

## 1: Schemes and Programmes : Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment - Government of India

*The Scheduled castes (SC) and Scheduled tribes (ST) constitutes are the backward classes in India. In terms of Articles and of the constitution, the President in consultation with the Governor of a state specifies the castes or, tribes to include in the schedule, or, list of backward classes or tribes.*

History[ edit ] Historian K. Lal wrote that persecution by Muslims, not by high-caste Hindus, was responsible for reducing settled agriculturists and feudal lords to the conditions of nomads and forest-dwellers who went on to be categorized as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the modern period. The early 20th century saw a flurry of activity in the British authorities assessing the feasibility of responsible self-government for India. A highly contested issue in the proposed reforms was the reservation of seats for representation of the Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislatures. In , Parliament passed the Government of India Act , designed to give Indian provinces greater self-rule and set up a national federal structure. The reservation of seats for the Depressed Classes was incorporated into the act, which came into force in After independence the Constituent Assembly continued the prevailing definition of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, giving via articles and the president of India and governors of the states a mandate to compile a full listing of castes and tribes with the power to edit it later, as required. The complete list of castes and tribes was made via two orders: Ambedkar as the chair of the drafting committee for the Constitution. Ambedkar was a scheduled caste constitutional lawyer, a member of the low regarded Untouchables. Such measures as are required to enforce equality, to provide punitive measures for transgressions, to eliminate established practices that perpetuate inequities, etc. A number of laws were enacted to implement the provisions in the Constitution. Despite legislation, social discrimination and atrocities against the backward castes continued to persist. Provide positive treatment in allotment of jobs and access to higher education as a means to accelerate the integration of the SCs and STs with mainstream society. Affirmative action is popularly known as reservation. Article 16 of the Constitution states "nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provisions for the reservation of appointments or posts in favor of any backward class of citizens, which, in the opinion of the state, is not adequately represented in the services under the State". The Supreme Court upheld the legality of affirmative action and the Mandal Commission a report that recommended that affirmative action not only apply to the Untouchables, but the other backward castes as well. However, the reservations from affirmative action were only allotted in the public sector, not the private. Provide resources and benefits to bridge the socioeconomic gap between the SCs and STs and other communities. Major part played by the Hidayatullah National Law University. Legislation to improve the socioeconomic situation of SCs and STs because twenty-seven percent of SC and thirty-seven percent of ST households lived below the poverty line, compared to the mere eleven percent among other households. Additionally, the backward castes were poorer than other groups in Indian society, and they suffered from higher morbidity and mortality rates.

### 2: List of Scheduled Castes : Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment - Government of India

*The Scheduled Castes Development (SCD) Bureau of the Ministry aims to promote the welfare of Scheduled Castes through their educational, economic and social empowerment. Efforts made by State Governments and Central Ministries for protecting and promoting the interests of Scheduled Castes are also monitored.*

Various welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes have been implemented by the Central and State Governments. Some of the schemes are fully financed by the Central Government, while some schemes are implemented and financed by State Governments. Training and coaching centers have been established for the training of Scheduled Caste persons in order to achieve success in getting services. Provisions have been made for free supply of books, educational equipment and stationery. Ashram Schools have been set up for them. Grants have also been provided for construction of schools and hostel buildings. Since the beginning of planning era, Efforts have been made towards the welfare of backward classes through Five Year Plans. Various schemes have been included in plans for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The outlays for the development of this sector were supposed to be supplementary. It was expected that the benefits of normal developmental programmes would be received by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. However, over a period, it was realised that benefits accruing from these general programmes to SCs and STs were negligible. By end of the Fifth plan it was realised that this oppressed section of the society should be made to participate in the developmental process on equal terms and receive a reasonable share of fruits of general economic development. To achieve this objective the strategy of Special Component Plan SCP was devolved during the sixth plan with emphasis on family and beneficiary oriented developmental schemes. The SCP was to be financed from four sources: The SCP envisaged for identification of schemes in the general sectors of development for the benefits of SCs. It also included quantification of funds from all programmes under each sector and determination of specific targets in terms of number of families to be benefited from these programmes. The effort has been to enable the Scheduled Castes to cross the poverty line. It was meant for the state sponsored efforts for the development of SCs. The only condition laid down was that this fund had to be used by the States only for income-generating developmental schemes. The main functions of these corporations have been to mobilise institutional credit for economic development of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. They are supposed to act as catalysts, promoters and guarantors of entrepreneurship. These corporations have acted as partners along with banks in financing SC entrepreneurs. Loan, subsidy and margin money are to be routed through one window, preferably the bank. The margin money loan programme had not succeeded in generating institutional finance to the tune of required magnitude. This was due to operational problems inherent in the scheme. The families below poverty line were covered at three levels in the following order of priority: The programme aims to achieve this objective by integrating self-employment and wage-employment approaches. From the beginning, special emphasis has been given on the coverage of SC and ST families in the Integrated Rural Development programme. Steps have also been taken for the economic development of Scheduled Castes. Assistance is given to them for setting up poultry and dairy- units. Government is doing every effort to improve their housing condition. Various housing schemes are being implemented by both State and Central Governments. Top priority is being given for the supply of drinking water. Special programmes for their welfare have been undertaken in the successive five years plans. Special provisions have been made for them so as to generate larger support from general schemes of development. Harijans are no doubt getting reservation benefits in Government services and the public sector. There is gradual improvement in their economic condition and social status. Looking at the balance sheet of socio-economic achievements relating to the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, it can be said that the benefits of socio-economic progress have not fully reached these communities. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes says that the reason for the socio-economic benefits not reaching Harijans and Advises, is not far to seek. Recalling his earlier report, he refers to the vast and distressing gap that exists between what we profess and what we practise Sympathy for these unfortunate communities in the minds of the national leaders, does not percolate in the same intensity and sincerity to

