

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1983-84)**

(SEVENTH LOK SABHA)

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

**Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations
Contained in the Thirty-First Report of the Committee
on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—
Socio-Economic Conditions of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.**

Presented in Lok Sabha &

Rajya Sabha on



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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Corrigenda to Forty-First Report of the
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes (7th Lok Sabha)

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**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**
(1983-84)

Shri A.C. Das—Chairman

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INTRODUCTION

1. 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 Forty-First Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

2. The Draft Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sittings held on 5th September, 1983.

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 Government's replies.
- IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.
- V. Recommendations/Observations on which final replies of Government have not been received.

4. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Thirty-first Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in Appendix. It would be observed therefrom that out of fifty-one recommendations in the Report 26 recommendations i.e. 51 per cent have been accepted by Government. The Committee do not desire to pursue six recommendations i.e. 11.40 per cent in view of Government replies. Fifteen recommendations i.e. 29.20 per

cent in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee require reiteration and for four recommendations *i.e.* 8.40 per cent, final replies of Government have not been received.

NEW DELHI ;
27th September, 1983

5 Arwin, 1905 (S).

A.C. DAS
Chairman
Committee on the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes.

CHAPTER I

This Report of the Committee deals with the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Thirty-first Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Socio-economic conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

1.2 In para 3.44 of their thirty-first Report the Committee had observed that in the absence of proper identification of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and implementation of specific schemes to suit their requirements there was every possibility that the funds spent by the Union Territory Administration might not bring about the desired results of bringing at least 50 per cent of the families above the poverty line by the end of the 6th Plan period.

1.3 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that steps have already been initiated for proper identification of all families below the poverty line, including the Scheduled Caste families. Conscious efforts are being made to evolve better Schemes for their economic upliftment in the time schedule envisaged in the 6th Plan.

1.4 The Committee do not feel satisfied with the Government reply. On the one hand it is stated that steps have been initiated for proper identification of all families below the poverty line, including Scheduled Caste families, while on the other Government have spent Rs. 276.50 lakhs during 1982-83 under the Special Component Plan. The Committee are at a loss to understand how in the absence of proper identification of Scheduled Caste families below the poverty line, the benefits under various schemes will percolate to them. As much the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation that new schemes which aim at raising the economic standard of these people should be expeditiously implemented after proper identification of Scheduled Caste families below the poverty line.

1.5 In para 3.47 of the Report the Committee had observed that the concept of poverty followed by the Government so far for measuring

people below the poverty line had been in terms of house-holds with calories intake below certain prescribed minimum level. The Committee had recommended that definite guidelines for fixing the criterion of poverty line should be issued for the guidance of the field staff so as to enable them to properly identify the people who fall below the poverty line.

1.6 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the guidelines are issued by the Planning Commission and the Government of India. The Pondicherry Union Territory Administration merely follows the guidelines.

1.7 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government and they reiterate their earlier recommendation. The Committee desire that Planning Commission/Ministry of Home Affairs should issue the revised guidelines for fixing the criterion of the poverty line.

1.8 Referring to the fact that the flow of credit from the nationalised banks for agricultural activities had not been satisfactory, the Committee had stressed in para 3.51 of the Report that the programme in agricultural sector were meant for generating economic activity and improving the repaying capacity of the loanee and as such it should be the responsibility of the banks to provide necessary funds for the agricultural sector. The Committee did not accept the plea that the banks had constraint of their own resources.

1.9 In their reply dated 27th August, 1983, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the Department of Banking/Ministry of Finance has been requested to take action in the matter urgently.

1.10 The Committee do not accept the reply of the Government. The Committee would like the Ministry of Finance to go into the matter in detail and issue suitable instructions to nationalised Banks so that they do not shirk responsibility to provide necessary funds for the agricultural sector.

1.11 In para 3.53 of the Report of the Committee had observed that the approximate cost of installing a bore well in Pondicherry was about Rs. 50,000/out of which Rs. 25,000/- was given as subsidy. The Committee felt that the cost of bore well was somewhat on the high side and this matter should be looked into with a view to reduce the total

cost of construction of a borewell. The Committee had also recommended that in case a bore-well failed the loan should be written off after a certificate was issued by the concerned technical agency.

1.12 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the subsidy is 75% i.e. Rs. 37,500/- out of Rs. 50,000/-. The Suggestion to write-off against failure of borewell is being taken up with the Government of India for approval.

1.13 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government. The Committee reiterate their recommendation that the cost of borewell is somewhat in the high side and this matter should be looked into with a view to reduce the total cost of construction of borewell. In case a borewell fails, the loan should be written off after a certificate is issued by the concerned technical agency.

1.14 In para 3.70 of the Report the Committee had observed that the target for allotment of house-sites during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) was 5000. The number of house-sites allotted during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 335 and 1000 respectively. In 1982-83, the target was 1000 house-sites. As there were 7000 siteless people who had to be covered at the rate of 1000 families per year, the Committee had expressed unhappiness that the work of allotment of house-sites had taken a long time. They had therefore recommended that the work of allotment of house-sites should be completed within a period of six months.

1.15 In their reply dated the 1st August, 1983 the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that every effort is being made to complete the allotment in the shortest possible time.

1.16 The Committee do not accept the reply of Government which is evasive. The Committee expect the Union Territory Administration to indicate a time bound programme for completion of the work of allotment of house sites.

1.17 In para 3.71 of the Report the Committee had observed that most of the beneficiaries under the scheme for allotment of house-sites to landless workers were unable to construct house huts at their own cost as they were expected to spend Rs. 750 from their own resources apart from the subsidy of Rs. 750 paid to them. As such, the Committee had recommended that government should construct the houses on

the sites allotted to landless labourers and the amount to be spent by the allottees should be given as loan repayable in convenient instalments and at concessional rate of interest.

1.18 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983 the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the Pondicherrey Housing Board have come forward to undertake the construction work in some villages on the sites allotted to landless labourers. They would under-take such works only in villages where they can have a compact block for construction.

1.19 The Committee are unable to accept the reply of the Government wherein the responsibility is being shifted on the Pondicherry Housing Board. The Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation that Government should undertake construction of houses on the sites allotted to the landless labourers. After reducing the subsidy amount of Rs. 750 the balance of the cost of construction should be met by giving loan repayable in convenient instalments and at a concessional rate of interest.

1.20 In para 3.72 of the Report the Committee had observed that out of 1164 houses constructed so far by the Housing Board under various categories only 51 Scheduled Caste persons had come forward to avail of the concession regarding allotment of a house against the reserved quota of 116 houses. The Committee felt that the Housing Board should go into the precise reasons why the Scheduled Caste families were not able to avail of their reserved quota of houses.

1.21 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the cost factor may be the main reason for non-availing of the quota by the Scheduled Caste families.

1.22 The Committee do not accept the reply of Government and reiterate their recommendation that the Housing Board should go into the precise reasons as to why Scheduled Caste families are not able to avail of the facility of getting houses against the reserved quota.

1.23 In para 3.73 of the Report the Committee had noted that during 1979-80, 149 houses were constructed at Solai Nagar out of which only 8 houses were allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Committee had recommended that if adequate number of applications were not received for allotment of houses against the reserved quota the last dated fixed for receipt of applications should be extended

in the case of SC/ST applicants and the allotment should remain open till the reserved quota was filled up.

1.24 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the recommendation of the Committee is noted for future guidance.

1.25 The Committee are unable to accept the reply of Government which is vague. The Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation that if adequate number of applications are not received for allotment of houses against the reserved quota, the last date fixed for receipt of applications should be extended in the case of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe applicants and allotment should remain open till the reserved quota is filled up.

