

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
1960-61

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT
(SECOND LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee
(Second Lok Sabha)

**SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

May, 1961

Vaisakha, 1883 (Saka)

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C O R R I G E N D A

to

HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF THE ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE ON ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE
RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN 48TH REPORT ON THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Page V, line 28, For 'Appendix III' Read 'Appendix IV'

Line 32, for '1:5' read '15'

Page 1, line 1, For '66' read '69'

Page 8, col. 4, line 15, for 'except' read 'except'.

Page 11, col. 4, last line, for 'provision' and
'Act' read 'provisions' and 'Act' respectively.

Page 36, col. 4, line 15, for 'consider' read
'reconsider'.

Page 40, col. 3, line 3, for 'madd' read 'made'.

Page 44, col. 4, line 6, for 'apart' read 'a part'.

Page 52, col. 4, line 9, for 'condrmed' read
'confirmed'.

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
1960-61

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*Elected with effect from 25-11-60 vice Shri Dinesh Singh resigned.

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee present this Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations/conclusions contained in the Forty-eight Report of the Estimates Committee (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

2. The Forty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on the 16th April, 1959. The Government furnished their replies indicating Action taken on the recommendations/conclusions in this Report between 16-10-1959 and 26-8-1960. The replies of the Government were examined by the Study Group 'E' of the Estimates Committee on the 3rd December, 1960. The Government were requested to furnish further information in respect of certain points arising out of the replies to certain recommendations. Replies to points for clarification were examined by the Study Group 'E' on the 22nd April, 1961.

3. The Report has been divided into four Chapters:—

- I. Report
- II. Recommendations that have been accepted by Government
- III. Replies of the Government that have been accepted by the Committee
- IV. Replies of the Government that have not been finally accepted by the Committee.

4. An analysis of the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee is given in Appendix III. It would be observed therefrom that out of 106 recommendations/conclusions made in the Report, 64 recommendations *i.e.*, 60.4% have been fully accepted by Government while 26 recommendations *i.e.*, 24.5% have been accepted partly. Of the rest, replies of Government in respect of 15 recommendations *i.e.*, 14.1% have been accepted by the Committee, while those in respect of 1 recommendations *i.e.*, 1.0% have not been accepted by the Committee.

NEW DELHI;

May 1, 1961

Vaisakha 11, 1883 (Saka).

H. C. DASAPPA,

Chairman,

Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

The Estimates Committee, in para 66 of their Forty-eighth Report (Second Lok Sabha) have suggested that for departmental examinations for promotions, coaching classes may be arranged by the Ministries/Departments for their Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees. The Ministry had stated in reply that it would not be practicable for the Ministries/Departments to make arrangements for coaching employees for departmental examinations. Government had sanctioned grant-in-aid in favour of a non-official organisation for running classes in 1955-56 but they could not implement the scheme.

Since the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees constitute a very inadequate proportion of the total employees except in the Class IV services, the position regarding their representation particularly in the higher classes needs improvements. The Committee are of the view that the facility of special coaching arrangements for them for departmental examinations for promotions would go some way in achieving this end. If this desirable assistance cannot be provided through a non-official agency they consider that the question of its being arranged for by the Ministries/Departments themselves deserves early attention.

It may not be possible to provide for regular coaching classes in all departments etc. at various places. They would suggest that in such cases correspondence courses may be instituted to enable those who would choose to sit for the departmental examinations for promotions to take advantage of these. This facility may also be made available, if need be, to non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes on reasonable charges.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Serial No. Reference (as in Appendix XIX of the Report)	Summary of Recommendation/Conclusion	Reply of the Government
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1 2

3

4

4 3 The Committee suggest that a Central Co-ordinating Committee consisting of the representatives of the various Ministries concerned with the welfare of the backward classes be appointed to ensure better awareness, co-ordination and proper working of different welfare schemes intended for the uplift of the backward classes. The Central Co-ordinating Committee may be given powers

The Government of India agree in principle to the suggestion contained in the recommendation. Steps have already been taken to establish contact between the Working Groups in various Ministries so as to formulate coordinated schemes for the welfare of the Backward Classes. Co-ordination is also achieved by inviting representatives of the various Ministries specially concerned with welfare schemes benefiting the

The Committee suggest that Government should ensure that the Central Advisory Boards for Harijan and Tribal Welfare function effectively and their recommendations are given careful consideration and are implemented as far as possible within a reasonable period of time. In order to sustain the interest of the members of the Boards, it would be advisable for the Ministry to circulate promptly a memorandum indicating action taken on the various proposals made at the Board meetings. Further, these Boards should include a substantial element of seasoned workers in the field.

The suggestions made are accepted and have been noted for compliance.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15159-SCT-II, dated 16th October, 1959.*)

16 13 The Committee regret to observe that the meetings of the Tribes Advisory Councils were not held periodically as required under the relevant rules and that most of the State Governments had not taken action on the important recommendations of these Councils. The Committee are of the view that the very purpose of establishing the Tribes Advisory Councils is defeated if their recommendations are not implemented quickly. The Committee, therefore, suggest that Government should take suitable steps to ensure that meetings of these Councils are held as required under the rules. The Committee are

This recommendation has been forwarded to the State Governments with the request that it may be given due consideration by them. It may, however, be pointed out that owing to the Reorganisation of States and the General Elections, most of the State Governments could not hold the prescribed number of meetings of the Tribes Advisory Councils in the years 1956 and 1957. However, in 1958, with the exception of Rajasthan, Bihar and West Bengal, all other State Governments have convened the prescribed number of meetings. It is hoped that in future all the State Governments will hold such meetings regularly.

also sorry to note that complete information is not made available to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in time, with the result that in his Annual Report to the President he has often to state that "Information is not available". This position requires to be remedied.

17

(i) The Committee consider it unfortunate that though the budget provision was made for the grant of Rs. 19.53 crores to the States during the First Plan for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes, only Rs. 17.88 crores were actually given as grants, resulting in a shortfall of Rs. 1.65 crores and further that even out of the amount actually given as grants, some portion remained unutilised.

16

(ii) The Committee consider the large shortfall of Rs. 13 crores in expenditure on the welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes during the First Plan period as unfortunate and are of the view that this was primarily due to the fact that there was no phased programme or a proper time table in the First Five Year Plan as a whole and

As regards implementation of the recommendations of the Tribes Advisory Councils, it may be stated that the recommendations of the Councils are not mandatory but only advisory. The State Governments do, however, take action on such of the recommendations as are accepted by them.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16th October, 1959]

Noted, No specific action is called for, at this stage in regard to the First Plan. As regards the Second Plan period, Govt. of India have been emphasising upon the State Governments/U.T. Administrations to take necessary steps to utilise the entire allocation. The procedure for sanction of schemes and of Central assistance has also been simplified. Further action in the matter has been taken on the basis of Recommendation No. 22 of the Estimates Committee.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated the 16th October, 1959].

that schemes were prepared and approved on an *ad hoc* basis from year to year.

18 The Committee consider it a very unsatisfactory state of affairs that nearly three years after the completion of the First Plan duly verified figures of expenditure on the welfare of schemes of the backward classes during the First Plan period should not be available. The Committee would urge that special efforts should be made to obtain quickly the figures of expenditure during the First Plan period from the States which have not so far supplied the figures to complete the picture of the First Plan. The Committee also suggest that the reasons for such delays in furnishing figures should be carefully analysed and the administrative lacuna filled up to avoid such recurrence in future.

This Ministry have already been vigorously pursuing the matter regarding the early finalisation of the First Plan accounts. Special reminders to the defaulting State Governments at very high levels (including D.O. reminders from M.M.H.A. to the Ministers of the State Governments) have been issued urging them to give top priority to this work as it is long over due. It is hoped that the final figures of expenditure of the First Plan period in respect of all the States will be available now early.

Reasons for the delay in furnishing figures and steps taken to avoid the recurrence in future—

(i) Delay was mostly due to the re-organisation of States. Some areas which originally formed part of a particular State were merged with a contiguous State/States after the States Reorganisation. The State Governments concerned had taken long time to determine and allocate their expenditure, to each region.

(ii) During the First Plan period the expenditure on Centrally aided schemes and State sponsored schemes, the cost of which was met

entirely from State funds, was booked together with the result that the precise figures of expenditure from out of the Central grants-in-aid only were not easily ascertainable. In addition the expenditure in regard to all the categories of Backward Classes was also booked together and not separately. To obviate this defect in accounting procedure, instructions have since been issued to State Governments etc. that expenditure on schemes which are aided by the Centre should be booked to a distinctly separate head and also that the expenditure on each category of backward class should be exhibited separately.

(iii) The figures of expenditure reported by the State Governments were at variance with those booked by the Accountants General. The reconciliation of these discrepancies entailed time. The need for the early reconciliation of such discrepancies in future has been stressed on the State Governments/Accountants Generals.

(iv) During the First Plan period and also during the first two years of the Second Plan period, funds were released to the State Governments year to year without waiting for the settlement of the account relating to previous years. This resulted in the actual figures of expenditure not being furnished to the Government of India in time. This defect has been remedied in the new procedure for the release of Central assistance which is in force from May,

1958 onwards, according to which the final adjustment of accounts of a particular year based on actual expenditure will be over in the succeeding year.

From the above, it will be seen that necessary steps have been taken to avoid as far as possible the recurrence of delays in furnishing the figures of expenditure in future.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-1959).

Further information called for by the Committee

Please state whether final figures of expenditure of the First Plan period in respect of all the States are now available.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 31-E.C. -/59 dated 12-9-1960).

The final figures of expenditure of the First Five Year Plan period in regard to the schemes of welfare of Backward Classes are available in respect of all the States for all the categories of Backward Classes except with regard to the Scheduled Tribes category only in regard to which the figures of expenditure are still awaited from Madras and Punjab Governments. These two State Governments are working out the precise figures and actual figures of expenditure in consultation with the A.Gs concerned. It is hoped that these figures also will become available soon.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/60-SCT-II, dated 9-12-1960).

18 In connection with the formulation of schemes, the Committee suggest that the location of the schemes should be settled by the State Governments concerned well in advance so that the implementation of the schemes may be started from the commencement of the relevant financial year, without any unnecessary loss of time for settling the preliminaries.

19 The Committee would suggest that the Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes in different regions may be asked to examine the present position in their respective States with regard to (i) working of the present procedure in respect of issue of sanctions for the welfare schemes and (ii) the extent of co-ordination effected between the Welfare Departments and the Administrative Departments. In the light of their comments, further necessary steps may be taken. Further the Ministry should see that progress reports are received from the State Governments on due dates to keep a check on the progress of expenditure.

19 The Committee are glad to note that as a result of the steps already taken the amounts remaining unutilised in various welfare schemes during 1957-58 have been considerably reduced when compared to the position during 1956-57. The Committee would, however, like the Ministry to be vigilant to

The Government of India accept this suggestion and have commended it to the State Governments Union Territory Administrations.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15159-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

The Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes^s and Scheduled Tribes have been entrusted with the examination of the present position in regard to (i) and (ii) mentioned in column 3. Further steps will be taken on receipt of their comments.

As regards the timely receipt of the progress reports from the State Governments, the authorities concerned have again been apprised of the need for the submission of the six-monthly Progress Reports by the specified dates viz., by the 31st December for the six months ending 30th September and by the 30th June for the six months ending 31st March.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15159-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

The State Governments/ Administrations have been requested again to take note of this recommendation of the Committee and to take all necessary steps to see that :—

(i) adequate provisions are made in the Backward Classes Sector of the Plan during the

ensure that the funds allotted for the welfare of the backward classes do not remain unutilised during the remaining period of the Second Plan.

remainder of this Plan period ; and

- (ii) funds allotted for the welfare of Backward Classes under the State Plan Schemes and Centrally sponsored programme are fully utilised.

This Ministry also continues to keep a watch over the progress of the schemes on the basis of Reports received from the State Governments, as well as from other sources and address the State Governments whenever necessary to step up the pace of progress.

It may, however, be stated that the outlay for the Annual Development Plan of each State Government is fixed by the Planning Commission after taking into account the resources of the State. Due to paucity of resources the Annual Plan ceilings for a number of States have to be kept low and this is bound to restrict and reduce expenditure in the Backward Classes Sector also.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II,
dated 16-10-59).

26 The Committee suggest that the State Governments may be advised to set up evaluation cells for evaluating the progress of the welfare schemes and to prepare and submit progress reports in time. The Central Government should also set up such cells in the Union Territories.

All the State Governments/Administrations have been requested to set up suitable evaluation cells for evaluating the progress on the schemes taken up for the welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, De-notified Tribes and Other Backward Classes and to prepare and submit to this Ministry and to other authorities concerned, the six monthly progress reports by the specified dates *viz.*, by the 31st December for the six months ending 30th September and by the 30th June for the six months ending 31st March. As far as the Union Territories are concerned the Administrations have been moved in the matter and their proposals when received will be dealt with expeditiously.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

11

29 The Committee strongly emphasise the need for implementing the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 in all earnestness and recommend that the authorities concerned should be asked to take a more lively interest in the removal of grievances of the Scheduled Caste people and to investigate and take prompt action on the complaints lodged under the Act and to bring the offenders to book even on their own initiative. The Committee further suggest that Panchayats should be char-

It will be observed from paragraph 24 of the Report of the Estimates Committee that they have already been informed that the State Governments are responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, which makes the practice of untouchability a cognisable offence ; that adequate publicity has been given to the provisions of the Act in various regional languages, and that most of the State Governments have also appointed small committees to ensure the effective implementation of the provisions of the Ac

ged with the responsibility of seeing that facilities that are provided out of the public funds are shared by all persons including the people of backward classes.

In the circumstances, the Committee's recommendation No. 29, which is unexceptionable, will be commended to the State Governments and Administrations and the general observations contained in paragraph of the Report, on which this recommendation is based, also brought to their notice.