leadership at the lower levels where there is a general absence of disciplined party followers. On the other hand, those in the administration at various levels who are responsible for the implementation of welfare programmes and schemes, do not work with due sense of commitment.

### 3: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - UN India

*The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are officially designated groups of historically disadvantaged people in India. The terms are recognised in the Constitution of India and the groups are designated in one or other of the categories.*

But the traditional Indian society is marked by the existence of several distinct classes who are socially and economically far behind others. Justice requires that these backward classes should be pulled up to the level of equality with the advanced classes, to make liberty real for them. In terms of Articles and of the constitution, the President in consultation with the Governor of a state specifies the castes or, tribes to include in the schedule, or, list of backward classes or tribes. Thus for example, the Bagdis or, the Bouris are scheduled castes and the Lapchas or, the Bhutias are scheduled tribes in West Bengal. It is an irony, that despite social and economic success, India has such a large number of historically disadvantaged people. In terms of Article 2 an Anglo-Indian is a person whose father or any one of his male progenitors is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India. Provisions in Indian Constitution: Not only that, care has been taken to see that special privileges created for their upliftment are not struck down as being discriminatory against others. Thus, Article 13 forbids discrimination against any citizen on grounds of race, religion, caste etc, but constitutionalises special provisions made by the state for the advancement of socially or educationally backward classes i. In other words special benefits on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes cannot be struck down by the courts as being violative of the right to equality. But the state is fully within its rights to make special provisions for the employment of persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Thirdly, Article 29 guarantee that all citizens have equal rights of admission in state or, state-aided educational institutions. But this does not prevent the state from making special provisions for the admissions of students belonging to the backward classes, i. Over and above these, the constitution contains special provisions for reservation of some seats for the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes both in the Lok Sabha and in the State Legislative Assemblies. Further if the President is satisfied that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented, in the House of People, he may nominate two members of that community to the Lok Sabha. The Governor of a state has similar power to nominate one member of the Anglo-Indian community to the State Legislative Assembly. Article , provides that consistent with the efficiency of the services, members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes shall be appointed in the services of the union and the state governments. Indeed seats are often kept reserved for such candidates. The President is empowered to appoint a special officer to keep vigil over the interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The central government has the power to issue directives to the states for the execution of schemes beneficial to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The constitution of India further enjoins that the ministers of certain specific states must have a minister in charges of welfare of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Again though every Indian may move freely and acquire property anywhere in India, restrictions may be imposed by the state to prevent alienation of tribal property. The Government of India has enacted several laws for welfare of backward classes: The following commissions were formed for the welfare of backward classes: Thus, the constitution of India grants elaborate privileges to the backward classes such as Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. But such privileges cause much political tension. Evidently such privileges cannot be the permanent feature of a polity. A time must come when India will be a society without privileges. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wikipedia.

