



Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan -
National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights

Budgeting for Inclusion: Report cards on Equitable Access to Higher Education for Dalits & Adivasis

STATE REPORT CARDS

ANDRA PRADESH | BIHAR | JHARKHAND | MAHARASHTRA
ODISHA | RAJASTAN | TAMILNADU | UTTAR PRADESH

Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan (DAAA) is one of the units of Swadhikar-NCDHR working towards securing and strengthening the economic rights of Dalits and Adivasis, along with their entitlements regarding education, entrepreneurship and asset building through the Constitutional provisions of budgetary allocation. DAAA believes in strongly advocating for inclusion and promotion of Dalits in the economy of the country. It makes strategic interventions in budgeting, planning schemes and policy formulation, advocacy and research, implementation and monitoring of funds under sub plans for SC/ST. DAAA has been analysing the Central and state Governments budget for the last 8 years, and has engaged in their evaluation. It also engages with policy formulation, and was involved in the process of drafting the 11th and 12th 5-year Plans. DAAA has been involved extensively with communities, policymakers and executives for creating awareness and effective implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan in many states. DAAA focuses mainly on strengthening the communities in accessing schemes and entitlements.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

“Education is something which ought to be brought within the reach of every one..the policy therefore ought to be to make higher education as cheap to the lower classes as it can possibly be made. If all these communities are to be brought to the level of equality, then the only remedy is to adopt the principle of equality and to give favoured treatment to those who are below level.”

-- B.R. AMBEDKAR



Dr. B.R. Ambedkar argued that higher education was an instrument of rights and dignity. Further, he emphasised that the spaces of higher education are critical in the empowerment of the excluded groups.

Right to and access to education has been constitutionally guaranteed to the community through articles 15(A), 21(A), 29(1) and 350(A) that uphold the educational rights of marginalised and minority community. Additionally government has introduced a number of schemes, programmes and policies to promote access to higher education amongst the community. However several studies

show that despite several programmes and policies for promoting higher education among the Dalit and Adivasi students, gaps continue to be a divisive factor in the education system of the country. The Dalit and excluded communities face multiple barriers in accessing higher education. One critical area is in accessing the several scholarships and fellowships available to access education at college, University, doctoral and post doctoral levels. However despite these provisions, the status of access to higher education by Dalit and Adivasi community is abysmally low.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarships have played a critical role in the lives of Dalit and Adivasi students in accessing higher education. Lack of financial resources is one of the main reasons why Dalit and Adivasi girls and boys are either not able to enter institutions of higher education or have to drop out in middle of their studies because lack of available scholarships and their inability to pay the prescribed fees and educational expenses. In extreme cases, Dalit and Adivasi students have lost their lives, as was evident in the Rohith Vemula case who lost his life in January 2016 in Hyderabad Central University.

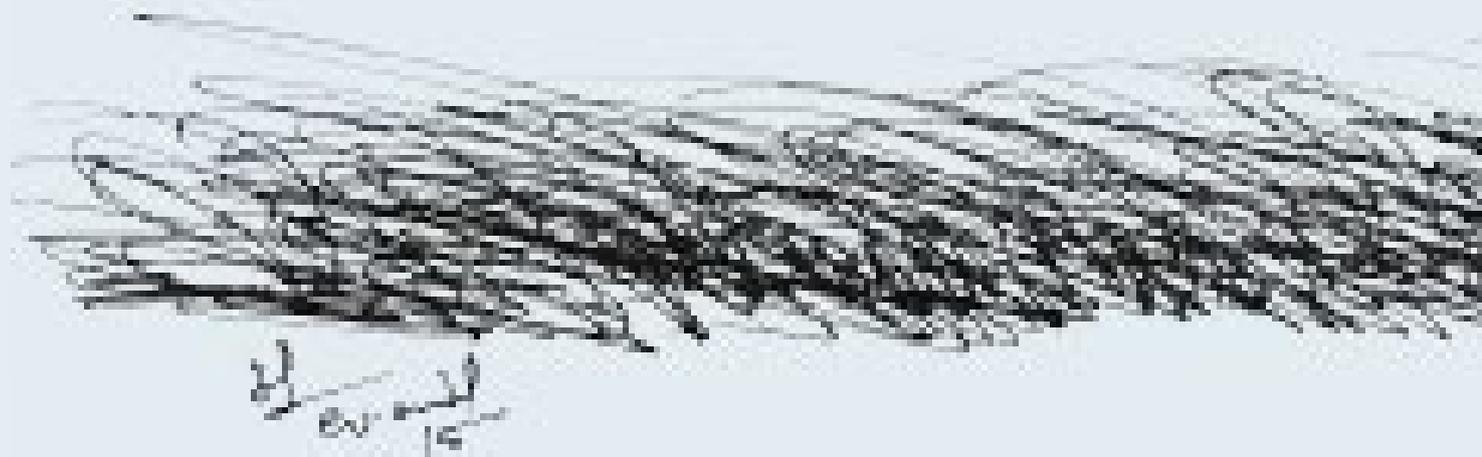
In order to address this serious issue of exclusion faced by students from vulnerable communities in higher education institutions, over the years, the government has initiated a number of scholarship programmes at various levels. Some of the most important scholarship programmes targeting Dalit and Adivasis are— Post Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students; Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Upgradation of Merit of SC students; Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC student; National Overseas Scholarship for SC & ST candidates; Rajiv Gandhi Junior National Fellowship; Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women; Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST candidates; Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities; Post Graduation Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST Candidates; Ishan Uday Special Scholarship for North Eastern Region etc.

Despite the wide range of scholarships announced

for Dalit/Adivasi students, our experiences are that, students are systematically and continually excluded, denied, and discriminated in accessing these scholarships.

Out of all these scholarship programmes, Post Matric Scholarship is one of the oldest and largest scholarship schemes for SC & ST students in higher education. But at present, this programme is facing serious problems owing to government policy of insufficient allocation and mismanagement of funds. More than 85 lakh students belonging to Dalit and Adivasi communities are awaiting scholarships that have been delayed for over one year. In order to disburse the outstanding Post Matric Scholarship, the state governments had sent a demand of Rs 9659.61 Cr for SC and Rs 1608 Cr for ST to the Central government. But in the present financial year (2017-18), the Union Government has allocated only Rs 3347.99 Cr Rupees for SC's and Rs 1347 Cr Rupees for ST's, which is a gross under allocation of funds for the scheme and doesn't take into account the outstanding balance of fund disbursement for the aforesaid scheme. It is yet not clear how the outstanding scholarship of students from previous year will be paid out.

As a result, many students are either forced to drop out from their courses or are facing a bleak future. Recently the police had to resort to violence to disperse the SC & ST students who were demanding their pending scholarships. The situation is worsening day by day because SC & ST students are not allowed to appear for ex-



ams or are harassed by the University administration. Without doubt, the students are facing worsening situation, as they are not able to pay for their tuition, books, hostel expenses and laboratory equipment.

It is evident that in order to have access to higher education, scholarships have played a very important

role. But in the present situation, it is becoming increasingly clear that dominant sections of the society want to systematically stop the scholarships for SC-ST by starving it of funds and denying the students their sole means to higher education and a better future.

METHODOLOGY

An attempt has been made here to analyse allocations towards higher education under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub Plan (henceforth SCSP-TSP).

The Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) were formulated in 1979 and 1974 respectively to bridge the development gap between Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the rest of the society. The principles of equitable resource distribution, social justice and inclusion were the fundamentals to these policies and the schemes under these policies are to be designed to ensure direct benefits to the SC/ST communities and initiate equitable growth model across the country.

The state budgets of 8 states— Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have been analysed here.

The analysis seeks to look at SCSP-TSP overall allocations in the state. The focus of analysis is towards higher education under higher education.