1.26 In para 3.74 of the Report the Committee had observed that although the Scheduled Caste population in Pondicherry as per 1981 census was 16 per cent, the reservation for them in houses constructed by Pondicherry Housing Board was only 10 per cent. The Committee had recommended that in the allotment of houses, the reserved quota for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe should be 16 per cent or even more in accordance with the percentage of their population in the Union Territory.

1.27 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the recommendation of the Committee is noted for future guidance.

1.28 The Committee do not accept the reply of Government which does not clearly state whether the recommendation has been accepted or not. As such, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation.

1.29 In para 3.77 of the Report the Committee had noted that out of 333 villages in Pondicherry, 312 had been covered by all weather roads by the end of 1982-83 and the remaining 21 villages were expected to be covered by the end of 1984-85. The Committee had recommended that utmost priority should be given for the construction of rural roads so that all the villages including Harijan Basties were well connected by the end of the current Plan period.

1.30 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that while providing link roads to the villages Harijan habitations in the villages will also be benefitted.

1.31 The Committee do not accept the reply of Government that while providing link roads to the villages, Harijan habitations in the villages will also be benefitted. The Committee reiterate their recommendation that utmost priority should be given for the construction of rural roads so that all the villages including Harijan Basties are well connected by roads by the end of current plan period.

1.32 In para 3.120 of the Report the Committee had noted that upto now new sub-heads in the budget for the Special Component Plan outlays had not been opened and the matter was still being pursued with the Accountant General, Tamil Nadu, Madras. The Committee had observed that new sub-heads should have been opened in the budget for 1983-84 to indicate allocation and expenditure on schemes included in the Special Component Plan.

1.33 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983 the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that new sub-heads for the Special Component Plan have not been opened so far, as the list of major heads are finalised only by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.34 The Committee are not satisfied with the Government's reply. The matter should be taken up with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India so that the list of major heads is finalised without further delay.

1.35 In para 4.36 of the Report the Committee had observed that voluntary organisations could play a vital role in improving the social, educational and environmental conditions of Scheduled Castes. The Committee had recommended that dedicated voluntary organisations should be encouraged to work among the Scheduled Castes and necessary grant-in-aid provided to them.

1.36 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983 the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations engaged in social service were released by the Social Welfare Department and Block Development Office. The proposal to release grant-in-aid to the Voluntary organisations serving exclusively for the Scheduled Caste Welfare was not agreed to by the Planning Commission.

1.37 The Committee would like to draw attention to para 6.98 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Social Welfare for the year 1982-83 which is reproduced below :—

“Under the general grant-in-aid programme of Central Social Welfare Board, institutions working exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were excluded from the purview of the Board till March, 1976 from when it was decided by the Executive Committee of the Board to sanction grants to such institutions as well.”

There is thus no bar to releasing grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisation serving exclusively for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Committee therefore desire that the matter may be taken up with the Planning Commission and grant-in-aid provided to such veluntary organisations.

1.38 The Committee had observed in para 4.40 of the Report that out of 67 cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act during the period 1979 to 1981 there were convictions only in 8 cases and acquittals in 34 cases. The Committee had stressed that all cases registered under this Act should be investigated properly and guilty persons brought to book.

1.39 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983 the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that all the cases were investigated promptly and properly by CID with the special cell for PCR started during the year 1982. However, sometimes witnesses and complainants turned hostile and did not cooperate with the Investigating officer.

1.40 As the reply of the Government does not indicate the number of cases which resulted in acquittal due to the complainants or witnesses turning hostile or the number of cases which were not pursued following compromise between the parties, the Committee are unable to accept a generalised reply that “In most of the PCR cases the complainants themselves turned hostile” or that “sometimes witnesses and complainants turn hostile and don’t cooperate with the Investigating Officer.” The Committee would like to have a break up of the 34 cases under reference which resulted in acquittal and the grounds for acquittal. The date on which each case was registered, the date on which challaned and the date of acquittal should also be indicated.

1.41 In paras 5.20 and 5.21 of the Report the Committee had noted that there was shortfall in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Union Territory in all the groups. The Committee had recommended that in order to reduce shortfalls there should be a special recruitment for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Group 'C' and 'D' posts.

1.42 In their reply dated 1st August, 1983, the Ministry of Home Affairs have stated that the General Administration Department was of the view that special recruitment was not necessary in respect of the categories coming under the purview of the Department.

1.43 The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Government. It was pointed out in para 5.9 of the 31st Report that as on 1.1.1982, in Group 'C' posts the shortfall was to the extent of 947 in the case of Scheduled Castes and 624 in the case of Scheduled Tribes. In Group 'D' posts (excluding scavengers), the shortfall was to the extent of 92 in the case of Scheduled Castes and 236 in the case of Scheduled Tribes. The Committee are of the view that heavy backlog can be reduced if special recruitment is made for the various categories of posts in which there are shortfalls. The Committee therefore reiterate their earlier recommendation.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Sl. No. 1, Para No. 1.11)

The Committee note that according to 1981 Census the Scheduled Caste population in Pondicherry comprises 16 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory and there are no Scheduled Tribes in Pondicherry. The Committee further note that in February, 1980 the Welfare Department in Pondicherry has been split up into two Departments, namely, Department of Social Welfare and the Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes. Government feels that the new Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes needs to be strengthened by posting more staff for improving the monitoring system. In addition, the new Department is expected to serve as a focal point for looking into the grievance of Scheduled Castes and also for the effective implementation of various programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes population in the Union Territory. The Committee recommend that additional staff may be posted in the Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes without any delay and without linking it with the Special Central Assistance. The Committee further recommend that the proposal for creating a separate Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes may be commended to the other Union Territories and States.

Reply of Government

Suitable steps have been initiated for strengthening the Department by utilising the plan provisions.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2, Para No. 2.17)

The Committee feel unhappy that the provision made in the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Pondi-

cherry in various sectors was not fully utilised in 1980-81 and 1981-82. During 1980-81 against the total revised allocation of Rs. 168.45 lakhs the actual expenditure was Rs. 142.88 lakhs and in 1981-82 against the total allocation of Rs. 229.14 lakhs the actual expenditure was only Rs. 200.58 lakhs. The Committee recommended that the funds allocated for the welfare of Scheduled Castes should be properly and fully utilised in all sectors. It should also be ensured that the plan outlay is spent within the plan period after streamlining and coordinating the activities of various agencies responsible for the execution of schemes.

Reply of Government

The percentage of expenditure incurred when compared with the Special Component Plan Outlay during 1980-81 was 85.41%. During 1981-82 the percentage of expenditure incurred was 87.54%. Thus compared to actual expenditure for welfare of Scheduled Castes for 1981-82, the expenditure incurred during 1981-82 was found to be slightly higher.

The outlay earmarked for Scheduled Castes under Special Component Plan during 1982-83 was Rs. 262.14 lakhs. The actual expenditure incurred as on 31-3-1983 is Rs. 276.50 lakhs. This works out to 105.48% of the outlay earmarked for Scheduled Castes. Thus the expenditure under Special Component Plan is on the increasing trend since 1980-81.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

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

The Committee note that the Pondicherry Administration is of the view that a separate Scheduled Caste Development Corporation is essential for the Union Territory for development of Scheduled Castes who comprise 16 percent of the total population. However, the Planning Commission is of the view that the Union Territory being small in area the creation of a Corporation would only increase the overheads and it will not be a viable proposition. The Committee recommend that the Scheduled Caste Corporation should be set up in Pondicherry.

