

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(FIFTH LOK SABHA)

FIFTH REPORT

**MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE;
WORKS & HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY
PLANNING; AND LABOUR AND REHABILITATION**

Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha) Admission facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions technical and non-technical.



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

January, 1972/Pausa, 1893 (S)

Price: Re. 1.00

01-422

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COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1971-73)

Sardar Buta Singh—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

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3. Shri D. Deb
4. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai
5. Kumari Kamla Kumari
6. Shri Arjun Shripat Kasture
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30. Shri Melhupra Vero.

SECRETARIAT

Shri B. K. Mukherjee—*Deputy Secretary*
Shri J. R. Kapur—*Under Secretary*.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

STUDY GROUP VI

Action Taken Reports)

- Sardar Buta Singh—*Chairman*
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13. Shri Nihar Laskar

SECRETARIAT

Shri B. K. Mukherjee—*Deputy Secretary*
Shri J. R. Kapur—*Under Secretary*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fifth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes contained in their Fourteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministries of Education and Social Welfare, Health Family Planning, works Housing & Urban Development and Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation—Admission facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions technical and non-technical.

2. The draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on the 21st January, 1972.

3. The Report has been divided into the following Chapters:

I. Report

II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government.

III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies.

IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.

V. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government have not been received.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix VII. It would be observed therefrom that out of 42 recommendations made by the Committee in their Fourteenth Report, 24 recommendations, i.e., 57.15 per cent, have been accepted by Government; the Committee do not desire to pursue eight recommendations, i.e., 19.04 per cent of their recommendations, in view of Government's replies; seven recommendations, i.e., 16.66 per cent, in respect of which replies of Government

have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration and three recommendations, *i.e.*, 7.15 per cent, in respect of **which** final replies of Government have not been received.

NEW DELHI;
January 24, 1972.
Magha 4, 1893 (S).

BUTA SINGH,
Chairman,
Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes.

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on the Ministries of Education and Social Welfare, Health and Family Planning & Works, Housing and Urban Development and Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Admission facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions, technical and non-technical.

1.2. In their Fourteenth Report (Para 2.13), the Committee had desired that if enough number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students were not forthcoming from one State for admission in the medical colleges of that State against the reserved seats, those seats should be allotted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from other States willing to come to that State. The Committee also, desired that in such cases capitation fees, If required, should be paid by the Government.

In their reply dated the 4th March, 1971, the Ministry of Health & Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development have stated as follows:

“The Committee have stated that they are in agreement with the Elayaperumal Committee that if sufficient number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available for the seats reserved for them in any State, the unutilised seats should be allotted to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates from other States.

Admission to most of the medical colleges, at present, are made either on the basis of domicile or on the basis of possession of pre-admission qualifications from the Board/ University of a particular State. Despite best efforts, we have not been able to persuade the State Governments/ Union Territories to remove such restrictions on admission to medical colleges. It is, therefore, doubtful if the State Governments etc. would favourably consider the recommendation by the Committee in this regard.

Besides it is also not possible for the Central Government to pay capitation fees. State Governments would also not be prepared to bear this expenditure.”

The Committee would like to reiterate the recommendations and stress upon the Ministry to take up the matter seriously with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and to persuade them to accept the recommendation. If the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations express any difficulty, these may be brought to the notice of the Committee.

1.3. In para 2.20 of their said Report, the Committee had recommended that for the purpose of admission to Medical Colleges, a uniform concession of 10 per cent marks should be given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students on the minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students.

In their reply dated the 4th March, 1971, the Ministry of Health & Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development have stated:

“The statement below will show the percentage of marks on which general and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are admitted to the Medical Colleges in various States/Union Territories:

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union Territories	Minimum marks required for admission to Medical Colleges	
		General candidates	Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	50%	40%
2	Assam	45%	40%
3	Bihar	45%	40%
4	Gujarat	45%	Candidates seeking admission against 20 per cent reserved seats must have secured 50% marks in the qualifying examinations.
5	Kerala	50%	45%
6	Maharashtra	45%	40%
7	Madhya Pradesh	45%	35%

1	2	3	4
8	Tamil Nadu	50% in P.U.C. or equivalent examination	SC/ST candidates are eligible to apply if they pass the P. U.C. or equivalent examina- tion.
9	Mysore	45%	40%
10	Jamu & Kashmir	50%	40%
11	Orissa	50%	45%
12	Punjab	50%	50%
13	Haryana	50%	No relaxation. The mat- ter has been referred to University whose decision is awaited.
14	Uttar Pradesh	Admission to the State Medical Colleges are made on the basis of a combined Pre-medical test. No general candidates is considered eligible for admission the MBBS course, if he fails to secure at least 25% of marks in each paper and 33% in the aggregate SC/ST candidates are required to secure only 30% marks in the aggregate.	
15	Rajasthan	45%	40%
16	West Bengal	50%	45%
17	Delhi	55%	50%
18	Goa, Damand & Diu	45%	40%
19	Himachal Pradesh	50%	50%
20	Nagaland	No medical college in these States/Union Territories	
21	Manipur	Do.	
22	Tripura	Do.	
23	NEFA	Do.	
24	A. & M Island	Do.	
25	L.M.A. Islands	Do.	
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Do.	
27	Pondicherry	No medical college under this Union Territory JIMPER is under the administrative control of the Central Government.	

The minimum percentage of marks recommended by the Medical Council of India for enabling a candidate to secure admission to a medical college is 45 per cent. From the above statement it is clear that most of the State Governments are adhering to this minimum requirement in case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates. In States like Bihar

and Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of marks for Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates is even lower than the percentage recommended by the Medical Council of India. However, due to keen competition, admission to the medical colleges is usually stopped at a much higher percentage of marks than the minimum prescribed. Having regard to the interest of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, this Ministry has recommended to the State Governments etc. that in their case 45 per cent of marks should be the basis of admission to the medical colleges. In the interest of maintaining standard laid down by Medical Council it will not be advisable to ask the State Governments etc. to allow a uniform relaxation of 10 per cent marks in case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes."

The Committee note that the Ministry have recommended to the State Governments that in the case of Scheduled Castes/Tribes, 45 per cent of marks should be the basis of admission to the medical colleges. The Committee feel that this percentage of marks does not indicate the element of concession that is given to Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates. The Committee would urge that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should be persuaded to give a concession of at least 10 per cent marks to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe students as compared to the minimum marks required for admission of general candidates.

The Committee would also like to point out that in the reply furnished by the Ministry, it has been stated that the minimum marks required for admission to medical colleges in Gujarat in respect of general candidates is 45 per cent whereas it is 50 per cent in respect of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates seeking admission against the 20 per cent reserved seats. In the opinion of the Committee, fixation of higher qualifying marks for Scheduled Castes/Tribes is detrimental to their interests. The Committee would urge that the position should be reviewed. In this connection, the Committee appreciate the concessions provided by the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates for admission to medical colleges.

1.4 The Committee had observed in paras 2.82 and 2.83 of the same Report that although reservation of 15 percent seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent seats for Scheduled Tribes for admission to educational institutions was provided for by the Ministry of Education as early as in 1954, no concerted efforts were made by the Ministry to see that the reservation orders were actually implemented by the institutions concerned.

The Committee had recommended that statistics required to be compiled by the Ministry should immediately be collected and the causes or factors which are coming in the way of making provisions for reservations/relaxations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Universities/Colleges should be investigated.

The Committee had also recommended that the University Grants Commission should be made responsible for collection and compilation of statistics in regard to the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students seeking admission to various Universities and Colleges and the number actually admitted by them. The information and data thus compiled should be included in the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission.

In their reply dated the 23rd September, 1971, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) have stated:

“Education is a State subject and Universities are autonomous organisations. Our circulars regarding reservations of seats in educational institutions cannot, therefore, be treated as orders. As for the compilation of data about the actual number of students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seeking admissions in the various universities and colleges and the number actually admitted by them, the recommendations of the Committee are being brought to the notice of the University Grants Commission for necessary action alongwith the suggestion that the data thus compiled should be included in the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission.”

The Committee are unhappy to note that the Ministry have taken the plea that the Universities are autonomous organisations in regard to the recommendations of the Committee for effective implementation of Government's orders providing for reservation of 15 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent seats for Scheduled Tribes for admission to the educational institutions. It should have been the endeavour of the Ministry to persuade the State Governments to strictly adhere to the reservations laid down for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The University Grants Commission, which sanctions grants to the Universities, should have taken concerted steps in this direction. That body should take up the matter with the Universities/Colleges and stipulate that the provision for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a condition precedent for sanction of grants by the Commission.

The Committee would urge that the University Grants Commission should include, in their annual reports, complete details about the reservations provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of admission to the various courses in the Universities.

1.5. In para 2.92 of their Report, the Committee recommended that in Public Schools—

- (i) Scholarships should be given to those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, income of whose parents/guardians did not exceed Rs. 1200 per month;
- (ii) Concession of 10 per cent in marks should be given to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students;
- (iii) Coaching classes should be introduced for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students before the test for the award of scholarships is held;
- (iv) In no case scholarships reserved for children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be allowed to go unutilised. Best among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students taking the test should be selected in case the reserved quota for them is not otherwise filled.

In their reply dated the 15th November, 1971, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have stated:

“The existing scheme is being enlarged so as to provide for a larger number of Scholarships. The income limit of Rs. 500 prescribed under this scheme is also being examined with a view to raising it.

This principle of giving concession in the matter of marks for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is already implemented although in a slightly modified way. In the matter of selection of candidates a non-Scheduled Caste candidate whose merit falls beyond 200 is not considered at all although he passes the examination obtaining the qualifying marks; in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, even if their rank falls beyond 200, provided they obtain the qualifying marks, they are awarded the scholarships by including them within the 200 thereby displacing the last non-Scheduled Caste candidates in the merit list.

Organising Coaching classes is not possible as there is no prescribed syllabus for the competitive examination held under the scheme. Besides the examinations are oriented towards selecting the talented children rather than those who are academically good.

This recommendation cannot be accepted as the scheme for scholarships is based on merit and already the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are given concessions, namely that all the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe students who qualifying in the examination are being selected irrespective of their position in the merit list."