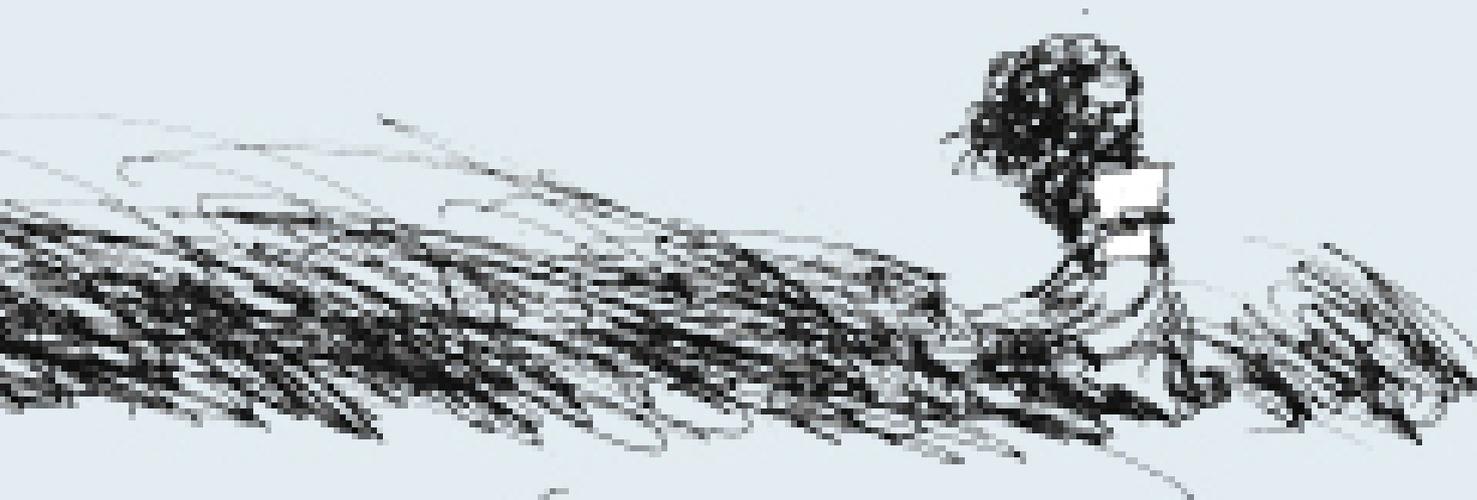
The analysis seeks to examine overall allocations under SCSP-TSP. After examining these allocations

across due and allocated allocations, the analysis focuses on allocations towards higher education, examining the over all allocations in light of the total student population from SC and ST communities. The analysis focuses on analysis of nature of allocations, trends in allocations, and allocations towards women related schemes. The analysis further details challenges and gaps faced by students emerging from our engagement with them and propose recommendations.

ENROLMENT STATUS

According to AISHE¹ data 2015-16 a closer look at the enrolment rates at India level indicates that over all enrolment stands at 20.8 and SC (19.9) and ST (14.2) are seriously lagging behind on the same. A closer look at the enrolment rate of states reveals that in all states the SC and ST are way below the state average except in Uttar Pradesh where ST enrolment is above the state average.

1. All India Statistics on Higher Education, 2014-15, MHRD

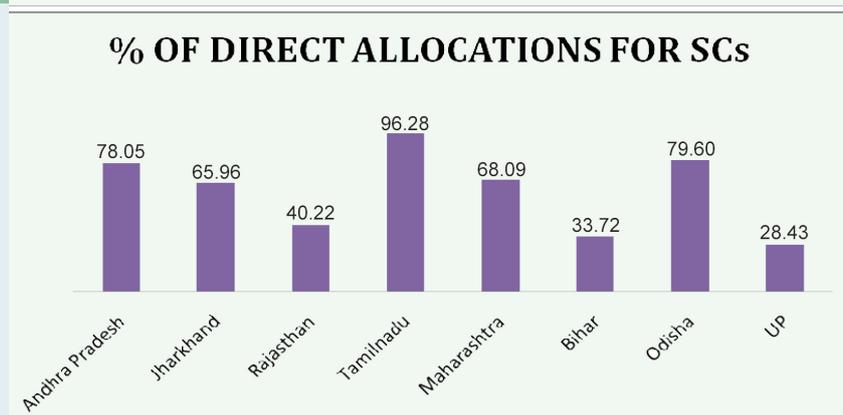
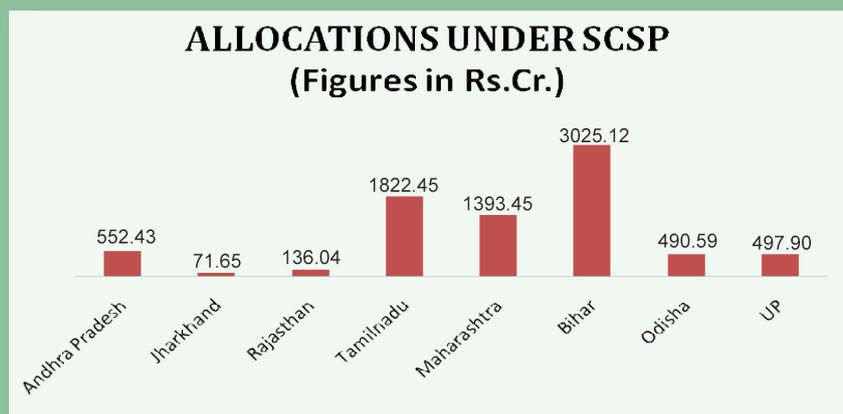


SCSP ALLOCATIONS TOWARDS EDUCATION

SUMMARY OF HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET IN 8 STATES UNDER SCs FY 2016-17 (RS.IN CR.)

Allocations towards higher education forms a substantial part of the SCSP allocation in 2016-17 across all state budgets. Bihar had highest amount of allocations towards higher education schemes under SCSP. However only 33.72% of allocations are direct allocations. While in Tamil Nadu the actual allocations are less than that those in Maharashtra but

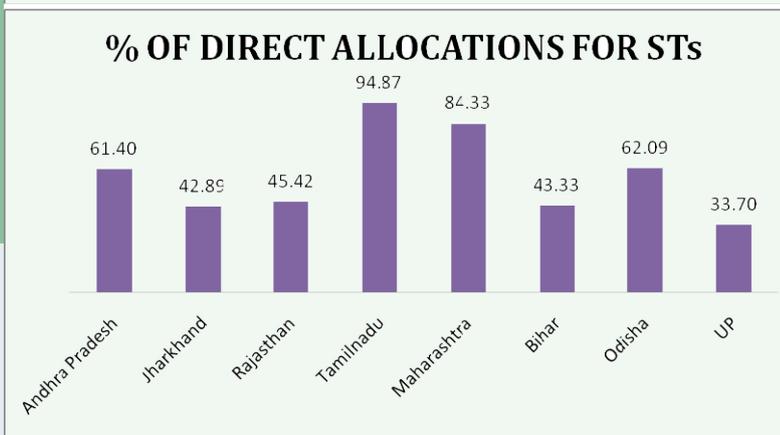
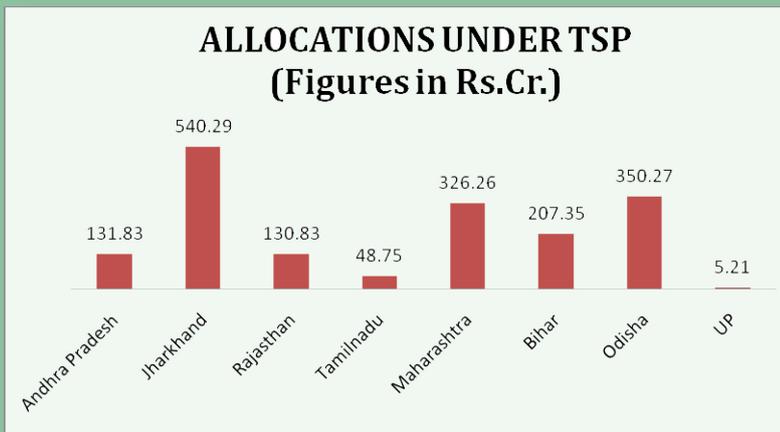
96.28% of these allocations are direct in nature. Jharkhand makes the least amount of actual allocations (Rs 71.65Cr) towards higher education, but 65.96% of these allocations are direct allocations. While actual allocations in UP amount to Rs 497.90Cr the direct allocations are only 28.43%.



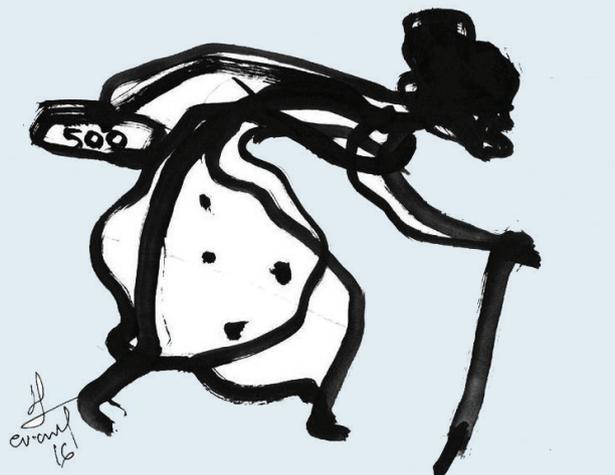
TSP ALLOCATIONS TOWARDS EDUCATION

SUMMARY OF HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET IN 8 STATES

UNDER SCs FY 2016-17 (RS.IN CR.)