Reply of Government

The Planning Commission has agreed in principle and the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation is proposed to be set up during 1983-84.

for which Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided in the Budget to initiate preliminary work. Steps have been taken to formulate a detailed proposal for obtaining the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 6, Para No. 3.14)

The Committee have been informed that the estimated area of surplus land in the Union Territory was 1200 hectares out of which 407 hectares had been taken possession of and 366 hectares distributed to 1010 persons. Out of this, the land allotted to Scheduled Caste persons was 247 hectares (62 per cent) and the number of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries was 736 (73 per cent). The Committee do not feel happy about the progress made in taking possession of the surplus land available in Pondicherry. The Committee consider that the remaining surplus identified land should be taken possession of immediately and its distribution among eligible Scheduled Caste persons should be ensured.

Reply of Government

The main hurdle in taking possession and distributing the surplus land available in Pondicherry is due to the fact that land owners continue to file suits or appeals in courts. As on date, there are as many as 54 cases pending in various courts right from local courts to supreme court. The area locked in court cases is 508 Hectares. This Administration is taking expeditious steps to take possession of the surplus land for distributing it among the eligible persons as per rules.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

"The Committee should be apprised as to how much surplus land has been taken possession of for distributing it amongst the eligible Scheduled Caste persons."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 7, Para No. 3.15)

The Committee regret to note that although the Pondicherry Land Reforms Act was passed in the year 1973, the work regarding updating of land records has not been completed so far. The representative of the Government of Pondicherry stated during evidence that the delay was due to the fact that large number of transfers and mutations had taken place and the resurvey of land was a massive task. The Committee are of the view that this plea hardly justifies the delay of almost 10 years. The Committee have now been assured that this work will be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan period, i.e. by March, 1985.

Reply of Government

This Administration is trying its best to adhere to the time schedule indicated by the Committee.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 8, Para No. 3.16)

The Committee would like to be informed of the latest position regarding the legislation contemplated by the Government of Pondicherry for giving legal status to the patta pass books which are proposed to be issued to the owners of land in the Union Territory. The Committee need hardly stress that the issue of pattas should not be delayed on the plea that necessary legislation had not been passed for giving legal right to the holder of such passbook.

Reply of Government

Necessary draft Bill for the issue of patta pass book has been prepared. The Legislative Assembly has since been dissolved. Therefore it will take some time before it can be presented to the Legislative, Assembly, after elections are held. Patta Pass Book will be issued when the Act is enforced. Meanwhile, steps are being taken to update the land records taking into account the various sub-divisions and changes which have occurred since the last settlement.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

"The Committee would like the Government to consider the desirability of issuing an ordinance for giving legal status to the patta pass books which are proposed to be issued."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 9, Para No. 3.17)

The Committee understand that there is no legislation applicable in the Union Territory of Pondicherry to restrict the transfer of land belonging to a scheduled Caste to a non-Scheduled Caste. The Committee recommend that the Government should consider the desirability of having a suitable legislation in this regard as has been done in some other States.

Reply of Government

At present there are no laws prohibiting transfer of land belonging to Scheduled Castes to non-Scheduled Castes. The Revenue Department has addressed other State Governments to obtain copies of enactments on the subject for considering the desirability of framing a legislation in this Union Territory.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 11, Para No. 3.45)

At present identity Cards issued by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Pondicherry, to the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries contain columns for survey number of land cultivated, ownership/tenancy particulars, extent of land cultivated, source of irrigation, etc. The Committee feel that the identity cards which may be called "Vikas Patrika" or given a suitable nomenclature, should be made comprehensive and printed in the form of a booklet. These may contain other details such as :

- (i) Family particulars.
- (ii) Level of Education.
- (iii) Description of house-site and house.

- (iv) Records of Rights, copy and inclusion and exclusion (Khata, Plot, Particulars of land and extent of land).
- (v) Livestock (Description of cattle, goats, sheep and birds, etc. and number).
- (vi) Movable properties (worth above Rs. 501).
- (vii) Annual income and source of income:
- (viii) Bank Loans.
- (ix) Loans from Co-Operative Societies.
- (x) Loans from other sources.
- (xi) Assistance from Government (Agricultural operations).
- (xii) Assistance from Government (other schemes).
- (xiii) Miscellaneous (such as special events, marriage, cyclone, drought, etc.)

Item Nos. (viii) to (xii) should include particulars of credit, debt and balance.

In cases where assistance is provided by the Government the particulars may be entered and authenticated by the disbursing agencies.

Reply of Government

The columns suggested in the recommendation have been included in the proposed family identity card for the Scheduled Caste families.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 12, Para No. 3.46)

The Committee recommend that the "Vikas Patrika" should be introduced in all the States and Union Territories. The Committee are of the view that this would go a long way in proper monitoring of assistance given to the beneficiaries, to find out what further assistance is required and to know the impact of the various schemes on the economic development of the beneficiaries.

Reply of Government

The Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes has initiated action for the issue of family identity card to all the Scheduled Caste families in the Union Territory of Pondicherry so as to avail various benefits extended to them by the various Departments of this Administration.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983).

Comments of the Committee

"A copy of the communication sent to the Ministry of Rural Development in this regard may be furnished to the Committee. The Committee should also be apprised of the instructions issued by the Ministry of Rural Development to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 14, Para No. 3.48)

The Committee note that the Scheduled Caste allottees of land are given an initial grant of Rs. 250/- per acre for commencement of agricultural operations. Besides this grant, the Agriculture Department also distributes improved seeds, manure, pesticides, etc. at 75 per cent subsidy. The Committee recommend that a sample survey should be made to find out the average expenditure required to be incurred by an allottee for the initial development of the land and thereafter the question of suitable enhancement in the present scale of grant of Rs. 250/- per acre should be considered.

Reply of Government

Such a survey has already been commenced.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

"The Committee should be apprised of the result of the survey at an early date."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 15, Para No. 3.49)

The Committee also recommend that the allottees of land should be provided all the inputs through a single agency as far as possible and it should not be necessary for them to approach different Departments.

Reply of Government

Conscious efforts are being made to provide all inputs through the District Rural Development Agency to the extent possible under the existing guidelines of the Government of India.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 16, Para No. 3.50)

The Government of Pondicherry introduced a Scheme in the year 1981-82 for setting up of agricultural implements hiring centres by the unemployed Scheduled Caste youth. It was envisaged that 53 such centres, each with an investment of Rs. 6,000/- would be set up. Under this scheme, the extent of subsidy is 75 per cent and the balance is to be funded by the banks. During evidence the Committee were informed that this scheme became operational in 1982-83 only. The Committee have later been informed that the Hiring Centres are yet to be opened. However 53 beneficiaries were selected and have been trained in the handling of implements. The Committee would like to be informed of the progress made in this regard.

Reply of Government

The implements have been purchased and are in the process of being supplied to the beneficiaries for starting the centres.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983).

Comments of the Committee

The Committee would like to know as to why there has been so much delay in the opening of these Centres in view of the fact that the scheme was introduced as far back as 1981-82.

The Committee would also like to know as to when the implements were actually distributed to the beneficiaries for starting the Centres.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 18, Para No. 3.52)

The Committee note that Pondicherry Administration has created a Department of Rural Development and the Project Director of District Rural Development Agency who has been redesignated as Director of Rural Development facilitates the sanction of loans to the beneficiaries by the banks.

Reply of Government

Not applicable.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 26, Para No. 3.92)

The Committee regret to point out that during 1981-82 57 Scheduled Caste farmers who were members of Farmers Cooperative Societies were given 50 per cent reimbursement in the hire charges of tractors hired from the Cooperatives for agricultural operations. The expenditure was met from the funds earmarked for Special Component Plan. The scheme is proposed to be continued during 1982-83. As there are only 2269 Scheduled Caste cultivators in Pondicherry as per 1981 Census, the Committee recommend that this scheme should be implemented on a permanent basis so that all the Scheduled Caste farmers owning land are benefited and they can get the facility of mechanised agriculture in their fields.