The suggestion that the Panchayats should be held responsible to ensure that facilities that are provided out of the public funds are shared by all persons including the people of backward classes has been recommended to the State Governments/Union Territories by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation for implementation.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59*).

31 27 The Committee understand that the Bombay Government have a scheme of giving cash rewards to villages in which good progress towards removal of untouchability is made and that the Madras Government have also approved a scheme to award gold medals for works like opening of wells for Harijans and helping Harijans in entering Hotele temples, etc. The Committee suggest that other State Governments

The schemes of the Bombay and Madras Governments have been forwarded to all the State Governments/Union Administrations and they have been requested to consider recommendation of the Estimates Committee and, if they approve of it, to include schemes on the pattern of the Bombay and Madras Governments, with such such changes as may be considered necessary to suit local conditions, in their Second Five

should also consider the desirability of giving monetary rewards to villages and persons for doing work for the removal of untouchability. For the purpose of determining the eligibility of rewards, there might be some agency like an Evaluation Board in the areas concerned which should satisfy itself on the basis of certain tests that real good work has been done in the removal of Untouchability. The State Governments may also consider the desirability of presenting to prominent visiting dignitaries, the persons who have rendered good and meritorious services in the cause of the removal of untouchability.

Year Plan for the welfare of Backward Classes, by adjustments within the Plan, outlay in this sector.

2. The Governments of Madras and Bombay have been requested to take note of the recommendations and to strive to accelerate the implementation of their programme and also to adopt, if feasible, new features from the schemes implemented in other States.

3. The suggestions contained in the later part of the recommendation *viz.*, (i) setting up of agencies like Evaluation Boards and (ii) presenting meritorious workers to visiting dignitaries have been commended to the State Governments/Administrations.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

28. The Committee suggest that non-official organisation aided by Central and State Governments should intensify their efforts to have a systematic country-wide propaganda for the eradication of untouchability by organising dramas, bhajans, parties, social melas, padayatras through social workers, etc., in the rural areas. The Committee further suggest that a large percentage of expenditure on programmes for the removal of untouchability should be incurred through non-official organisations and that they should be encouraged in all possible ways in their efforts to eradicate this evil.. The

All these suggestions are acceptable to the Government of India and are, in fact, being already acted upon in ear-marking and releasing Central grants to non-official organisations for propaganda for the removal of untouchability. The following conditions attached to the grant are particularly relevant in the context of this recommendation :

The funds will not be used for party, political or anti-Government propaganda. If it is found that this has been done, future grants will be withheld and those already sanctioned recovered”.

non-official organisations engaged in this type of work should as far as possible consist of both Harijans and non-Harijans and should be non-political in character.

“Propaganda for the removal of un-touchability has to be conducted systematically and vigorously specially in the rural areas. The workers should be drawn both from Harijans and non-Harijans”

“The media for propaganda used by these organisations are similar to those suggested by the Committee.

The Committee's recommendation is also being brought to the notice of the non-official organisations directly assisted by this Ministry. 4

As regards incurring of expenditure through the non-official organisations the Government have earmarked an allocation of Rs. 50 lakhs for aid to non-official organisations under the Centrally sponsored programme. In the State sector programmes an amount of Rs. 82.97 lakhs has been provided for publicity and propaganda and Rs. 51.13 lakhs out of this provision is for utilisation through non-official organisations engaged in the work of removal of untouchability. 4

In so far as organisations assisted by State Governments are concerned, directions have been issued to all State Governments so that they

may take suitable steps to implement this recommendation.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M.No. 15/59-SCT-II,
dated 16-10-59.)

33 The Committee consider that the decision to produce a documentary film on the subject of untouchability is a step in the right direction. They suggest that necessary arrangements to produce the film be finalised and the film produced as early as possible. The Committee also suggest that the All India Radio should arrange programmes of dramas, stories, poems, etc. on the subject of untouchability.

34 The Government of India in the Ministry of I. & B are already taking expeditious steps for production of the film on the subject of removal of untouchability. They are already negotiating terms with a private producer and the film is expected to be completed in about a year. As regards the programmes broadcast, All India Radio is already broadcasting talks, dialogues, features, interviews with the object of educating public opinion against the evil of untouchability and inculcating amongst the members of Scheduled Castes a sense of human dignity and knowledge regarding schemes undertaken by the Government for their welfare.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II,
dated 16-10-59.)

34 The Committee consider the recommendations made by the State Ministers Conference on Backward Classes held in February, 1958 regarding mixed hostels, colonies, etc. as a step

35 The State Governments/Administrations have been requested to expedite action, if this has not been already done, to implement the recommendation made by the State Ministers' Conference

in the right direction as it will not only remove the feeling of segregation among the Scheduled Castes but will also create a feeling of oneness among the Scheduled Castes and other people. (Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

35

The Committee suggest that legal aid be provided either free or at concessional rate, as the situation demands, and that the desirability of entrusting this work to some reputable non-official agencies or institutions may be examined by the Ministry. Further, the Committee suggest that the Ministry should frame some rules for giving free legal aid to be followed uniformly in all the States and Union Territories.

32

The subject matter is primarily the concern of the State Governments but the Government of India are recommending these measures and also financially assisting State Governments in their efforts. On the recommendations of the Central Advisory Boards for Harijan and Tribal Welfare at their meetings held on 12th and 13th October, 1957, all the State Governments including the Union Territories, have been asked to make adequate provisions in their schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for giving legal aid to Harijans and Tribes, and a considerable number of them have made these provisions.

As regards entrusting the work to some reputable non-official agencies, the recommendation is acceptable to the Government in principle, but the actual entrusting of the work will depend on the standing of the agency concerned and capacity to deal with the work. If any non-official organisation offers its services for this purpose, the matter will be considered.

As regards the framing of rules for giving free legal aid, a general scheme for legal aid to the poor is already under preparation in the Ministry of Law and since legal aid for backward classes will have to be supplementary to the general scheme, this Ministry is awaiting the finalisation of their scheme, and will pursue this recommendation of the Estimates Committee.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59*).

Further information called for by the Committee

Please state the progress made in regard to the question of framing of rules for giving free legal aid.

(*L.S.S. O.M. No. 31-EC-II/59, dated 12-9-60*).

37

The Committee would urge that the Ministry should impress upon the State Governments/ Union Territories to take expeditious action on the recommendations of the "Scavengers Living Conditions Enquiry Committee" appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1949 as the measures suggested are bound to bring about encouraging results.

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The Recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been forwarded to the Ministry of Health for necessary action. It may be mentioned that the Ministry of Health have already commended to the State Governments the recommendations made by the "Scavengers Living Conditions Enquiry Committee" appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1949 in their letter No. F.13-118/54-ESG-dated 24-9-1955.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 12/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59*).

The Ministry of Law have referred the draft outline of a scheme for Legal Aid to the Poor, prepared by them to the Ministry of Finance for comments before submitting it to the Cabinet for its consideration.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/60-SCT-II, dated 9-12-60*).

- 43 38 The Committee suggest that a close co-ordination should be maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development on the one hand and with the State Governments on the other to ensure that the funds earmarked for agricultural schemes for backward classes are fully spent and that the results are commensurate with the expenditure incurred.
- 44 39 The Committee suggest that the possibility of introducing Co-operative farming in all the States and Union Territories should be considered wherever land is made available to members of Backward Classes with the assistance of the Government. This will avoid the duplication of efforts first in distributing the land and then trying to introduce Co-operative farming. The Committee would further suggest that experiments in this respect may be made in different parts of the country through reputed non-official organisations.
- 46 43 The Committee recommend that an assessment of the size of the problem of providing land to landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the extent to which it has been solved, should be made and some special
- Co-ordination with the Central Ministries concerned as well as with the State Governments is being, and will continue to be, maintained as recommended by the Estimates Committee.
(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59*).
- Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Cooperation) who are concerned with the recommendations have referred it to the State Governments to ascertain their views. The Recommendation is of a general nature and it is expected that the State Governments will keep it in view in preparing and implementing their programme of development of Cooperative farming.
(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 19-2-60*).
- The suggestions made by the Estimates Committee have been commended to all the State Governments and Administrations for necessary action. They have also been requested to inform the Home Ministry about the action

machinery, if necessary, may be created for a temporary period to solve the problem according to a phased programme. Further, special efforts should be made to arrange for a speedy distribution of land received in Bhoodan and other surplus fallow cultivable land, first to landless Harijans and then to others. The Committee noted with satisfaction the agreement of the representative of the Ministry with the above suggestion.

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The Committee regret to note that against the Second Plan provision of Rs. 215.43 lakhs for setting up of co-operative societies for the backward communities, only Rs. 14.44 lakhs were spent during 1956-57 and Rs. 27.27 lakhs were estimated to be spent during 1957-58. The Committee are not convinced of the reasons given for the slow progress in the matter of setting up co-operative societies for these communities and feel that these difficulties have to be met and surmounted. The Committee therefore, recommend that suitable steps should be taken in consultation with the State Governments to accelerate the pace of progress in the field of 'Cooperatives' for the backward classes as envisaged in the Second Plan. The people should be made co-operative minded through educative propaganda and all other necessary assistance should be given for establishing co-operative societies for the benefit of the people of Sche-

taken or proposed to be taken by the State Govts./ Administrations in this matter.
(*Ministry of Home Affairs, O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59*).

The Government of India accept the suggestions made by the Estimates Committee. These suggestions have been forwarded to all the State Governments/Administrations for taking necessary action. They have been asked to intimate for the information of the Government of India, the steps that will be taken by them in this direction.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-1959*).

duled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes. In order to avoid the idea of separateness and segregation such cooperative societies should be open to other cultivators not belonging to the above categories, the representation being 10% or so according to circumstances.

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The Committee suggest that such States as have not yet set up credit co-operative societies giving credit to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on easy terms should be persuaded to set up such societies as early as possible. The Ministry should take special measures to set up and develop such cooperative societies in the Union Territories.

This suggestion of the Estimates Committee has been commended to all the State Governments and Administrations. They have also been requested to let this Ministry know the action taken or proposed to be taken by them thereon.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.)

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The Committee suggest that a sample survey may be conducted of the problem of indebtedness amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with particular reference to the Union Territories with a view to ascertaining its extent and the incidence of indebtedness.

The Government accept the suggestion and are giving earnest thought to the manner in which and the agency through which such a survey might be undertaken as expeditiously as possible.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II dated 19-2-60.)

48 The Committee consider that the progress made during the first two years of the Second Plan in the formation of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies is not encouraging and suggest that the State Governments should be persuaded to see that the shortfall in achievement is made good in the remaining period of the Plan.

The recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been accepted and the States Union Territories have been asked to step up the programme and to take vigorous steps to see that such societies are organised as soon as possible, so that at least the targets set for them in the Plan are achieved in full.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs, O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59*).

48 The Committee are of the view that prompt and vigorous action is necessary to implement the suggestions made by the Commissioner in his Annual Report for 1956-57 to improve the working of the Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies.

The suggestions referred to by the Estimates Committee are presumably those contained in para 29 (pp. 53/54) of the Commissioner's Report for 1956-57. The comments received from the State Govts. are tabulated and placed below.* Three States which have not yet furnished their comments have been reminded. The Government of India consider establishment of successful Forest Labourer' Co-operative Societies as an important item of the economic uplift programme of members of Scheduled Tribes and propose to keep the Committee's recommendation in view while formulating the Third Plan also.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. NO. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 19-2-60*).

*N.B. The comments of State Governments are reproduced in Appendix I.

53 49 The Committee suggest that the State Govts. should be requested to implement without delay the various suggestions made by the Commissioner in his Report for 1957-58 to improve the working of the scheme of Graingolas. The Committee further recommend that the State Govts. who have not yet opened Grain-Golas should be advised to open them and those who have already set them up should extend the same to areas, where they have not done so far, for the benefit of all the categories of backward Classes.

The State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to take appropriate action to implement the recommendation.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15 59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59)

55 52 The Committee agree with the suggestion of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that the trainees from the training-cum-production centres should be encouraged to form themselves into cooperatives. The Committee further suggest that it should be ensured that the candidates are properly selected and are given training in crafts according to their aptitude and that there is a suitable follow up programme to see that the training imparted is not wasted. Besides, a scheme for marketing the produce of training-cum-production centres should be evolved, making full use of emporia set up by the

The suggestion made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Report for the year 1957-58 as well as this recommendation has been brought to the notice of the State Governments/Union Territories by whom the schemes are executed.

The products of training-cum-production centres are ordinarily expected to be utilised locally only. In case such products satisfy market standards the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have been moved (as agreed to by them) to recommend to the various All India Boards and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission that facilities

State Governments or by various All India Boards in different States.

of their emporia and sales depots may be extended to the training-cum-production centres for the marketing of their products wherever practicable.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 19-2-60).

56 The Committee suggest that the poor Scheduled Castes people should be encouraged to form themselves into co-operative societies so that the preference allowed to the Co-operative societies in trade and allied matters could be extended to them.

The Scheduled Castes are already being encouraged to form themselves into co-operative societies and an appreciable number of such co-operative societies have been set up and grants are being given to help them to develop.

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This suggestion of the Estimates Committee has also been commended to all the State Governments and Administrations, except A & N Islands and the L.M. & A. Islands, where there are no Scheduled Castes.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 12/59-SCT-II dated 16-10-1959).

57 The Committee suggest that a skeleton plan may be prepared at an early date for opening additional special Multipurpose Blocks during the Third Plan, and suitable criteria laid down for the selection of such blocks in advance so that the blocks can be started immediately when the Third Plan commences.

This recommendation will be kept in view at the time of formulating and implementing the Third Plan.

(Ministry of Home Affairs, O.M. No. 15/59 SCT-II dated 16-10-1959).