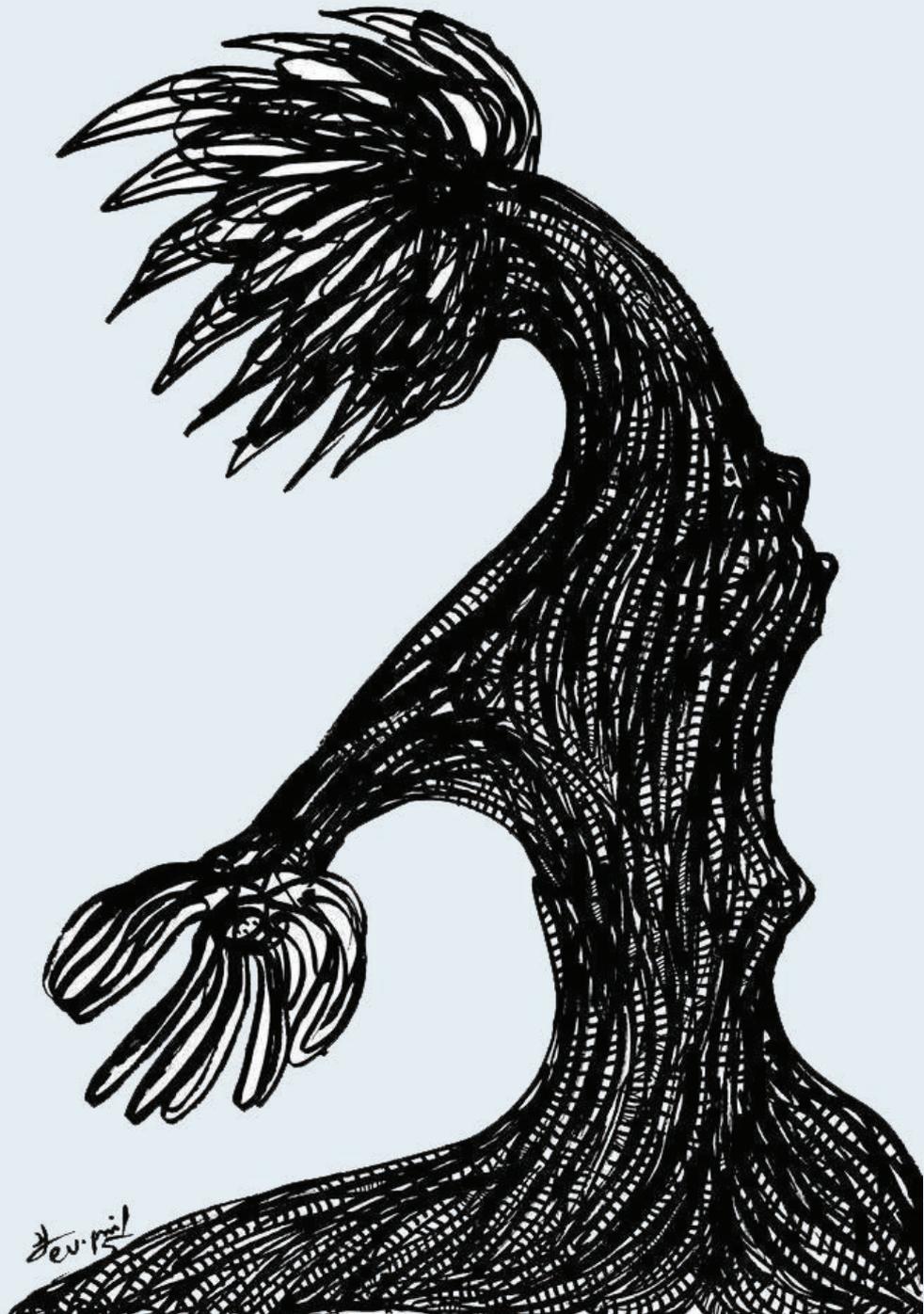
Allocations towards higher education forms a substantial part of the TSP allocation in 2016-17 across all state budgets. Jharkhand has highest amount of allocations towards higher education schemes under TSP however only 42.89% of allocations are direct allocations despite high tribal population. While in Tamil Nadu the actual allocations are only Rs48.75Cr but 94.87% of these allocations are direct in nature. Odisha the other state with a high Adivasi population allocates Rs350.27Cr towards higher education off which 62.09% allocations are direct.



ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

Despite a favourable Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of women from SC and ST communities in most states most of the schemes for the higher education needs of Dalit and Adivasi students fail to outline any physical and financial outlays specific for women students in the scheme document. In the absence of schematic provisions requiring allocation for women students, the aim of development fails to translate to actual allocations. This results in few financial benefits

reaching women students, further restricting their access to educational institutions. This plays out further un-evening the playing field for women who stand at triple marginalisation owing to their caste/tribe, class and gendered location. All the schemes should have both physical and financial outlays for women specifically keeping in mind that the Dalit and Adivasi women lag behind in almost all the development indicators.





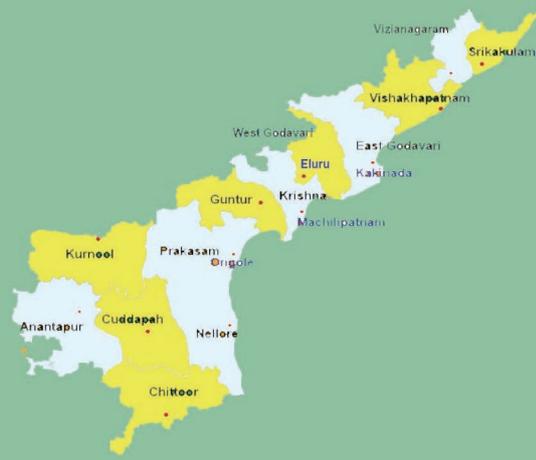
RECOMMENDATIONS

- Students should be allowed to fill forms either online or offline. Parallel systems of filling forms should be available.
- Institutions to be made responsible for the submission of online applications without charging extra to the student.
- Schools should train students to fill online applications via a help desk or information cell.
- State governments should make provisions from their own budgets for PMS and submit to central government.
- In order that SC/ST scholars do not suffer payment compulsions do not suffer payment compulsions. It should be made mandatory that educational institutions do not insist on upfront payment of fees from eligible SC/ST students of PMS.
- In cases of delay the students be paid compensation with interest by the GoI. Penalties to be imposed on individual officials or department, as the case maybe for non-timely disbursement of funds.
- All colleges to publish the details of all available scholarships on notice board and brochure.
- All fee structures to be fixed and made available by the GoI to all government and government aided institutions.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs immedially constitute a review committee to look into the matter of delayed scholarship and ensure effective implementation of various scholarships.
- Post Matric Scholarship should be redefined as Higher Education Scholarship (HES) made applicable for collage studies above +2 i.e. secondary schooling.
- HES should be made applicable to all the courses above +2. HES details must be classified as

- Diploma courses including courses, which admit 10th standard qualified students.
- Arts and science UG courses (BA/BSc/BCom/BCA/BBA/ etc)
- Professional degree courses. (BE/MBBS/Indian Medicine/Homoeopathy/ Agriculture/Animal Science/Law/Sports Education/etc.)
- Arts and Science P.G. courses. (MA/MSc/MCom/Etc.)
- Professional PG Courses. (HE, MD, MS, ML)
- Doctoral and Post Doctoral Courses.
- Any other regional courses not affiliated to Universities like CA/ CWA/CS/NIFT/School of Fine Arts/School of Music and Drama/ Film Technology/Etc
- Maintenance allowance fixed nearly 10 years back has not been revised. What is being given to professional students is a mere Rs 14,400/ p.a. as against boarding and lodging fee being collected in the range from Rs 48,000-Rs 96,000/- p.a. in 2017. Therefore maintenance fee needs to be revised upward to a minimum of Rs 40,000/ p.a. for professional courses.
- SC/ST passing +2 (secondary school), PHS allocation should be calculated w.r.t members of SC/ST pursuing +2 in all over India.
- The release of PMS by GoI and the State Govt as well should be made in advance at the time of admission and not as a reimbursement at the end of the year. Reimbursement module will force SC/STs to pay upfront which deters their access. GoI at the commencement of the financial year as soon as the Budget is passed should release 50% of the state's share incurred in the previous year, releasing the balance after RE is finalised, before December. Simultaneously the states should release 2/3rd of the PMS commitment of the previous year to the students as soon as the B.E. is passed. Since 2/3rd of the degree students would be recipients (those continuing in the 2nd and 3rd year of U.G. degree) the credentials would have already been verified. For PG and MBBS cases the ratio could be ½ and ¾ depending upon the length of its courses. The rest should be released before December by which time all admission process gets over.
- Strict directions should accompany strict compliance to the above schedule to all educational institutions that they shall refrain from collecting any fees upfront or thereafter from PMS scholars.
- Benefits covered under PMS should not be replete by the HRD. Schemes under SCSP/TSP of HRD should be other than what is found in PMS.



Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan
National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights



ANDHRA PRADESH

Report Card

State Profile

Population of SCs (Source: AP Government Portal)	84,45,398
Population of STs (Source: AP Government Portal)	26,31,145
Proportion of SCs (Source: AP Government Portal)	17.1%
Proportion of STs (Source: AP Government Portal)	5.3%
Sex Ratio amongst SCs (Source: AP Government Portal)	1007
Sex ratio amongst STs (Source: AP Government Portal)	1009
Literacy rate among SC population (Source : AP Government Portal)	961
Literacy rate among ST Population (Source : AP Government Portal)	964
Total Universities (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	28
Gross Enrolment Ratio: State (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	30.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	25.5

Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	28.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	22.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	23.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	27.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	19.8
SC Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	14151
ST Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	2317
Non Teaching Staff: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	11605
Non Teaching Staff: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	2130
Gender Parity Index (State) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.77
Gender Parity Index (SC) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.78
Gender Parity Index (ST) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.72

SCSP-TSP: IMPLEMENTATION IN ANDHRA PRADESH¹

In 2014 the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, bifurcated the states into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. A year earlier (2013) the then unified state of Andhra Pradesh had passed the Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribes Sub Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation) Act 2013. Andhra Pradesh is one of the first states to have enacted legislation to ensure proper allocation and implementation of the sub-plans. The Act guides the allocation and utilisation of funds for the development of the community.

Objects of the Act

- To ensure accelerated development of SC and ST community with a commitment towards ensuring equality.
- To focus developmental measures on economic, educational and human developmental needs, ensuring dignity, social security and promoting equity.
- To earmark funds under SCSP and TSP in proportion to the SC and ST population in the state.
- To ensure effective institutional mechanisms towards the implementation of the sub-plans.

Major Provisions of the Act

1. The Act mandates, earmarking of the Plan-outlay in proportion to the population. SC's form 17.1% of the total population while STs form 5.3% of the total population, as per 2011 census. Accordingly allocations under SCSP to be 17.1% under TSP to be 5.3% since
2. The norms laid out by the Act mandate that
 - Schemes exclusively benefitting SC/ST individuals, or HHs— 100% of scheme cost shall be allocated under the two sub-plans.
 - Schemes exclusively benefitting SC/ST habitation— 100% of scheme cost shall be allocated under the two sub-plans. In case of any other habitation, cost will be accounted for under the sub-plans in proportion to the population.

1. Andhra Pradesh Schedule Castes Sub Plan and Schedule Tribes Sub Plan (Planning, Allocation and Utilisation) Act 2013



- For general schemes benefitting SC/ST community along with others the cost shall be accounted under the two sub-plans, in proportion to the population.
 - With respect to non-divisible infra structure works a portion of the scheme cost as may be determined by the Government, shall be accounted under SCSP-TSP.
3. Budgetary provisions under SCSP-TSP shall be included under Detailed Demand for Grants for the Departments under the relevant head of accounts for the SCSP-TSP.
 4. Implementation Machinery— Secretary Finance, in the Finance Department will be appointed exclusively to perform functions relating to Budget implementation and allocation according to the provisions of the Act.

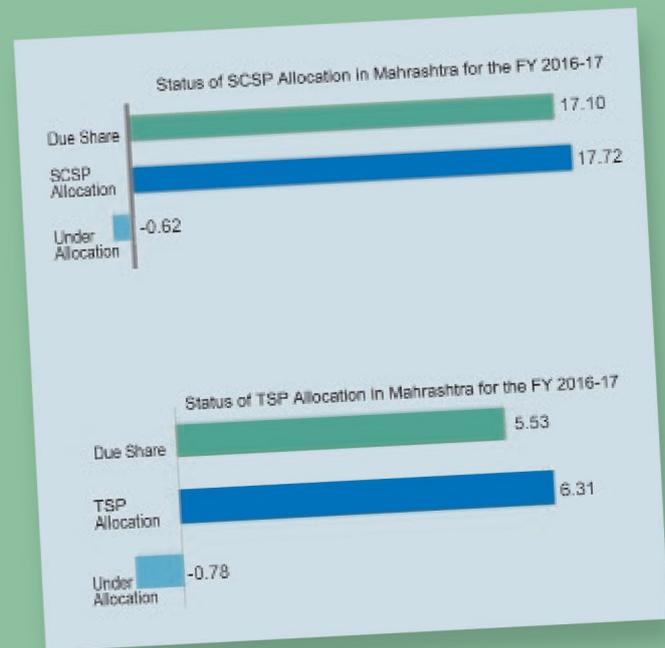
5. Institutional Mechanisms—a Council under the Chief Minister will be formulated that will exercise power conferred under and perform functions assigned under the Act.

Despite the state being one of the first states to legislate an Act on SCSP-TSP, the Act not only falls short in addressing the developmental gaps it sort out to address in its mandate but also allows for institutional and structural diversion of funds under many of its provisions. Three years since the Act was passed, the community continues to not reap developmental benefits as mandated as their rights under the Act. The SC and ST communities form a substantial percentage of the total state population and yet do not proportionately receive development benefits.

GAPS IN SCSP-TSP IMPLEMENTATION²

Overall Allocation

An overall analysis of the Andhra Pradesh Budget 2016-17 reveals some of the stark diversions of resources. An analysis of Andhra Pradesh Budget 2016-17, reveals that, even though allocations made under SCSP-TSP were surplus in proportion to the population, i.e. 17.72% under SCSP (share as per population translates to 17.1%) and 6.31% under TSP (share as per population 5.53%) the same did not translate into development benefits for the community. A deeper analysis of these allocations reveals a different picture. For the purpose of this analysis, the document details in-depth analysis of allocations towards higher education.



SCSP-TSP ALLOCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

1. DETAILS OF SCHEMES OPERATIONAL IN THE STATE

For the purpose of the analysis, in addition to the nodal Department of Social Welfare and Tribal welfare, schemes pertaining to higher education have been identified from Department of Higher Education, Technical Education, Agriculture and Health and Family Welfare; have been identified under both SCSP and TSP.

There are a total of 48 schemes under SCSP-TSP that were analysed. Of these 23 schemes were identified under TSP and 26 under SCSP. However, only 11 schemes under SCSP and 7 schemes under TSP are allocating directly towards the higher education needs of the community. Most of the schemes are non-direct in nature. Despite Department of

Technical Education allocating under a substantial number of schemes, under most schemes there are no allocations while allocations under a few is non-direct in nature. The nodal departments— Social Welfare and Tribal Welfare— are seen to be anchoring majority of direct schemes towards the developmental and survival needs of students from SC and ST communities. While under department of higher education only a few schemes are direct in nature.

The schemes for the SCs under SCSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

2. Detailed Demands for Grants, 2016-17, Government of Andhra Pradesh

	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Government Buildings for Degree Colleges	4.80
2	Honorarium to Mentors of JKC s	1.00
3	Mana TV	0.01
4	Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	21.41
5	Residential Degree Colleges for SCs	5.53
6	Skill Development Training Programmes	82.65
7	Welfare of Scheduled Caste Students in Degree Colleges	2.25
8	Amenities to SC and ST Students in Polytechnics	0.00
9	Conduct of Remedial Classes to Polytechnic Students SCs and STs	0.00
10	Improvement of Hostel of GMR Polytechnics for SCs and STs	0.00
11	Infrastructure Facilities in GMR Polytechnics	10.95
12	New (25) SC Hostel Buildings in existing Polytechnics @ Rs.1.00 Per Hostel (where the admission of SC Students is more than 40%)	0.00
13	New Hostel Buildings in existing GMR Polytechnics	0.00
14	Project Work and Industrial visits to Polytechnic Students (SCs and STs)	0.00
15	Special Nutritious Food to Students of GMR Polytechnics (SCs and STs)	0.00
16	Strengthening of AYUSH Colleges	0.44
17	Scheme for Benefit of SC Students	0.00
18	Financial Assistance for Studies Abroad	33.00
19	NTR Vidyonnathi Scheme	14.00
20	Post- Matric Scholarships	275.39
21	Post Matric Scholarship for SCs	115.00
22	Skill Up gradation for Professional Graduates	2.25
23	Tuition Fee	289.51
24	Tuition Fee (RTF)	33.82
25	Up gradation of Merit in SC Students	1.09
26	Government Buildings for Degree Colleges	4.80
	TOTAL	897.90

The schemes for the STs under TSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	District Resource Centres	0.05
2	Establishment of English Language Labs	1.60
3	Government Degree Colleges in RIAD Areas	0.10
4	Honorarium to Mentors of JKC s	0.20
5	Mana TV	0.01
6	Residential Degree Colleges	10.44
7	Residential Degree Colleges for STs	1.25
8	Skill Development Training Programmes	25.00
9	Tribal Degree Colleges	16.00
10	Welfare of Scheduled Tribe Students in Degree Colleges	1.2
11	Amenities to SC and ST Students in Poly-technics	0.00

ALLOCATION STATUS

A closer look at the budgetary allocation under the various schemes by Department of education under SCSP-TSP by the State reveals that majority of allocations under both SCSP-TSP are non-direct allocations³. Under SCSP amount direct allocations⁴ amounted to Rs431.17Cr while Rs135.25 Cr. was allocated non-directly. Total allocation under SCSP towards higher education amounts to Rs893.09Cr. Similarly under TSP direct allocation amounts to Rs84.45Cr and non-direct allocations amount to Rs50.88Cr. Total allocation under TSP towards higher education amounts to Rs135.33Cr.