Reply of Government

The scheme of providing 50% reimbursement in the hire charges incurred by the Scheduled Caste members of Farmers Service Societies for hiring of tractors will be continued upto the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85 and steps will be taken to continue the scheme thereafter on a permanent basis if felt necessary. Even during 1982-83, a sum of Rs. 7,000/- was reimbursed as 50% hire charges collected from 167 Scheduled Caste members for hiring of tractors.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983).

Comments of the Committee

"The Committee would like to know as to how many Scheduled Caste persons had actually applied for reimbursement of hire charges of tractors during 1982-83."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 27, Para No. 3.93)

The Committee also recommend that the subsidy in the hire charges of tractors should be made available to all the eligible Scheduled Caste cultivators and even to these who are not members of the Farmers' Cooperatives.

Reply of Government

The recommendation is noted for future guidance.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 28, Para No. 3.94)

The Committee note that there are 5 landless labourers Cooperative Societies which undertake cultivation of Government waste land taken on lease and thereby provide regular work to the members. Two of these five societies are dormant and the remaining three are functioning in Yanam Region. It has been stated that these societies have not established a sound footing as they do not have sufficient lands of their own or on lease for carrying out their trade. As majority of the Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory are agricultural labourers the Committee feel that these cooperative societies should be strengthened so that the landless labourers can earn their livelihood on a regular basis. Government should also render necessary assistance for reclaiming waste land given on lease so as to make it cultivable. Necessary inputs like manure and improved seeds should also be provided at subsidised rates so as to increase the yield. The Committee feel that as the waste land available in Pondicherry for being given on lease to Landless Labourers' Cooperative Societies is quite limited, the Union Territory Administration should provide schemes for setting up small scale industries for the landless labourers. These schemes should be an additive to the cultivation programmes of the societies so as to make

them viable units. If necessary, the question of converting these cooperative societies into multi-purpose cooperatives should also be considered. The Committee feel that merely by cultivating the waste land the economic standard of these people will never improve and therefore, various schemes in the agriculture and allied sectors should be taken up by these cooperatives.

Reply of Government

The question of converting the landless labourers cooperative societies into multi-purpose societies has been taken note of. In addition to above various schemes in the Agriculture and allied sectors will be studied in consultation with Khadi & Village Industries Board, District Rural Development Agency and Animal Husbandry Department in order to improve the living conditions of the landless labourers. Necessary steps will be taken to implement the scheme according to the decision taken.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

“The Committee would like to be informed of the latest position regarding conversion of landless labourers cooperative societies into Multipurpose Cooperative Societies.”

Recommendation (Sl. No. 29, Para No. 3.95)

The Committee note that under the scheme of purchase and distribution of cycle-rickshaws to weaker sections 50 per cent of the cost of the rickshaw subject to a maximum of Rs. 800/- per vehicle is granted by way of subsidy. During 1982-83 out of 1,250 cycle rickshaws to be purchased only 250 are earmarked for distribution among the Scheduled Castes and the expenditure on Scheduled Caste beneficiaries is included in the Special Component Plan. The Committee desire that the impact of this scheme should be studied and in case it has helped to raise the economic standard of the Scheduled Caste people then more funds should be allocated for this scheme to assist a larger number of Scheduled Castes under the Special Component Plan.

Reply of Government

Under the Cooperative Development Programme 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 7.00 lakhs has been provided for purchase and distribution of 875 cycle rickshaws. The entire funds will be utilised for the weakest sections of the community to raise their economic standard under which more importance will be given to Scheduled Caste people.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

"The Committee would like to be apprised of the impact of this scheme on the economic standard of Scheduled Castes in Pondicherry."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 32, Para No. 3.114)

The Committee have been informed that the Pondicherry Industrial Promotion, Development and Investment Corporation (PIPDIC) has been set up by the Government. Its main functions are to provide financial assistance by way of term loans for setting up new industries or for modernisation/expansion of existing industries.

Reply of Government

Not applicable.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 33, Para No. 115)

Although 7 sheds out of 76 sheds constructed in the Metupalayam Industrial Estate have been earmarked for Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs and rent subsidy by PIPDIC is available to them, only 3 sheds have been allotted to the Scheduled Castes so far. The Committee are led to the conclusion that PIPDIC has not been looking after the interest of Scheduled Castes to the desired extent. They recommend that earnest efforts should be made to ensure that all the sheds reserved for scheduled Castes are actually allotted to them and if necessary the conditions for allotment should be relaxed.

Reply of Government

In order to allot the remaining four sheds reserved for Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs, the Corporation has taken all possible earnest efforts to ensure that the reserved sheds are availed of by the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. Despite of all these efforts adequate number of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs have not so far come forward to avail of the sheds. So PIPDIC has issued advertisements on the availability of sheds in the leading dailies, being published from Pondicherry, Trichy, Cuddalore, Vijayawada, Madurai & Calicut. Also the Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Pondicherry, and other offices such as Director of Industries, District Industries Centre have also been requested to give wide publicity on the availability of sheds, so as to ensure that these sheds are allotted to suitable Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. The conditions of allotment are not standing in the way of the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs availing of the sheds, as there has been no demand so far for relaxation of the conditions of allotment. However, if the situation demands, relaxation will be considered on merits.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 34, Para No. 3.116)

An Entrepreneurs' Development Programme (Training) of one month's duration was conducted by PIPDIC in collaboration with Industrial Development Bank of India and State Bank of India during April-May, 1982 for Scheduled Castes only. The Committee have been informed that out of 21 persons who were trained, 7 persons showed interest in starting their own industries and the rest preferred to take up paid jobs. The representative of the Government of Pondicherry stated during evidence that the efforts made by the Government to attract trained Scheduled Caste Persons to get loans for starting new industries did not succeed. The Committee feel that a [training programme of one month's duration could not have been adequate for any entrepreneur to enable him to start any new industry. The Committee feel that the training programme should be for greater duration and there should be adequate publicity about such training programmes. They are of the view that if the Scheduled Caste persons are given adequate training and the requisite financial assistance, there is no reason why they

should not come forward to start new industries. The Committee recommend that PIPDIC should be geared to the task of rendering necessary assistance to the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs for setting up small industrial units.

Reply of Government

The recommendation of the Committee that the period of training programme should be for a greater duration than one month is noted.

Already a Special Scheme has been evolved for the benefit of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs, providing loan at concessional rate of interest in order to attract Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs to set up industries. Even sheds have been reserved for them in the industrial estate. Thus all possible assistance is being rendered to them to set up industries.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

"Precise information should be furnished to the Committee regarding increase in the duration of the training programme."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 35, Para No. 3.117)

From the information furnished to the Committee regarding facilities availed of by Scheduled Caste persons to start village and cottage industries, it is evident that nothing worthwhile has been done to encourage them to start such industries. The Committee expect that special attention would be paid by the Government of Pondicherry, District Rural Development Agency and the Pondicherry Khadi and Village Industries Board to involve a greater number of Scheduled Caste persons in taking up these industries.

Reply of Government

The recommendation is noted for future guidance.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 36, Para No. 3.118)

The Committee recommend that necessary steps should be taken to exploit the marine wealth of the sea near Pondicherry. As suggested in the Report of Techno-economic survey conducted in 1978 the question of setting up a fishing harbour for providing berthing facilities to vessels may be considered.

Reply of Government

Steps have already been taken and the project is awaiting clearance of the Government of India.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

"The Committee would like to know if the project has been cleared by the Central Government and, if not, the reason for delay."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 39, Para No. 4.23)

The Committee note that according to 1981 census (Provisional Report) the percentage of literacy among the general population in Pondicherry is 55.85 per cent whereas the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Caste is 32.36 per cent. The Committee need hardly point out that educational development is the pivot around which the socio-economic progress of Scheduled Castes revolves and necessary steps will have to be taken to encourage Scheduled Caste boys and girls to go to schools in larger numbers.