(i) The Committee consider it rather strange that a multi-purpose tribal block has been sanctioned for an area which has Adivasi population of only 2,334. They agree with the Commissioner that there is no justification for financing such a block from the funds earmarked for special Tribal Blocks. The Committee suggest that the circumstances under which such a sanction was given should be properly investigated and position rectified.

(i) The Committee apparently are referring to the population figure of Mahuadanjr Special Multi-purpose Block in Bihar State mentioned at page 93 of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1957-58 (Volume I). On verification, the State Government have reported that the actual population of this Block is 23,657 tribals and that the earlier figure was inadvertently mentioned. In view of this the question of rectifying the position does not arise.

(ii) The Committee suggest that the State Governments concerned may be requested to examine the question of coverage of population in special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks where the existing coverage far exceeds the figure of 25,000 with a view to reducing the same to a reasonable extent. Alternatively, the staff pattern of such blocks may be suitably augmented.

(ii) It has already been decided that wherever the tribal population in the Multi-purpose Tribal Block exceeds 25,000, the Development Commissioner of the State concerned may consider the desirability of providing more Village Level Workers for these areas. The Development Commissioners are understood to be examining each case separately.

(Ministry of Home Affairs, O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-1959).

The Committee suggest that the benefits made available to the Scheduled Tribes in the Special

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation who are administering the Blocks have

Multipurpose Blocks should be extended to the Scheduled Caste people.

commented as follows :—

“It has always been the policy of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation to consider the Blocks as a unit and to offer facilities and services in terms of the development programme to all villagers residing in the Block irrespective of their caste or tribal association. No discrimination is maintained in utilising the finances provided for these blocks in terms of offering services both to tribals and non-tribals.” In regard to the Bishnupur Multipurpose Block referred to in para 57 of the Estimates Committee’s report the enquiries made by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, reveal that the following number of persons benefited from the programme in the block :—

(i) No. of Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries	500
(ii) No. of Scheduled Castes beneficiaries	47
(iii) Others	111

It is not correct to say that Scheduled Castes are denied benefits of the programme.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II,
dated 16-10-59).

61 The Committee recommend that the All India Handicrafts Board and other such Boards and Committees working in the field of development of cottage and other small scale industries may be requested to concentrate on some of the Special Multipurpose Blocks. Besides, the potentialities of the scheme for supplying poultry and piggery as subsidiary occupations for the Adivasis may be fully explored in such Blocks and in the light of the results, it may be determined whether any special impetus should be given to the scheme.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, under whose administrative control the various Boards/Committees are functioning, have been requested to take necessary action to implement the recommendation of the Estimates Committee in regard to the development of cottage and small scale industries. As for exploring the potentialities of the scheme for supplying poultry and piggery, the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, who are administering the programme in the Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks, had intimated that efforts are made in some of the Blocks to develop these two activities of animal husbandry. That Ministry have, however, been requested to pursue the matter further with the concerned Development Commissioners in regard to the need for a systematic survey of tribal requirements and utilising more fully the scope for development of poultry and piggery in the blocks, so as to effectively implement the Estimates Committee's recommendation in this behalf.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-1959).

62 The Committee agree with the Recommendation made by the Commissioner for Scheduled

The Recommendation made by the Commissioner for S.C. & S.T. in his Report for 1957-58 was duly

Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Report for 1957-58 that the spirit of the tribal communities to help themselves in the construction of roads etc. should not be discouraged and construction works can be entrusted to them during seasons when they are not otherwise busy with their own occupations on part payments for every working day. The Committee would further recommend that the formation and proper functioning of Youth Clubs, Farmers' Unions, and Mahila Societies should be especially encouraged in the various Multipurpose Blocks.

53 61 The Committee suggest that the Programme Evaluation Organisation may be asked to evaluate the progress of the Special Multipurpose Blocks and submit special reports thereon.

64 63 The Committee regret to note that there has not been proper planning and correct assessment of requirements before starting the Special Multipurpose Blocks in Tribal areas. The Committee are of the view that a vigorous drive should be initiated to implement the various recommendations made at the Annual Conference on Community Development held at Mount Abu with a view to accelerating the tempo of progress in these Blocks.

forwarded to all State Governments and Administrations, who have been requested to take necessary action in the matter.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-1959).

The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission have been requested to evaluate the work in the blocks in question through their existing units as well as units to be set up in future in these blocks and submit special reports on their working.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation who administer this programme have commented as follows :—

“This subject was also discussed in detail at the Ranchi and Panchmarhi meetings of the field workers of Multipurpose Tribal Blocks. It was resolved to have preliminary survey of the Multipurpose Tribal Blocks before initiating the programme.”

Various recommendations made at the Annual Conference on Community Development held at Abu on Tribal Welfare have already been communicated to the States having Multipurpose Tribal Blocks. Steps have been taken by the States to implement these recommendations.”

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also recently appointed a Committee on Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks under the Chairmanship of Dr. Verrier Elwin, to examine whether Multipurpose Tribal Blocks are developing on the right lines and at adequate pace and to suggest as to how the programme can be made more effective. The Committee's recommendations are awaited.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II,
dated 16-10-59).

The Committee recommend that immediate steps should be taken for attracting and training the right type of personnel in time as it is stated that the lack of suitable personnel was the main hurdle in achieving the successful working of the Special Multipurpose Blocks.

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The State Governments/Administrations have been asked to give this matter their immediate consideration and to take suitable steps (i) to ascertain the requirements of various categories of personnel needed in the Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks; and (ii) to recruit and train the requisite staff.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II,
dated 16-10-59).

In view of the fact that the progress in the expenditure in Special Multipurpose Blocks during the first two years of the Second Plan has been very slow and it appears to be difficult to utilise the whole amount of Rs. 27 lakhs provided for each block during the Second Plan period, the Committee suggest that the Ministry may consider the possibility of increasing the number of blocks within the existing provision by reducing the monetary allotment per block. Alternatively, the total allotment for the multipurpose blocks may be suitably reduced.

The Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, who administer the scheme, have stated that the "Expenditure in the initial year was low as the programme was bound to take some time in getting into swing particularly in view of the prevailing physical conditions in these areas, the difficult terrain, lack of communications, lack of knowledge of the local language, inadequacy of staff and their unwillingness to stay in these areas etc. Now that most of the difficulties have been overcome to some extent, the rate of progress has gone up and it is expected that the budget allocations will be consumed in many blocks by the end of their term. For Blocks which would not be able to utilise fully the funds, the question of extension will be considered at the appropriate time."

2. The Ministry of Home Affairs have also constituted a Committee to study the working of the Special Multipurpose Blocks and to advise the Government of India on how to implement the intensive development programme of the Blocks more effectively and give the programme a proper tribal bias. One of the aims in appointing this Committee is to consider whether it is necessary to make any adjustments so as to utilise the allocation of Rs. 27 lakhs made for each Multipurpose Tribal Block fully and properly. Suitable steps will be taken on the receipt of this Committee's Report.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II,
dated 16-10-59).

The recommendation is accepted and the matter has been taken up with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting who decide the list of newspapers for U.P.S.C.'s advertisements. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry have informed us that action to revise the list has already been initiated by them.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

The Committee are surprised to note that information about the reserved vacancies is published in 25 English and only 5 Indian language papers. The Committee would prefer that the reserved vacancies are advertised in important newspapers in each of the 14 languages mentioned in Schedule VIII of the Constitution and would suggest that at least 50 per cent of the funds earmarked for such advertisements should be utilised for Indian language papers.

This recommendation has been accepted so far as bodies which come within the purview of reservation orders. Accordingly, Ministries, State Governments and Union Territories have been addressed to set up a special machinery for the purpose if one does not exist already in so far as Statutory/Semi-Government organisations under them are concerned. Replies are being received.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

Government have been taking necessary steps in this respect. To improve matters further, certain important measures like special coaching and

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The Committee suggest that more concerted efforts should be made to ensure proper implementation of rules and orders issued by the

Ministry for increasing the intake of candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Government services and posts so that the prescribed quotas are filled within a reasonable period of time.

training facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been taken in hand. An important step has been taken recently by which nomination of a Liaison Officer in each Ministry has been secured for paying particular attention to the special representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services under the Ministry and the officers under it.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II,
dated 16-10-59).

74 The Committee are of the view that it would be more useful if the physical targets achieved in various spheres of activities are shown against the yearly targets planned, for comparative purposes in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

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The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been trying to furnish this information in his reports, but he furnishes only such information as the State Governments/Administrations send to him by the time the report is prepared. The State Governments and Administrations have again been urged by this Ministry to furnish to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the desired information in time for incorporation in his reports. In order to give some more time for collection an incorporation of the data, the Commissioner's proposal that he should be permitted to submit his Report by the 30th September instead of the 30th June as heretofore, been accepted this year.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II
dated 16-10-59).

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The Committee suggest that efforts should be made to analyse the utility of herbal medicines used by the Adivasis in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the Indian Council of Medical Research. Similarly a survey should also be made of the food value of the roots and tubers eaten by Adivasis in cooperation with the Nutrition Research Centre, Coonoor, and the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore with a view to advising the Adivasis on the use of such roots and tubers.

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This recommendation has been forwarded to the Ministries of Health and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for necessary action.
(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-1959).

Further information called for by the Committee
Action taken by the Ministries of S.R. & C.A. and Health on the recommendation may kindly be intimated.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 31-EC. II/59, dated 12-9-60)

The position is as follows :—

(a) *Herbal Medicines used by Adivasis*

Research on some of the plants used by Adivasis for medicinal purposes is being conducted in the Drug Research Unit of the Indian Council of Medical Research at the Patna Medical College. This work will take some time to complete. Meanwhile the Indian Council of Medical Research, in collaboration with the Botanical Survey of India and other authorities, is compiling a list of medicinal herbs used by Adivasis so as to make a proper study of the clinical and

pharmacological aspects of these drugs. The Central Council of Ayurvedic Research also proposes to undertake a survey of the herbo medicinal medicines used by Adivasis.

(b) *Food Value of Roots and Tubers eaten by the Adivasis*

Considerable work had already been done on this subject, and a copy of a note* prepared by Dr. K. Mitra at the request of the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research, incorporating the work that has already been done, and indicating other aspects of the problem that might require investigation is enclosed. This note has been approved by the Nutrition Advisory Committee.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/60-SCT-II dated 15-4-1961).

*N.B.—Copy of the note is reproduced in Appendix II.

77 The Committee suggest that every endeavour should be made to achieve the targets laid down for training Adivasis as nurses, dais and compounders for the Second Plan period and that other States having Adivasi population may also be advised to arrange similar training programmes. The Ministry should also formulate and implement similar programmes in the Union Territories where it has not been done so far.

74 The State Governments/Union Territories who are the implementing authorities for the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes have been requested to take appropriate action to implement the recommendations.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

78 The Committee consider it unfortunate that only 5,541 wells have been sunk for the Scheduled Castes during the first two years of the Second Plan and suggest that necessary steps should be taken immediately to ensure that the targets laid down for the Plan period are achieved during the remaining period of the Plan.

The State Governments/Union Territories who actually implement the schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes have been requested to take necessary steps to achieve the targets in full during the remaining period of the Plan as desired by the Estimates Committee.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dt. 16-10-59*).

79 The Committee feel that there should be a definite integrated and phased programme for providing adequate pure drinking water facilities to every village in the country within a reasonable period. In the meantime, they suggest that a special survey be conducted of water scarcity in the Scheduled and Tribal areas and areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes and highest priority should be given to the Schemes for providing good drinking water to these communities.

As regards integrated and phased programme for providing adequate and pure drinking water facilities to every village in the country within a reasonable period, the Ministry of Health have stated that the ultimate aim of National Water Supply and Sanitation programme (Rural) is to provide water supply facilities to maximum number of villages in the minimum period and that the State Governments are well aware of the problem and are endeavouring to accelerate the tempo of work in regard to the water supply schemes.

As regards special survey in the Scheduled and Tribal Areas and areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Castes, the State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to conduct such a survey and to

prepare, on the basis of that survey, a scheme for providing good drinking water to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes within the next 3 to 5 years.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dt. 16-10-59*).

The implementation of the recommendation is mainly the concern of the State Governments/ Union Territories to whom it has been forwarded for appropriate action.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dt. 16-10-59*).

75 The Committee recommend that steps should be taken to ensure that the Scheduled Caste people are allowed freely the use of wells constructed with Government assistance and that panchayats or other local authorities in the villages be made responsible to see that it is done.

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78 The Committee suggest that Ashram Schools opened in some States for Adivasis should be multiplied and such schools may also be opened in areas where the Scheduled Castes also can derive maximum benefit. Further, the Committee suggest that the administration of a larger number of such schools may be entrusted to recognized non-official agencies.

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The State Governments/Administrations have been requested to implement the recommendation to the extent possible within the funds available in the group 'Education' under the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. They have also been instructed that Ashram schools whether established from funds for welfare of Scheduled Tribes or from those for Scheduled Castes should not function in such a way as to isolate these classes from other sections of the Community. They have also been requested to entrust, wherever feasible, the administration of Ashram Schools to recognised non-official agencies as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dt. 16-10-59*).

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79 The Committee are of the view that it would be desirable to have a uniform policy in all States in regard to the question of exemption from payment of fees to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students.

All the State Govts. with the exception of the Government of West Bengal have already exempted students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes from the payment of tuition fees.

The Govt. of West Bengal are only continuing this exemption to students to that areas transferred to that State from Bihar. For other areas, the State Govt. though addressed by this Ministry on several occasions pleaded their inability on the ground of the financial burden. The recommendation of the Committee is, however, being brought to the notice of the State Govt. and they are being asked to consider their decision.