However a closer examination of the allocation towards higher education shows complete lacks of

political will to support the needs of educationally marginalised shows that even though there is a substantial increase in the overall allocation towards higher education. Allocations under SCSP in 2015-16 B.E. were Rs238.75Cr and under TSP was Rs89.12Cr. There is an increase in the overall allocations under BE in 2016-17 with SCSP allocating, Rs135.33Cr and TSP allocating Rs431.17Cr.

However the increase is not an increase in real terms. Allocations under SCSP and TSP have seen an increase because allocations that were either zero previously or marginal saw a slight almost notional increase, especially considering these schemes are targeted schemes. Under SCSP schemes such as

12	Conduct of Remedial Classes to Polytechnic Students SCs and STs	0.00
13	Improvement of Hostel of GMR Polytechnics for SCs and STs	0.00
14	Infrastructure Facilities in GMR Polytechnics	12.79
15	NEW (5) GMR Polytechnics Buildings for STs in Tribal Areas identified by TW Dept.	0.00
16	New Hostel Buildings in existing GMR Polytechnics	0.00
17	Project Work and Industrial visits to Polytechnic Students (SCs and STs)	0.00
18	Special Nutritious Food to Students of GMR Polytechnics (SCs and STs)	0.00
19	Strengthening of AYUSH Colleges	0.69
20	Construction and Setting up of New Tribal Research institute at Vishakhapatnam	1.00
21	NTR Vidyonnathi Scheme	3.50
22	Post Matric Scholarships	55.00
23	Yuva kiranalalu	6.50
	TOTAL	135.33

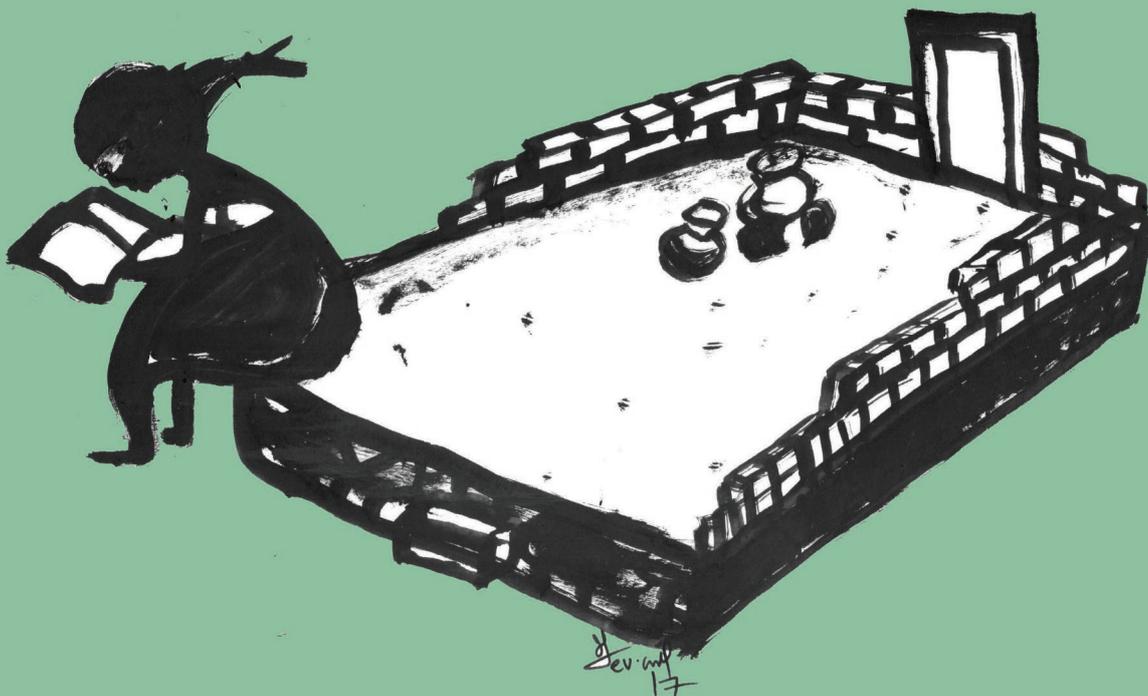
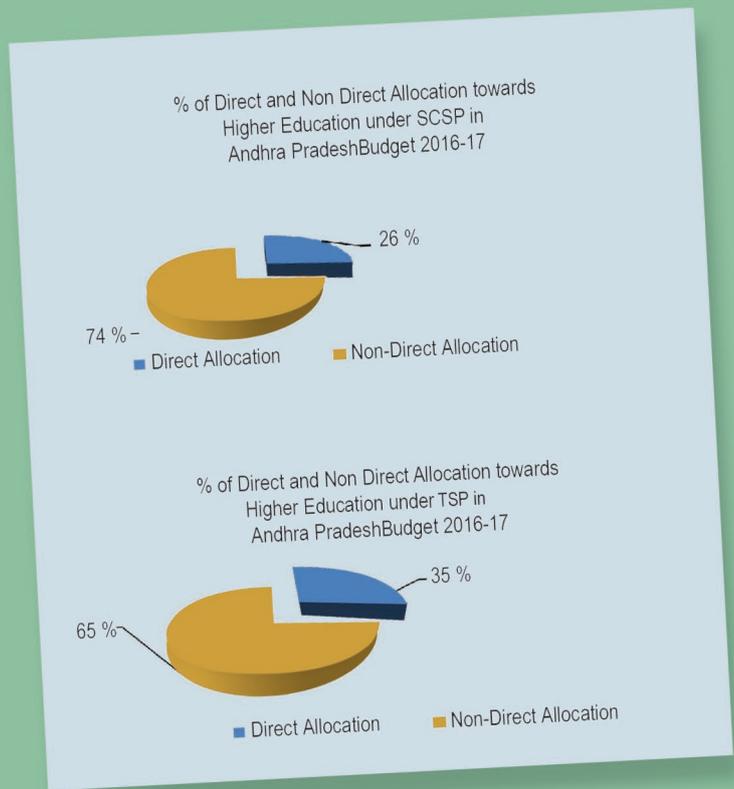
Government Building for Degree Colleges that had zero allocation in 2015-16 BE increased to Rs4.80Cr. While allocations that were marginal under Residential Degree Colleges for SCs under 2015-16 BE increased to Rs5.53Cr under 2016-17BE. Post Matric Scholarship for SCs saw the most increase from 2015-16 BE when it was zero to Rs115Cr. However this allocation in particular is a notional increase considering the scheme is a nodal scheme towards accessing education by the community. Similarly under TSP, allocation increase can be

attributed to notional increase. A number of schemes that saw zero allocation under 2016-17BE like Residential Degree Colleges for STs and Tribal Degree Colleges saw a marginal increase in the allocation. Allocations under both these were re-added in 2016-17 BE, with Rs 1.25Cr being allocated towards Residential Degree Colleges for STs and Rs16Cr towards Tribal Degree Colleges. Post Matric Scholarship saw an increase from Rs43.53Cr to Rs55Cr. But this increase is notional in nature not matching the needs of the enrolled number of students.

3. Non-direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that are neither notional (allocation that does not or really benefit SCs or STs, or pull them out of poverty line, or reduce the gap between them and the others or general allocations (the allocations meant for overall population of the country and not just for SCs/STs). As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'

4. Direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that benefit the SC/ST community through individual or basti oriented schemes. As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'

Andhra Pradesh has 28 Universities. With a Gross Enrollment Ratio of SCs (25.5) and STs (23.4) falling short of state average (30.8). With such a background, instances of non-direct allocations fail to bridge the necessary gap between the needs of the community and access to Higher Education.



5. According to MSJE, in 2015-16, 430.33Cr was demanded under Post-Matric Scholarship, off which only 133.41Cr was released and students are waiting for more than 296.92Cr for outstanding payments to be released.
6. Allocations that enable achieving full potential.
7. Allocations that cater to basic needs for existence.
8. Allocations that enable an individual to play an active role in society
9. Allocations that contain an aspect of protection.

ALLOCATION TREND

A deeper look into the allocation trends over the past two years 2015-2016 reveal that zero or marginal allocations were made across all the schemes under both SCSP and TSP under schemes introduced by Department of Technical Education. Infrastructure Facilities in GMR Polytechnics, under Department of Technical Education has a substantial amount allocated to it under both SCSP (Rs10.95Cr) and TSP (Rs12.79Cr). However these allocations are non-direct in nature.

