the year 2001-2002 but the expenditure report has not been received so far. A sum of Rs. 21.30 lac has been provided for the year 2002-2003.\textsuperscript{35}

\textbf{6.3.17 Construction of Scheduled Caste Dharamshalas and Chaupals}

This scheme was started in the year 1969-70. Under this scheme, Dharamshalas are constructed in the Scheduled Caste Basties in the State so that these people may derive community benefits and arrange their social functions at these places. A grant of Rs. 1,00,000/- is given for the construction of a new Dharamshala and Rs. 50,000/- is given for the repair of incomplete Scheduled Caste Dharamshala. The land and the labour for the construction of Dharamshala are arranged by the Community or village Panchayat.

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 200.00 lac (Revised Budget) was provided under this scheme, but no amount was spent due to non-clearance of scheme. Under this scheme, no

\textsuperscript{34} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{35} Ibid.
amount has been provided for the year 2002-2003 but during the year 2009-2010, an amount of Rs. 5,00,00 (Rs. in thousands) was provided for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this scheme.36

6.3.18 Construction of B.R. Ambedkar Bhawans (District Plan Scheme)

To commemorate the birth centenary of Bharat Ratna Baba Sahib Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Government has decided to set up Ambedkar Bhawans at each district head-quarter. These Bhawans consist of an Auditorium and Multipurpose Hall, Library, Reading Room, Office of District Welfare Officer, Tehsil Welfare Officer, District Managers, Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development & Finance Corporation, Punjab Backward Classes, Land Development & Finance Corporation, residence of Chowkidar & Car Garage etc. This scheme is being implemented by the Welfare Department from the year 1990-91.

Under this scheme, 11 Bhawans in District Ropar, Patiala, Faridkot, Bathinda, Gurdaspur, Moga, Mukatsar, Ferozepur, Sangrur, Fatehgarh Sahib & Kapurthala have been completed and 4 Bhawans are under construction in District Amritsar, Mansa, Ludhiana and Nawan-Shahr, whereas the construction work of two Bhawans is yet to be started in District Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur.

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 225.84 lac (Revised Budget) was provided during the year 2001-2002, but no amount was drawn from the treasury due to non-clearance of scheme by Government. Under this scheme, no budget provision has been made for the year 2002-2003. A sum of Rs.5,00,00 (Rupees in thousands) was provided for the year of 2009-2010.37

6.3.19 House Schemes

Scheduled Castes/vimukt jaties/tapir-was jaties persons are

36 Supra note 17.
37 Supra note 36.
being provided Rs.50000/- for the construction of pucca house and Rs.10000/- for repair of have purpose. Conditions of giving subsidy are:-

1) House of the applicant should be kacha, not worth living.
2) Applicant should have at least 50 square yards plot on his name and he is living below poverty line.\(^{38}\)

**6.3.20 Shagun Scheme (Distt. Plan Scheme)**

Shagun Scheme has been started by the Punjab Government w.e.f. 1-4-97 for Scheduled Caste girls under which Rs.15000/- is given on the occasion of marriage of Scheduled Caste and Christian Girls respectively. Government has fixed the norms to provide financial help under this scheme as under:-

1. The girl should belong to Scheduled Caste/Christian Family.
2. The girl should be above 18 years of age.
3. The Annual income of the family should not exceed Rs.30,000/-.  
4. The parents of the girl should be domicile of Punjab State.

To receive this amount, an application is to be submitted by the parents with the concerned Sub-divisional Magistrate, one week prior to the marriage of the girl. The State Government in order to ensure that the Shagun amount is given on or before the date of marriage simplified the procedure of grant of Shagun in September, 1998. In the simplified procedure, the proof regarding annual income and caste of beneficiary can be attested by Sarpanch or Nambardar or Patwari or Municipal Corporation of the area on the application form and there is no need for separate verification. For giving the domicile proof, either a copy of the domicile certificate or a copy of ration-Card is sufficient. After verifying the facts, if the applicant is found eligible then Sub-divisional Magistrate himself or through a responsible officer disburses the draft of Rs.5100/- as a Shagun to the parents of the girl on the occasion of the marriage. In the case of non-survival of