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81 The Committee suggest that the teaching of Hindi be encouraged after the primary stage in tribal areas and the task of preparing textbooks in tribal languages in Devnagari script

As the subject matter of this recommendation concerns the Ministry of Education, it has been brought to the notice of that Ministry.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dt. 16-10-59).

be tackled vigorously in the States concerned where the Adivasis have no script of their own.

Further information called for by the Committee

Action taken by the Ministry of Education may kindly be intimated.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 31-EC-II/59, dated 12-9-1960).

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dt. 27-6-60).

This recommendation has already been brought to the notice of the State Governments for necessary action. As far as the Union Territories are concerned, the Ministry of Education have accepted the first part of the recommendation in principle. All the Union Territories except Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, where the problem does not arise, have also taken steps to encourage teaching of Hindi to Scheduled Tribes.

As regards the preparation of text books in tribal languages in Devanagari script, the Ministry of Education propose to recommend to the State Governments that the task of preparing text-books in tribal languages in Devanagari script should be tackled vigorously where the Adivasis have no script of their own. Simultaneously they are also undertaking a phonological survey of the Meithei and the Tripuri languages in the first instance.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/60-SCT-II, dated 28-2-61).

85 The Committee suggest that proper criteria and a suitable machinery should be evolved for selection of people from amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the grant of Government assistance under housing schemes.

It has always been the general policy of Government that only deserving people should be aided. The need for ensuring that the benefits of these schemes reach the poorest sections of the communities for which they are meant has again been stressed on the State Governments/Administrations and they have been requested to inform this Ministry of the rules/instructions etc. issued by them for ensuring that this condition is observed in selecting the beneficiaries.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

86 The Committee suggest that in the Third Five Year Plan the schemes for providing houses and house sites to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be included in all the State Plans.

87 As far as the provisions in the Sector of the Welfare of Backward Classes are concerned, the recommendation of the Estimates Committee will be borne in view at the time of formulating the Third Plan. But, since 'Housing' is a subject of general development plan administered by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, they have also been requested to give their comments on this recommendation. A reply from that Ministry is awaited.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.)

Further information called for by the Committee

Please furnish the reply, if any, received from the Ministry of W. H. & S.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 31-EC-II/59, dated 12-9-1960).

The Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply have replied that they would continue to extend their fullest co-operation in regard to this matter as hitherto. The Third Plan discussions with States & U.Ts. relating to welfare of Backward Classes are now over and provisions have been made for providing house sites and houses. This has been accorded a high priority and at the instance of the Ministry of Home Affairs the provision of houses and house-sites for Scheduled Castes is expected to form part of the Centrally Sponsored programme i.e. a programme of 100% Central aid, not affected by fluctuation in the State's annual ceilings.

(Ministry of Home Affairs, O.M. No. 15/60-SCT II, dated 2-1-61).

89 91 The Committee are constrained to observe that in spite of the fact that the slow progress during the First Five Year Plan was due largely to the non-availability of trained workers, not enough attention has been paid to this subject. The Committee consider it desirable that an assessment be made as quickly as possible of the total requirements of the trained social workers including Tribal Welfare Officers for implementing the welfare schemes in the various States and Union Territories and suggest that a phased programme of training be drawn up to meet the requirements and special measures taken to implement the same.

The State Governments/Administrations have been requested to make an assessment of their requirements for training staff for various cadres, viz., supervisory, technical and field staff, in each category, urgently, and to work out a phased programme for orientation and training courses to cover all the cadres within a reasonable period.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT. II, dated 16-10-59).

90 The Committee consider that the need in tribal and other areas is for the right type of workers who are few and that special efforts have to be made to get them in adequate number particularly from the communities which are intended to be served. In the opinion of the Committee, it may be possible to get right type of workers with a spirit of service and sacrifice from Ashram Schools or such other institutions which are run by social workers of repute. These workers may be given required training or a refresher course in various training centres & institutions. The Committee therefore, suggest that such schools & institutions may be given fullest possible encouragement to produce good workers and the number of such institutions may be increased to meet the requirements. The Committee further suggest that special encouragement should be given to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe people for receiving training in such institutions.

92 The Committee suggest that close coordination may be maintained among the various training centres run by the State Governments and non-official agencies for the training of social workers for the various welfare schemes and that the Government of India may have an overall view of what is being done in the States in this regard, whether

The Government of India accept the suggestions made by the Estimates Committee. These suggestions have been forwarded to all the State Governments/Administrations for taking necessary action. They have been asked to inform the Govt. of India of the special steps decided upon by the State Governments on the basis of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 1515/59-SCT-1, dated 16-10-59).

The term "training of social workers for the various welfare schemes" is much too wide to come entirely within the jurisdiction of the matters concerning the Backward Classes. In the context of which the term has been used, it has however been interpreted to mean "training of socialworkers in the field of welfare of Sche-

it is adequate, on the right lines and producing the desired results.

duled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes". And as such, the Government of India accept the recommendation made by the Estimates Committee. The State Governments/Administrations have also been requested to implement the recommendation in so far as it relates to maintaining close coordination among the various training centres run by the State Governments and non-official agencies for training of social workers.

(Ministry of Home Affairs, O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.)

95 The Committee suggest that it might be examined by the Programme Evaluation Organisation or a similar agency how far the Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes have really made themselves useful in the States in regard to the socio-economic problems of the Adivisis and in the formulation and evaluation of the tribal welfare schemes and whether the expenditure incurred on them is commensurate with the achievements made.

96 Such an examination of the working of the Tribal research Institutes is being taken up. It is felt that this examination of the technical research problems can really be taken up by a Central Institute. Government of India are considering whether such an Institute should be set up for examining the working of the regional institutes and also for coordinating their activities.

(Ministry of Home Affairs, O.M. No. 15/59, SCT-II dated 4-2-60).

96 The Committee suggest the the Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes may be utilised in importing training to officers and staff working in the Scheduled and Tribal Areas.

97 The recommendation has been accepted and commended to the State Govts./Administrations for implementation with the suggestion that it would be very useful if arrangements are made by them in the institutions in questions for giving

a special orientation to officers and staff working in areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. The desirability of utilising these institutes as nuclei for the training programme for officers and staff entrusted with the implementation of various developmental schemes, has also been emphasised upon them.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.)

The Committee suggest that important results of research carried out by Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes and other Institutions working in the field may be published and made available to the workers in the field. The reports may also be given wide publicity in regional languages concerned. The Committee further suggest that some agency may be created for making a comparative study of the results of research undertaken by the various Tribal Research Institutes in the country.

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Government of India accept the first part of the recommendation and are commending it for necessary action to the State Governments, which have established such Institutes. As regards the 2nd part, *viz.*, agency for comparative study of the results of the research undertaken by various institutes, the matter is under examination. The Central Institute mentioned in reply to recommendation No. 95, would, when set up, be the appropriate agency for this purpose.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II dated 19-2-66)

The Committee feel that there is a need for closer coordination among the various Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes which may be secured by

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The recommendation is accepted in principle. Since at present there is no Central Agency for this coordination, Government of India will

arranging periodical conferences, seminars etc.

move the State Governments which have established Research Institutes to start holding periodical conferences and seminars, as suggested.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II dated 19-2-60*).

99 The Committee suggest that definite criteria may be laid down for declaring an area as Scheduled Area at an early date.

100 The question of evolving suitable criteria for declaring an area as Scheduled Area is under consideration with this Ministry, in consultation with State Govts. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan were asked to furnish their comments on suggestion made by the Central Advisory Board for Tribal Welfare at their meeting held on 10-8-57 that an administrative unit of a Tehsil or above with a population of at least 50% of Scheduled Tribes, may be declared as a Scheduled Area. The replies from some of the State Govts. have not yet been received. A decision in the matter will be taken as soon as the views of all the State Govts. concerned become available.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II dated 16-10-59*)

Further information called for by the Committees

Please state the latest position in the matter.

(*L.S.S. O.M. No. 31-EC-II/59 dated 12-9-1960*)

The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission has since been appointed (*vide* M.H.A's. order No. 11/6/59-SCT-IV dated 28th April 1960) under Art. 339 and its specific function is to report on "the administration

of the Scheduled Areas." Constitutional provisions in this regard are contained in the Fifth Schedule Part C of which deals with declaration and alteration of Scheduled Areas. The Commission will therefore suggest in its report principles to be followed (i) in declaring a territory to be or to form apart of Sch. Area and (ii) in directing that any territory shall cease to be or to cease to form part of a Sch. Area. The Commission's Report is expected by the middle of 1961. The Govt. of India propose to re-examine the present Schedules in the light of the suggestions of the Commission, in regard to the principles of Scheduling/descheduling of areas.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/60-SCT-II dated 9-12-60).

The Committee consider the delay caused in the submission of the Annual Reports regarding the Administration of Scheduled Areas under para 3 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution as unsatisfactory and would like it to be ensured that the reports are submitted within the time limit prescribed for the purpose.

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The Government of India agree with the Estimates Committee and have forwarded this recommendation to the State Govts. concerned for necessary action. Originally these Annual Reports of the Governors were for the calendar year and were required to be submitted in January following the year under report. Due to difficulties experienced in preparing statistical data for the calendar year in addition to those collected for each financial year, this

procedure has been changed and these reports will be in future for the financial year and be submitted in the month of June following the year under report. It is hoped that with the revised procedure the reports will be received within the time-limit prescribed.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II
dated 16-10-59)

The Committee consider that special efforts are called for to accelerate the tempo of progress in the development of communications in the Scheduled and Tribal Areas so that the targets fixed are achieved during the Plan period.

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The Committee suggest tribal Cooperatives should, as far as possible, be utilised in the construction of roads, bridges, etc. in the Scheduled and Tribal Areas.

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While the Committee consider that it is desirable that preference be given to the less advanced among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in provision of facilities, they would like to observe that the tendency on the part of some castes and tribes to get themselves listed as backward merely to get concessions is undesirable and must be discouraged.

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All the State Governments and Union Territories have been requested as desired in these recommendations to take suitable steps to accelerate the tempo of communication programme and make efforts to form labour contract Cooperatives of Scheduled Tribes and utilise their services in the construction of roads, bridges etc.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II
dated 16-10-59)

Government accept the recommendation of the Committee that the tendency to seek to inflate the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with the motives mentioned in the recommendation needs to be discouraged. This recommendation will be borne in mind at the time of taking final decision on the proposals regarding revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are under consideration.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-I
SCT-II, dated 19-2-60).

CHAPTER III

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

S. No. as in Appendix XIX of the Report	Reference to paragraph No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendation/Conclusion	Reply of the Government
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1 2 The Committee consider the procedure for the examination of progress reports on the Welfare schemes for the backward classes furnished by the State Governments by Assistants in the Ministry of Home Affairs as unsatisfactory and would reiterate the following recommendation made in their Second Report (1950-51) on the Re-organisation of the Secretariat and Departments of the Government of India :—

The Government of India have considered this suggestion very carefully on more than one occasion and their present trend is to secure the maximum application of the principle that all matters are dealt with at a limited number of appropriate levels, decisions being taken at as low a level as is consistent with the importance of each case. The examination of the progress reports furnished by the State Governments requires :—

and suggest that the set up in the Ministry dealing with the subject of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, etc. should be reorganised on these lines and consequential reduction in staff effected :—

“It cannot be over-emphasised that all review functions are high level functions and must be performed in high level terms. Review should be limited in volume to what a relatively small staff of high calibre qualifications can handle.”

Castes and Scheduled Tribes is to check up the factual data in regard to the schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes supplied by the State Governments, the achievements claimed by them against fixed targets in financial and physical terms and other connected routine work. The important reviews are conducted at the appropriate higher levels. If these preliminary functions in regard to the schemes/reports concerning welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are entrusted to the officers at higher levels it would result in avoidable increase of officers at high levels with consequential financial implication. It is ensured that only work which could be attended to at lower levels is done at those levels. It would be clear from this that the present arrangement is in accordance with the spirit of the recommendation quoted by the Committee and that no further modification in it is necessary.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.)

3 2 The Committee feel that provision of five section officers to look after four Sections is excessive and suggest that the strength of Section Officers should be reduced.

The normal pattern of Secretariat Organisation is 1 Section Officer for each Section and, therefore, *prima facie*, the suggestion of the Committee deserves careful consideration. The

normal pattern, however, envisages, a Section consisting of only 1 Section Officer, 4/5 Assistants, 1 U.D.C. and 3 Lower Division Clerks as is the position in two of these four Sections. In the other two Sections C.S.T. II and S.C.T. III, however, the number of Assistants/Upper Division Clerks/Investigators is very much larger than in a normal section—*viz.* 12 and 14 respectively and the number of L.D.Cs. is also larger *viz.* 7 and 6 respectively. There is enough workload for 2 Section Officers in each of them. The strength of Section Officers has to be determined according to certain uniform norms applicable in all the Ministries and departments of the Central Secretariat, and judged by those norms, it has been found that no reduction in the strength of Section Officers of the four Scheduled Castes/Tribes and Backward Classes Sections is justified. The workload in each Section and the strength of officers and Staff provided to deal with it is constantly under review ; so if and when there is any scope for reduction, the Government will certainly take appropriate action.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.)

5 4 The Committee recommend that the work relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes should be entrusted to an autonomous Central Board with the branches in the States.

The recommendation has been carefully considered by the Govt. of India. They are of the opinion that while the efforts already being made to secure the fullest co-operation of non-official workers and organisations in the field of welfare

The Committee are confident that the setting of such a board could give considerable fillip to the various activities undertaken for the welfare of backward classes.

of Backward Classes should be continued and intensified programmes of the present magnitude and multi-sided nature will have to be executed and co-ordinated, for the present at least, mostly through departmental agencies. The Government have taken, and will continue to take, steps to remove such procedural handicaps as may be obstructing speedy and effective execution of schemes through Government departments.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 27-6-60.*]

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6 5 The Committee recommend that the question of the position and functions of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be reviewed and he should be given an independent status like that of the U.P.S.C. or the Election Commission and that he should be relieved of the following duties :

(i) Serving as a nominee of the Central Government on the Managing Committee of the non-official organisations receiving grants direct from the Centre.