The Committee note that the income limit of Rs. 500 prescribed under the scheme for merit scholarships for admission to public schools is under examination. They would urge that there would be an upward revision of the income limit, as recommended by the Committee, without any further delay.

The Committee suggest that the Department of Social Welfare may make arrangements, in consultation with the Pre-Examination Training Centres, to impart some pre-examination coaching to the meritorious Scheduled Caste/Tribe students, intending to sit in the competitive examinations for admission to public schools.

1.6. In para 3.17 of their Report, the Committee had recommended that the Central assistance to States should not be reduced merely on account of a shortfall in the Plan expenditure of a State but it should be correspondingly increased in the following year to make good the shortfall of the previous year and a high priority should be given to the Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their execution.

In their reply dated the 6th April, 1971, the Planning Commission have stated:

"During the Fourth Plan Period, Central assistance for State Plans is in the form of block grants and block loans rather than on the basis of schematic patterns. The procedure for channelling of central assistance through the mechanism of Annual Plans is designed to ensure adherence to sectoral priorities as finalised after discussions and included in the Annual Plans of States. Proportionate reduction in central assistance on the basis of shortfalls in expenditure is only a disincentive to shortfalls and to diversion from earmarked sectors. The annual plan and the annual budget, closely tied together, without the burden of shortfalls of previous years, is an important instrument of keeping priorities, performance capacity and available resources close together.

The Planning Commission attaches high priority to the programmes benefiting the weaker sections of the population and attempts are always made during the Annual Plan discussions to provide adequate outlays under these sectors within the context of available resources and performance capacity of the executive agency concerned, to the extent they can be profitably spent by keeping up performance."

The Committee note the present procedure for providing annual grants to the States. They, however, fail to understand why it should not be possible for Government to earmark certain portions of grants/loans for specific schemes relating to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, especially in the field of education. If amounts are tied to specific schemes, there would be lesser chances of shortfalls in expenditure or in their diversion to other heads.

1.7. In para 5.5 of their Report, the Committee had observed that the problem of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had not been given the attention that it deserved by the Central or State Governments as well as by the Planning Commission during the 23 years of independence and had emphasised that the Central and State Governments as also the Planning Commission should take concerted steps to step up the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Fourth Plan period so that the gap existing at present between the general population on the one hand and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population on the other was significantly narrowed down.

In their reply dated the 6th April, 1971, the Planning Commission have stated:

"Educational programmes for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have received high priority in the Five Year Plans. For instance, in the Third Plan, in order to give incentive to State Governments to promote education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, central assistance for State Sector educational schemes for backward classes was raised to 75 per cent (from 1962-63 onwards), although it remained unchanged for other programmes. During the period 1961-69, about 60 per cent of the State plan expenditure in the backward classes sector was for educational scheme.

In the formulation of the Fourth Plan the guidelines circulated by the Planning Commission to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, too, emphasised that programmes of educational development should be given high priority.

The scheme of post-matric scholarships is being continued by the Central Government whereby all eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are awarded post-matric scholarships. The scheme has shown a rapid progress both in the cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whereas only 1,604 post-matric scholarships were awarded to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the first year of the First Plan (1951-52), the number increased to about 130,000 scholarships in 1968-69. In the States, too, a large number of educational schemes for pre-matric education such as exemption from payment of tuition fees, award of stipends/scholarships, ashram schools, mid-day meals, books grants, boarding grants, school uniforms, hostel facilities, etc. are being implemented at an accelerated pace."

The Committee are unhappy to notice that the gap in the extent of literacy among the general population and among the Scheduled Castes population, in some of the States, is more than 15 per cent and in the case of Scheduled Tribes it is more than 22 per cent.

While noting the steps so far taken to accelerate the pace of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Committee would urge that the Central and State Governments should make concerted efforts to reduce the gulf between the percentages of literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the one hand and general population on the other in the minimum possible time. For this purpose, greater outlays on the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be necessary.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Serial No. 2, Para 2.12)

The Committee regret to note from the information furnished by the Department of Health that in none of the six Medical Colleges in West Bengal there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on percentage basis. The Committee are distressed to note that out of total capacity of 705 in those colleges, only 19 seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste and 13 for Scheduled Tribe students. The Committee would urge the Department of Health to take up the matter immediately with the Government of West Bengal and persuade that Government to fall in line with the rest of the States and prescribe the usual 15 per cent reservations for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in the Medical Colleges of that State.

Reply of Government

The Government of West Bengal have started reservation of seats @15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes from 1970-71 session. In this connection it may be mentioned that this Ministry have already fulfilled an assurance on this subject with reference to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 552 for 5th August, 1960 *vide* this Ministry's O.M. No. 19-81/70-ME (UG) dated 5th January, 1971 (Appendix I). Hence no further action is called for on the part of this Ministry.

[Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development, O.M. No. H-11013(2)/71-ME(UG), dated the 4th March, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 4, Para 2.14)

The Committee have noticed that eight Medical Colleges run by private agencies have been charging capitation fees from students seeking admission in those colleges. The Committee deplore the system of charging capitation fees from students and hope that Government would take necessary measures to see that this system is done away with.

Reply of Government

It has been noticed that during the post-independence period a number of new medical colleges have come up in different parts of the country under the aegis of private/voluntary organisations. The following cases are illustrative:—

1. Kakatiya Medical College, Warrangal	1959
2. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada	1958
3. M.G.M. Medical College, Jamshedpur	1963
4. T.D. Medical College, Alleppey	1963
5. Medical College, Sholapur	1963
6. Medical College, Gulbarga	1963
7. Medical College, Belgaum	1964
8. Calcutta National Medical Institute	1948

These private Medical Colleges, except the one at Sl. No. 8 had been established in those parts of the country where no facilities for medical education existed either locally or in the close neighbourhood. They also indicate the needs and demands of the local people to have teaching medical institutions of their own. As voluntary enterprises set up to meet local needs, the private medical colleges must be treated as laudable efforts.

Teaching institutions like medical colleges, however, required costly equipment and other ancillary facilities besides well-equipped teaching hospitals for clinical training. A Medical College is a costly venture and in most cases the expenditure involved often goes beyond the resources of the organisations which started them. Recourse is then taken to various measures for collecting contributions from the students and their guardians in the form of high rates of college fees, donations, capitation charges etc. The standard of teaching also suffers for want of a steady flow of funds and the requisite teaching facilities.

The setting up of a new Medical College of 100 annual admissions with the full complex of teaching hospitals having in-door bed strength and other requisites according to the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India involves an expenditure of roughly Rs. 3 crores.

Problems affecting the working of a number of Private Medical Colleges were discussed in the Eleventh Meeting of the Central Council of Health held in Madras in November, 1963. The Council recommended that a high power committee consisting of Health Ministers of the States where private medical colleges have been started be set up to go into the problems connected with the private medical colleges in the country and they should submit their report to the Ministry of Health. The Committee was appointed in January, 1964, and its report was received in April, 1964.

The Report of the committee pertains to the affairs of the following private medical colleges:—

1. T.D. Medical College, Alleppey (Kerala).
2. Medical College, Sholapur (Maharashtra).
3. Kakatiya Medical College Warrangal (Andhra Pradesh).
4. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada (A.P.).
5. M.G.M. Medical College, Jameshedpur (Bihar).
6. Medical College, Belgaum (Mysore).
7. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mysore).
8. Calcutta National Medical Institute, Calcutta (West Bengal).
9. Christian Medical College, Vellore (Madras).
10. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana (Punjab).

The Committee recommended that the State Governments may include the taking over of these colleges in the Fourth Plan. They also made certain other recommendations regarding the regulation of tuition fees, uniformity of capitation fee, admission etc. The report of the Committee was forwarded to the State Governments concerned and was also discussed at the 12th Meeting of the Central Council of Health held at Srinagar in October, 1964. The following resolution was passed by the Council in 1964:—

- (1) The Medical Council of India should carry out an inspection of all such colleges and submit their report to the Government for necessary follow-up action for the removal of defects if any, so brought to light.
- (2) The State Governments should take over such private colleges during Fourth Plan. The Government of India may give assistance for carrying out improvements only if the authorities running these colleges agree to hand them over to the Government as and when asked to do so.

- (3) The legal implications of Government taking over such colleges where the authorities may not be willing to hand them over, may be examined.
- (4) In regard to the future, the Council is of the opinion that commercial type of private medical colleges depending for their existence of high capitation fees and/or high tuition fees, should not be allowed to be set up under any circumstances.

The resolution passed by the Central Council of Health was forwarded to all the State Governments with the request that:—

- (i) as the first step, State Governments and the Universities should decline to give permission for starting any more new medical college under private management charging high fees and capitation money;
- (ii) exceptions may be brought to the notice of the Government of India for their prior examination and approval in consultation with the Medical Council of India;
- (iii) action may be initiated for taking over of the existing private medical colleges during the Fourth Plan after examining the legal implications.

The Government of West Bengal have since taken over the management of one private medical college (namely, the Calcutta National Medical Institute) for a period of ten years. The Government of Kerala have also taken over the Private Medical College at Alleppey for a period of five years in the first instance.

The Medical Education Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1968 examined this problem and made suitable recommendation. The recommendation as modified/enlarged by the Medical Education Conference held in 1970 is as indicated below:—

Capitation Fee:

“Criterion for admission to Private Medical Colleges should also be merit and charging of capitation fees by these colleges should be discouraged. The Government of India, in consultation with the concerned State Governments will examine the economics of the proposition of take-over of those Institutions by the State or Central Government or of providing financial support to them for covering the gap created by the loss of capitation fee.”

This recommendation, *inter alia*, was considered by the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Health on 23rd July, 1970 and it suggested that the Government should accept and implement the same. This recommendation has since been accepted by the Government of India and has been forwarded to State Governments/Universities (with medical faculties) for implementation.

[Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development, O.M. No. H-11013(2)/71-ME(UG), dated the 4th March, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 6, Para 2.21)

The Committee commend the scheme for special coaching classes for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students so that they can come up to the requisite standard.