Reply of Government

Such steps have already been taken. They will be intensified. Further the Education Department of this Administration is implementing a scheme titled "Retention Scholarship" for the benefit of Scheduled Caste girl students in Government Primary Schools. The Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes is also implementing schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Caste students studying in schools. Further most of the Primary/Middle schools are located predominantly in

Scheduled Caste areas encouraging them to go to school in large numbers.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 375015/ /83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl No, 40 Para No. 4.24)

As per data given in the Fourth All India Educational Survey, the proportion of enrolment of Scheduled Caste students to the total enrolment in the year 1978 in the Union Territory was 15 per cent in the Primary stage but came down to 10.8 per cent at the Middle stage and to 8.9 percent at Secondary stage of school education. The population of Scheduled Castes being about 16 per cent of the total population of the Union Territory the above figure show that a larger percentage of Scheduled Caste students do not continue their studies at the Middle and the Secondary stage. This is a matter of concern to the Committee.

The Committee have been informed that the drop-out rate of Scheduled Castes in the Primary, Middle and Secondary stage is 27.4 per cent, 16.05 per cent and 57.8 per cent respectively. One of the reasons for the high level of drop-out at the Secondary stage is the fact that a student has to cover a distance of 3 Kms., on an average between his home and school. Although a number of hostels are attached to Higher Secondary Schools, such students are not eligible to get admission in these hostels because students residing at a distance of more than 5 Kms. only are entitled to get admission in a hostel.

It is generally experienced that hostels provide a better environment to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students for their educational development. The Committee therefore recommend that the distance criterion for admission of a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students in any hostel should be removed. Further, to check the drop-out of students, hostel facilities may be provided wherever not available so that no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe student is deprived of educational facilities due to inadequacy of hostels.

Reply of Government

It has been ensured that the distance criterion does not come in the way of students who genuinely require to be admitted in hostels.

Adequate number of hostels are already available.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 42, Para No. 4.26)

The Committee recommend that the Administration of the Union Territory should ensure that there is no delay in disbursement of Post Matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Caste students and these scholarships are paid to them in time even if there is some delay in the receipt of funds from the Central Government as Central assistance.

Reply of Government

This Administration incurred an amount of Rs. 3.91 lakhs towards payment of Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste students, out of which Rs. 2.31 lakhs has been obtained from Government of India under Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In anticipation of the receipt of the amount from Government of India, the local Government has sanctioned funds of Rs. 2.30 lakhs and the amount paid to the candidates in the time. Later the Government of India sanctioned funds towards reimbursement to this Union Territory,

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 45, Para No. 4.33)

The Committee are concerned to note that out of 333 villages only 230 have been provided with protected drinking water supply so far. Although the uncovered villages are stated to be having dug wells and hand pumps, the Committee feel that these remaining villages should also be covered with water supply schemes so that potable water is available to one and all in the village. The Committee trust that Government will ensure that during the Sixth Plan period all the uncovered villages are provided with water supply schemes for providing clean drinking

water. Also the policy of locating bore and main water supply tank in the Scheduled Caste basti and feeding the main village from there should be implemented in all new schemes being undertaken.

Reply of Government

Out of 333 villages in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, 266 villages have been provided with protected drinking water supply upto the end of 1982-'83. The remaining 67 villages will be provided with water supply by the end of Sixth Plan.

While providing water supply to various villages, harijan habitations will also be benefited.

The policy of locating bore and main water supply tank in the Scheduled Caste basties and feeding the main villages from there is taken note of while undertaking the new schemes.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

CHAPTER III

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

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3, Para No. 2.18)

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a total outlay of Rs 71.55 crores has been provided for the Union Territory of Pondicherry. Out of this amount, the flow to Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes has been placed at Rs. 11.78 crores i.e., about 10.6% for the total provision. The population of Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory of Pondicherry was 15.46% according to 1971 census and is estimated to be 15.99% according to 1981 census. The percentage outlay under the Special Component Plan is thus considerably less than the percentage of Scheduled Caste population in the Union Territory.

Reply of Government

The total outlay agreed for Sixth Plan 1980-85 is Rs. 7154.50 lakhs out of which Rs. 1178.29 lakhs has been earmarked for Scheduled Castes. This works out to 16.47% which is higher than the proportionate Scheduled Caste population of 15.99%.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 4, Para No. 2.19)

The State Plan Outlays in the general sector include schemes in the non-divisible sectors, such as power, irrigation, communications, etc. However, it is generally not possible to quantify precisely the benefits that flow from the non-divisible sectors to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. At the same time it is noticed that the benefits from funds quantified under the Special Component Plan flow not only to the Scheduled Castes but also to other persons living in the areas of Scheduled Castes concentration where common facilities are provided,

e.g. schools, drinking water wells, street lighting, link roads, minor irrigation schemes, hospitals, health centres, etc. The Committee are therefore of the view that the provision in the Special Component Plan of the Union Territory of Pondicherry needs to be enhanced so that it is not less than the percentage of the Scheduled Caste population of the Union Territory.

Reply of Government

Provision of facilities and services in Scheduled Caste habitations has been adopted as an important strategy for developing them in our Territory. Drinking water, link roads, street lights, sanitation, etc. are the facilities and services to be provided in Scheduled Caste habitations. Location of Social facilities such as schools, health centres, veterinary dispensaries, co-operatives, library, etc. can be made in Scheduled Caste habitations. Government of Pondichery in G.O. Ms. No. 5/81-HEW (HW) dated 20-1-1981 issued necessary orders to all the Departments that in future all public facilities should normally be located in harijan colonies.

The outlays earmarked for various schemes under different sectors are arrived at and Special Component Plan is prepared on the basis of guidelines issued by Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time and also keeping in view the observations made by Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs in the earlier meetings.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O. M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983).

Recommendation (Sl. No. 37, Para No. 3.119)

The Committee note that Government of Pondicherry have schemes to advance loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs to Scheduled Castes at 11.5 per cent interest for setting up industries. The Committee recommend that the loans advanced to Scheduled Castes should not carry the normal rate of interest of 11.5 per cent but such loans should be given at concessional rates of interest and the conditions for getting the loans should also be relaxed in the case of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs. The Committee feel that loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs should not be confined to the industry sector alone and such loans should also be given to the Scheduled Castes for purchasing agricultural land if persons belonging to these

castes come forward for the purpose. The Committee suggest that this matter may be considered and a scheme drawn up.

Reply of Government

Normally interest is charged @ 12.5%. In the case of Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs the interest rate prescribed is 11.5%. The Department of Industries has however introduced a scheme from 1983-84 onwards under which the interest burden on the Scheduled Caste entrepreneur is restricted to 5½% and the excess is subsidised by the Department.

The Charter of Pondicherry Industrial Promotion, Development and Investment Corporation (PIPDIC) does not contemplate giving loans for purchase of land. This activity can be taken up by the Scheduled Caste Corporation proposed to be set up.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 43, Para No. 4.27)

During its visit to the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research (IPMER) in September, 1982, the Study Group of the Committee was informed that there were in all 224 books on various medical subjects in the Book Bank of that Institute. More books could not be purchased due to inadequacy of funds for the purpose. The Committee feel that lack of funds for the purchase of books on medical subjects which are undoubtedly costly, should not in any way hamper the studies of Scheduled Caste/Tribe students. The Committee recommend that at least one set of important text-books should be provided to each Scheduled Caste/Tribe student from the book Bank. With regard to other books on medical subject, one set each for 3 students could be made available from the Book Bank.