(ii) Examination of the accounts of the non-official

The Government have obtained the views of the Commissioner on this recommendation and reviewed the whole position. They find that the Constitution does not contemplate giving the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes an independent status like that of the U.P.S.C. or the Election Commission. Art. 338 provides that there shall be a Special Officer to be appointed by the President for carrying on the duties specified in the Article. Besides performing his functions under Art. 338 this Special Officer has also been charged with various other duties like those mentioned in the recommendation, so that his experience,

soon as a separate Assistant Commissioner is available exclusively for the four States and Union Territories mentioned in the recommendation, question of shifting the Headquarters will be examined afresh.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.*]

10 7 The Committee consider that it would be preferable to attach greater security of tenure to the posts of Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to attract persons with better qualifications. The Committee also recommend that the minimum qualification should be raised from a second class degree to a first class degree.

52 Of the ten posts of Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, three have recently been made permanent and three senior officers have been condemned against these posts in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. In view of the fact that even the remaining posts are classified as class I posts, carry a good scale of pay *viz.* 600—50—1000—1000—1050—1050 — 1100 — 1100—1150, and are expected to continue indefinitely, the Government of India are of the view that they are sufficiently attractive.

Regarding the recommendation that the minimum educational qualification for the post should be raised from a second class to a first class degree, it may be stated that the qualifications laid down are the *minimum* necessary for eligibility to consideration. Naturally if a person with a

first class degree is available, other things being equal, he has a better chance than a person with a lower class degree. It would however not be appropriate to completely exclude from consideration a person with a Second Class degree.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.*]

12 9 The Committee suggest that a scientific comparative study of different types of machinery set up in various States to deal with the welfare of backward classes may be made with a view to ascertain how far they have been successful and how they can be improved upon to accelerate the progress of various welfare schemes for the backward classes.

1. The Commissioner for S.C. & S.T. has agreed to keep the recommendation as a whole in view and to give more thought to this aspect in his next report and also to take up a study as recommended by the Estimates Committee.

2. Moreover, Art. 339 of the Constitution provides for the appointment of a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. This Commission is due to be appointed before 26th January, 1960 and its terms of reference as indicated in Art. 339 would be wide enough to cover a study of the kind suggested in this recommendation as far as Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled areas are concerned. No separate study therefore appears necessary.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.*]

The problem has been studied and it has been found that no one system can be said to be the best system so that it may be adopted throughout the country. In the opinion of this Ministry it is for each of the State Governments, who execute the welfare schemes to take a decision in the matter and adopt the system which they consider to be the best administrative set-up.

13 Some States like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have appointed the Director-in-Charge of welfare work as ex-officio Deputy Secretary/Secretary of the Welfare Department while some States do not consider it necessary to do so. The Committee suggest that the Ministry may arrange to have a study made to ascertain which system yields better results so that uniformity may be introduced in this aspect.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.*]

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The Govt. of India have already issued necessary instructions to all State Govts./U. Ts., in pursuance of recommendation No. 11 made by the Committee as far as the supply of information desired by the Commissioner for S.C. & S.T. is concerned. The Govt. of India have also examined carefully the recommendation of the Committee that this Ministry should keep itself posted with up-to-date information about the working of the Advisory Boards/Committees at the State or District levels and find that no useful purpose will be served by this Ministry collecting this information. Since the functions of all these bodies at various levels are purely advisory, they consider

15 The Committee consider the position in which information in regard to the constitution and working of the District Level Committees for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is neither furnished by some States to the Commissioner nor by the Ministry to the Committee as unsatisfactory and would stress that the Ministry should keep itself posted with up-to-date information about the working of these Boards and Committees in the various States and the Union Territories. In this connective study Committee recommend that a comparative study may be undertaken of the constitution, scope and working of the various Advisory Boards and Committees for the welfare of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes at State as well as District levels with a view to finding out how far their present pattern and scope meet the needs of the situation and whether any improvement can be made to make them more effective and useful. The Committee further recommend that such States as have not formed District Level Committees may be persuaded to do so as early as possible.

19 17 The Committee are of the view that the provision of Rs. 2.9 crores made under 'Administration' out of the total Second Plan provision of Rs. 91 crores for the Backward Classes is on the high side and suggest that steps should be taken to reduce the same.

it best to leave this matter to the discretion of the State Govts./Union Territories who have to seek such advice and to act thereon.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/60-SCT-II, dated 9-12-60.]

The Govt. of India have examined the position and are of the view that the provision on administration which works out to about 3.2% of the development outlay in this sector is not excessive. The idea of providing this amount for Administration was to ensure that the machinery is so reorganised and geared as to facilitate better implementation of the expanded programmes in the Second Plan. This was found necessary particularly in view of the discussion during the State's Conference held in the Planning Commission in July, 1955 and in light of the experience gained in the first plan, when due to lack of proper administration, many of the programmes could not be implemented.

This provision has, however, in the revision of the Plan been reduced to Rs. 2.10 crores and what is more, the tempo of expenditure during the first three years of the plan indicates that the actual amount that would be spent on 'administration' during the Second Plan period may

eligible for grant-in-aid, it may be pointed out that the proposal of each non-official organisation has to be decided on its merits with a view to see whether the particular activity for which assistance is sought by a particular organisation would be of greater utility to the Backward Classes if the desired grant is given to it. The Government of India consider that elasticity in this matter is of advantage to the Backward Classes and therefore it would be better to continue the present practice of deciding each proposal on its merits than to have a set of rules.

3. In regard to the suggestion of the Committee that the organisations should be entirely devoted to social and economic uplift of Backward classes and should be non-political in character, the necessary safeguard is provided in the following conditions for sanctioning central grant.

“The funds will not be used for party, political or anti-Government propaganda. If it is found that this has been done, future grants will be withheld and those already sanctioned recovered.”

It is difficult to accept the Committee's suggestion in its entirety. There are societies and associations like the Servants of India Society who may carry on political as well as social welfare work. It would not be appropriate to exclude

Ministry should formulate a phased programme for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes for each State and Union Territory to be worked out by the different non-official organisations, taking into account their capacity and the existing activities. This will coordinate the activities of the various non-official organisations, avoid the possibility of any duplication of efforts and integrate their activities into one scheme which will give the desired results at the end of the stipulated period.

they agree that instead of the present *ad hoc* activities taken up by non-official organisation on a short term basis, it would be desirable to have a pre-planned and properly phased programme of activities to be undertaken by such bodies; there are, however, various considerations, like those set out below, which make it impracticable for the Ministry to formulate their programme:

(i) There are several local non-official organisations working in the field of welfare of backward classes getting grant in-aid from the State Govts. the expenditure being shared by the Centre to the extent of 50%. It is obviously not possible for the Govt. of India to formulate a programme for this class of non-official organisations.

(ii) The non-official organisations have their own policies, resources and method of work. Govt. is not in a position to regulate these in accordance with a phased programme prepared by the Govt. of India can only lay down that the programmes aided from these funds should be for the benefit of the backward classes and according to an approved pattern. It is for those bodies

to prepare the programmes which they can take up.

(iii) There is vast scope for welfare amongst backward classes and it is enough to absorb the resources and utilise the missionary zeal of the non-official bodies working at present. The field of activities of each such body is chosen by that body itself and Govt. are not in a position to demarcate the field for each body unless they encroach on the constitution and functions of the body itself.

(iv) A phased programme presupposes a continuing organisation; some of the non-official organisations may cease to function or new ones may come up.

(v) A phased programme of a uniform pattern will lack the flexibility suited to local conditions and changing requirements.

As regards coordination of the activities of the non-official organisations, it may be mentioned that one of the conditions attached to the grant is that the organisation will accept a representative of Ministry of Home Affairs on its executive body, and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been nominated as Govt.'s representative in the managing committees of the All-India organisations. A new procedure has been evolved (and put into operation from 1960) under

which the non-official organisations formulate their schemes for the coming year in advance. These schemes are examined by the Govt. of India in consultation with the State Govts. if necessary, and with the representatives of the organisations. In this scrutiny care is taken to see that duplication of efforts is avoided as far as possible.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59, SCT-II, dated 26th August, 1960].

The Committee regret to observe that some States, *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Madras have not furnished the required information on the working of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and would like to emphasise that the Ministry should ensure that periodical returns in this regard are invariably furnished by all the State Governments/Union Territories by the due dates.

As stated in paragraph 24 of the Estimates Committee's Report, the State Governments are responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, which makes the practice of untouchability a cognisable offence. Further, 'Administration of justice' is a matter which falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments *vide* entry 3 in List II — State List — of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. In the circumstances, it is not possible for the Central Government to *ensure* that periodical returns on the working of the Act are invariably furnished by all the State Governments by a prescribed date, as recommended by the Committee. All that the Central Government can do is to emphasise

on the State Governments the necessity of submitting such returns by the due dates. This has already been done more than once.

Incidentally, the statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act during the years 1956 and 1957, which is included in the Committee's Report as Appendix VII and form the basis of their recommendation No. 27 was compiled by the Office of the Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. for incorporation in their annual report for the year 1957-58, by making an independent reference to the State Governments. It has been ascertained from that Office that the relevant information has since been furnished by the Governments of Assam and Madras also.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59, SCT-II, dated 16th October, 1959.*]

28 The Committee find that a large number of cases registered under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, are still pending with courts and would suggest that their disposal may be expedited. They also suggest that reasons for the delays that have occurred should be carefully analysed and necessary remedial measures taken to avoid such recurrence.

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The Estimates Committee's finding that a large number of cases registered under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, are still pending with Courts is based on the information contained in the Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act in various States (*excluding* Andhra Pradesh and Assam) during the calendar years 1956 and 1957, which is included in the Committee's Report as Appendix VII. According to this statement during these two years 599 and 432 cases, respectively were challaned, of which 183 and 221 cases

were pending at the end of each year: in other words, the latter figures represent the number of cases which could not be disposed of during the same year in which they were challaned. Moreover, the statement does not indicate the period of the year during which the pending cases were challaned, nor does it account for the cases which were pending at the end of the year. For instance, the 183 cases pending at the end of the year 1956 are not accounted for in the figures for the subsequent year (1957). It has been ascertained from the Office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who compiled the information embodied in Appendix VII of the Report, that they too have no further information in regard to these pending cases. Considering that these cases relate to the years 1956 and 1957, it can reasonably be presumed that they or a large majority of the pending cases have, in all probability, since been disposed of.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59, SCT-II, dated 16th October, 1959].

As regards the Estimates Committee's suggestion that the Government of India should undertake a detailed study of various legislations on un-

The Committee request that the Government of India should undertake a detailed study of the various legislations on untouchability and

social disabilities and their comparative usefulness or failure and, as a result thereof, they should prepare a comprehensive model bill on the subject. Alternatively, the Government of India may advise other State Governments to incorporate such good features in their relevant Acts as are found in Bombay Hindu Places of Public Worship (Entry Authorisation) Act, 1956, and the Uttar Pradesh Temple Entry (Declaration of Right) Act, 1956.

touchability and social disabilities with a view to preparing a comprehensive model Bill on the subject, such a study was in fact undertaken and full consideration was also given to the views of the State Governments while framing the existing Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, which prescribes punishment for the practice of "untouchability" in any religion (and not merely amongst the Hindus), for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom and for matters connected therewith. Since then no fresh legislation on this subject could have been enacted by any State Government in view of the provisions of Article 17 read with Article 35(a) (ii) of the Constitution, which specifically debars the legislature of a State from making laws for punishment for those acts which are declared to be offences under Part III of the Constitution.

Section 3 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act makes it clear that no person can on ground of untouchability be prevented from entering any place of public worship, and is therefore wide enough to penalise all discrimination in this regard against untouchables as such. Thus, while no person can be denied entry into a temple on the ground that he is an untouchable, yet a restriction by which a temple is open only to members of a particular denomination or section, and not to members of other sections, would be valid if *such discrimination is not based upon the ground of untouchability.*

In this connection, the Estimates Committee have referred to the Bombay Hindu Places of Public Worship (Entry Authorisation) Act, 1956, and the Uttar Pradesh Temple Entry (Declaration of Rights) Act, 1956. It may, however, be noticed that section 4 of the Bombay Act, which prescribes the penalties for those who obstruct sections of the Hindus from entering into a place of public worship, specifically provides that "*Nothing in this section shall be taken to relate to offences relating to the practice of untouchability*" [vide 4(2) *ibid.*]. Similarly, the Uttar Pradesh Act is merely of a declaratory nature, and does not prescribe any penalties.

It is stated in paragraph 26 of the Estimates Committee's Report, on which this recommendation is based, that the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, does not deal with the question of throwing open of temples to all sections or classes of Hindus. It seems, therefore, that the Committee have in mind legislation coming under Article 25(2) (b) of the Constitution. Such legislation would have nothing to do with the punishment or the prohibition of untouchability as such; it will be a general measure of social reform or welfare and cannot be deemed

to be legislation against untouchability. Any such legislation would have to be by means of a separate enactment and not by amending the Untouchability (Offences) Act. In view however of the fact that conditions in this regard vary from State to State, the Government of India consider it more appropriate to leave the question of initiating such legislation to the State Governments concerned, to whose notice the Estimates Committee's recommendation is being brought. The State Government are also being asked to take steps to ensure that the Untouchability (Offences) Act is vigorously and properly enforced.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 17-5-60*].