## 4: Scheduled Caste Welfare in India – Vikaspedia

*Various schemes have been included in plans for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The outlays for the development of this sector were supposed to be supplementary. It was expected that the benefits of normal developmental programmes would be received by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*

Punjab has the highest proportion of SCs to the State population. Under the Scheme, the Children of families engaged in unclean occupations such as scavenging, flaying and tanning are assisted to pursue education upto matriculation level. Central assistance is provided to the State Governments on Students amongst target groups with disabilities are also assisted. The scheme provides financial assistance to Scheduled Caste students for pursuing studies beyond matriculation in recognized institutions. The scheme provides per Central assistance to the State Governments and UT Administrations for the proper implementation of the scheme. The scheme is being implemented through the University Grants Commission. Financial assistance under the scheme is provided for a maximum period of four years for Ph. Students whose family income exceeds Rs. The prospective awardees should not be more than 35 years of age. Maximum number of slots for new scholarship each year is Scholarships are granted for Engineering, Medicine, Law, Management and other specialized courses. The National Commission for Safai Karmacharis, a statutory body has, inter-alia, been empowered to investigate into specific grievances as well as matters relating to implementation of programmes and schemes for welfare of Safai Karmacharis. These would enable the Corporation to cover additional number of Safai Karmacharis under its Schemes for enabling them to undertake income generating activities etc. As per the revised Scheme, identified manual scavengers, one from each family, are provided one-time cash assistance. The identified manual scavengers and their dependents are provided project based back-ended capital subsidy up to Rs. Beneficiaries are also provided training for skill development for a period up to two years, during which a stipend of Rs. The spirit of the above mentioned fund is to support those entrepreneurs who will create wealth and value for society and at the same time promoting profitable business. The objective of the Stand-Up India scheme is to facilitate bank loans between t 10 lakh and t 1 Crore to at least one Scheduled Caste SC or Scheduled Tribe ST borrower and at least one woman borrower per bank branch for setting up a greenfield enterprise. This enterprise may be in manufacturing, services or the trading sector. Initially the scheme was launched on Pilot basis in villages in 5 States viz. The Scheme was further revised on The funding pattern of the Scheme is such that, over and above the committed liability of respective State Governments, the expenditure is shared between Centre and States on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes The Constitution of India does not define Scheduled Tribes but Article 25 refers to scheduled tribes as those communities who are scheduled in accordance with Article of the Constitution. According to Article of the Constitution, the Scheduled Tribes are the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within these tribes and tribal communities which have been declared as such by the President through a public notification. Scheduled Tribes are spread across the country mainly in forest and hilly regions. The essential characteristics of these communities are:

## 5: Budget : Government increases allocation for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*Welfare of Scheduled Castes. The Constitution of India defines the 'Scheduled Castes' means "such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article to be Scheduled Castes for the purpose of this constitution."*

## 6: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - Wikipedia

*National Portal of India is a Mission Mode Project under the National E-Governance Plan, designed and developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC), Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, Government of India.*

### 7: Welfare of Scheduled castes (SC), Scheduled tribes (ST) and Backward classes in India

*Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (sizeMB).*

### 8: Scheduled Castes | National Portal of India

*Users can read frequently asked questions on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. Details of what is untouchability, atrocity, national overseas scholarships, centrally sponsored schemes and awards etc. Information related to the financial assistance, ad-hoc grant and reservation etc. has been given.*

### 9: Contact Us | Welfare of Scheduled Caste & Backward Classes Department, Government of Haryana

*As per enclosure to circular issued by Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs vide letter No/1/R.U.(SCT.V) dated the April, If the person claims to be a Scheduled Castes, he should profess either the Hindu or the Sikh religion.*

Carbon dioxide, populations, and communities Firefly at Stonybrook Farm (Smithsonians Backyard (Smithsonians Backyard) Regimentation of education, by Charles Beard. Bridges to Babylon Speech, privacy, and reputation on the Internet Daniel J. Solove Gaggia platinum swing manual Reducing vulnerability Reel 151. Sept. 8, 1923 Dec. 1, 1923 vol. 247-248 Bentham's utilitarianism Gerald J. Postema The Heracles of Euripides Mathematical games Architectural digest Garmin gpsmap 60c manual Feelings the apple tree sheet music Montana statistics by counties Spring Grove State Hospital (Images of America (Arcadia Publishing (Images of America (Arcadia Publishing Bonagratia Von Bergamo A Life In Catalogues And Other Essays Brian Barry's egalitarian critique of multiculturalism : a liberal nationalist defence Margaret Moore Insect masquerades. Japan, from the age of the gods to the fall of Tsingtau Jim Beam and the making of a bourbon whiskey brand LNG Import Terminal Use Agreements Mcqs In The Physics of Diagnostic Imaging To a British poet who died too young Dredging the abyss : babies, boys, and civilization Cubase SX 3 Ignite! Interlude: Time and life in the Quarter 93. The degree to which man may be loved by man, and the reason why God should be more loved than any hum Anger in your marriage CliffsNotes Chopins The awakening National register of ship arrivals Precarious dependencies In the Ring With Sting (Payan, Michael. Wrestlers.) Toys That Move (Design and Make) Mean median mode standard deviation worksheet Light and Photography Appendix analogies and quantitative comparisons Ralph kimball Causation and laws of nature : reductionism Jonathan Schaffer