Reply of Government

This Ministry has already requested the State Governments etc., to arrange for special coaching in Medical Colleges in the first year of the course for students belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe who are found to be weak in course subjects as also English *vide* letter No. F. 15-5/70-ME(UG) dated 7th October, 1970 (Appendix II). This Ministry has again addressed the State Governments etc. *vide* letter No. F. 15-5/70-ME(UG) dated 13th January, 1971 (Appendix III) to check whether the scheme is being implemented.

[Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development, O.M. No. H-11013(6)/71-ME(UG), dated the 4th March, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 8, Para 2. 23)

The Committee also suggest that where eligible students belonging to Scheduled Castes are not available, reserved seats should be given to Scheduled Tribes and vice versa.

Reply of Government

The suggestion of the Committee has already been acted upon *vide* this Ministry's letter No. F. 15-65/69-ME(UG) dated the 8th September, 1969 (Appendix IV).

[Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development, O.M. No. H-11013(8)/71-ME(UG), dated the 4th March, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 9, Para 2.28)

The Committee note that Government of India have issued a Circular to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations that they should accept only such certificates, for admission to Medical Colleges against reserved seats, which certify that the holder has been born in a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe family.

The Committee have no doubt that the tendency of getting admission to medical colleges against reserved seats by producing false certificates cannot be curbed unless some exemplary punishment is given to those who attempt to cheat by this unscrupulous means. The Committee, therefore, suggest that all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations should be asked to initiate criminal proceedings against the concerned persons whenever such cases come to their notice, besides cancellation of their admission etc.

Reply of Government

Normally the punishment for admissions against seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of false certificates is that on detection the students concerned are expelled from the college and their admissions are cancelled. Fees paid by them are also confiscated. However, in order to prevent the tendency of securing admissions on the basis of false certificates, the State Governments, etc. have been requested to favourably consider this recommendation. Copy of this Ministry's letter No. H-11013/9/71-ME (UG) dated 20th February, 1971 is attached. (Appendix V).

[Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development, O.M. No. H-11013/9/71-ME(UG), dated the 4th March, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 10, Para 2.44)

The Committee note that the reservations of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of admission to the Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme in the various States are proportionate to their population in the respective States/Union Territories. The Committee also note that the selection of candidates for Industrial Training Institutes is made by a Selection Committee formed for the purpose. The Committee suggest that one of the prominent members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the area or the local Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe M.L.A. or M. P., as the case may be, should be associated with the Selection Committees formed for the purpose.

Reply of Government

According to the existing instructions, the Local Selection Committee for I.T.Is consists of not more than 6 persons representing Employers, workers, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Members of State Legislature. The personnel of the Local Selection Committee is, however, to be decided by the State Director-in-charge of Craftsmen Training.

The recommendation was forwarded to all State Governments/Union Territories for necessary action. Replies have so far been received from 19 State Governments/Union Territories.

The Government of Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore have already included one member of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Selection Committee of the I.T.Is. The Government of Orissa, Chandigarh, Goa have reported that a prominent member of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes would be included in the Selection Committee. The Government of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu reported that the Selection Committee does not include non-official member. They contend that adequate representation is given to the SC/ST candidates in the I. T. Is. While the Government of West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura have accepted the recommendation, the Government of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry are considering this recommendation.

[Deptt. of Labour and Employment D. O. No. 21(1)/71-TC dt. 17th
September, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 11, Para 2.45)

The Committee note that the Central Government have advised the State Governments that they must fulfil the percentages of reservations of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes trainees in Industrial Training Institutes, on population basis and that they have also requested the State Governments to improve further on these figures. The Committee hope that there will be progressive improvement in the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Industrial Training Industries in future.

Reply of Government

The recommendation was forwarded to all State Governments/Union Territories for taking necessary action. Replies have so far been received from the 19 State Governments/Union Territories.

While most of them have reported that all efforts are made to achieve prescribed percentage of admission for Scheduled Castes/

Scheduled Tribes, the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have reported that in spite of providing all facilities, required number of candidates from S.C. and S.T. are not available.

[Department of Labour & Employment D.O. No. 21(1)/71-TC dated the 17th September, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 12, Para 2.46)

The Committee commend the new principle that has been introduced with effect from the current year, namely, that if the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students get the minimum prescribed percentage of marks at the admission test, they should be admitted in the reserved quota and they should be compared with students in general list. The Committee feel that this decision, although belated, would enable a larger number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to gain admission in Industrial Training Institute.

Reply of Government

The recommendation was forwarded to all State Governments/Union Territories. Replies have so far been received from 19 State Governments/Union Territories.

The Government of Rajasthan, Goa, Tripura have reported that this recommendation is being implemented. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have stated that all the S.C./S.T. candidates who applied for admission in the I.T.Is., and come for interview are admitted in the ITIs. While the recommendation is acceptable to the Government of West Bengal and Manipur, the Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported that the matter is under consideration.

[Department of Labour & Employment D.O. No. 21(1)/71-TC dated the 17th September, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 3, Para 2.47)

The Committee are distressed to note from the statement showing the number of trainees in roll and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees among them under the Craftsmen Training Scheme that while there has been improvement in some States, the position in some other States continues to be bad. The Committee feel that greater efforts are required to be made in the matter and they would desire that the enrolment position should be reviewed periodically and there should be a permanent agency to watch the progress.

Reply of Government

The recommendation was forwarded to all State Governments/ Union Territories for taking necessary action. Replies have so far been received from the 19 State Governments/Union Territories.

Government of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura have reported that the enrolment position of S.C./S.T. trainees in the I.T.Is. is reviewed periodically. The Government of Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Goa have reported that they are taking necessary steps in this regard.

[Department of Labour and Employment D.O. No. 21(1)/71-TC dated the 17th September, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 14, Para 2.48)

The Committee hope that the Department of Labour and Employment, in consultation with the Department of Social Welfare and Industry, will make concerted efforts as suggested by the Education Commission through enlightened wage policies, vocational guidance and education of public opinion, to promote, status and value of the skilled craftsmen and technicians so that more and more Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes take up these jobs. The Committee desire that this task should be entrusted to the Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres. The Committee also desire that more such Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres should be started particularly in the areas having concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.

Reply of Government

(i) Department of Labour and Employment

The Directorate General of Employment and Training is concerned with the recommendations pertaining to vocational guidance and education of public opinion. The recommendations have been brought to the notice of the Sub-Regional Employment Officers, Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres, Delhi, Kanpur, Jabalpur and Madras, and they have been requested to make special efforts to specially devote the guidance activities to promote the status and value of skilled craftsmen and technicians so that more and more Scheduled Caste/Tribe applicants take up this training to improve their employment chances.

The latter part of their recommendation concerning the setting up of more Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Caste and

Scheduled Tribe candidates has been brought to the notice of the Department of Social Welfare for necessary action.

[Department of Labour and Employment D.O. No. 21(1)/71-TC dated the 17th September, 1971].

(ii) *Department of Social Welfare*

Four Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres—one each at Delhi, Madras, Jabalpur and Kanpur have been working on pilot basis. After making a review of the performance of these Centres, the question of expansion of this programme will be taken up.

[Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7/24/70-RU, dated the 31st May, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 15, Para 2.59)

The Committee note that while the Ministry of Education and Youth Services have advised the University and other educational institutions to provide for 20 per cent reservation in all technical/educational institutions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they themselves have not been able to ensure 20 per cent reservation in some of the institutions which are under their control. For example, there is only 10 per cent reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for admission to the Indian Institutes of Management, Calcutta and Ahmedabad as against 20 per cent reservation for these communities in some of the other institutions under the Ministry. The Committee are not able to appreciate the reasons advanced for fixing the reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these institutions only at 10 per cent. The Committee feel that limited number of seats for a particular course is no ground for depriving the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of their due shares in that course. The Committee hope that the Ministry would provide for 20 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Institutes of Management, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

Reply of Government

The institutes of Management at Ahmedabad and Calcutta have been requested to reserve 20 per cent for the admission of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students for their courses.

[Ministry of Education and S.W. (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 11-1/71-Plg. I dated 23rd September, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 16, Para 2.65)

The Committee note that there is 20 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for admission to Engineering Colleges. The Committee are concerned at the findings of the Elayaperumal Committee that the implementing authorities, both Government and non-Government Institutes, are not at all carrying out the instructions from the Government in the matter of reservation and admission of Scheduled Caste students. The Committee are unhappy to note that admission to Engineering courses is restricted to candidates who obtain certain minimum percentage of marks, and not merely the pass marks of the qualifying examination. The Committee recommend that for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, there would be 10 per cent reduction in minimum marks fixed for admission for general students, provided that the lower percentage prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examination. The Committee also recommend that the maximum age prescribed for admission to Engineering Colleges should be relaxed by three years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reply of Government

According to information available in the Ministry the percentage of seats reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Technical institutions in various States is given in the following statement:

Name of the State 1	Percentage of Reservation		
	S.C. 2	S.T. 3	Total 4
1 Assam . . .	7	10 (Plains) 12 (Hills)	29
2 Bihar	8	7	15
3 Orissa . . .	15	5	20
4 West Bengal	15	5	20
5 Tripura . . .	15	5	20
6 Uttar Pradesh	15	5	20
7 Punjab			20
8 Rajasthan . . .	15	5	20
9 Jammu & Kashmir . . .	15	5	20

1	2	3	4
10 Haryana	15	5	20
11 Chandigarh .			..
12 Delhi	15	5	20
13 Maharashtra	12	8	20
14 Madhya Pradesh .	15	15	30
15 Gujarat	15	5	20
16 Andhra Pradesh .	14	4	18
17 Mysore	15	3	18
18 Kerala			5
19 Tamil Nadu	16
A.I.C.T.E. recommendation	15	5	20

The percentage of reservation is the same as recommended by the All India Council for Technical Education in most of the States. In the case of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore the reservation is only 18 per cent. However, since the difference is not substantial it may be taken that these States have accepted the All India Council for Technical Education recommendations. In the case of Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Kerala where the existing reservation is considerably less, the Ministry has requested the State Government's concerned to reconsider the matter and accept the recommendations of the A.I.C.T.E. to reserve 20 per cent seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The final decision of these three State Governments is still awaited.