36 The Committee feel that the Ministry should take a more lively interest and should impress upon the State Municipalities and local bodies that it is of utmost urgency that the practice of carrying night soil as head loads be eliminated within the shortest possible time. The Committee further suggest that such municipalities and local bodies who for various financial and other reasons, may not be able immediately to change over completely from the practice of carrying night soil on head to that of removing it in hand carts or wheel barrows, but may be ready to introduce the same gradually, should be encouraged and allowed financial aid. The desirability of giving financial aid direct to the selected large municipalities and local

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3 The Ministry of Home Affairs share the anxiety of the Committee that the inhuman practice of carrying night soil by sweepers as head loads be eliminated, in the shortest possible time. The State Governments are again being addressed to take effective steps in this direction.

This Ministry also accepts the recommendation of the Committee that such municipalities and local bodies which for financial and other reasons, may not be able immediately to change over completely from the practice of carrying night soil on head to that of removing in hand carts or wheel barrows, but may be ready to introduce the scheme gradually, should be encouraged and allowed financial aid, subject to the condi-

bodies instead of through State Governments with a view to avoiding delay should be considered by the Ministry. Alternatively the Ministry may also consider the desirability of entrusting this work to some recognised non-official agency of all-India character to which direct grants may be given by the Centre for that purpose.

tion that in such cases the local bodies will at any rate, prepare a phased programme to completely stop this practice within a period of five years. The State Governments are being informed accordingly.

Giving of direct aid to the local bodies is, however, considered unworkable as they are subject to administrative, and in part financial control of the State Governments but not that of the Central Government and the Central Government have no machinery to advance and to keep watch over the utilisation of such grants.

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As regards entrusting this work to non-official organisations, if any suitable non-official organisations decide to take up this work and seek Government's assistance, the proposal will be examined on merits.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated the 16th October, 1959.*]

The Committee suggest that progress made in eradicating the practice of carrying night-soil made in eradicating the practice of carrying

as head loads should be indicated in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs. As far as the Union Territories are concerned, the Ministry should take active steps to eradicate this practice by a target date to be specified.

night soil as head loads should be indicated in the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been noted for compliance in future.

As regards the suggestion of the Committee for the eradication of this practice in the Union Territories by a target date to be specified, it may be stated that the Government of India have been alive to this problem. On the directive given by the Home Minister, the Administrations of the Union Territories were asked to take steps to eliminate this practice by the end of 1957-58. The Government of India also offered to give cent per cent aid to the local bodies to purchase wheel barrows/hand carts required for this purpose. The progress in this direction has, however, not been satisfactory. The urgency of the problem has again been brought to the notice of the Administrations and they have been asked to prepare a programme to eliminate this practice if possible by the end of the current financial year. They have also been assured again that Government of India would bear the entire expenditure involved on this scheme.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59, SCT-II, dated the 16th October 1959].

39 24 There is a great need for improving latrines to facilitate collection of night soil and it would be useful (a) to construct model

The recommendation is acceptable to the Government of India. Its implementation has, however, to be done by the State Governments. A note

latrines for different areas, and (b) to give suitable grants for their construction as an incentive to their popularisation.

by the Deputy Home Minister suggesting the provision of sanitation facilities and the adoption, wherever feasible, of a trench latrine model which is not costly and which also eliminates the need of scavenger service was circulated to all the State Governments/Administrations in December, 1958.

Further the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare has appointed a Sub-Committee for preparing a scheme for putting an end to the practice of carrying night soil on head, in baskets or buckets. The Sub-Committee is *inter alia* looking into the existing conditions of latrines in various States and would probably be suggesting some ways and means. The State Governments will be addressed again after the views of the Sub-Committee are known and examined by Government of India.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCTA-II, dated 16-10-59).

The Committee suggest that a small Committee of experts may be appointed to evolve special techniques for doing effective work for the removal of untouchability and overcoming psychological barriers.

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In the opinion of the Government of India, the methods adopted by the Central as well as the State Governments for eradicating untouchability are sound. Further, the Government of India have constituted the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare to advise them in the matter,

In the States also there are State Harijan Welfare Boards to advise the State Governments in the matter. In the circumstances, it would appear that no useful purpose will be served by the appointment of an Expert Committee.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated the 16-10-59).

The Committee suggest that a sample survey may be made to ascertain how far the practice of untouchability has been reduced and the extent to which it still remains in urban and rural areas. In this connection, it would be necessary to collect information about the number of drinking water wells, temples, eating places, barber shops and such other public places thrown open to Harijans and the number of similar places to which free access is still denied to these people. The Committee further suggest that Government may consider the feasibility of entrusting this work to one or more of such agencies as the National Sample Survey, Programme Evaluation Organisation, Census Authorities, Community Projects Administration, Local Bodies, Panchayats and other non-official agencies.

Government have given careful thought to this suggestion and are of the view that a survey of this nature would be difficult to undertake and, even if undertaken, it would consume much time, labour and money, without securing reliable and correct data.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 19-2-60).

The Committee recommend that the Ministry of Home Affairs who have overall responsibility for promoting the social, educational and economic interests of the backward

Government of India agree to the recommendation. A comprehensive socio-economic survey is likely to involve a good deal of time and the results thereof are not likely to be available

classes should in consultation with the State Governments prepare a perspective plan based on a comprehensive socio-economic survey, with well defined objectives for raising the standard of economic and social life of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Vimukta Jathis and Other Backward Classes to that of the general level of the community within a reasonable period of time.

before the 3rd Plan is formulated. The State Governments, who are preparing proposals for the 3rd Five Year Plan, have been addressed to keep the known disabilities of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in view and prepare a perspective plan for removing their special handicaps. Simultaneously it is being considered whether a network of research, survey and training centres could be established during the 3rd Plan for the special problems of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes.

The subject of a perspective plan was also discussed in the Conference of State Ministers in charge of welfare of Backward Classes, held on 31-1-60 and 1-2-60. This Conference has recommended that such a perspective plan covering the 3rd and 4th Plan periods should be prepared in respect of high priority schemes like housing of members of Scheduled Castes and development of cooperatives for members of Scheduled Tribes.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 19-2-60*).

45 The Committee suggest that an investigation into the effectiveness of existing land legis-

42 Under Art. 338 of the Constitution it is the duty of the Commissioner for S.C. & S.T. to investi-

lation to check the transfer of land from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to others should be made with a view to (i) filling up lacuna, if any, in the existing legislation, (ii) passing such legislation in such States where it does not exist and (iii) setting up proper machinery to make such legislation thoroughly effective.

gate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution and since transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in Scheduled areas can be regulated by the Governor under the Fifth Schedule, it is a matter within the purview of the Commissioner's duties. Therefore, the Commissioner for SC& ST has been requested to carry out the suggested investigation and furnish this Ministry with his suggestions in the matter.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated. 16-10-59).

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The Committee recommend that the following measures *inter-alia* may be initiated by the Central Govt. :—

(a) State Governments should be requested to undertake suitable legislation to solve the problem of indebtedness amongst the backward communities.

(a) To the extent that this problem relates to agricultural indebtedness, several laws have already been enacted by the State Governments as can be seen from Vol. VIII of "Agricultural legislation in India" published by the Ministry of Food & Agriculture. Legislation, particularly, to deal with the problem of indebtedness in the "Scheduled Areas" can be taken up under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. For other backward communities, as such, it appears that no legislation has so far been undertaken. Therefore, although the Government of India agree with this part of the recommendation in principle, it is doubtful as to how the

State Governments will find it feasible to evolve the legislation of the kind indicated by the Estimates Committee. The recommendation is, however, being brought to the notice of the State Govts.

(b) Such State Governments as have not yet taken steps to provide for the registration of all moneylenders should be requested to do so.

(c) State Governments should be advised to set up Debt Conciliation Boards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The recommendation of the Estimates Committee is being brought to the notice of the State Governments.

(c) Debt Conciliation Boards and such other bodies (Debt Relief Boards etc.) have been tried in several States in the past and each State has had its own experience of the results achieved through these methods for securing relief to the backward classes. It does not, therefore, appear advisable to recommend the establishment of Debt Conciliation Boards to all the States as an *ad hoc* remedy of the problem of indebtedness. Steps which the State Govts. will undertake as a result of part (a) of this recommendation would not exclude legislation for debt conciliation if the State Governments find that to be suitable.

(d) Such State Governments as have not yet undertaken measures to provide for writing off the debts of the Scheduled Tribes, which are sufficiently old, may be requested to do so.

(d) Government of India have already requested the State Governments to take action in the matter of relieving the Scheduled Tribes of old debts ; but in the absence of reliable data about the extent of the debts, it seems, the State Governments have not yet decided about the steps necessary and adequate for the purpose. Government of India/are also examining as to what can be done in this matter.

(e) Measures on the above lines should be taken in the Union Territories.

(e) The Union Territory Administrations are also being addressed to take similar steps. In due course they will submit their proposals and if, on scrutiny, it is found necessary to enact a new law, the Government of India will take further necessary action.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dt. 19-2-60.)

54 . The Committee suggest that a preliminary survey be made of areas having concentration of backward classes with a view to preparing schemes for opening cottage industries and training-cum-production centres according to the local needs and requirements as is done by the All India Khadi & Village Industries Commission in intensive areas. The Committee further suggest that the various All India Boards in the field of cottage and small scale industries may be consulted and approached to take up the intensive development schemes

55 The Ministry of Commerce & Industry, who are concerned with the cottage industries programme in general, are consulting the various all-India Boards and the Branches concerned with the working of the Boards and will communicate their decision in the matter as soon as possible.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dt. 16-10-59).

in certain selected areas in different parts of the country where there is concentration of Scheduled Castes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes on the lines of the Special Multi-purpose Blocks for the Adivasis.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, who were consulting the various All-India Boards and the Branches concerned with the working of the Boards, have now intimated as follows :—

“In so far as schemes falling under the purview of the various All India Boards *viz.*, Small Scale Industries, Handicrafts, Coir, Silk and Handloom industries, are concerned, it may be stated that the Boards do not implement any cottage and small scale industries schemes themselves, but it is the responsibility of the State Govts. concerned to formulate such schemes for implementation in areas where there is concentration of Scheduled Castes, Vimukta Jatis and Other Backward Classes in the Villages. So far as the programmes falling under the purview of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission are concerned, it may be pointed out that suitable

instructions have already been issued by the Commission to its officers and State Boards for devoting special attention to the backward areas for development of Khadi & Village industries programmes.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dt. 19-2-60);

60 58 The Committee suggest that the Ministry may consider the advisability of entrusting the administration of at least some of the Special Multipurpose Blocks to recognised non-official agencies working in this field.

The suggestion has been considered carefully. The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation who are administering the programme, recognise the important role of the voluntary agency in promoting community development in tribal areas, but feel that the administration of the block should rest with the Government in view of the many-sided responsibilities involved. They are, however, eager to secure cooperation, at the levels of the Block and the village to get as many programmes implemented with the active participation of the voluntary agencies as possible.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

68 65 The Committee suggest that intimation about the reserved vacancies should be sent to the various recognised institutions working for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all levels, Central, Regional, State, District and Local and they may be asked to suggest suitable candidates for these vacancies. The State Governments and local bodies may also

The Government of India are of the view that the desired results would be achieved by—

- (i) a wider and more intensive publicity of vacancies (List of newspapers is being enlarged by the Ministry of I.&B.)
- (ii) coverage of the entire country by Employment Exchanges (Ministry of Labour

be persuaded to do likewise.

& Employment has been requested to look into the matter and take necessary action).

(iii) alertness of organisations specially interested in Sch. Castes/Tribes (a) to get all candidates registered with the Employment Exchanges and (b) to keep themselves well informed about advertisements issued from time to time so that they could advise the candidates suitably in time. (Instructions to this effect have been issued to the recognised associations.)

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(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.)

The Committee suggest that a sample survey of the educated unemployed among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jatis and other backward classes should be conducted.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has been requested to undertake a survey of educated unemployed among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through the agency of the Employment Exchanges. Such survey for Vimukta Jatis and other Backward Classes may not be necessary since there is no reservation of posts under Government of India orders for these categories.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59).

- 73 The Committee suggest that in order to improve the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in Class IV posts, Government should consider the desirability of having some representatives of non-official agencies on the selection boards that are appointed for the purpose.
- 75 The Committee are not satisfied with the progress made so far in the eradication of diseases like tuberculosis, leprosy, yaws, venereal diseases, etc., prevalent among the Adivasis. They therefore, recommend that the Ministry should have sample survey made in selected areas in different States to assess the Health problems of the Scheduled Tribes and thereafter chalk out a phased programme for complete eradication of diseases prevalent among them.
- Further information called for by the Committee.
- 70 It is considered that it would not be practicable proposition to include non-officials or representatives of non-official agencies in selection boards for selecting Government employees.
- [Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59—SCT-II, dated 16-10-59].
- 73 The recommendation of the Estimates Committee has been forwarded to the Ministry of Health for necessary action.
- [Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59—SCT-II, dated 17-5-60].
- 7 The position with regard to each disease mentioned in recommendation No. 75 is given below:—
- Leprosy:*—The control and ultimate eradication of leprosy among the tribal population of India do not differ basically from that adopted for other population of the country. The broad object of the Leprosy Control Scheme already launched by the Govt. of India, is to establish leprosy control centres in the endemic areas of various States to control the spread of leprosy in

given areas by extensive treatment. The activities of the Govt. of India, so far as leprosy is concerned, are proposed to be much more intensive in the Third Five Year Plan than what they were in the first two Plan periods. With an ever increasing support, sympathy and understanding in the control and ultimate eradication of this disease by all concerned, *viz.*, voluntary leprosy institutions and the Central & State Governments, it is hoped that this ancient disease will not only be controlled but ultimately eradicated in the not too distant future. It is, therefore considered that no special survey of the Adivasi areas is necessary.