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\(^{38}\) Gurgaon.nic.in/dswi.htm visited on 16\(^{th}\) June 2012.
the parents, the draft is prepared in the name of girl and disbursed. There is also a provision to provide Shagun to widows or divorced women on the occasion of their re-marriage provided they fulfill the prescribed conditions mentioned in the Scheme. The Shagun may also be paid after the actual performance of marriage ceremony subject to the condition that post marriage application is submitted within one month from the date of celebration of the marriage and failure to apply in advance is satisfactorily explained by the applicant, the requisite verification will, however, be done by the SDM as in the case of application submitted in time.

During the year 2001-2002, an amount of Rs. 2069.00 lac was spent to cover 40568 Scheduled Castes and Christian Girls. Under this scheme, no budget provision has been made for the year 2002-2003. District administration will make online payment to the beneficiaries covered under Shagun Scheme. Punjab Governments Shagun scheme of contributing for marriage of girl, has been extended to economically poor girls of OBC, upper castes and Christian, all of whom have an annual income less than Rs.30,000.\textsuperscript{39} A sum of Rs. 40,000 (Rupees in thousands) has been provided in 2007-2008 and 70,000 has been estimated for year of 2009-10.\textsuperscript{40}

\textbf{6.3.21 Implementation of The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955}

The scheme of removal of Untouchability under the Protection of Civil Rights Act-1955 was introduced in the State of Punjab during the year 1986-87. Under this scheme, encouragement award of Rs. 25,000/- is given to inter-caste married couples (where-in one of the spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste) by the Panchayats or Voluntary Organisations, who work for all round development of Scheduled Castes. Besides this, seminars, debates and mass lunches are also organized at district head-quarters. Greater publicity of Welfare

\textsuperscript{39} \textit{The Times of India}, 14th January, 2012
\textsuperscript{40} Supra note 38.
Schemes is also made through advertisements in various news papers etc. It is a centrally sponsored scheme and the budget is shared by the State and Centre Government on 50:50 basis.

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lac was provided during the year 2001-02, but no funds were spent as this scheme was not cleared by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 107.00 (Rs. 53.50 lac as State Share and Rs. 53.50 lac as Centre Share) lac has been earmarked during the year 2002-2003 for the implementation of this scheme.

6.3.22 Training-Cum-Production Centre

This scheme was started in the year 1977-78. The main aim of the scheme is to enable the scheduled caste women who are living below poverty line to be trained in technical trades and to enable them supplement the income of their families and awakening and enabling them for a respectful living.

During the year 2000-2001 an amount of Rs. 34.02 lac was provided and spent to cover 525 trainees (Women). During the year 2002-03, a sum of Rs. 65.90 lac has been provided for the purpose.\(^41\)

6.3.23 Creches for The Children of Working Mothers From Sweepers or Scavengers etc. (Non-Plan Scheme)

This scheme was started in the year 1976-77. Under this scheme, Creches have been provided for the children up to the age of 6 years belonging to the families of Sweepers and Scavengers. The main aim of the scheme is to relieve the burden of parents regarding safety of their children while they are at work and to provide security to them. At each centre there is a Lady Supervisor and two Nurse-cum-Lady Attendant. Twelve creches at district head-quarters are working on Non-Plan side. In each centre 40 children up to the age of 6 years are being admitted and nutrition at the rate of Rs. 2/- per child, per day is being provided.

A sum of Rs. 0.64 lac was spent to cover 480 children during

\(^{41}\) Supra note 32.
the year 2001-2002. Under this scheme a sum of Rs. 2.88 lac has been provided to cover 480 children during the year 2002-2003.42

6.3.24 Training to Unemployed Scheduled Caste Candidates for Driving Light and Heavy Vehicles

In order to provide employment and self-employment to the members of Scheduled Castes, a scheme, “Training for driving light and heavy vehicles to Scheduled Castes” was introduced by the Welfare Department during the year 1994-95. The training is got imparted to Scheduled Caste aspirants from the well reputed schools having necessary infrastructure and technical know how to remove small defects in vehicles in addition to driving. Trained persons desiring to run their own vehicles i.e. Taxies, Four Wheelers etc are to be given facilities for loan from Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development & Finance Corporation under their direct loaning scheme. A stipend of Rs. 750/- P.M., per trainee is given and Rs. 1000/- P.M. per trainee is also given to training schools and firms as training expenses for two months.