According to the principles laid down by A.I.C.T.E. a minimum qualifying standard should be prescribed for admission to any technical institution. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be eligible for admission to the reserved seats if they attain this minimum standard without reference to the gap between their marks and the marks of the last person admitted to the open seats. However, in cases where admission is restricted to candidates who obtain a certain minimum percentage of marks and not merely the passing of a certain examination, there should be a 5 per cent reduction for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided that the lower percentage prescribed does not fall below the minimum required to pass the qualifying examination.

The A.I.C.T.E. has recommended and the Central Government has already accepted the Principle that whenever a maximum age

limit is prescribed for admission to Technical Institutions it should be raised by three years in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

It will be seen from the above that the Central Government has accepted all the principles recommended by the Committee for admission of Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe students except raising the relaxation in the qualifying percentage of marks to 10. To consider the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee and also to assess the extent of implementation of other recommendations, this Ministry is undertaking a comprehensive review of the admission facilities available and the nature of concessions, etc., offered for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

[Ministry of Education and S.W. (Department of Education) O. M. No. F. 11-1|71-P1g. I dated 23rd September, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 17, Para 2.67)

The Committee commend the scheme of self-employment being introduced by the Department of Labour and Employment for the employment of Industrial Training Institute trainees with the financial help from the nationalised banks without production of any security. They expect that there will be liberal flow of money and expert advice from the Department of Labour and Employment to help the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe trainees to set up their own trade/industry. The Committee desire that the scheme should be given practical shape without any further delay.

Reply of Government

Scheme of intensive training for promotion of self-employment of I.T.I. certificate holders and apprentices has been approved in principle by the Cabinet Secretariat, Planning Commission Department of Industrial Development and Department of Banking. The Scheme was also discussed in the Conference of Chief Secretaries held on 26th and 27th June, 1970, and there was general agreement on the implementation of the scheme by the State Governments/Union Territories. The State Governments/Union Territories were addressed in August, 1970. The State Directors were also advised in the meeting on 22nd December, 1970, to take prompt action in the matter.

The recommendation was circulated to all State Governments/Union Territories. Replies have so far been received from 19 State Governments/Union Territories.

Government of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab have implemented this scheme. The Governments of Mysore

and Gujarat have started a few schemes of their own to provide self-employment amongst educated unemployed.

[Department of L. & E. D.O. No. 21(1)/71-TC dated 17th September, 1971/.

Recommendation (S. No. 18, Para 2.68)

The Committee note that attention is now being given to the development of rural and some urban centres. The Committee recommend that while doing so the Industrial Training Institute trainees should be encouraged to set up their own small-scale workshops, industries or services needed in the community, on the self-employment, cooperative or community sponsored basis. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes trainees should be actively encouraged to participate in them.

Reply of Government

The recommendation was forwarded to all State Governments/ Union Territories. Replies have so far been received from 19 State Governments/Union Territories.

The Government of West Bengal have reported that under the scheme "Financial Assistance to Artisan", selected artisans are given financial aid to set up trades independently or on cooperation basis. The Government of Rajasthan have stated that a scheme of Service Cooperation is under their consideration. The persons belonging to S.C./S.T. would also be encouraged to become the members of said cooperative for self-employment. The Government of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Goa, Manipur and Pondicherry have noted the recommendation.

[Department of Labour and Employment D.O. No. 21(1)/71-TC dated 17th September, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 24, Para 2.103)

The Committee note that Ashram type of schools especially set up for the Scheduled Tribe children are residential schools with vocational bias. The inmates are provided free boarding and lodging, education and medical facilities. They also note that the cost of establishment and running of Ashram Schools in an expensive proposition and Government are hesitant in opening such schools.

The Committee endorse the views of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that though Ashram type of

education may be costly compared to the ordinary schools, the benefits conferred on tribal children by such schools, are far more abiding in the long run. They desire that more and more such schools should be established, particularly in remote areas and areas where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concentrated, and utmost economy should be exercised in the cost of establishment and running of the schools.

Reply of Government

The scheme of Ashram schools is administered and financed by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations under the State Sector or out of their resources. The recommendation has been forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for necessary action.

{Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7/24/70-RU, dated the 31st May, 1971}.

Recommendation (Serial No. 25, Para 2.104)

The Committee commend the policy of appointing local tribals as teachers in such schools. They feel that the gulf between the teacher and the taught can best be reduced by appointing teachers from the local tribal community itself.

Reply of Government

The recommendation has been communicated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for necessary action.

{Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7/24/70-RU, dated the 31st May, 1971}.

Recommendation (Serial No. 26, Para 2.106)

The Committee would like that immediate instructions should be issued to all the Universities and other Educational Institutions that the reservations and concessions available for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should invariably be mentioned in their prospectuses.

Reply of Government

The recommendation has been brought to notice of all State Governments/Union Territories and Universities in India for necessary action.

{Ministry of Education and S.W. (Department of Education) O.M. No. F. 11-1/71-Plg. I dated 23rd September, 1971.}

Recommendation (Serial No. 27, Para 2.107)

The Committee also suggest that a brochure or publication indicating at one place the admission facilities and concessions available to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in all educational institutions (technical and non-technical) may be brought out by the Central as well as State Governments for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

Reply of Government

The recommendation envisages action on the part of the State Governments/Union Territories as well as the Central Government. The recommendation has already been brought to the notice of the State Governments/Union Territories for taking necessary action. The State Governments/Union Territories are being further advised to incorporate information relating to Central institutions located in the States/Union Territories in their publications.

The Central Government in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) will bring out an all-India Compendium of Central Institutions after the State publications have been published. In addition, the scope of the publications of the Department of Education which give information on educational institutions or are otherwise of interest and use to students is being broadened to include concessions/facilities available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students. This will apply to the future editions/revision of the publications.

[Ministry of Education & S. W. (Department of Education) O. M.
[No. F. 11-1/71-Plg. I dated the 28th December 1971]

Recommendation (Serial No. 28, Para 3. 16)

The Committee are distressed to note that there is a wide gap in the outlays and the expenditure incurred on Educational Schemes and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the State Sectors. During the Second Plan period, out of Rs. 760 lakhs allocated, only Rs. 649 lakhs was spent. During the Third Plan period, out of 1301 lakhs, only Rs. 1166 lakhs was spent. Likewise, during the yearly plans also, there have been shortfalls in expenditure in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The Committee regret to note that the number of Scholarship/stipend holders in the State Sector has gone down considerably during the Third Plan period. The Committee are not at all convinced by the reply given by the Department of Social Welfare that "education at various levels has been made free progressively in many States. It is, perhaps, due

to these reasons that there has been shortfall in the physical targets during the Third Plan period; however the States who have reported shortfalls during the Third Plan, have been addressed in the matter.”

The Committee have taken note of the fact that the Zonal Directors of the Department of Social Welfare have been entrusted with the duty *inter alia* to see that the money meant for a particular scheme is properly utilised for that purpose. The Committee hope that the Zonal Directors will keep a proper watch to ensure that funds provided for a particular scheme are fully and purposefully utilised. The Committee suggest that the Zonal Directors should take stock of the implementation of the schemes in their respective Zones and submit half-yearly reports to the Department of Social Welfare and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes drawing particular attention to the shortcomings therein and the steps needed to meet the situation.

Reply of Government

The recommendation is accepted. In consultation with the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, necessary instructions will be issued to the Zonal Directors for appropriate action.

[Department of Social Welfare O. M. No. 7/24/70-RU, dated the 31st May, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 31, para 4.10)

The Committee are distressed to note that the latest data compiled by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services regarding the State-wise enrolment at all levels of education of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes their percentage of total enrolment of all communities relate to the year 1965-66. The Committee note that in almost all the States, the percentage of enrolment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes children of the total enrolment at the Secondary and High/Higher Secondary stage is much less than at the primary stage. For instance, in Andhra Pradesh from 13.3 per cent at primary stage, it has fallen to 9.2 per cent at the middle stage and 7.4 per cent at the High/Higher Secondary stage; in Gujarat, it has fallen from 10.8 per cent at the primary stage to 5.9 per cent at the middle stage and to 4.9 per cent at the High/Higher Secondary stage; in Orissa, it has fallen from 15.2 per cent at primary stage to 7.0 per cent at the middle stage and to 5.5 per cent at High/Higher Secondary stage; and in West

Bengal, it has fallen from 15.2 per cent at the Primary stage to 9.1 per cent at the middle stage and 5.1 per cent at the High/Higher Secondary stage. The Committee suggest that the Department of Social Welfare should immediately conduct a survey in areas where the percentage of drop-outs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is higher to find out the causes thereof and to take immediate remedial measures to check the same. The Committee would also like that separate data should be compiled regarding the enrolment of girls belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reply of Government

(i) Department of Education

This Department collects annually some statistics including enrolment at different levels of education in respect of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Form 'A-I'. The latest available completed data on this subject relates to 1965-66. These statistics are published in the publication entitled "Education in India" (Vol. I) 1965-66 edition of this publication is under preparation. No doubt there is a great timelag in the publication of these statistics every effort is being made to reduce this timelag. This timelag exists in the receipt of corrected statistics from State Governments. When the data relating to enrolment figures of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is published, break-up of boys and girls is invariably given.

[Ministry of Education and S.W. (Department of Education) O. M. No. F. 11-1/71-Plg. I dated 23rd September, 1971].

(ii) Department of Social Welfare

The suggestion for conducting a survey to find out the causes of high drop-outs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students has been accepted. The Zonal Directors are being instructed to conduct sample surveys in their respective Zones and request the concerned authorities to take remedial measures to check the drop-outs.

[Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7/24/70-RU, dated the 31st May, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 88, Para No. 4.17)

The Committee are unhappy to note that whereas education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is free at all stages in some of the Union Territories it is free only upto 8th standard in other Union Territories. The Committee are not convinced with the reply given by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services that this dis-

parity is due to the reasons that some of the Union Territories are tied up with contiguous States and that is why they have a different pattern in some of the Union Territories.

The Committee are glad to note that the Government of India have proposed to the Government of West Bengal that all children should get free education upto 8th standard and that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given free education in the 9th to 11th Classes also.

The Committee need hardly stress the urgency of making education free for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at all stages and suggest that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services should take immediate steps to introduce it in all the Union Territories in the first instance. They would also like that the proposal made to the State Government of West Bengal should be extended to the other States as well where education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not free.