Reply of Government

The Scheme of Book Bank for Scheduled Caste students Engineering/Medical College, is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, and the Government of India have prescribed the pattern of assistance to be followed under the Scheme. According to it, one set of text-books each can be

provided to 4 students. So, the recommendation contained in the report, could not be, put into practice by this Union Territory Administration. But funds to the tune of Rs. 40,000/- has been obtained from Government of India during 1982-'83 and 20 sets of books have been provided to the Book Bank.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 44, Para No. 4.28)

The Committee have been informed that the Government of Pondicherry introduced a scheme in the year 1981-'82 under which financial assistance can be provided to the extent of Rs. 2,500/- for medical graduates and Rs. 1,500/- for law graduate for setting up their practice. The Committee are of the view that the scheme of financial assistance is commendable but the financial assistance provided is hardly adequate. The Committee recommend that Government may consider the feasibility of giving a larger amount of loan at concessional rate of interest and payable in convenient instalments.

Reply of Government

The Scheme is to help the poor Scheduled Caste graduates to set up practice and the amount of grant given is adequate. The amount of assistance at present is as cent per cent grant. However, the recommendation for giving interest-free loan will be considered after setting up of the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation in this territory.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 50, Para No. 5.32)

The Committee feel surprised that even the post of Sweepers there are only 241 Scheduled Caste employees against a total of 826 employees. The Committee recommend that the matter may be enquired into as to whether non-Scheduled Caste persons who have been appointed as Sweepers are actually performing scavenging duties.

Reply of Government

In Pondicherry Administration there are the posts of Sanitary Assistant and the Sanitary Helper. Some Departments have both the posts viz. Sanitary Assistant and the Sanitary Helper. But some Departments do not have the Post of Sanitary Helper. In such Departments the work of Sweeping and scavenging are performed by the Sanitary Assistants. Many Departments are also employing part-time Sanitary Helpers for doing scavenging work. As much the cleaning of these toilets are done by the Sanitary Assistant/Sanitary Helpers belonging to non-Scheduled Castes also.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983)

CHAPTER IV

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

(Recommendation (Sl. No. 10, Para No. 3.43)

The Committee note that in 1978-79 the Agriculture Department had carried out a survey and had identified 2269 Scheduled Caste farmers in Pondicherry. Identity Cards had been issued to these identified farmers to enable them to get the various benefits in the Agriculture Sector. The Committee further note that according to the 1981 Census figures there were only 1748 cultivators in Pondicherry and the bulk of the Scheduled Castes numbering 27674 had been classified as agricultural labourers. As such, the Committee stress that family-oriented schemes which can give direct benefit to the Scheduled Caste Agricultural labourers will have to be formulated and effectively implemented. In view of the fact that availability of surplus land in Pondicherry is quite limited to Union Territory Administration may not be able to allot land to all these agricultural Labourers. There should, therefore, be greater emphasis on preparing schemes for setting up small scale and cottage industries so that these agricultural labourers can devote their spare time towards these small industries and thereby supplement their income. It is needless to say that unless new schemes which aim at raising the economic standard of these down-trodden people are expeditiously implemented the target of bringing at least 50% of the families above the poverty-line by the end of the Sixth Plan period may not be achieved. The Committee need hardly stress that in the absence of proper identification of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and implementation of specific schemes to suit their requirements there is every possibility that the funds being spent by the Union Territory Administration may not bring about the desired results.

Reply of Government

Steps have already been initiated for proper identification of all families below the poverty line, including the Scheduled Caste families. Conscious efforts are being made to evolve better schemes for their economic upliftment in the time schedule envisaged in the VI th Plan.

[Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983]

Comments of the Committee

(Please See Chapter I Para No. 1.4)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 13, Para No. 3.47)

The concept of poverty followed by the Government so far for measuring people below the poverty line has been in terms of households with caloric intake below certain prescribed minimum level. However, the Planning Commission has redefined the poverty line based on per person requirement of calories and on the consumer expenditure. The Committee are in agreement with the view of the Planning Commission and feel that the poverty line should be based not only on the per person requirement of calories but it should also take into consideration of the essential consumer expenditure incurred by a person. The Committee recommend that definite guidelines for fixing the criterion of poverty line should be issued for the guidance of the field staff so as to enable them to properly identify the people who fall below the poverty line.

Reply of Government

The guidelines are issued by the Planning Commission and the Government of India. This Union Territory Administration merely follows the guidelines.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Chapter I Para No. 1.7)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 17, Para No. 3.51)

The Committee note that the flow of credit from the nationalised banks for agricultural activities has not been satisfactory. The main difficulties expressed by the banks relate to (i) poor repayment of past advances and (ii) constraints of their own resources. The Committee feel that as regards the question of recovery of past advances the Union Territory Administration must advise ways and means to provide necessary help to the banking institutions to recover the loan. As regards the second reason that the banks have constraint of their own resources, the Committee are unable to accept this position. They feel that even with the existing resources it should be possible for the banks to meet the requirement of the agricultural sector so as to give fillip to the rural economy. The Committee need hardly stress that the programmes in agricultural sector are meant for generating economic activity and improving the repaying capacity of the loanee and as such it should be the responsibility of the banks to provide necessary funds for the agricultural sector.

Reply of Government

The lead bank has been approached for making necessary provisions for the agricultural sector by the Banking Institutions.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983)

FURTHER REPLY OF THE MINISTRY

Recommendation (Sl. No. 17, Para 3.51)

The Department of Banking/Ministry of Finance, has been requested to take action in the matter urgently.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. IC-16015/1/83-SCBCD IV
dt. 27th August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Chapter I Para No. 1.10)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 19, Para No. 3.53)

The Committee have been informed during evidence that the approximate cost of installing a bore-well in Pondicherry is about Rs. 50,000/- out of which Rs. 25,000/- is given as subsidy. They feel that the cost of borewell is somewhat on the high side and this matter may be looked into with a view to reduce the total cost of construction of a borewell. The Committee feel that in case a borewell fails, the Scheduled Caste cultivator would find it difficult to repay the loan of Rs. 25,000/- and the interest thereon. The Committee recommend that in such cases loan should be written off after a certificate is issued by the concerned technical agency.

Reply of Government

It is clarified that subsidy is 75% i.e., Rs. 37,500/- out of Rs. 50,000/-. The suggestion to write-off against failure of bore-well is being taken up with the Government of India for approval.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I Para No. 1.13)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 20, Para No. 3.70)

According to the data furnished to the Committee there were 11,852 houseless or siteless families in 1975 in the Union Territory of Pondicherry and about 7,000 such families were added subsequently. The target for allotment of house-sites during the sixth Plan period (1980-85) is 5,000. The number of house-sites allotted during 1980-81 and 1981-82 was 335 and 1000 respectively. In 1982-'83 also the target is for 1000 house-sites. The Committee have been informed during evidence that there are now 7000 siteless people to be covered at the rate of 1000 families per year. The Committee thus find that even if the target of giving 1000 house-sites per year is adhered to, it will take another 7 years to cover all such families. The Committee feel unhappy that this work has already taken a long time. This only shows lack of interest on the part of the Union Territory Administration to provide shelter to

the siteless workers. The Committee recommend that the work of allotment of house-sites should be completed within a period of six months.