The persons desirous to get training for driving light and heavy vehicles should belong to Scheduled Castes, should be permanent residents of Punjab State, within the age group of 18-35 years and Scheduled Caste persons living below poverty line in rural and urban areas are eligible to avail the benefit of this scheme.

The training will be arranged in well reputed driving schools having necessary infrastructure for training. The duration of training will be two months.

During the year 2001-2002, a sum of Rs. 23.98 lac was spent to cover 685 trainees. Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 34.00 lac has been provided to cover 685 trainees.43

42 Ibid.
43 Ibid.
6.3.25 Way-Side Cobbler Scheme

It is observed that sufficient number of Scheduled Castes are engaged in the minor and major repair of shoes (Juties and Chappals) etc. They are generally found working under old trees on the road side where everyone can approach them easily to get their shoes repaired. Such persons are known as wayside cobbler. They work hard, but due to certain problems of shelter, uncertain weather, rain and scorching heat, they are not in a position to earn their livelihood to the desired extent. The department has, therefore, prepared a scheme to provide khokhas to the wayside cobbler the place where they are already working, to enable them to increase their earnings. This scheme was started from the year 1994-95. Scheduled Castes persons, who are living below poverty line, are only eligible for this benefit.

The beneficiaries will be selected by the District Level Committee comprising the A.D.C. (Dev.) of concerned district as Chairman, The District Welfare Officer as Member and the concerned Tehsil Welfare Officer as member Secretary. The applications will be collected by the District Welfare Officer through their field Officers and will be placed before the committee for selection. Thereafter, the recommendation would be sent to the Director, Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Punjab for final approval. The expenditure on this project is proposed to be met out of SCA funds. Under this scheme, only those beneficiaries are selected, who are working as Way-side Cobblers in Towns, Cities and villages for the last five year. Preference is given to those persons whose fore-fathers were also engaged in this profession.

Under this scheme, a subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- is provided to the beneficiary as under:-

1. Erection of Khokha  Rs. 8000/-
2. Cost of Tool Kit & Raw Material  Rs. 2000/-

**Total**  Rs.10000/-
During the year 2001-2002, the scheme was not cleared by Government. During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 1.00 lac has been provided to cover 10 beneficiaries.

6.3.26 Community Centers (SCA Scheme)

The scheme of Community Centres was started in the year 1956-57. The main aim of the scheme is to remove the social stigma of untouchability and to bring a change in the living conditions of Scheduled Caste Women. There is one lady social worker in each Centre, who is responsible for developing an urge for better living in Scheduled Caste village Women by providing an opportunity to get-together with the other high caste women of the village by holding sewing and adult classes. One lady attendant (who is also trained dai) assists the lady social worker. In addition to this, Balwari classes are held to impart non-formal pre-school education to children upto the age of six years. At present there are 108 Community Centers working in the State. This scheme has proved to be very beneficial.

Under this scheme, a sum of Rs. 64.80 lac was spent for the benefit of 2160 women during the year 2001-2002. During the year 2002-2003, a sum of Rs. 64.80 lac has been provided to cover 2160 Women under this scheme.\footnote{Ibid.}

6.3.27 Scheme for Providing Plot to Houseless Scheduled Castes in Rural Area

The object of the scheme is to provide a plot measuring 5 marlas to each houseless Scheduled Caste family, living below poverty line and residing in rural areas. Under this programme a sum of Rs. 25,000/- is to be spent in each case. At present this scheme is being implemented through the Department of Rural Development and Panchayats.