Reply of Government

(A) Union Territories

The matter was taken up with all the Union Territories. The position obtaining in Union Territories is as follows:

1. DELHI

The children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward classes are exempted from payment of tuition, science and music fees upto higher secondary stage. As regards college education Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students whose parents' income is less than Rs. 300 per month are exempted from payment of tuition fee subject to their maintaining satisfactory progress and conduct.

2. GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is free at all levels of Education.

3. TRIPURA

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students enjoy free tuition at all stages of Education.

4. MANIPUR

Education for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is free at all stages.

5. PONDICHERRY

Education is free up to P.U.C. and P.T.C. level (i.e. first year of the Polytechnics) in the Government colleges and Polytechnics. The proposals for making education free at all stages to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students is under examination.

6. DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Education is free for all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from class I to XI i.e., from Primary to S.Sc. stage. There are no colleges in the territory.

7. ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR

Education is free to Scheduled Tribes from Pre-Primary to Higher Secondary Stages. There are no Scheduled Castes in the Territory.

8. L.M. & A. ISLANDS

The inhabitants of this Territory are classified as Scheduled Tribes. Education is free at all stages.

9. CHANDIGARH

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes domiciled in the Union Territory of Chandigarh get free education at all stages. Those who are not domiciled in the Union Territory are not entitled to free education.

(B) States

The proposal made to the Government of West Bengal to make education free in standard IX to XI for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has also been brought to the notice of all States as desired by the Committee.

[Ministry of Education and S.W. O.M. No. F.11-1/71-Plg I dated the 3rd November, 1971].

Comments of the Committee

'Committee would like to know the decision of the Union Territory "Pondicherry" for making education free at all stages to S.C. & S.T. students.'

Recommendation (Serial No. 35, Para No. 4.24)

The Committee regret to note that the amounts of the pre-matric scholarships are very meagre and not uniform in various States and even this meagre amount is given only to some Scheduled Caste children and not all in some of the States on the plea of lack of availability of funds. The Committee suggest that the rates of pre-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be augmented in all the States and Union Territories.

Reply of Government

The recommendation has been forwarded to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for necessary action.

[Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7/24/70-RU, dated the 31st May, 1971].

Recommendation (Serial No. 37, Para No. 4.26)

The Committee would urge that there should also be a similar scheme of meritorious scholarships for the boys belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities. Under that scheme, the amount of the meritorious scholarship should be paid to every Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe student who gets more than a certain prescribed percentage of marks, say 55 per cent of the maximum marks or above, in addition to his usual pre-matric or post-matric scholarship. This would, the Committee feel, encourage and provide an incentive for, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to make greater efforts to secure higher positions in their examinations.

Reply of Government

The recommendation has been forwarded to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for necessary action. The Working Group which examined the Annual Plan 1971-72 of the Delhi Administration has recommended that meritorious scholarships should also be granted to boys. Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh are already having this scheme for both boys and girls.

A decision has since been taken to award scholarships at Post-matric stage of education to meritorious Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure 1st division (or at least 60 per cent of the marks in the aggregate where no division is awarded or an

equivalent grading where any other grading system is used) in their Matriculation/Higher Secondary/Intermediate/University Final Examination, at 1½ times the usual rates prescribed under the Government of India Post-matric Scholarships Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes being administered by the Department of Social Welfare with effect from the academic year 1971-72.

[Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7/24/70-RU, dated the 31st May, 1971.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 41, Para No. 4.35)

The Committee are glad to note that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have a scheme of their own for annual travel grants for brilliant Scheduled Caste students for proceeding abroad for higher education. They would like the Ministry of Education and Youth Services to pursue this matter with all the other State Governments/Union Territory Administrations so that similar scheme are introduced in other States/Union Territories as well.

Reply of Government

The Government of India have already a scheme of passage grants to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribe students providing for the following passage grants:—

Scheduled Castes	4
Scheduled Tribes	4
Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes.	1
	<hr/>
	9
	<hr/>

However, all the nine passage grants have not been fully utilised. For 1970-71 only one student has availed of the passage grant. As such, what is necessary is wider publicity of the scheme in various States and Union Territories who could forward suitable applicants for the grant.

Necessary steps are being taken by the Government of India to give wider publicity to the scheme.

The recommendation is also being forwarded to the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations for their consideration.

[Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7/24/70-RU, dated the 16th December, 1971.]

CHAPTER III

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES

Recommendation (No. 7, Para 2.22)

The Committee are in agreement with the observation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that such of the weak Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe students as are likely to do better in the succeeding year should be allowed to be retained for the second year and suggest that the Government of India should sanction loans|scholarships in such cases to be realised from the students after they have been successfully settled in life.

Replies of Government

(i) *Department of Health*

Recently this Ministry has circulated to State Governments etc. guidelines of a scheme of extra-coaching for Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes candidates admitted to medical colleges in order that they may fare better in their examinations, *vide* letter No. 15-5|70-ME(UG), dated the 7th October, 1970 (Annexure—II). If the scheme is implemented by the State Governments|medical colleges, there will, perhaps, be no need to retain Scheduled Caste. Scheduled Tribes students in a class for two years.

[Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Health) O.M. No. H. II 013(7) | 71, dated the 4th March, 1971.]

(ii) *Department of Social Welfare*

Under the Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships scheme to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students being administered by the Department of Social Welfare, the following provisions already exist for the renewal of awards in the case of failed students:

- (1) If a Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe scholar pursuing Medical and Engineering courses fails in the examination for the first time, the award may be renewed.

- (2) If according to the Regulations of a University|Institution, a student is promoted to the next higher class even though he may not have actually passed in lower class and is required to take examination of the junior class again after sometime, he will be entitled to scholarship for the class to which he is promoted if the student is otherwise eligible for scholarship.

There is no provision for grant of loan under this scheme. Therefore, the question of realising the scholarship amount from such students after they have been successfully settled in life does not arise.

[Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7|24|70-RU, dated the 31st May, 1971]

Recommendation (Serial No. 19, Para 2.69)

The Committee also recommend that training-cum-production centre should be set up by the Department of Labour and Employment and the Department of Social Welfare in the areas having a concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Replies of Government

(i) Department of Labour and Employment

The question of establishment of production-cum-training unit in the I.T.Is. was discussed in the Conference of the Chief Secretaries convened by the Cabinet Secretariat on 26th and 27th June, 1970. The participants of the Conference were informed that the Department of Labour and Employment had fully supported the idea. However; it had to be kept in view that in attempting to lay greater emphasis on production, other aspects of training did not suffer.

2. The recommendation was also forwarded to all State Governments|Union Territories. Replies have so far been received from 19 State Governments|Union Territories.

3. The Government of West Bengal have reported that training-cum-production centres are located in areas having concentration of S.C.|S.T. population. The Government of Rajasthan have stated that training-cum-production centres were started in various areas but as these had not proved very successful, had to be disbanded.

4. While the Government of Maharashtra proposed to set up a few such centres on pilot basis in the State, the Government of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh have reported that the

matter is under their consideration. The recommendation has also been noted by the Governments of Mysore, Tamil Nadu and Goa.

[Department of Labour and Employment, D.O. No. 21(1)|71-TG,
dated 17th September, 1971]

(ii) *Department of Social Welfare*

The Training-cum-production Centres are being run and financed by the State Governments|Union Territory Administration under the State Sector or out of their own resources. Some States and Union Territories like Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Tripura have already made provision in their Fourth Plan for these centres. The recommendation has been forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action.

[Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7|24|70-RU, dated the 31st
May, 1971]

Recommendation (Serial No. 22, Para 2.87)

While noting the priorities laid down by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for admission in Central Schools the Committee regret that there are no reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Central Schools.

The Committee are in agreement with the observation made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that unless specific reservation is prescribed for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students the position will not improve in the immediate future. They recommend that seats should be reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children of the Central Government employees falling within the priority categories laid down.

Reply of Government

The position regarding priorities for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas is as follows:—

- (1) Children of transferable defence personnel.
- (2) Children of transferable Central Government employees.
- (3) Children of officers of All India Services|Autonomous Bodies|Project (fully financed by the Government) and Public Undertakings Corporations etc. whose services may be transferable.
- (4) Children of non-transferable defence personnel and Central Government employees.

- (5) Other floating population which includes civilian population desirous of joining the pattern of studies adopted in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

Within the above mentioned priorities, the students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes shall be given first preference in admission provided they qualify in the prescribed admission test.

The Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan discussed the question in detail and feel that since there is already a provision in the Admission ruled providing for preference being given in admission to Kendriya Vidyalaya within the priorities laid down by the Sangathan for admission in these Schools, subject of course, to the condition that they qualify in the prescribed admission test, it was not considered necessary to make any separate and distinct reservation for the children of these communities. An extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Governors on this subject is reproduced below:—

“The question of reservation of seats for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates was discussed in detail. It was observed that the Kendriya Vidyalayas are primarily intended for transferable Central Government employees' children and any child of transferable S.C. Government servant would be eligible for admission in view of this a separate reservation cannot be made. However, as between two candidates of equal merit, the Scheduled Caste candidates should be given preferences in each priority category.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, O.M. No. F. 11-1/71-Plg.I, dated the 3rd November, 1971]

Recommendation (Serial No. 30, Para 3.18)

The Committee regret to note that as against the demands of the States/Union Territories of Rs. 2701.30 lakhs and Rs. 2610.67 lakhs for education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively during the Fourth Plan, provision for Rs. 2459.53 lakhs and Rs. 2403.33 lakhs only has been made for education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The Committee are unable to appreciate the justification for this cut of about rupees four and a half crores in the Plan allocation for education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Education alone is the most effective means of improving the lot of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have been suffering from backwardness for centuries. The Com-

mittee, therefore, consider it absolutely essential that there should be liberal allocation of funds for the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They hope that the Centre will assume increasing financial responsibility for the education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, both in the Central as well as in the State Sectors.

Reply of Government

The proposals for educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were submitted by the State Governments as a part of the backward classes sector proposals within the overall proposals of the States' Fourth Plan. These were then discussed in Working Groups in the context of the general level of social and economic development of these communities, plan priorities, resource availability, etc. Representatives of the State Departments for welfare of backward classes, the Department of Social Welfare at the Centre and the Planning Commission participated in these discussions. The recommendations of the Working Groups for the backward classes were then reviewed with the State Departments from the view-point of plan priorities and the overall State Plan outlays as a result of which the outlays for the backward classes sector were fixed. Within these outlays, the State Governments made the allocations for the different programmes.