Department of Higher Education is allocating towards 7 schemes under SCSP and towards 10 schemes under TSP. However only 2 schemes under SCSP and 3 under TSP are direct allocations. These schemes include, Residential Degree Colleges for SCs and Welfare of Scheduled Caste Students in Degree Colleges. While under TSP they are— Residential Degree Colleges, Tribal Degree Colleges and Welfare of Scheduled Tribe Students in Degree Colleges, while most other schemes are non-direct in nature. Under both SCSP-TSP massive allocations are made under Development Training Programme, with Rs 82.65 Cr being allocated under SCSP and Rs 25 Cr under TSP. However the scheme in general in nature with no specific physical or financial outlays defined for students from SC and ST community. Allocation of funds here amounts to massive diversion of funds.

Most allocations by the nodal departments, Social Welfare and Tribal Department are direct allocations. The schemes allotting directly are central schemes with allocations under Post Matric Scholarship being the highest Rs115Cr under SCSP and Rs55Cr under TSP⁵. Social welfare department has 8 schemes towards higher education while Tribal Welfare Department is allocating towards 4 schemes. All schemes under TSP are directly allocating. Under SCSP only NTR Vidyonnathi Scheme under Department of Social Welfare is allocating non-directly. The scheme that caters to coaching needs of students appearing for civil service exams, does not factor in needs of SC and ST students by failing to outline physical outlays.

ALLOCATION NATURE

Majority of allocations under Department of Higher Education under both SCSP and TSP being developmental⁶ in nature and a few being survival⁷ in nature. No participatory⁸ and protectionist⁹ schemes are operational under Higher Education. Even though most of the schemes are developmental in nature, the allocations under them are mostly non-direct, resulting in little reaching the communities.

ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

According to Census 2011, sex ratio in Andhra Pradesh is favourable for both SCs and STs i.e. 1007 and 1009 women respectively to 1000 men, making women 50% of the population in the state. Despite a favourable sex ratio, there are only 2 Dalit women centric schemes amounting to Rs. 4431Cr under SCSP and 3 tribal women specific scheme amounting to Rs. 17, 994.57Cr under TSP. Most of the schemes under SCSP and TSP are directed towards the needs of the women and cater to the needs that are 'survival' in nature as opposed to 'developmental'. Despite the nature allocations under these schemes are notional or non-direct in nature. No scheme under higher education is directed towards needs of female students ensuring their participation and access to discrimination free education.

Further the GER amongst women from SC community (22.4) and women from ST community (19.8) falls drastically short of state average. The nature of allocations further denies women's access to quality education. Thus perpetuating caste as an institution and continuing and aggravating caste based discrimination.

CHALLENGES AND GAPS

Through our interaction with student groups in the course of the year the following challenges faced by students came to fore—

Andhra Pradesh has been recently bifurcated into Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and finds in itself in middle of major shifts and changes. The capital for Andhra Pradesh is shifting to Vijayawada. With the shift, there has been difficulty in accessing information from government offices that are in the process of shifting. The students have not been able to access information easily, including filing RTI complaints.

Andhra Pradesh suffered a huge cyclone, in 2016. This resulted in many areas being inaccessible and not receiving electricity for days. The students were unable to file their application forms in time and many were left out from accessing financial assistance.

Students filing online forms expressed their inability to navigate computer due to lack of knowledge of both computers and workings of Internet.

One of the causes of delay was seen to be in splitting of the scholarship students randomly into two lists. With one list of students getting from the year they cleared from while the others getting from following year without any mechanisms in place to ensure the allocations due reach them.

There is a pattern of delayed payment of scholarships and sudden stoppage of scholarships in the state.

K.SANTHI CASE STUDY

“I have got respect because of study only.”
—K.Santhi

Killada Santhi is a 28year old student of B.Ed in her 1st year in M.R. College of Education in Vizianagaram. She belongs to the Dalit community. She hails from UttaravalliVillage; MerakamudidhamMandal, in Vizinagaram district.

Shanthi hails from a very poor Dalit family and it is with great difficulty that her parents were able to provide for her studies from their meagre earnings. Killda Santhi's parents, Killada Appalaswami and Chinnamma, are illiterate and earn a living selling bananas at Uttaravalli village junction on a daily basis and have 4 children whom they have brought up with their limited resources.

Santhi's sisters are both illiterate and were married off early. Killada Santhi is the youngest in the family and had to drop out when she was in class 8th at the age of 13years due to poverty and inability of her parents to support her education as well as her brothers. Her brother's education was given priority over hers. After dropping out, she worked as a domestic worker in an upper caste Velama Dora's house in their village. Her incomesupportedher brother's studies up to B.ED. Once he got appointment as a teacher, Atchayya, her brother, again initiated Santhi's study and supported her in completing her 10thsecondary school education via correspondence and Intermediate (10+2) and Degree in a Private College.

Finally she was able to join B.Ed Course in MR B.Ed College, Vizianagaram. She lives in the Social welfare girl's hostel in Vizinagaram. She applied for PMS for the year of 2015-16, (registration number 201508497500). Her application for E-Pass (official government portal) was accepted however her scholarship was not approved due to 'non availability of updated fee structure online for release of RTF (Reimbursement of Tuition Fee)'.

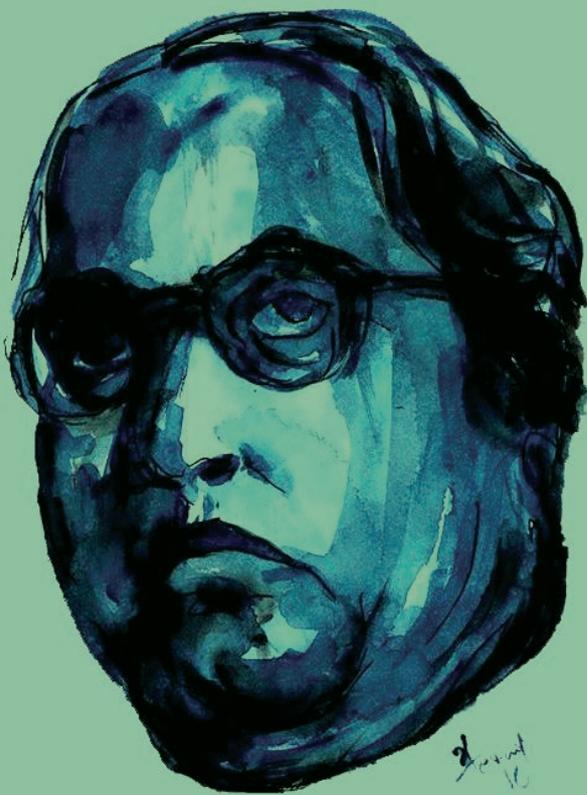
At the time of filing of the application form, the authorities at the Social Welfare Office did not take thumb impressions, (as mandated by the application procedure), an irregularity in procedure. The officials at Social Welfare Office were themselves unclear about the procedure for filing application due to lack of clarity on fee structure and absence of updated structureonline.

Her scholarship was denied due to non-availability of updated fee structure online for release of RTF (Reimbursement of Tuition Fee). As a result she could not apply for renewal in the year 2016-17.

On 18th January 2017 and February 5th 2017 she filed complaint letters with Deputy Director (DD) of Social welfare, & Superintendent of Social welfare DD Vizianagaram District office respectively, regarding the delay in release of funds. Based on the complaint filed by her, the DD wrote a letter to Director of social welfare, Andhra Pradesh.

In the absence of fee structure she and her family were subjected to undue stress. Other SC/ST students along with her are facing the same problem of non disbursement of scholarship. It was only much later in 2017, as a result of repeated advocacy that the students were awarded their due scholarship amount. At the time of printing she was on the way to completing her course.





“Education is something which ought to be brought within the reach of every one. the policy therefore ought to be to make higher education as cheap to the lower classes as it can possibly be made. If all these communities are to be brought to the level of equality, then the only remedy is to adopt the principle of equality and to give favoured treatment to those who are below level.”