Tuberculosis.—In so far as the question of survey of prevalence of tuberculosis in Adivasi areas is concerned, a National Tuberculosis Morbidity Survey of Cities, Towns and accessible villages was conducted in the year 1955—58 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The areas included in the Survey were selected on a sample basis according to statistical principles. Although the samples selected did not attempt to include Adivasi areas as such, yet it is the view of the statistical experts that a properly conducted sample survey would give fairly reliable information about the incidence of the

diseases in the whole of the country. It can, therefore, be assumed that the findings of the 1955-58 survey will be applicable to the Adivasi population also. It is, therefore, considered that a special Survey of the Adivasi areas at this stage is not likely to give any more information of special value and is not necessary.

It is felt that what is now needed is not a survey but the introduction of measures to control the spread of the disease. Eradication is not a practical proposition for the present because of our limited resources and economic and living conditions, and for many years to come we have to concentrate on measures to control the spread of the disease.

On the preventive side, most of the States have already covered or will cover the Adivasi areas in their mass BCG Vaccination Programme in the normal course.

Prevalence of Venereal diseases and yaws.—It has been observed that venereal diseases are highly prevalent particularly in hilly areas of the sub-Himalayan tracts which are mostly inhabited by Adivasis and tribal people. Since 1949, a WHO VD Demonstration Team with its headquarters at Simla has carried out extensive survey and treatment programme in Himachal Pradesh. It also trained sixteen such Teams

deputed by the different State Governments to carry out VD Control Work in their respective States. The work has since been taken over by the VD Organisation in Himachal Pradesh which continues to expand and intensify its activities. This organisation has done considerable work in that area. Likewise the VD control work has been intensified in other areas *i. e.*, Mahasu District, Kulu Valley and Jammu & Kashmir. Under the Second Five Year Plan, VD Clinics are being established by the different State Govts. wherever the incidence is high.

Yaws.—Yaws is mostly prevalent in the contiguous areas of four States, *viz.*, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bombay. Excepting in Bombay, Anti-Yaws operations are in progress. In these areas the work is speeded up with a view to covering the entire population at risk by the end of 1962. Bombay State was expected to start the work during 1960 and expected to complete in four years from the inception.

Survey of the prevalence of VD and Yaws among Advise should form part of a multi-purpose health survey. Such surveys may be based on the Primary Health Centres to be established

in Tribal areas. A suggestion has been included in this respect in the draft Third Five Year Plan for consideration.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs, O.M. No. 15/60—SCT-II, dated 25-4-61.*]

84 The Committee recommend that a perspective plan for solving the housing problem for the backward classes within a specific period should be formulated with due emphasis on the provision of house sites to each family to be followed by grant-in-aid, in shape of building materials and loans and an approved plan for building according to the tastes, habits and culture of the beneficiaries, with the use of indigenous materials. The Government or the department concerned may build up to plinth. The Central Govt. should straightaway draw up such a perspective plan for implementation in the Union Territories.

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The suggestion has been communicated to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, the administrative Ministry dealing with the subject of 'Housing' in general who can competently handle the question of preparation of a perspective plan for Housing, with particular reference to problems of backward classes. The special schemes for welfare of backward classes, with which the Ministry of Home Affairs deals, are to supplement the general schemes. A reply from the Ministry of W.H. & S. in this connection is awaited.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59—SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.*]

Further information called for by the Committee.

Please furnish the reply, if any, received from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

(L.S.S. O.M. No. 31—EC-II/59, dated 12-9-60)

The broad policies for the Third Plan for welfare of Backward Classes were discussed in a meeting of the State Ministers and officials held on 31st Jan. & 1st Feb. 1960 and at the instance

of the Ministry of Home Affairs the Conference recommended that perspective plans should be prepared *inter alia* in regard to the following :

- (a) provision of house sites and/or rights in house sites to all Sch. Caste families carrying on unclean occupations ;
- (b) provision of houses (whether their own or belonging to the local bodies employing them) to all Scheduled Caste members engaged in sweeping and scavenging work ;

At the next conference held on 24th & 25th October, 1960 this point was reiterated and it is expected that the State Governments will take further necessary action in pursuance thereof.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/60—SCT-II, dated 2-1-61*].

The Committee suggest that the Ministry may consider the desirability of giving subsidies in all States invariably in the shape of building materials and interest free loans to be covered in suitable instalments and of leaving the work of actual construction to the occupants to create a better interest of beneficiaries

in such constructions. The facilities like roads, water supply, drainage, lighting, and pucca construction upto plinth may also be given.

housing programme for Backward Classes is better than interest free loans. Also a uniform pattern, as suggested by the Estimates Committee, cannot possibly be introduced as the system varies from State to State depending on local needs and conditions and also in keeping with the schemes that have been in operation for quite some time.

Norwithstanding the above facts, the recommendations of the Estimates Committee have been passed on to the State Governments/Administrations for implementing such of them as can be implemented in the conditions obtaining in the respective States/Union Territories. So far as facilities like roads, water supply, drainage, lighting etc. are concerned, the State Govts./ Administrations have been advised that they should form an integral part of any scheme of establishing colonies.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59—SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.]

88 The Committee suggest that the desirability of having a few settlements of Adivasis instead of the present scattered habitations so that better attention could be paid to them, may be examined by the Ministry. The approach to this problem will have, however, to be very cautious.

The Government of India are in favour of encouraging settlements, instead of scattered habitations, only in those cases where members of Scheduled Tribes practising shifting cultivation are to be settled on reclaimed land in one habitation. Further, the Government of India are of the view that the colonisation programme should not be taken up for administrative convenience

but only when the settlers indicate a desire settle down in one habitation and that in such cases provision should be made in the programme for welfare of Scheduled Tribes to provide :—

- (a) a proper lay-out for the new habitation ,
- (b) house sites for all those who want to settle down there,
- (c) common facilities like drinking water supply, sanitary arrangements, play grounds, space for community centres and other village institutions etc.,
- (d) facilities for supply of building materials from the adjacent forests and revenue lands either free of royalty or at nominal rates.

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The State Governments/Administrations have been requested to take into consideration these views of the Government of India and to implement them to the extent possible.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59—SCT-II, dated 16-10-59*].

91 The Committee suggest that the success of the scheme of Life Members started by the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh may be assessed after a reasonable period and in the light

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The Govt. of India accept the suggestion of the Committee that the success of the Life Members started by the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh may be assessed after a reasonable period. They

of the result, the desirability of developing the scheme may be considered. They would also suggest that Harijan Sevak Sangh may be persuaded to train workers on similar lines.

have not yet received the complete annual report from the Sangh in respect of work done by these members during the last financial year. After the report is received and examined, the Govt. of India will decide about encouraging the development and/or continuance of the Scheme.

As regards the suggestion of the Estimates Committee that Harijan Sevak Sangh may be persuaded to train workers on similar lines, until the Govt. know that the scheme has succeeded in one sector, it cannot be recommended to the Harijan Sevak Sangh. However the Harijan Sevak Sangh is a voluntary non-official organisation and if it finds this scheme workable and useful, it may start a similar scheme, as the Adimjati Sewak Sangh has done.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59—SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.*]

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The Committee suggest that in order that the Cultural/Tribal Research Institutes may serve as independent evaluating agencies for work done in the tribal areas, the advisability of making the institutes semi-autonomous bodies may be considered.

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The Government of India have given careful thought to this suggestion and are of the opinion that the Tribal Research Institutes financed from funds for welfare of Backward Classes should undertake a composite programme of (i) applied research, (ii) Training and orientation of staff working in Scheduled/Tribal Areas and (iii) specific studies of welfare programmes under execution. They will be able to perform these functions better as parts of departmental organisation than as semi-autonomous bodies.

[*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59—SCT-II, dated 9-2-60.*]

The Committee suggest that in addition to the institutions at present getting grants for undertaking studies and research in tribal welfare, other universities and similar Institutes may be invited to formulate research schemes or plan useful publications.

In consultation with the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs the Ministry of Home Affairs have decided the scope of work to be handled in these Institutes on the one hand and the Universities etc. on the other. The scope of the Tribal Research Institutes has been indicated in reply to recommendation No. 93. Academic research will be conducted by Universities and other Research Institutions under the guidance of the Central Board of Anthropology and the Ministry of S.R. and C.A.

Publications in the two different fields will be similarly planned.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 19-2-60.*)

The Committee suggest that Government may evolve a suitable scheme to encourage non-tribal officers and staff working in the Scheduled and Tribal areas to learn tribal languages.

The officers and other staff posted in Scheduled and Tribal areas to work among the tribals are State Governments' servants. The Government of India are not, therefore, directly concerned with the question of evolving a suitable scheme for teaching tribal dialects to them. The recommendation has been commended to the State Govts. and Union Territory Administrations. It may be added that some of them already have schemes for encouraging the learn-

ing of tribal languages/dialects by non-tribal officers and staff.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 16-10-59.)

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Keeping in view the recommendation made by the Commissioner in his Report for 1957-58, that if the ultimate goal of classless and casteless society is to be attained, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and even of other Backward Classes will have to be reduced from year to year and replaced in due course by a list based on the criteria of Income-*cum*-Merit, and the requirements of Article 46 of the Constitution, which casts special responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the weaker sections of society, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Committee recommend that weaker sections of society should be defined and criteria for special assistance laid down on the basis of economic status and educational and social backwardness.

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The Government of India agree with the spirit of the recommendation made by the Committee but they are of the view that it may not be possible to reduce the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from year to year as one year is too short a period for judging the need for such modifications. The question of revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of all the States/Union Territories is under consideration and Government of India have pointedly brought this recommendation to the notice of the State Governments whose proposals in regard to the revision of the Schedules have been invited for consideration.

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The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been included in the Schedules on grounds of untouchability and distinctive modes of living; therefore the policy has been to give larger assistance to those who are more "backward" from these points of view. Amongst those who are eligible for the benefits of the schemes, the Govt. of India agree that the poorer and more deserving sections should receive more attention and attempts are being made to ensure that schemes which benefit individuals are so formulated

as to achieve this end. However, difficulties are being experienced in laying down, precisely, definitions of "weaker section" or "social and educational backwardness".

The question regarding other Backward Classes does not arise as far as Government of India are concerned because Government of India have not yet declared any sections as Other Backward Classes on an all India basis. Other Backward Classes as declared or accepted by State Governments are being given the benefit of certain specific schemes. The income-cum-merit test is applied there in respect of post-matric scholarships administered by the Education Ministry in consultation with this Ministry.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 19-2-60.*)

106 The Committee suggest that suitable steps may be taken to ensure that the recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are promptly implemented by the Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments in all earnestness and within a reasonable period of time. The Committee are of the view that

108 The recommendations made in the report of the Commissioner for Sch. Castes and Sch. Tribes are promptly brought to the notice of the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations/ Central Ministries concerned and they do receive careful consideration. Such of the recommendations as are found acceptable are acted upon. In all cases, where the Govt. etc. concerned is not able

it would be useful to hold a conference of the representatives of the Central Ministries and the State Governments and decide upon the action to be taken on the various recommendations contained in the Commissioner's report as soon as it is laid before the House of Parliament.

to accept the recommendation, the Government of India are informed of the reasons therefor. The Commissioner's view-point is also put before the authorities concerned by the Regional Assistant Commissioners and also by the Commissioner himself during his tours. The conditions differ from State to State and, therefore, instead of an all-India conference, the method of discussion at appropriate levels, which the Commissioner now proposes to adopt, is expected to prove more effective in securing proper implementation of the Commissioner's recommendations and also make the recommendations more realistic.

(*Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II,*
dated 16-10-59.)

CHAPTER IV

REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT THAT HAVE NOT BEEN FINALLY ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Comments of the
Committee.

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The Committee suggest that all the Universities, Departments or institutions concerned may be asked to make arrangements to coach Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for the various competitive examinations and that for departmental examinations for promotions coaching classes should be arranged by the Ministries/Depts. for their Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees.

(1) As regards the suggestion that all the Universities may be asked to make arrangements to coach Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for competitive examinations, it may be mentioned that we have already suggested to the State Governments that they may enquire from the Universities located in their jurisdiction whether they would be willing to provide pre-examination coaching to selected students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to prepare them for All India and Central Services examination on the lines of pre-examination training conducted by the University of Allahabad.

(2) It would not be practicable for Ministries/Departments to make arrangements for coaching employees for departmental examinations. In 1955-56 grant-in-aid was sanctioned in favour of a non-official organisation for running coaching classes but they could not implement the scheme.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 15/59-SCT-II, dated 19-2-60.)

NEW DELHI-I;

May 1. 1961/Vaisakha 11, 1883(S).

H. C. DASAPPA,

Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(Vide Recommendation 52)

Statement showing the comments of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his Report for 1956-57, for the improvement of Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies.

Sl. No. of the recommendation as in the Report	Recommendation	Comments of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations.
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69 Forest Labourers' Co-operative Societies should be given the option of selecting coupes on upset prices without putting them to auction. They should not be asked to pay any advance and may be allowed to pay as and when the produce is sold. The upset prices should be fixed jointly by the Forest departments and the representatives of the Societies.

Andhra: Pradesh. This is being examined by this Government.

Assam: These suggestions cannot be considered in view of the fact that there is no such scheme in this State and there is no provision made available for the establishment of such Societies.

Bihar: A draft memorandum for organisation of F.L.Cs. is under consideration, in which it is envisaged that the Divisional Forest Officers should advise the coupes to be sold and send a copy of

the advertisement to the Societies which will be free to select their requirements and inform the authorities of their choices for allotment.

Madras: According to the present practice the lease of small timber coupes and minor forest produce are sold by private negotiations to Harijans and members of the backward classes of the locality, in which the coupes are situated, at a rate equivalent to the average of the previous five years' provided the lessees formed themselves into a co-operative society. The coupe is allotted on the production of a solvency certificate from the Co-operative Deptt. Under the present Order, lease of coupes lying within 25 miles of the headquarters of a society consisting of Harijans and backward classes, is given to that society. In case more than one such society applies for the same coupe, the coupe is allotted to the highest bidder among them. The State Government feel that there is no need to change this procedure.