The plans have given high priority to education and the State Governments are spending large sums for educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the State Governments wish to spend larger sums on the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they can do so; central assistance for State plans is now in the form of block grants and loans and is not tied to schematic pattern. At the Centre, too, the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes receives high priority. The Government of India is implementing the scheme of post-matric scholarships under which all eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students get post-matric scholarships. In awarding the scholarships to Scheduled Tribes, there is no merit or means test, while in the case of Scheduled Castes, a graded means test is applied. The number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes increased from 2,179 in 1951-52 to about 171,000 scholarships in 1969-70. The expenditure during this period rose from Rs. 11 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 836 lakhs in 1969-70.

[Planning Commission, O.M. No. PC|SW|31(1)|70, dated the 6th April, 1971]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 36, Para 4.25)

The Committee are glad to note that the Delhi Administration has started a scheme for the grant of meritorious scholarships to Scheduled Caste girl students and the rules of this scheme have been approved by the Central Government and circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories for their consideration so that similar schemes for the encouragement of education among Scheduled Caste/Tribe girl students could be adopted. The Committee hope that the necessary funds needed for the implementation of such a scheme by the State Governments|Union Territories would be arranged by the Central Government and that this would be adopted by all the States and Union Territories from the next academic years.

Reply of Government

Pre-matric scholarships are awarded to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students by the State Governments|Union Territory Administrations under the State Sector or out of their own resources. The scheme of merit Scholarships for Scheduled Caste girl students undertaken by Delhi Administration was approved by the Department of Social Welfare and the rules of this scheme were circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for their consideration. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have made provision for grant of meritorious scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in their annual Plan 1971-72. Replies from other State Governments|Union Territories are awaited.

[Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7|24|70-RU, dated the 31st May, 1971]

Comments of the Committee

Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by other State Governments|Union Territories.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 38, Para 4.32)

The Committee appreciate that the Government have decided to continue the scheme for award of nine scholarships to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes for overseas studies for a further period of five years. The Committee would urge that this scheme for overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be made a permanent scheme instead of extending it periodically from time to time.

Reply of Government

The scheme of overseas scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. can be considered to enjoy an element of permanency in as much as the scheme is renewed every five years where-as in the case of other schemes, they may be discontinued at any time.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, O.M. No. F. 11-1|71-Plg.I, dated the 15th November, 1971]

Recommendation (Sl. No. 39, Para 4.33)

The Committee feel that looking to the number of first class or high second class Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates available for higher studies abroad and also keeping in view the proportion of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of the country to its total population the number of overseas scholarships available for them, namely nine is very meagre. The Committee recommend that this number should be at least double, if it cannot be increased even more.

Replies of Government

(i) *Department of Education*

Although there are various other schemes of scholarships for studies abroad offered by foreign countries and administered by this Ministry, besides, those implemented by the Ministry which are open to all including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe candidates, seldom does a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe candidate gets selected in these schemes as the Scheduled Caste candidates are not able to compete with others. The Government of India, therefore, introduced the scheme of overseas scholarships exclusively for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe etc. students. For the year 1970-71, there were 62 Scheduled Castes and 10 Scheduled Tribe First Class applicants in different subjects. Against this the number of scholarships remains stationary at 4 each for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and one for De-notified nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes since the scheme was brought into operation in 1955-56. The increase in the total number of scholarships is, therefore, justified. However, it may be stated that the scheme of overseas scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes etc. has

recently been transferred to the Department of Social Welfare, who will administer the scheme in future.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, O.M. No. F. 11-1|71-Plg.1
dated the 15th November, 1971]

(ii) *Department of Social Welfare*

The recommendation is under consideration of this Department in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

[Department of Social Welfare O.M. No. 7/24/70-RU, dated the
December, 1971.]

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to know the decision taken by the Department of Social Welfare in the matter.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 40, Para 4.34)

The Committee are also of the view that tagging of the Denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes in the share of overseas scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not proper. This scheme should be exclusively for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Government can, if they so desire, have a separate scheme for the Denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic Tribes.

Reply of Government

From 1966-67, the scheme provides for the following number of scholarships:

Scheduled Castes	4
Scheduled Tribes	4
Denotified, Semi-Nomadic and nomadic Tribes	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL	9
	<hr/>

The number of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribe candidates who had applied so far for these scholarships was negligible and none of these candidates has so far been selected. For 1970-71, only two candidates of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes applied out of whom one was ineligible on grounds of qualifications and the other who was interviewed could not be selected. Under the rules of the scheme the unutilised quota is

diverted to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. It is, therefore, felt that it is not necessary to set up a separate scheme for the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribe candidates. Besides it appears to be a good principle to club all these communities together.

[Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, O.M. No. 11-1/71-Ptg. dated the 15th November, 1971]

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH REQUIRE REITERATION

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3, Para No. 2.13)

The Committee are in agreement with the Elayaperumal Committee that if enough number of students are not forthcoming from one State for the reserved seats, those seats should be allotted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from other States willing to come to that State. In such cases, capitation fees, if required, should be paid by the Government.

Reply of Government

The Committee have stated that they are in agreement with the Elayaperumal Committee that if sufficient number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available for the seats reserved for them in any State, the unutilised seats should be allotted to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates from other States.

Admissions to most of the medical colleges, at present, are made either on the basis of domicile or on the basis of possession of pre-admission qualifications from the Board/University of a particular State. Despite best efforts, we have not been able to persuade the State Governments/Union Territories to remove such restrictions on admission to medical colleges. It is, therefore, doubtful if the State Governments etc. would favourably consider the recommendation by the Committee in this regard. Besides it is also not possible for the Central Government to pay capitation fees. State Governments would also not be prepared to bear this expenditure.

[Ministry of Health & FP & WH & Urban Development (Department of Health) O.M. No. H.11013(3)/71-ME(UG) dated the 4th March, 1971].

Comments of the Committee

Please see Chapter I (Para 1.2).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 5, Para No. 2.20)

The Committee note from the statement furnished by the Department of Health in regard to five States/Union Territory Administrations that there is no uniformity regarding concessions given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in respect of percentage of marks required for admission to medical colleges. Information in respect of other States/Union Territories has not been furnished to the Committee.

The Committee suggest that a uniform concession of 10 per cent marks should be given to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students on the minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students in the matter of admission by all the medical colleges in the country. The Committee recommend that all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students, who have secured the minimum qualifying marks fixed for them, that is, after allowing 10 per cent concession in minimum marks fixed for the general students, should be admitted in the medical colleges. Such of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who secure marks equal to, or more than, the marks obtained by the last general student admitted should be treated as admitted against the general seats and not counted for the purpose of filling reserved seats by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. The Committee suggest that the cell recommended to be set up in the Ministry should also be charged with the duty of maintaining statistics of the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the different medical colleges.

Reply of Government

The statement below will show the percentage of marks on which general and Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates are admitted to the medical colleges in various States/Union Territories:—

Sl. No.	Name of States/Union Territories	Minimum marks required for admission to Medical Colleges	
		General Candidates	Scheduled Caste/ Tribe candidates
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	50%	40%
2	Assam	45%	40%

1	2	3	4
3	Bihar	45%	40%
4	Gujarat	45	Candidates seeking admission against the 20% reserved seat must have secured 50% marks in the qualifying examinations.
5	Kerala	50%	45%
6	Maharashtra	45%	40%
7	Madhya Pradesh	45%	35%
8	Tamil Nadu	50 In P.U.C. or equivalent examination	SC/ST candidates are eligible to apply if they pass the P.U.C. or equivalent examination.
9	Mysore	45%	40%
10	Jammu & Kashmir	50%	40%
11	Orissa	50%	45%
12	Punjab	50%	50%
13	Haryana	50%	No relaxation. The matter has been referred to University whose decision is awaited.
14	Uttar Pradesh	Admission to the State Medical Colleges are made on the basis of a combined Pre-Medical test. No general candidates is considered eligible for admission to the MBBS course, if she fail to secure at least 25 percent of marks in each paper and 33% in the aggregate. SC/ST candidates are required to secure only 30% marks in the aggregate.	
15	Rajasthan	45%	40%
16	West Bengal	50%	45%
17	Delhi	55%	50%
18	Goa, Daman & Diu	45%	40%
19	Himachal Pradesh	50%	50%
20	Nagaland	No medical college in this State/U.T.	
21	Manipur	Do.	
22	Tripura	Do.	
23	NEFA	Do.	

1	2	3	4
24	A. & N. Islands	Do.	
25	L.M.A. Islands	Do.	
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Do.	
27	Pondicherry	No medical college under this U.T. JIMPER is under the administrative control of the Central Government.	

The minimum percentage of marks recommended by the Medical Council of India for enabling a candidate to secure admission to a medical college is 45 per cent. From the above statement it is clear that most of the State Governments are adhering to this minimum requirement in case of SC/ST candidates. In States like Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, the percentage of marks for SC/ST candidates is even lower than the percentage recommended by the Medical Council of India. However, due to keen competition, admission to the medical colleges is usually stopped at a much higher percentage of marks than the minimum prescribed. Having regard to the interest of the SC/ST candidates, this Ministry has recommended to the State Governments etc. that in their case 45 per cent of marks should be the basis of admission to the medical colleges. In the interest of maintaining standard laid down by Medical Council it will not be advisable to ask the State Governments etc. to allow a uniform relaxation of 10 per cent marks in case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes.

[Ministry of Health & Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development O.M. H.11013(5)/71-ME(UG) dated 4th March, 1971]

Comments of the Committee

Please see Chapter I (Para 1.3).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 20, Para No. 2.32)

The Committee regret to note that although reservation of 15 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent seats for Scheduled Tribes for their admission to educational institutions was provided by the Ministry of Education as early as in 1954, no concerted efforts were made by the Ministry to see that the reservation orders were actually implemented by the institutions concerned. The Committee are unhappy to note from the statement furnished by the

Ministry that even at present reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not provided by a number of Universities and that statistical information asked for by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services from the Universities and their colleges in this regard in 1969 has been furnished by only 23 Universities.