Reply of Government

Every effort is being made to complete the allotment in the shortest possible time.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I Para No. 1.16)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 21, Para No. 3.71)

The Committee have been informed that most of the beneficiaries under the scheme for allotment of house-sites to landless workers, were unable to construct house/huts at their own cost. Hence a new scheme viz. "Financial assistance to landless labourers to construct houses/huts" has been formulated by the Administration during the year 1982-83. Under this scheme, it is expected that 4000 landless labourers out of whom about 2000 will belong to Scheduled Caste families will be covered during the Sixth Plan. A sum of Rs. 750/- will be granted as subsidy to each landless labourer for the construction of a house/hut. The Committee have also been informed that cost of construction of a hut is about Rs. 1,500/-. Thus, in this scheme the allottee would have to raise about Rs. 750/- from his own resources for construction of the hut. The Committee feel apprehensive that the landless labourers, out of their sheer poverty, might not utilise the cash subsidy of Rs. 750/- for construction of hut and thus continue to remain without any shelter. The Committee therefore recommend that the scheme may be implemented as under :-

- (i) The Government may undertake construction of houses on the sites allotted to the landless labourers. After reducing the subsidy amount of Rs. 750/-, the balance of the cost of construction may be met by giving loan repayable in convenient instalments and at a concessional rate of interest.
- (ii) Those allottees who are unable to take houses even on loan basis, the Government may help the allottees in procuring the

construction materials of the subsidy amount payable to them so that they may with their own labour, construct huts on the sites allotted to them.

Reply of Government

(i) Under the scheme *viz.* "Grant of financial assistance to landless labourers to construct house/hut on the sites allotted by the Government free of cost", so far 489 families including harijans have fully availed the benefit of the grant of Rs. 750/- as subsidy and have constructed modest huts on their own initiative and with contribution of manual labour of their family members. Another 801 families including harijans have received the first instalment of Rs. 500/- on fulfilling the pre-requisite conditions *i.e.*, to raise walls on all four sides upto height of 4' from the ground level as contemplated in the rules and engage themselves in bringing up their houses upto skeleton roof level, after procuring necessary building materials listed out in the scheme. They will be granted the second instalment of subsidy shortly after fulfilment of the conditions. This scheme is working well as far as this Union Territory is concerned.

As regards the suggestion of the Committee for undertaking the construction of houses by the Government it may be noted that the Pondicherry Housing Board have come forward to undertake the construction work in some villages on the sites allotted to landless labourers since all the allottees were willing to avail the benefits extended by them. They will undertake such works only in villages where they can have a compact block for construction. But in most of the villages the allottees do not come forward to avail such benefits and a few requests from them could not be accommodated by the Housing Board since the sites are not in a contiguous block and it is expensive and inconvenient for the Housing Board to execute the work. Efforts are being made to co-ordinate the activities of the Housing Board and of the Government Departments to overcome such difficulties.

(ii) As regards suggestion of the Committee to help the allottees in procuring the construction materials out of the subsidy amount, it may be pointed out that the allottees do not find any difficulty at present in procuring the materials since they use the materials which are locally

available and are economically good. As such there is no problem in that respect.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated
1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I, Para No. 1.19)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 22 Para No. 3.72)

At present 10 per cent of the houses constructed by the Pondicherry Housing Board have been reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Committee have been informed that out of 1164 houses constructed so far by the Housing Board under various categories such as Middle Income Group, Lower Income Group and the Economically Weaker Section, 116 houses were reserved but only 51 Scheduled Caste persons had come forward to avail of the concession regarding allotment of a house against the reserved quota. When asked during evidence as to why the reserved quota was not availed of in full, the Committee were informed that people preferred low cost houses and those who were well to do, preferred to have their own arrangements for the construction of houses instead of houses constructed by a third agency. The Committee are unable to accept the plea of the Union Territory Administration that there were not sufficient Scheduled castes in Pondicherry to take the houses against the reserved quota. However, the Committee feel that the Housing Board should go into the precise reasons why the Scheduled Caste families are not able to avail of their reserved quota of houses. A break-up of the houses in MIG, LIG and EWS categories allotted to the Scheduled Castes may also be furnished to the Committee.

Reply of Government

The Scheduled Caste families are allotted free house-sites by the Department for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes to build up their own houses. In such cases the cost involved will be much less when compared to the cost of EWS/LIG houses allotted by the Pondicherry Housing Board which will include cost of land, development charges and construction. The cost factor may be the main reason for non-availing of the quota by the Scheduled Caste families. The houses

allotted under MIG, LIG & EWS categories by the Board are as given below :

M.I.G.	L.I.G.	E.W.S.
11	47	7

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I, Para No. 1.22)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 23, Para No. 3.73)

The Committee also note that during 1979-'80, 149 houses were constructed at Solai Nagar out of which 22 were in MIG, 73 in LIG and 54 in EWS category. Out of these, only 8 houses were allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Lower Income Group (LIG) and Economically Weaker Section (EWS) Group. The Committee feel unhappy that out of 149 houses constructed at Solai Nagar only 8 houses were allotted to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The Committee recommend that if adequate number of applications are not received for allotment of houses against the reserved quota the last date fixed for receipt of applications should be extended in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes applicants and the allotments should remain open till the reserved quota is filled up. Adequate publicity should be given through advertisements in the newspapers regarding availability of houses against the reserved quota.

Reply of Government

The recommendation of the Committee is noted for future guidance.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I, Para No. 1.25)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 24, Para No. 3.74)

The Committee feel unhappy that although the Scheduled Caste population in Pondicherry as per 1981 census is 16 per cent, the reservation of houses for them is only 10 per cent in respect of houses constructed by the Pondicherry Housing Board. The Committee do not feel convinced by the explanation of the representative of the Union Territory Administration given during evidence that 10 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes was made prior to 1981 Census. In fact, even according to the 1971 census the Scheduled Cast population in the Union Territory was 15.46 per cent. The Committee recommend that in the allotment of houses, the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should be 16 per cent or even more in accordance with the percentage of their population in the Union Territory. The Committee also recommend that the question of enhancing the reserved quota in the allotment of houses should be taken up with other States/Union Territories.

Reply of Government

The recommendation of the Committee is noted for future guidance.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I, Para No. 1.28) *

Recommendation (Sl. No. 25, Para No. 3.77)

The Committee note that out of 333 villages in Pondicherry, 312 have been covered by all weather roads by the end of 1982-83 and the remaining 21 villages are expected to be covered by the end of 1984-85. The Committee need hardly emphasise that the road development in the areas where Scheduled Castes live will not only provide necessary support to their economic activity but will also lead to their social upliftment. The Committee therefore, recommend that utmost priority should be given for the construction of rural roads so that all the villages including Harijan basties were well connected by roads by the end of the current Plan period.

Reply of Government

Out of 333 villages in the Union Territory of Pondicherry 298 villages have been covered by all weather roads by the end of 1982-83 under the scheme 'Minimum Needs Programme'. The remaining 35 villages are expected to be covered by the end of 1984-85.

While providing link roads to the villages, harijan habitations in the villages will also be benefited.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I Para No. 1.31)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 38, Para No. 3.120)

The Committee note that upto now new sub-heads in the budget for the Special Component Plan outlays have not been opened and the matter is still being pursued with the Accountant General, Tamil Nadu, Madras. The Committee may be informed whether new sub-heads have been opened in the budget for 1983-84 to indicate allocation and expenditure on schemes included in the Special Component Plan.

Reply of Government

Now sub-heads for the Special Component Plan have not been opened, so far, as the list of major heads are finalised only by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I Para No. 1.34)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 46, Para No. 4.36)

The Committee feel that voluntary organisations can play a vital role in improving the special, educational and environmental conditions of the Scheduled Castes in Pondicherry. The Committee therefore recommend that dedicated voluntary organisations should be encouraged.

to work among the Scheduled Castes in the Union Territory and necessary grant-in-aid provided to them. Also, a close watch should be kept on their functioning so as to ensure that the money disbursed to them is gainfully spent for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Weaker Sections of the society.

Reply of Government

Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisation engaged in social service are released by the Social Welfare Department and Block Development Office. The proposal to release grant-in-aid to the Voluntary Organisation serving exclusively for the Scheduled Caste Welfare was not agreed to by the Planning Commission.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I Para No. 1.37)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 47, Para No. 4.40)

The Committee are surprised that out of 67 cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act during the period 1979 to 1981 there were convictions only in 8 cases and there were acquittals in 34 cases. The Committee need hardly stress that all cases registered under this Act should be investigated properly and with the utmost expedition so that the guilty persons can be brought to book and they do not go scot free for want of evidence due to inordinate delay.