During 2001-2002, a sum of Rs. 1000.00 lac (Revised Budget) was provided to cover 4000 beneficiaries, out of which only Rs. 84.72
lac were drawn from the Treasury but later on, this amount was deposited in the Government Treasury. Under this programme, an amount of Rs. 1000.00 lac has been provided for the year 2002-2003 to cover 4000 Scheduled Caste families @ Rs. 25,000/- each.\(^{45}\)

**6.3.28 House for Below Poverty Line Scheduled Castes Families in Rural Areas**

The Scheme “Grant for the construction of Houses for Houseless Scheduled Castes, living below poverty line, in rural areas” was started during the year 1998-99. Under this scheme, a grant of Rs. 25,000/- is to be provided to houseless Scheduled Castes for the construction of house on their own plots. During the year 1998-99, 190 Scheduled Caste families were covered under this scheme.

During the period of 1999-2000 to 2001-2002, budget allocation was made but no funds were released for this purpose. Under this scheme no budget provision has been made for the year 2002-2003.

**6.3.29 Assistance to Scheduled Castes for the Development of Manure Pits**

It is an establishing fact that most of the Scheduled Caste families residing in rural areas have no land for dumping their domestic waste. Keeping in view the acuteness of the problems faced by the Scheduled Castes in the State, this scheme was started in the year 1980-81.

The aim of the scheme is to provide manure pits measuring not more than one marla to each Scheduled Caste family in rural areas. This scheme was, however, dropped in 1985. Keeping in view its relevance, this scheme was revived in the year 1990-91. This scheme was implemented at the District Level by District Planning Board or District Welfare Officer concerned. The scheme was dropped in the year 1996-97. As per the norms of the scheme, the rate for the land to be purchased for the purpose was fixed at maximum of Rs. 5,000/-

\(^{45}\) Ibid.
per marla.

The Government has decided to re-start this scheme from the year 2001-2002 with a token provision of Rs. 5.00 lac, but no funds, under this scheme, were released by Government during the year 2001-2002. Under this scheme, no budget provision has been made for the year 2002-2003.\footnote{Ibid.}

6.3.30 Special Employment Cell (At State Headquarters)

In order to safe-guard the interest of Scheduled Castes in the matter of appointment both at the time of initial recruitment and also by promotion, it was decided by the Government. vide Chief Secretary Punjab’s letter No. 975-GSD(W)-2-70/2688, dated 28.04.70 a special employment cell has been set up in the Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to register the names of unemployed educated persons of these classes through out the State who are in possession of certificates in respect of academic and technical qualifications. Even those Scheduled Castes persons who had already got their names registered in the employment exchange were made eligible to have their names registered with the special cell. The employment exchange as well as the employment cell would continue their usual efforts to find jobs for such Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes candidates against reserved as well as general vacancies.

6.4 Welfare Schemes in State of Uttar Pradesh

In addition to this, State of Rajasthan & U.P. also provide welfare schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for educational, economic and social welfare. Social welfare department is created for the development of backward class, old people and weaker sections of society. Social welfare department of Uttar Pradesh is trying to maintain the equilibrium in the social structure by helping those persons who are not in the queue of the general persons just
due to some inappropriate social and educational structure or lower economic conditions.

To help the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes the department is distributing scholarships to eligible students of the referenced caste. For the betterment of educational status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students, the department is also running IAS and PCS coaching centres. Students are getting free coaching to prepare for these competitive examinations. Apart from these, there are ashram type schools and hostels established for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students run by the department.47

The Government is providing financial assistance to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for purchase of stationery so that their parents do not feel any economic burden in sending their children to schools. The grant is given to those students whose parental income does not exceed Rs.1.00 lakh per annum and their attendance should not be less than 70% in the preceding year. The amount of financial assistance is as follows:

vi to viii Rs.45/- per month for 10 months.
ix to xiii Rs. 75/- per month for 10 months.

Annual plan 2007-08 actual expenditure 1099.98 lac.48

An incentive amount of Rs. 10,000/- in cash is admissible to an inter-caste married or inter-religious married couple where one of the spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste are followers of different religion. During the year 2005, an amount of Rs.1.40/- lakh was given to 14 couples. Apart from this, Rs. 15,000/- was given as loan for small scale industry which is recoverable by way of easy six instalments within two years.