The Committee would like to stress that the statistics required to be compiled by the Ministry should immediately be collected and the causes for factors which are coming in the way of making the provisions for reservations/relaxations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by these Universities/colleges should be investigated and immediate effective remedial measures taken.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 21 Para No. 2.83)

The Committee recommend that the University Grants Commission should be made responsible for collection and compilation of the statistics in regard to the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students seeking admission in the various Universities and colleges and the number actually admitted by them. The information and data thus compiled should be included in the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission.

Reply of the Government (Recommendation Nos. 20 & 21)

Education is a State subject and Universities are autonomous organisations. Our circulars regarding reservations of seats in educational institutions cannot, therefore, be treated as orders. As for the compilation of data about the actual number of students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seeking admissions in the various universities and colleges and the number actually admitted by them, the recommendations of the Committee are being brought to the notice of the University Grants Commission for necessary action alongwith the suggestion that the data thus compiled should be included in the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission.

[Ministry of Education & S.W. (Department of Education) O.M. No. 11-1/71-Plg.I dated 23rd September, 1971].

Comments of the Committee

Please see Chapter I (Para 1.4).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 23, Para No. 2.92)

The Committee note that there is no reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in the Public/Residential

Schools. They also note that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services are implemented a scheme of scholarships for study in selected Residential Schools and in Public Schools and under that scheme 200 fresh scholarships (7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and 2½ per cent for Scheduled Tribes) have been reserved for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They are unhappy to learn that during the last three years only 10 Scheduled Castes and 9 Scheduled Tribes could avail of these scholarships as against 60 scholarships reserved for them because, as stated, the requisite number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students could not obtain the qualifying marks for inclusion in the list of successful candidates.

The Committee also note that children income of whose parents is upto Rs. 500 per month are eligible for the award of the scholarships. They are unhappy to find that the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, who are economically and educationally backward, are treated at par with the general students in this regard. Keeping in view the conditions and environment in which these people live, the Committee recommend that:

- (i) Scholarships should be given to those Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students income of whose parents/guardians does not exceed Rs. 1200 per month.
- (ii) Concession of 10 per cent of marks should be given to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the minimum qualifying marks fixed for general students.
- (iii) Coaching classes should be introduced for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students before the test for the award of scholarships is held.
- (iv) In no case scholarships reserved for the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be allowed to go unutilised. Best among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students taking the test should be selected in case the reserved quota for them is not otherwise filled.

The Committee hope that the Ministry of Education and Youth Services would be able to persuade Public Schools to provide the above facilities/concessions to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

Reply of Government

The existing scheme is being enlarged so as to provide for a larger number of scholarships. The income limit of Rs. 500 prescrib-

ed under this scheme is also being examined with a view to raising it.

This principle of giving concension in the matter of marks for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students is already implemented although in a slightly modified way. In the matter of selection of candidates a non-Scheduled Caste candidate whose merit falls beyond 200 is not considered at all although he passes the examination obtaining the qualifying marks; in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates, even if their rank falls beyond 200, provided they obtain the qualifying marks, they are awarded the scholarships by including them within the 200 thereby displacing the last non-Scheduled Caste candidates in the merit list.

Organising coaching classes is not possible as there is no prescribed syllabus for the competitive examination held under the scheme. Besides the examinations are oriented towards selecting the talented children rather than those who are academically good.

This recommendation cannot be accepted as the scheme for scholarships is based on merit and already the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are given concessions, namely that all the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe students who qualify in the examination are being selected irrespective of their position in the merit list.

[Ministry of Education & S.W. O.M. No. F. 11-1/71-Plg.I dated 15th November, 1971]

Comments of the Committee

Please see Chapter I (Para 1.5).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 29, Para No. 3.17)

The Committee do not appreciate the procedure whereby the Central Government assistance to States is reduced in proportion to the shortfall in the Plan expenditure of a State. The Committee feel that this has an adverse effect, as in the following years, the State Governments would spend lesser and lesser amount on education for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Central assistance to States should not be reduced merely on account of a shortfall in the Plan expenditure of a State but it should be correspondingly increased in the following year to make good the shortfall of the previous year and a high priority should be given to the scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their execution.

Reply of Government

During the Fourth Plan period, Central assistance for State plans is in the form of block grants and block loans rather than on the basis of schematic patterns. The procedure for channelling of Central assistance through the mechanism of Annual Plans is designed to ensure adherence to sectoral priorities as finalised after discussions and included in the Annual Plans of States. Proportionate reduction in Central assistance on the basis of shortfalls in expenditure is only a disincentive to shortfalls and to diversion from earmarked sectors. The annual plan and the annual budget, closely tied together, without the burden of shortfalls of previous years, is an important instrument of keeping priorities, performance capacity and available resources close together.

The Planning Commission attaches high priority to the programmes benefiting the weaker sections of the population and attempts are always made during the Annual Plan discussions to provide adequate outlays under these sectors within the context of available resources and performance capacity of the executive agency concerned, to the extent they can be profitably spent by keeping up performance capacity.

[Planning Commission O.M. No. PC/SW/31(1)-70 dated 6-4-1971]

Comments of the Committee

Please see Chapter I (Para 1.6).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 42, Para No. 5.5)

The Committee cannot help concluding that the problem of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been given the attention that it deserves by the Central or State Governments as well as by the Planning Commission during the 23 years of independence. The fact that a vast segment of the population continues to be educationally backward as compared to the general population goes to show that no serious efforts have been made in the three Plan periods to accelerate the pace of educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee would like to emphasise that the Central and State Governments as also the Planning Commission should take concerted steps to step up the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Fourth Plan period so that the gap existing at present between the general population on the one hand and the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population on the other hand is significantly narrowed down.

Reply of Government

Educational programmes for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have received high priority in the Third Plan, in order to give incentive to State Governments to promote education among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Central assistance for State Sector educational schemes for backward classes was raised to 75 per cent (from 1962-63 onwards), although it remained unchanged for other programmes. During the period 1961-69, about 60 per cent of the State Plan expenditure in the backward classes sector was for educational scheme.

In the formation of the Fourth Plan the guidelines circulated by the Planning Commission to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations too emphasised that programmes of educational development should be given high priority.

The scheme of post-matric scholarships is being continued by the Central Government whereby all eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are awarded post-matric scholarships. The scheme has shown a rapid progress both in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whereas only 1,604 post-matric scholarships were awarded to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the first year of the First Plan (1951-52), the number increased to about 130,000 scholarships in 1968-69. In the States, too, a large number of educational schemes for pre-matric education such as exemption from payment of tuition fees, award of stipends/scholarships, ashram schools, mid-day meals, book grants, boarding grants, school uniforms, hostel facilities, etc. are being implemented at an accelerated pace.

[Planning Commission O.M. No. PC/SW/31(1)/70 dated 6-4-1971]

Comments of the Committee

Please see Chapter I (Para 1.7).

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS REGARDING WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN RECEIVED

Recommendation (Serial No. 1, Para No. 2.11)

The Committee note that there is no uniform reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Medical College of different States. The Committee are also unhappy to note that out of 95 medical colleges in the country as many as 17 have not provided any reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee would like the Department of Health to take up with the State Governments concerned the question of providing a uniform reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the medical colleges in the country. The State Governments may be asked to impress upon the medical colleges which have not so far provided the requisite reservation, to fall in line. The Committee would also like the Ministry to set up a small cell in the Ministry to keep a continuous watch on the implementation of the scheme of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the medical colleges.

Reply of Government

The Ministry of Education recommend to the various State Governments/Universities that in technical and professional course, 15 per cent seats for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes should be reserved. Taking into account the varying scale of reservation of seats in medical colleges in the country for such candidates, this Ministry making a reference to the recommendations of the Ministry of Education requested the various State Governments/Union Territories/Universities to reserve 15 per cent seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent seats for the Scheduled Tribes *vide* our letter No. F. 15-65/69-ME(UG) dated the 8th September, 1969. This has again been re-emphasised *vide* letter No.

F.15-65/69-ME(UG) dated the 26-8-1970. The scale of reservation by the various States is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Reservation of seats made for	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	14% (Excl. seats reserved for Central nominees)	4%
2	Assam	7%	12% (Hills) 10% (Plains)
3	Bihar	8%	7%
4	Madhya Pradesh	15%	15%
5	Maharashtra	12% (incl. Nav- Budhas) (Excl. seats reserved for Central Nominees)	12% (incl. 4 for Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes)
6	Mysore	15%	3%
7	Delhi	15%	5%
8	Pondicherry	11%	5%
9	Goa, Daman and Diu	11%	5%
10	Gujarat	15% both for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	
11	Haryana	20%	5%
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5%	5%
13	Kerala	5%	5%
14	Tamil Nadu	16%	5%
15	Orissa	10%	5%
16	Punjab	20%	5%
17	Uttar Pradesh	3%	5%
18	Himachal Pradesh	20%	5%
19	Rajasthan	5%	5%
20	West Bengal	15%	5%

As regards the non-reservation of seats for the SC/ST candidate by the 17 Medical Colleges, it may be stated that most of them are private medical colleges. Eight of the Private Colleges are charging capitation fees raising up to the extent of Rs. 10,000. The reservation of seats for the SC/ST candidates in private colleges, unless the system of capitation is done away with, would be a mockery. Central Government is not providing any financial help to the private

medical colleges and if we ask the private colleges to reserve seats for SC/ST without charging capitation, they will naturally ask for money from Government for which, at present, no provision exists. Admissions to the colleges mentioned at Serial No. 6, 7, 8 and 14 mentioned in para 2.3 of the Report are made through the competitive examinations. Since JIPMER and A.I.I.M.S. where admissions are made through competitive examination, are reserving seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates to the full extent there seems no justification for the above mentioned institutions mentioned at Serial Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 14 in para 2.3 of the Report for the non-reservation of seats. The concerned Universities/State Governments/Colleges have been requested to reserve seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

According to rules of admissions to the medical colleges in Maharashtra, 15 per cent seats for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes are reserved. However, the State Government have been asked to clarify as to why no reservation has been provided at the Medical College, Sion, Bombay, which is a Government institution.