Mysore: A proposal to revise the procedure of the working of these societies is being considered and necessary action will be taken in due course.

Punjab: The position in this State is quite different. All the saleable forests are situated in the hills and these are mostly worked departmentally. In some cases, the forests are sold standing; the timber has to be sawn in the forests, carried over long distances in the hills often requiring the erection of rope-way spans; the timber has then to be floated and rafted through streams and rivers to markets plains, where depots have been established for classification and sale. All this involves huge investments and as such cannot be undertaken by the F. L. Cs. especially as each of the different operations thereof requires skilled labour. Again the

suggestion that such societies should not be asked to pay any advances but allowed to pay as and when they sell their produce, is likely to result in huge losses to the Government, if it is agreed to, because when the timber is in the river the societies, on account of their inexperience, may not be able to control the timber during floods and all the timber may be washed away. In such cases it will not be possible to recover anything from the societies. In the circumstances this suggestion is not workable so far as this State is concerned.

Uttar Pradesh: The suggestion of the Commissioner to organise such societies is being examined and efforts will be made to establish them.

West Bengal: There are no F. L. Cs. in this State. Hence this suggestion does not apply to this Government.

Himachal Pradesh: In Himachal Pradesh the labour, to exploit the forests, is being imported from the adjoining States of U.P. and Punjab. As such the question of introducing such societies in this territory does not arise. Also no labour belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes is available here. The contracts are, therefore, sold direct by the Forest Deptt. to the purchasers through open auction or tender.

Tripura : This has been noted.

The contractors should be persuaded to purchase the forest produce from the F.L. Cs.

The other State Govts./U. T. Admins. have not yet replied. Of these, such societies are in operation only in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Bombay Govt. is already adopting these measures.

Andhra Pradesh: This is being examined by the State Government.

Bihar: All these matters are under consideration.

Madras: This is under consideration.

Mysore: Necessary action in this respect is being taken.

Orissa: F. L. Cs. are being organised more and more, to take up lease of forest product and to supply it to the market. By this, the forest contractors will be eliminated gradually. The difficulties faced by the co-operative societies can also be overcome gradually. They are going ahead in spite of the impediments put in their way by the forest contractors, regarding purchase of materials by the contractors and whole-sale merchants from them.

Tripura: So far, only two F. L. Cs. have been organised in this territory. The contractors are being persuaded to buy their requirements from these societies.

Assam, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur: These Govts. have reported that there are no F. L. Cs. in their States.

In Bombay these measures are already being followed.

J. & K., Kerala, M.P., Rajasthan, Delhi, L.M. & A. Islands and A. & N. Islands: These Govts. have not yet replied. Of these, such societies are in operation only in Kerala, M.P. and Rajasthan.

71 Arrangements should be made for giving loans in advance to F.L.Cs. through Co-operative banks and for providing transport facilities.

Andhra Pradesh : This is being examined by the State Government.

Bihar : This matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Madras : At present there are no F.L. Cs. of the Bombay type in this State. Efforts are being made to organise such societies in the districts of Nilgiris and Coimbatore. Formation of two societies in the Eastern and Northern forests of the Nilgiris district is under consideration. The State Govt. are also considering the constitution of an advisory committee to advise them on the formation of such societies in the Coimbatore district. After the Committee is set up, action will be taken to form such societies in that district. Hence for the present the question of giving loans to F.L.Cs. through co-operative banks will not arise. This will be taken up when a sufficient number of these societies come into being.

Mysore : There are facilities for these societies to take loans in this State.

Orissa : The State Govt. propose to find out the amount required from the loan budget for the purpose mentioned in this recommendation, before arriving at a decision in this connection.

Tripura : The two such societies in this territory have been given grants for construction of sheds and purchasing bullock-carts etc.

The societies will be given loans from the State Co-operative banks as and when necessary.

Assam, Punjab, U.P., West Bengal, H.P., & Manipur: These Govts. have reported that there are no F. L. Cs. in their States.

In Bombay these measures are already being followed.

J. & K, Kerala, M.P., Rajasthan, L.M. & A. Islands and *A. N. Islands*: These Govts. have not yet replied. Of these such societies are in operation only in Kerala, M.P. and Rajasthan.

APPENDIX II

A short note on Dietary Survey of Tribal people and the Food value of roots and tubers consumed—by K. Mitra

Diet and Nutrition surveys

Diet surveys among the aboriginal tribes living in different parts of India are being carried out since 1938. Dr. K. Mitra initiated these comprehensive investigations among the tribes of Bihar, mainly, the Santals, Hons Paharias and others. Subsequently, Dr. P. N. Sen Gupta, formerly of the Department of Anthropology, Government of India (and at present of the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta), took up the work and made extensive studies of the diet and nutrition, nutritive values of foods and other nutritional problems among the aboriginal tribes; Padams, Minyongs, Pangis and Galongs of Siang Frontier Division (Abor Hills) and of Nokte Naga tribe of Tirap Frontier Division, N.E.F.A.; Riang, Rangkhel and Tripura tribes of Tripura State and Kanikkar, Urali, Muthuvan, Ullatan and Malapantaram tribes of the former state of Travancore-Cochin. The Surveys were thereafter pursued among the Baiga and Gond tribes of Madhya Pradesh.

Nutritive Value of Tribal Foods

In all of these extensive investigations referred to, the nutritive values of the various foodstuffs consumed by the tribes were determined by the respective research workers in their own laboratories. These studies, mainly by physicochemical methods, covered estimation of different nutrients including mineral matters and vitamins. For assessment of the quality of the diet such analyses were necessary, because the nutritive values of most of the tribal foods, excepting common items like rice, milk, the more common vegetables etc. had not been worked out before. Further, the different tribes consumed different kinds of rather uncommon foods depending on local conditions. These painstaking investigations under difficult conditions have thrown considerable light on our knowledge of tribal food habits. The findings have been published in recognized journals and few are still awaiting publication. The average nutritive value of the tribal diets may be said to be slightly inferior to that of the diets consumed by the poorer section of non-tribal people.

Medicinal Value of Tribal Food

As a result of the field investigations carried out and which covers a large majority of tribal areas it is now known that the tribes referred to above do not take any particular leaf or plant or vegetable, tuber or any other ingredient by way of food either for their medicinal or pharmaceutical value or for curing diseases. For relief from diseases they always prefer to take the help of their priests or 'medicinemen' for uttering chants for invoking the blessings of the benevolent dieties and propitiating the warth of the evil spirits. The

people in general are not aware of any specific medicinal value of any particular herb or plant.

Roots and Tubers

The very large number of less known roots and tubers collected from tribal areas during actual survey operations were not found in any way richer in nutritive values than the other items of food consumed by them or to possess any particular health giving properties. On the basis of field studies, it is possible to classify the tribes into three groups according to their requirements of tuberous food.

(1) In the first group are those tribes, who take yams and other tubers, not in large quantities, along with other foods like cereals, millets, vegetables, flesh foods, milk, fruits etc.; in other words, who take mixed foods like the more sophisticated non-tribal people of India. Some of them relish flesh foods, taking meat in large quantities and the others consume curdled milk and milk products instead.

These tribes are healthy, strong, vigorous and mostly free from common diseases. As for example, the Hunza tribe living on the border of Pakistan, Afghanistan and China, the Jaunsaris of Dehra Dun hills and Abors of Siang Frontier Division, N.E.F.A. In their diet the tubers are not of any special significance. The Santal and Hons of Bihar fall ordinarily in this category. The Santals maintain at times milch cattle, but they sell the milk to neighbouring towns or villages where there is a demand for this precious food. Having no inhibitions they take flesh foods if locally available, which unfortunately they are not.

Some of the Paharias (who are meat-eaters without exception) have not prejudice against beef or even carrion of food animals. They do not maintain cattle as local conditions are not favourable. The Hons on the other hand employ cattle (even cows) as draught animals.

(2) In the second group, the tubers and roots constitute the staple food of the tribes. Such tribes may be said to be weak, lazy and probably not inclined to cultivate more land for increased food production even when sufficient cultivable lands are available. Due to their complete dependence on nutritionally deficient tuberous foods like tapioca, yam etc. these tribes are comparatively undernourished. Common examples of this class are the Kanikkar and Malapantaram tribes of Travancore. Sixty-five per cent of the latter group were found to consume less than below 2,000 calories and average of 13g protein per caput per day was 38 ozs. of tapioca and hardly one ounce of cereals and millets.

(3) In the third group are those tribes who take recourse to various tuberous foods to meet their balance of requirements of starchy food. In their dietaries roots and tubers do not seem to be preferred for any health giving properties or for acquisition of starchy food. In their dietaries roots and tubers do not seem to be curdled milk and milk products and dwell in a very congenial environment and healthy climate. They get plenty of honey and

fruits; the wild yams and roots provide them with their needful starchy foods. Another important tribe of this group are the Onges of Little Andaman Islands. They are flesh eaters consume meat of wild bears, pigs, cats, sea fish, shells, honey, wild fruits. Both the tribes do not follow agricultural practices but the Todas are not nomadic whereas the Onges are.

On studying the dietary patterns of different aboriginal tribes, it is evident that the roots and tubers form, no doubt, a part of the food in smaller or larger amounts. These are consumed in larger amounts wherever there is no agriculture or if cereal grains be not easily available or be beyond the economic resources of the tribal people.

Average nutritive values of different types of roots and tubers used as foods by different tribes are given below. It will be seen that they do not possess any special properties, on the other hand they are, at their best, only poor articles of diet.

TABLE

Average Nutritive Values of Roots and Tubers Author and nature of samples of Roots and Tubers.

	K. Mitra	P.N. Sen Gupta	P.N. Sen Gupta	P.N. Sen Gupta
Nutritive Principles	7 varieties of Tapioca and Yams (Santals & Hons tribes of Bihar)	10 varieties of wild roots and tuber (Five tribes of Travancore)	8 varieties of tubers (three tribes of Tripura State)	9 varieties of roots and tubers (four tribes of N.E.F.A.)
Moisture %	67.8—94.1	63.8—81.0	67.0—89.5	71.1—87.8
Protein %	0.66—3.3	0.7—2.7	1.1—3.8	1.4—3.1
Ether Extract %	0.09—0.26	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Carbohydrate %	1.8—26.4	15.7—34.0	8.8—26.2	8.9—22.0
Calories % . . . . .	..	75—156	31—130	33—77
Mineral Matters %	0.6—1.6	0.7—1.6	0.8—1.6	..
Calcium mg. %	6—277	10—50	10—60	36—200
Phosphorous mg %	7—94	20—150	20—140	10—600
Iron mg % . . . . .	..	0.0—2.1	1.0—1.5	1.0—2.4
Crude Fibre %	0.36—2.7	..	..	..
Vitamin (as Carotene) I.V % . . . . .	..	..	Nil—trace	24—650
Thiamine Microgram % . . . . .	..	36—52	4.2—233	40—230
Niacin mg. % . . . . .	..	0.67—0.22	..	0.38—0.42

Scope for further investigations

Though large parts of tribal territories have been covered it will be wrong to ignore the necessity for carrying out further investigations on the pattern of diets and nutritional status of different tribes and on nutritive values of their items of food not analysed so far. The fact remains that diet and nutrition of many of the important tribes have not yet been studied. Such investigations however should be comprehensive, systematic and well-planned. Growth studies of aboriginal children are likely to throw some light on the problems at present under study by I.C.M.R. workers.

APPENDIX III

(Vide Recommendation 23)

Terms and Conditions for Grants-in-aid

(1) The funds will not be used for party, political or anti-Government propaganda. If it is found that this has been done, future grants will be withheld and those already sanctioned recovered.

(2) Quarterly progress reports on the schemes undertaken by the organisations should be submitted in triplicate to the Government of India under intimation to the State Government concerned.

(3) The organisations will submit to the Government of India a detailed report of the work done with the statement of accounts audited by a registered auditor within a month of the close of the financial year.

(4) The organisations will agree to the occasional visits of the Government officers and consider their suggestions for the progressive working of the schemes.

(5) The organisations will agree to take a nominee of the Government as a member of their managing committee appointed for this purpose.

(6) The accounts in so far as they relate to the Central Grant for the proposed schemes will be subject to the test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India at his discretion.

(7) The organisations will have no authority to dispense of any capital equipment for which grant-in-aid has been sanctioned to them without prior approval of the Government of India and in the event of the organisations dropping the scheme for being wound up, the ownership of such equipment and property would vest in the Government.

(8) The funds will be spent exclusively for the purpose for which they are meant.

** (9) Propaganda for the removal of untouchability has to be conducted systematically and vigorously specially in the rural areas. The workers should be drawn both from Harijans and non-Harijans.

**Only to the organisations engaged in publicity and propaganda for the removal of untouchability.

APPENDIX IV

Analysis of the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 48th Report (Second Lok Sabha) of the Estimates Committee.

1. Total number of recommendations ..	106
2. Recommendations accepted fully by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations in Chapter II).	
Number ..	64
Percentage to Total ..	60·4%
3. Recommendations accepted partly or with some modifications (<i>vide</i> recommendations 12, 13, 15, 19, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 36, 38—40, 42, 45, 50, 54, 68, 72, 87, 88, 91, 93, 104, 105 and 106 in Chapter III).	
Number ..	26
Percentage to Total ..	24·5%
4. Recommendation not accepted by Government but replies in respect of which have been accept- ed by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations 1 to 3, 5 to 8, 10, 25, 41, 60, 73, 84 and 94).	
Number ..	14
Percentage to Total ..	13·2%
5. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been finally accepted by the Committee (<i>vide</i> recommendations in Chapter IV).	
Number ..	2
Percentage to Total ..	1·9%