A District Level Monitoring Committee under the District Collector reviews implementation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

47 Infotech.up.nic.in/Pwc Reports/Depa visited on 22 June 2012.
48 Delhiplanning.nic.in/PD/2009-10 visited on Ibid.
An incentive amount of Rs. 5,000/- is admissible to an inter-caste married couple, which is deposited in their Bank account. During the year 2005, an incentive of Rs.5,000/- was given to one couple.\textsuperscript{49}

6.5 WELFARE SCHEMES IN STATE OF RAJASTHAN

According to 2001 census, out of Rajasthan State's total population of 565.07 lakhs 96.64 lakhs are Scheduled Caste, which is 17.16 per cent. The Social Justice & Empowerment department in the state is responsible for upliftment of the disadvantaged sections. The programmes for these groups can be divided in four broad categories:-

A. Educational development:
   i. Hostels
   ii. Residential schools
   iii. Scholarships
   iv. Book bank scheme

B. Economic Development:
   i. Scheduled Caste sub plan
   ii. Economic upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes disabled, scavenger through Rajasthan Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes finance and development co-operative scheme.

C. Social development
   i. Welfare of disabled/physical challenged
   ii. Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act

D. Social security
   i. Pension to aged and infirm
   ii. Protection of civil rights and prevention of atrocities

6.5.1 Anuprati Yojna Scheme

This scheme envisages financial assistance of Rs.1.00 lac to the candidate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appearing in All

\textsuperscript{49} Ibid.
India Civil Services examinations after qualifying preliminary examination. Now under this scheme the candidates of Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes category qualifying for admission in IIMs, IITs and medical colleges of national level will also be benefited. A sum of Rs. 50,000 will be provided after the candidate gets admission into such colleges. Further, the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are getting 60% or above marks in 10+2 scheme would be provided Rs. 10,000/- as incentive money after producing a certificate of admission into Government Engineering and Medical colleges. In the case of state civil service, financial assistance of Rs.45000/- is provided to candidates of Scheduled Caste. An expenditure of Rs. 350.00 lacs is likely to be incurred in year 2008-09 and an amount of Rs.400.00 lac is proposed in the annual plan 2009-10 under this scheme.\(^{50}\)

6.5.2 Swavalamban Yojana Scheme

Under this scheme the unemployed youths belonging to Scheduled Castes are encouraged to take up self employment activities and raise funds from financial institutions for such enterprises. An Interest subsidy of 5% is given to the beneficiary on loan taken from banks.\(^{51}\)

6.5.3 Sahayog Yojna Scheme

This scheme provide financial assistance of Rs.5,000 on the marriage of upto two girls who belongs from Scheduled Castes BPL families. The year 2008-09 an expenditure of Rs.280.00 lacs is likely to be incurred for such families. An amount of Rs.300.00 lac is proposed under this scheme in annual plan of 2009-10.\(^{52}\)


\(^{51}\) Ibid.

\(^{52}\) Ibid.
6.6 MEASURES UNDER THE PROTECTIVE LAWS

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 had been enacted by parliament for protection of weaker section of society. Central Government as well State Government in order to proper implementation of the both Act, various steps had taken which are as under:

6.6.1 Appointment of Officers

Another measure for ensuring that rights accruing from the abolition of untouchability may be availed of by the concerned persons in the direction of the appointment of officers for initiating or exercise supervision over prosecution for contravention of the provisions of this Act. In order to fulfil this Constitutional obligation different State Government and Union Territories Administration have appointed officers at various levels and created cells for initiating or exercising supervision over the prosecution for contravention of this Act. The work done by different State Governments and Union Territories Administration in this regard may be seen in the table given below:53

Table 6.1
Appointment of the Officer by the Different State Governments and Union Territories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Level at which the officers have been appointed</th>
<th>States/Union Territories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>States</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarath, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Daman &amp; Diu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Gujarat, Maharashtra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarath, Haryana, Orissa, Tamil Nadu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sub-Division</td>
<td>Rajasthan, Tripura.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Taluk/Block</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6.2 Committees