-- B.R. AMBEDKAR



BIHAR

Report Card

State Profile

Population of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	30,39,573
Population of STs (Source: Census 2011)	48,4839
Proportion of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	9.8%
Proportion of STs (Source: Census 2011)	1.45%
Sex Ratio amongst SCs (Source: Census 2011)	1057
Sex ratio amongst STs (Source: Census 2011)	1035
Literacy rate among SC population (Source: Census 2011)	88.70
Literacy rate among ST Population (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	71.1
Total Universities (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	20
Gross Enrolment Ratio: State (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	30.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	22.4

Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	16.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	28.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	16.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	13.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	19.2
SC Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1793
ST Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	151
Non Teaching Staff: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	2105
Non Teaching Staff: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	398
Gender Parity Index (State) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1.32
Gender Parity Index (SC) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1.73
Gender Parity Index (ST) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1.41

SCSP-TSP: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN BIHAR

Kerala is one of the states in which the scheduled caste population has decreased when we compare the 2001 and 2011 census. There has been a decrease in proportion of 0.7 per cent. During the same time the number of Scheduled Tribe members in Kerala increased from 1.14 percent to 1.5 percent. Kerala is among the few states which has opened separate budget heads/ sub heads of accounts for Special Component Plan so as to guarantee adequate outlays under all the general sector schemes and also to prevent any diversion of Special Component Plan funds. When it comes to allocation



b) GAPS IN SCSP-TSP IMPLEMENTATION

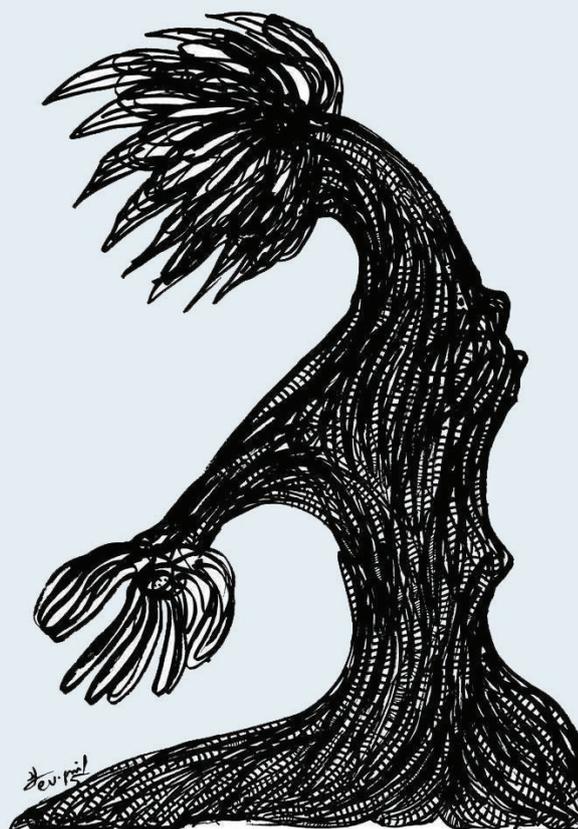
Overall Allocation

An overall analysis of allocation of funds under SC-SP-TSP in Kerala reveals that while allocations under SCSP-TSP were favourable in proportion to the population, the same did not translate into development benefits for the community. According to guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, allocations under SCSP-TSP are to be made in proportion of the SC/ST population in the state. With the Union Government's merger of plan and non-plan budget most of the states has followed the similar pattern for the calculation of the state budget, however Kerala remain an exception who is following the system of Plan and non-plan budget.

In the FY 2017-18 the total plan budget of the state was Rs.26500.00Cr, out of which the allocation under SCSP was Rs.1889.38 Cr and allocation under TSP was Rs.716.24 Cr. Allocations under TSP were calculated to be surplus in proportion to the ST population. However allocation under SCSP was not as per the population percentage. A total of Rs.1889.38 Cr was allocated for the SCs as compared to the Rs.2597 Cr as per the population percentage. According to the 2011 Census, 9.8% of the State's population are SC while 1.45% of the total population of the state are ST. In the FY 2017-18, 7.13% were allocated under SCSP and 2.7% allocated under TSP. Deeper observations reveals that the community has

under SCSP and TSP, Kerala has allocated fairly well especially TSP when compared to the other states. In Kerala the system of sectorial allocation is slightly different when compared to the other states. Here all the allocations under SCSP and TSP are pooled into the SC/ST welfare department.

Kerala does not have an independent Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act. They follow the guidelines as issued by the Planning Commission towards allocation of funds in the state budgets. The sub-plans have been nationally in operation for the past three decades however its implementation has been less than satisfactory across the country. Kerala is no different to this end. The SC and ST communities form a substantial percentage of the total state population but in terms of access to schemes and programmes the communities have not benefitted much. Through the scrutiny of SCSP and TSP data in budget books reveals that there are very minimum notional allocation in comparison to the other states, but an in-depth research and analysis of SCSP and TSP schemes may expose some gray areas in the allocation. Over the years, there has been a serious issue of under-utilization and misappropriation under SCSP and TSP in Kerala.



not achieved much out of these allocations. For the purpose of this analysis, the document details in-depth analysis of allocations towards higher education.

Targeted vs Notional/ Non-direct Allocation

In Kerala the allocation has been both direct as well as non-direct. Although there are many schemes with the direct allocation under the department of the SC/ST welfare, however as per the Planning Commission mandates the allocation here should have been only direct with no non-direct allocation.

In the FY 2017-18 under SCSP the direct allocation has been Rs.1702.10 crores and non-direct allocation has been Rs.187.28crores. In the FY 2017-18 the highest allocation has been towards the scheme of house to homeless, with the



WHY HIGHER EDUCATION?

Education, especially higher education, is one of the crucial determinants of social and economic developments of any person, particularly for those belonging to Dalit and Adivasi community. However members of these communities have traditionally been discriminated from accessing to education due their location within the caste system.

Experiences in higher education for students of marginalised communities come through great struggles and at times through costs including costs of living. The challenges are many – firstly, the economic conditions of majority of Dalits and Adivasis being worse, their accessibility to higher education is restricted. Secondly, the caste attitude of the privileged communities such as teachers, administration and peers towards students of marginalized communities is a cause for majority of dropouts in higher education. Thirdly, majority of Dalit and Adivasi students come from rural background and lack necessary social capital and awareness about educational entitlements and government provisions. Fourthly, even if students are aware of government provisions there

is a systematic denial from the colleges, universities, UGC and ministries to access basic entitlements like scholarships, hostels, student support, fee reimbursement etc.

Scholarships have played a critical role in the lives of Dalit and Adivasi students in accessing higher education. AISHE data clearly indicates that lack of financial resources is one of the main reasons why Dalit and Adivasi girls and boys are either not able to enter institutions of higher education or have to drop out in middle of their studies because lack of available scholarships and their inability to pay the prescribed fees and educational expenses.

Despite the wide range of scholarships announced for Dalit/Adivasi students, our experiences are that, students are systematically and continually excluded, denied, and discriminated in accessing these scholarships.

major allocation of Rs.500 crores in 2017-18. Similarly another major allocation has been towards the scheme of Post Matriculation Studies with the allocation of about Rs.286 crores. This is a direct allocation towards the SC students. Here the percentage of direct allocation for the welfare of the SCs is 90 percent in 2017-18 while there is 10 percent of non-direct allocation. However if we particularly look into non-direct schemes in the FY 2017-18 one of the major non direct allocation has been towards 'Block grant for centrally sponsored scheme' with an allocation of Rs 166 crores, similarly there has been allocation on "works and buildings" of Rs15 crores. This allocation towards non-direct schemes is a major concern since this amount may or may not benefit the SCs.

Under TSP, in the FY 2017-18 the direct allocation was Rs.627.63 crores and non-direct allocation was Rs.88.61 crores. Major non-direct allocation has been towards "Block grant for centrally sponsored schemes" with an allocation of Rs82.36 crores. These allocations are non-direct which means it may or may not benefit the STs. Here the percentage of direct allocation for the welfare of the STs is 87.62 percent for the FY 2017-18.

WHY HIGHER EDUCATION?

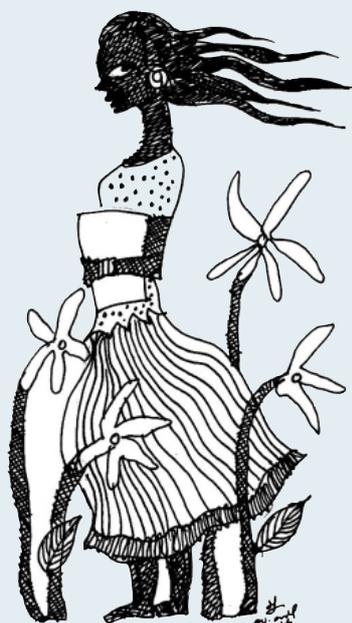
Details of Schemes Operational in the State

As indicated above in Kerala all the allocation under SCSP/TSP particularly related to higher education are pooled into the SC/ST welfare department. Under the SC/ST welfare department there are specifically 4 schemes pertaining to higher education needs of the Dalit students. Similarly under TSP there are only 6 schemes geared towards access to higher education for the tribal students

Most of the schemes are centrally sponsored schemes except for few of them. In the case of centrally sponsored schemes 100% allocations are made by the centre and are applicable to the all other states. The schemes for the SCs under SCSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY -2017-18 are as follows:

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Boys Hostel for Scheduled Castes (50% CSS)	8.72
2	Construction of girl's hostels (post matric) Babu Jagjeevan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana-100% CSS)	4.00
3	Assistance for education for SC students	404.10
4	Post matriculation studies	286.00
	Total	702.82

ALLOCATION STATUS



In the state Budget of 2017-18, the state government has allocated Rs.702.82 Cr for the SC students and Rs.47.35 Cr for the ST students by the SC/ST Welfare Department. All these are direct allocations; however there is a need of proper implementation and new schemes particularly pertaining to the specific higher education needs of the Dalit and Adivasi students. In comparison to the overall allocations made towards higher education under SC-

The schemes for the STs with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Post matric scholarship (Centrally sponsored scheme 100% central assistance)	30.00
2	Vocational training institute of scheduled tribes (100% CSS)	0.60
3	Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development studies for SC/ST	2.50
4	Construction for girls hostel (100% CSS)	3.50
5	Construction of boys hostel (50% CSS)	9.00
6	Post matric hostel for tribal children	1.75
	Total	47.35



SP-TSP in 2016-17, our analysis showed a marginal increase in SCSP and TSP allocation towards higher education in 2017-18. These allocations come at a time when Dalit and Adivasi students are reportedly lagging behind in all educational indicators when compared to non-SC/ST students.