Creation of a Cell in the Ministry

Because of the need to observe strict economy due to influx of Refugees from Bangla Desh it is not possible to create a separate cell at present. The position will be reviewed after some time.

[Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development O.M. No. H.11013(1)/71-ME(UG) dated the 4th March, 1971 and dated 27th November, 1971.]

Recommendation (Serial No. 32, Para 4.16)

“The Committee note that the concession for exemption from payment of examination fees in respect of examinations conducted by Universities/Boards, granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto the end of 1969-70, has been extended for a further period of five years from 1969-70. The Committee recommend that this concession should be extended for a period of at least ten years as has been done in the case of other constitutional safeguards for these communities.”

Reply of Government

The question of extending the concession for a period of 10 years from 1970-71 is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

{Ministry of Education and S.W. O.M. No. F.11-1/71-Plg.I dated 3-11-71}.

Recommendation (Serial No. 34, Para 4.18)

“The Committee are glad to note that the Government are considering a proposal to set up an autonomous Board in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services so that money is placed at the disposal of the Principals of the educational Institutions twice a year and that money may be paid to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students as and when the need arises. The Committee hope that this scheme will be put into operation without any further loss of time and that by setting up this autonomous Board it will be possible for the Government to reduce the delay between the admission of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe student to a college and the actual payment of the stipend amount to him.”

NEW DELHI;
January 24, 1972
Magha 4, 1893 (S).

BUTA SINGH,
Chairman,
Committee on the Welfare
of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes.

APPENDIX I

(Vide recommendation No. 2)

No. F. 19-81|70-ME (UG)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MIN. OF HEALTH, F.P. AND W.H. & U.D.

(DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH)

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1971.

O.M.

SUBJECT:— *Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 552 replied on the 5th August, 1970—Assurance relating to.*

The undersigned is directed to refer to the above assurance and enclose herewith 12 copies of the statement both in English and Hindi versions giving requisite information in fulfilment of the assurance. The reply has been approved by the Minister of State for Health and Family Planning.

Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development

Date and reference	Subject asking	Assurance made	when and how fulfilled	Remarks
Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 552 for the 5th August, 1970 asked by Shri K.S. Chavda	(a) Whether it is a fact that reservation of seats for admission in medical colleges for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the percentage basis is made in all the States except West Bengal;	(a) (b) and (c) information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.	(a) (b) and (c) information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.	All State Governments and Union Territories having Medical Colleges are reserving seats for SC/ST on percentage basis.
	(b) If so, whether Government intend to make reservation on percentage basis in West Bengal also; and			During the last year a total of 15% of the available seats were reserved by the Government of West Bengal for SC/ST. From this year, the reservation of seats have been raised to 20%
	(c) If the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative when Government is going to make such reservation and what will be the percentage?			

APPENDIX II

(Vide recommendation No. 6 & 7)

No. F. 15-5|70-ME (UG)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING, WORKS,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH)

New Delhi, dated the 7th October, 1970.

To

1. All State Governments|Union Territories Admns.
2. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.
3. JIPMER Pondicherry.
4. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

SUBJECT:—*Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes students in Medical Colleges coaching of.*

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No. F. 15-5|70-ME (UG) dated the 4th April, 1970 regarding the admission of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to medical colleges and to say that the question of imparting special coaching to such students have been further examined.

2. Medical Education involves practical and clinical work under close supervision of teachers on a large scale. These teachers, therefore, come to know their students individually and should be in a position to find out such of the students who require special coaching particularly in the case of students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One of the teachers in each subject should therefore be entrusted with the task of looking after and guiding the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in that particular subject. It is appreciated that the schedule of work in medical colleges is heavy with lecturers, practical work and demonstrations and hospital-ward work thus leaving little time for special coaching during the normal college session. A proper coaching for Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribe students will be possible only during the holidays and vacations. It is, therefore recommended that special coaching may be arranged for such of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students who are considered to be below the standard as revealed by their performance in the terminal examinations. During vacations they can work in laboratories and can also be given instructions in small tutorial group to solve their difficulties by going over those parts of the syllabus which they find difficult. In most of the Institutions there are two vacations, summer and winter. Whatever is covered before the summer vacations can be revised during that vacation. Likewise, whatever portion is covered before the winter vacation can be dealt with during the winter vacation. The Government of India is of the opinion that this method of coaching will be adequate for bringing up Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to the required standard.

Since Regional Languages are being used as medium of instruction in various States upto the pre-medical stage some students may also find it difficult to follow lectures in the medical colleges where the medium of instruction is English. Special coaching will also be required to be arranged in medical colleges in the first year of the Course for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are found to be weak in English and it may be done by either engaging an English teacher for them or arranging for one of the members of normal staff to give them some coaching in the English Language.

Since considerable emphasis is being laid on the training of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in technical subjects, particularly medicine, State Governments are requested to take necessary steps and issue directives to the Principals of the Medical Colleges accordingly.

Kindly acknowledge this letter and please send report on the action taken by the Medical Officers in your State after three months.

Yours faithfully, .
 (Sd.) P. MUKHOPADHAYAY,
 Under Secretary.

APPENDIX III

(Vide recommendation No. 6)

No. F. 15-5/70-ME (UG)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING, WORKS,
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

(DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH)

New Delhi, the 13th January, 1971.

To

All State Governments/Union Territories Administrations
(Except Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana
and Madras, Andaman, Minicoy & Lacadives Islands|Delhi
Admn. and Chandigarh).

Lady Hardinge Medical College New Delhi.

Jawahar Lal Instt. of Postgraduate Medical Education and
Research, Pondicherry.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

**SUBJECT:—Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes students in Medical
Colleges—Coaching of.**

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No. F. 15-5/70-ME (UG) dated the 7th October, 1970 on the subject mentioned above and to request kindly acknowledge the receipt of the communication mentioned above and also to send a report on the action taken in the matter at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) A. R. TRIVELKAR,
for Under Secretary.

APPENDIX IV

(Vide recommendation No. 8)

No. F. 15-65/69-ME (UG)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH)

New Delhi, the 8th September, 1969.

To

The Chief Secretary,
All State Governments and Union Territories.
The Vice-Chancellors of All Universities in India.

SUBJECT:—Concessions to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of admission to educational institutions.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the letter No. F. 33-3|62-U-5 dated the 28th September, 1962, read with enclosures thereto and letter No. 30-2|60-T. 5 dated the 15th April, 1964, of the Ministry of Education on the subject mentioned above (not enclosed) in which it was suggested that the State Governments|Universities may consider reservation of 20 per cent of seats in the educational institutions under their control for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes i.e. 15 per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. It was also suggested that their reservation made for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students should be inter-changeable, i.e. if a sufficient number of students was not available to fill the seats reserved for Scheduled Tribes, the seats could be utilised for suitable candidates from the Scheduled Castes and *vice versa*.

From the information available in this Ministry from various States, however, it appears that seats are not being reserved in their medical colleges for the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students in the proportion recommended by the Ministry of Education. This Ministry may kindly be informed whether any difficulty is being experienced by the State Government/University in implementing the recommendation of the Ministry of Education. State Government|University may also consider reservation of seats to the extent suggested by the Education Ministry in their medical colleges for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

APPENDIX V

(Vide recommendation No. 9)

No. H. 11013(9) | 71-ME (UG)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH)

New Delhi, the 20th February, 1971.

To

1. All State Governments (except Govt. of Nagaland)
2. Union Territories of Delhi, Goa, Daman & Diu and H.P.
3. All Medical Colleges (95)
4. All Universities having Medical Faculties.

SUBJECT:—*Committee on the Welfare of SC|ST (4th Lok Sabha)—Fourteenth Report—Admission facilities for SC|ST in medical colleges—Need for criminal proceedings against the non-SC|ST Candidates who secure admission on the basis of false certificates.*

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No. F. 15-110|70-ME (UG) dated 14-8-1970 (copy enclosed) regarding the securing of admission in medical colleges by non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students against the reserved seats on the basis of false certificates and to say that the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of SC|ST has taken a grave view of this tendency on the part of non-SC|ST students (extracts from their recommendation on this point are enclosed.) The Government of India accept the recommendation of the Committee and request the State Governments etc. to take early steps to implement it.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) P. MUKHOPADHAYAY,

Under Secretary.

(Copy)

No. F. 15-110/70-ME(VG)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS,
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH)

New Delhi, the 14th August, 1970.

To

1. All State Governments (except the Government of Nagaland).
2. Union Territories of Delhi, Goa Daman and Diu and Himachal Pradesh.
3. All Medical Colleges.

SUBJECT:—*Students getting admission to medical colleges on the basis of false certificates against seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

Sir,

I am directed to say that in the past this Ministry requested State Governments|Union Territories|Principals of Medical Colleges to be vigilant while giving admission to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes students so that concessions|benefits intended for them are available only to them. In spite of the above instructions, some cases where unscrupulous persons managed to get admission to medical colleges against seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of false certificates have been brought to the notice of this Ministry. Since the Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes desires to have detailed information on this matter it will be appreciated if information on the subject as per attached proforma is furnished to this Ministry immediately.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) P. MUKHOPADHAYAY,

Under Secretary.

Statement showing cases of fraudulent admission to Medical Colleges and action taken in the matter.

Sl. No.	Name of Medical College	No. of students who managed to secure against seats reserved for SC/STs on the basis of false certificates during	Action taken in the matter	Are SC/ST students given additional seats in the next year in lieu of seats availed of by students on false statements	Remarks		
		1963-69 1969-70 1970-71					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

APPENDIX VI

(Vide Introduction)

Analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Fourth Lok Sabha)

I. Total number of recommendations	42
II. Recommendations which have been accepted by Government (Vide recommendations, at Sl. Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8-18, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35, 37 and 41)	
Number	24
Percentage to total	57.15
III. Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (Vide recommendations at Sl. Nos. 7, 19, 22, 30, 36, 38, 39 and 40)	
Number	8
Percentage to total	19.04
IV. Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration. (Vide recommendations at Sl. Nos. 3, 5, 20, 21, 23, 29 and 42)	
Number	7
Percentage to total	16.66
V. Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government have not been received (Vide recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1, 32, and 34)	
Number	3
Percentage to total	7.15