Reply of Government

All the cases are investigated promptly and properly by CID with the special cell for PCR started during the year 1982. The special cell has one Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 12 Head-Constables and 4 Police Constables under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Police, CID. In most of the PCR Act cases the complainant themselves turned hostile. Soon after the lodging of the complaint the parties come to a compromise in the village Panchayat and loose interest in the case. Sometimes witnesses and complainant turn hostile and don't cooperate with the Investigation Officer. Therefore most of the cases end in acquittal. There is generally no fault or delay on the part of the investi-

gating or prosecuting agency. The cell probes all the complaints received about the ill-treatment meted out to the Harijans and conduct enquiries apart from registering cases in connection with the violation of the PCR Act, 1955.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I Para No. 1.40)

Recommendation (Sl. No. 48, Para No. 5.20, and Sl. No. 49, Para No. 5.21)

The Committee note that there is shortfall in the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Union Territory in all the groups. One of the reasons for the shortfall is attributed to the fact that those officers who were appointed prior to 1964 during the French regime are still continuing in service and their numbers are included in the total strength of the staff as on 1-1-1982. Secondly, there is non-availability of Scheduled Caste candidates in the feeder grades to fill up the reserve promotional posts.

From the data furnished to the Committee it is seen that the reach level of 15 per cent for Group-'A' and 'B' posts and 16 per cent for Group-'C' and 'D' posts the shortfall in the case of Scheduled Castes is 27 for Group-'A' posts, 26 for Group-'B' posts, 947 for Group-'C' posts and 92 for Group-'D' posts. The shortfall in the case of Scheduled Tribes is much larger. It is evident that special measures need to be taken to increase the intake of persons belonging to these communities. The Committee recommend that in order to reduce the shortfalls there should be a special recruitment for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in Group-'C' and 'D' posts.

Reply of Government

Observation on shortfalls in Group-C and D posts and recommendation for Special Recruitment for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been based on the consolidated group-wise figures of 'C' and 'D'. The actual shortfall could be located and remedied only if it is reviewed category-wise as to whether the shortfall is in the promotion cases or direct recruitment cases or deputation cases. In respect of promotion cases it could not be helped if there are no

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates in the feeder posts or Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates fulfilling the conditions prescribed in the recruitment rules, As regards the case of Scheduled Tribes there are no Scheduled Tribes recognised under the Union Territory of Pondicherry but 5% has been prescribed for vacancies in the direct recruitment. Though this Administration have approached the Government of India for exchange of vacancies with Scheduled Caste in the first year of recruitment itself, the Government of India have not agreed. This is one of the reasons for shortfall in general.

In respect of the category which have been under the purview of the General Administration Department, where there is element of direct recruitment as indicated below, no shortfall/no much shortfall persists, which could be made good by the method of carry forward available for three years :—

*Shortfalls as
on 1-1-1983*

Apprentice (Clerks)	— 80% through Apprentice training	8 S.T.
U.D.C.	— 20% by direct recruitment.	} No recruitment
Junior Grade Steno.	— 60% by direct recruitment.	
Assistant.	— 20% by direct recruitment.	
Driver.	— 25% by direct recruitment. now 50%	2 S.C., 2 S. T.
Peons.	— 50% by direct recruitment.	6 S.T.

Excepting in the case of Peons and Drivers, the Direct Recruitment is made through recruitment examination.

The General Administration Department is of the view that special recruitment is not necessary in respect of the categories coming under purview of the Department.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services are being strictly implemented in all the Departments of this Adminis-

tration in accordance with the instructions contained in the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in service.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

(Pl. See Chapter I Para No. 1.43)

CHAPTER V

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

Recommendation (Sl. No. 30, Para No. 3.96)

As pulling of cycle rickshaws is known to affect the health of the people over a period of time, the Committee recommend that efforts should be made to provide assistance to these people for purchase of auto-rickshaws. The ultimate aim should be that they gradually switch over to auto-rickshaws or some other job.

Reply of Government

The question of switching over to auto-rickshaws or some other job will be taken for consideration after consulting the Committee of Management of the two Cycle-rickshaw Workers Cooperative Societies (one at Pondicherry and another at Karaikal).

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

“The Committee may informed of the final decision in the matter.”

(Recommendation of (Sl. No. 31, Para No. 3.97)

The Committee have been informed that person belonging to Schedule Castes are provided with share capital loan of Rs. 20 per individual for taking shares in the village cooperative agricultural credit societies and farmers service cooperative societies. This share capital loan is interest free and is repayable over a period of five years. The Committee recommend that the amount equivalent to the value of the share should be given as grant to the Scheduled Castes to enable them to enrol themselves as members of such societies. Further, for purchase of additional shares required by the loanee for obtaining loans from such societies, an amount equal the value of additional share should be given

as share capital loan which should be interest free and repayable in convenient instalments.

Reply of Government

The scheme approved by Government of India does not contemplate provision of grant for taking of shares by the Scheduled Caste members and hence it may not be possible to extend the above assistance. The scheme provides share capital loan only for enrolment and does not provide for additional share capital loan. However the matter will be taken with the Government of India for providing share capital loan for taking additional shares.

(Minister of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

"The Committee may be apprised of the final decision in the matter."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 41, Para No. 4.25)

At present the rates of Pre-Matric Scholarships offered to Scheduled Caste Students in Pondicherry are Rs. 60/- per annum for 6th and 7th Standards, Rs. 80/- per annum for 8th and 9th Standards and Rs. 100/- per annum for 10th Standard. While education at school level is virtually free in the Union Territory, the amount of scholarship is intended to cover the cost of text-books and stationery. The Government of Pondicherry feels that the scholarship levels are rather low. The Committee suggest that the question of enhancing the present rates of scholarships may be considered by the Government of India.

Reply of Government

Necessary proposai has already been submitted to Government of India for enhancement of the Pre-Matric Scholarship at the rate of Rs. 150/- per annum for the students studying V Std. to VIII Std. and at Rs. 200/- per annum to students studying in IX Std. and X Std. The approval is still awaited from Government of India.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

"The Committee would like to be informed of the final decision in the matter."

Recommendation (Sl. No. 51, Para No. 5.23)

In the Police Department of the Union Territory Administration, there is no Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Officer out of 13 Officers in the rank of SP/DSP. The Committee would like this matter to be looked into by the Government.

Reply of Government

The recommendation of the Committee would be considered by Government.

(Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 375015/1/83 SCBCD IV
dated 1st August, 1983)

Comments of the Committee

"The Committee would like to know the steps taken to post Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe police officers in the rank of SP/DSP."

NEW DELHI ;

21st September, 1983
Aswin 5, 1905 (S)

A. C. DAS

Chairman,
Committee of the Welfare of
Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes

APPENDIX

(Vide Para 4 of the Introduction)

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

1.	Total number of recommendations	.....	51
2.	Recommendations which have been accepted by Government (<i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42 and 45).		
	Number	.....	26
	Percentage to total	.....	51.00%
3.	Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government replies (<i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 3, 4, 37, 43, 44 & 50).		
	Number	.....	6
	Percentage to total	.....	11.40%
4.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration (<i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 10, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 38, 46, 47, 48, and 49).		
	Number	.....	15
	Percentage to total	.....	29.20%
5.	Recommendations in respect of which final replies have not been received (<i>vide</i> recommendations at Sl. Nos. 30, 31, 41 and 51).		
	Number	.....	4
	Percentage to total	.....	8.40%