State Governments and Union Territories Administration have appointed committees at various levels such as State district, subdivision and Taluka according to the provision of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Section 21(2)(v) of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The work done by the different State Governments and Union Territories Administration may be seen in the Table following:

**Table 6.2**

*Appointment of the Committees by Different States and Union Territories According to The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Level at which the Committees have been set up</th>
<th>Name of State/U.Ts. where Committees have been set up</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>State level</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa, Daman &amp; Diu, Delhi, Pondicherry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Division level</td>
<td>Karnataka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>District level</td>
<td>Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Sub-divisional level</td>
<td>Assam, Orissa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Taluka level</td>
<td>Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It would be seen from the above table 6.2 that 14 States and three Union Territories have set up committees at State level, one at division level seven at district level, two at sub-divisional level and three at taluka level. At state level most of the committees have been set up under the chairmanship of either Chief Minister, Social Welfare Minister or Chief Secretary. Similarly, the committees at sub-divisional or Taluka levels function under the chairmanship of the

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district collector. These Committees hold periodic meetings to discuss and suggest measures to the Government.

**6.6.3 Setting up of the Special Courts**

In pursuance of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1995 and Section 14 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, various State Governments have set up Special or Mobile Courts for the trial of offences under the Protection of Civil Right Act 1955. The Governments of Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have set up six and seven special or mobile courts respectively. Similarly, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have also set up four special or mobile courts in their States. The break up of the special courts set up in different States is shown in the following table.

Information on exclusive special courts set up by State Government under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention atrocities) Act, 1989 given in the table 6.3.
Table 6.3
Special Courts Setup by Different State Governments According to Provision of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of State</th>
<th>Name of Districts/Jurisdictions of the Courts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>9. Divisional places and also at East Champaran and Bhojpur districts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.6.4 Identification of Untouchability Prone Areas

In pursuance of the provisions of section 15A (vi) of the PCR, Act, various State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have identified the areas where persons are under any disability arising out of untouchability. The State Government also identify the untouchability prone areas under Section 21(2)(vii) of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. The following table shows the number of areas in different States or Union Territories which have been identified as prone to untouchability:
### Table 6.4
Identification of Untouchability Prone Area Identified by Different State Governments and Union Territories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Name of States</th>
<th>Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Prakasam,Guntur,west Godavari(Krishna), Nellore, Kurnool, cuddapah, mahabubnagar, nizamabad, karimnagar, medak, secunderabad and chilor(12).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>Gaya, Sitamarhi, Nalanda, Sheohar, Sheikhpura, Buxar,.Saran, Banka, West Champaran (Betia), Supaul, Lakhisarai, Vaishali, Motihari (East Champaran), Kaimur (Bhabua), Darbhanga, Samastipur, Saharsa, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Rohtas, Janhanabad, Bhojpur, Mujaffarpur, Siwan, Madhubani, Madhepura, Bhalalpur, Patna, Bhopalganj, Purnea, Nawada, Munger and Aurangabad (33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Districts Raipur, Drug,Mahasamud, Janjgir, Raigarh, Jagadalpur,Bijapur, Kabirdham, Balaspur (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Ahmedabad (Rural), Mehsana, Surendranagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Amreli, Rajkot (Rural), Sabarkantha,Vadodara (Rural), Bharuch and Kutch. (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>Hazaribagh District has been identified as the prime atrocity prone area. (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Bangalore, Bijapur, Kolar, Mysore, Tumkur, Guilbarga,Belgaum, Bidar, Chitradurga, Raichur, Simogada, Bellary, Mandya, Hassan and Dharwad. (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Kasargode, Wayanad and Palakkad (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Districts Gwalior, shivpuri,guna, betul, indore, mandla, sheopur,raigarh,ratlam, bhind, shadol,hoshangabad, Bhopal,vidisha,sehore, sagar, morena.(17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Angul, Bhodrok, Naikanidhi, Boudh, Cuttak, Dhenkanal, Deogarh, Kandhamal Kala handi, Khurda, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Puri, Sonepur, Sundergarh(19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Lucknow, Hardoi, Sitapur, Rai Bareli, Unnao, Gonda, Bahrainch, Barabanki, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Etawah, Banda, Jalaun, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Badaun,Meerut, Varanasi and Agra (20)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 under rule 3(1)(i), provides for identification of atrocity prone areas. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh have reportedly been identified the atrocity prone in their respective States.

6.6.5 Inter-caste marriage Scheme of removal of Untouchability under the Protection of Civil Rights Act-1955

The scheme of removal of untouchability under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was introduced in the State of Punjab during the year 1986-87. Under this scheme, encouragement award of Rs. 25,000/- is given to inter-caste married couples (where-in one of the spouse belongs to Scheduled Caste) by the Panchayats or Voluntary Organisations, who work for all round development of Scheduled Castes. Besides this, seminars, debates and mass lunches are also organized at district head-quarters. Greater publicity of welfare schemes is also made through advertisements in various news papers etc. It is a centrally sponsored scheme and the budget is shared by the State and Centre Government on 50:50 basis.

A sum of Rs. 100.00 lac was provided during the year 2001-02, but no funds were spent as this scheme was not cleared by the State Government. A sum of Rs. 107.00 (Rs. 53.50 lac as State Share and Rs. 53.50 lac as Centre Share) lac has been earmarked during the year 2002-2003 for the implementation of this scheme.

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Table 6.5
Statement Showing the Incentive Amount for Inter-Caste Marriage, Provided by States and Union Territories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>State/Union Territory</th>
<th>Incentive Amount for an Inter-Caste Marriage</th>
<th>SC Population(%) to Total State/UT Population as per 2001 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States</td>
<td>Rs.50,000/- and above</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>Rs.100,000/-</td>
<td>01.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>Rs. 50,000</td>
<td>07.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>Rs.50,000</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Rs. 50,000</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>Rs.50,000</td>
<td>09.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>Rs. 50,000</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Orissa</td>
<td>Rs.50,000</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>Rs.50,000</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>Rs.50,000</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Rs. 25,000/- to Rs.10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Rs. 25,000</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Rs.25,000</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>Rs.20,000</td>
<td>05.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Rs.15,000</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>Rs.10,000</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>Rs.10,000</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Uttrakhand</td>
<td>Rs.10,000</td>
<td>17.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Below Rs. 10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000</td>
<td>06.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>Rs.5,000</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>Rs.5,000</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>Rs.5,000</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Pondicherry</td>
<td>Rs.5,000</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


55 Supra Note 32.
6.7 STATUS PROFILES OF SCHEDULED CASTES

Some of the general conditions of members of Scheduled Castes compared to their more resourceful counter parts would be evident from following facts:

1. 30.91 percent of Scheduled Castes household had electricity as compared to 61.31% for Scheduled Castes household.
2. 9.84% Scheduled Castes household had access to sanitation as compared to 26.76% for non-Scheduled Castes household.
3. More than 20% Scheduled Castes population does population does not access to safe drinking water.
4. Monthly per capital expenditure (1987-88) was Rs. 133 for Scheduled Castes as compared to Rs.169 for others in rural area and it was Rs. 185 for Scheduled Castes as compared to Rs.256 for others in urban area. This gap increased from the level existing in the years 1983-84.
5. The death rate among Scheduled Castes was 15.50% in rural area, as compared to 11.20% for others. It was 12.90% in urban area as compared to 8.40% for non-Scheduled Castes.\(^5\)

To sum up, the Government of India has floated various educational, economic, housing loan schemes and constituted various institution who specially cater to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Protection Civil Rights Act 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 seek to protect the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Efforts have also being made to provide vocational training through various schemes to these underprivileged classes. Tribal Research Institution, Tribal Cooperation Marketing Development Federation of India and Legal Services Authority of India have done considerable work for the upliftment of these classes.

There is a need to enhance the effectiveness of all these departments, committee and welfare schemes so that the gap between the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and general population can be bridged.