ALLOCATION TREND

Allocations under Welfare Department for Dalits and Adivasis for Higher Education have seen a marginal increase. Allocations for SCs have been Rs.702.82Cr in the FY 2017-18, which is an increased as compared to the FY 2016-17 when the allocation was Rs.652.00 Cr. Similarly for STs the allocation has also seen a marginal increase, from Rs.40.75 Cr in FY 2016-17 to Rs. 47.35 Cr in the FY 2017-18.

Particularly looking into few of the schemes, there has not been major change in the allocation as compared to the previous financial year. The allocations under 'Construction of boys hostel' under TSP is Rs.9.00 Cr in the FY 2017-18 as compared to the allocation in FY 2016-17 which was Rs.8.20 Cr. Similarly the allocation for the similar scheme for girls i.e. 'Construction for girls hostel' has remained same across both the years with the allocation of Rs.3.50 Cr considering that the girls often are not able to access higher education particularly due to lack of proper accommodation with basic amenities. Under SCSP also the scenario remain the same, here the allocation under the scheme 'Construction of girl's hostels - BabuJagjeevan Ram ChhatrawasYojana' has been constant throughout the years with the allocation of Rs4.00Cr.

Under few other schemes there has be significant increase in the allocation. Under SCSP the allocation under the scheme 'Assistance for education for SC students' has increased from Rs. 380 Cr (BE) in 2016-17 to Rs.404.10 Cr in the FY 2017-18. However a closer analysis of the Revised Estimates in the year 2016-17 shows that the allocation for the same scheme was reduced to Rs.190 Cr in the said financial year.

Major fund towards higher education of SCs and STs has been allocated under Post Matric Scholarship. In Kerala, under SCSP Post Matric Scholarship there has been a marginal increase in the allocation in the last two financial years. In the FY 2016-17 the allocation was Rs.228 Cr which is increased to Rs. 286 Cr in the FY 2017-18. Similarly under TSP, the allocation increased from Rs.25 Cr in the FY 2016-17 to Rs. 30 Cr in the FY 2017-18. Despite huge allocations under Post Matric Scholarship, its implementation remains deficit across the state. A large number of SC/ST students in Kerala enrol under higher education programmes. A total of 62003 SC and 7891 ST students have enrolled in higher education programmes in Kerala in the year 2015-16 as per AISHE data . Considering such a huge enrolment of students under this scheme, it becomes important to look into the question of accessibility and availability of PMS for these students.

1. Direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that benefit the SC/ST community through individual or basti oriented schemes. As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'



NATURE OF ALLOCATION

Majority of allocations under Department of Welfare for the Dalits and Adivasi has been survival in nature expect very few being developmental in nature. No participatory and protectionist schemes are operational under higher education. There is need to allocate more towards schemes which are participatory in nature so as to have an inclusive growth and development of the community.

ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

Kerala records a favourable sex ratio amongst SCs (1057) and STs (1035). Despite a favourable sex ratio, most of the schemes for the higher education needs of Dalit and Adivasi students fail to outline any physical and financial outlays specific for women students in the scheme document. There are very few schemes specifically looking into the needs of Dalit and Adivasi women which particularly relate to hostel schemes. However a closer analysis reveals that even allocations under such schemes are marginal. The GER amongst women from SC community (28.5) and women from ST community (19.2) falls markedly short of state average (30.8). In the absence of schematic provisions requiring allocation for women students, the aims of development will translate into most of the allocations not reaching women students and further restricting their access to educational institutions. All the schemes should have both physical and financial outlays for women specifically keeping in mind that the Dalit and Adivasi women lag behind in almost all the development indicators.

2. Non-direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that are neither notional (allocation that does not or really benefit SCs or STs, or pull them out of poverty line, or reduce the gap between them and the others or general allocations (the allocations meant for overall population of the country and not just for SCs/STs). As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'.
3. Allocations that cater to basic needs for existence.
4. Allocations that enable achieving full potential.
5. Allocations that enable an individual to play an active role in society
6. Allocations that contain an aspect of protection.

CHALLENGES AND GAPS

Engagement with the students revealed many bottlenecks within the existing system and helped in identifying gaps in policy implementation. Through the interactions with several students, poor implementation of the schemes was seen to be the most popular and common grievance. One of the major issues reported by the students is the considerable delay in scholarship distribution. The failure to provide full dues of scholarship and Maintenance Allowance etc. is causing extreme stress for SC and ST students, drop-outs from higher education and hampering the educational progress of SCs and STs.

Apart from this the hostel facilities for ST students is extremely low and number of ST students who are getting admission for higher education is increasing every year. Moreover in most of the hostels the elementary services are not available and many of them are overcrowded. In addition to this the discouraging attitude of the department towards the students who had secured admission outside Kerala is also forcing the students to drop out. There have been several cases in which the students are not able to get the scholarships in time and fees to the concerned Institution / University are not being reimbursed. Most of the Dalit students face direct or indirect discrimination using affirmative action policy. Students reported being at the receiving end of taunts and humiliation even by Social Welfare Officers and complained about non-cooperation by college staff.

Moreover there has been no substantial increase in budget provisions for higher education for last 3 years. Also there have been very few schemes particularly looking into the higher education needs of the Dalit and Adivasi students.

SUNIL KUMAR

“No Dalit student should ever go through the difficulties that I have faced during my study. I am determined to become a teacher in High school and will try to help (financially and physically) each and every dalit student to pursue higher studies in future” -- Sunil Kumar

Sunil Kumar completed his B.Ed course, from GanoriRamkali Teacher's Training School with much difficulty, which costed him Rs. 1,50,000/-. He was denied Post Matric Scholarship, for reasons unknown to him till date Sunil comes from the village Sumaka in Chorbar block of Sekhpura district in Bihar. His small hamlet (Dalit Tola) is situated in the remotest part of the village. Upper caste part of the village is not connected to this part of the village, making access tough. His village, is about 30km away from district headquarters and 8 km away from block headquarters.

The Dalit tola has no all-weather roads connecting it to the main road of the village, restricting access of the community. Further there is a severe lack of clean and safe drinking water. There is only one primary and one upper primary school in the village. For secondary and higher secondary education, the students have to travel to another village which is 5-6 K.M distance.

There are 16 members in Sunil's family and agriculture labour is their main source of income. His father, ArjunPaswan, is a primary school teacher earning Rs.9000/- a month. He is the only member with a consistent source of income. His family has to engage in agricultural labour, to meet their many needs and requirements. The family owns a small piece of land that is not suitable for agriculture. Due to unstable income, some of his family members seasonally migrate to Punjab, Jharkhand and other places for work. Sunil has two sisters and one elder brother and they are all high school dropouts. Due to financial constraints and unavailability of higher education institutes nearby, they could not pursue their higher education. Sunil is the only member from his family as well as from his tola to complete B. Ed.

From the very beginning Sunil had very keen interest in studying and was also very good at it. Seeing the limited educational opportunities in Sekhpura district, his father sent him to Nawada district for pursuing B.Sc. After completing B.Sc in the year 2012-13, he took admission in a B. Ed course. However his family was not in a financial situation to support him. With the meagre income, it was difficult for the fami-

ly to deposit, Rs.1lakh as admission fee for his education. Despite all the financial constraints, Sunil's father borrowed, money from the mahajan(money lender) to support his education. The borrowed money was duly deposited at the college. He had applied for PMS, hoping that the fellowship money could be used towards covering his college fees and the remaining money to pay back the loan.

At the time of filling the Post Matric Scholarship application, he submitted an online application. On completion of the course, the college administration asked for fee payment. He informed the college authority that he had applied for Post Matric Scholarship application, which is under process. On meeting with District Welfare Officer (hereafter DWO), he was informed that he would be paid his scholarship shortly. After the completion of B.Ed examination, the college refused to issue him certificate citing non-payment of dues, since the PMS had not come through.

On hearing this, he followed up with DWO regarding the status of his Post Matric Scholarship application and was informed that the college had not submitted hard copy of application form. The college administration on the other hand confirmed to have submitted hard copy of the form. Following this clarification from the college administration, he again visited DWO office who then informed him that Post Matric Scholarship fees will be paid directly by state government in the bank accounts of the students and for any further information for status of application he was asked to contact welfare department in Patna. Unfortunately, after waiting for many months to obtain B.Ed. certificate from college, his debt-ridden family again borrowed money from the mahajan and paid fees to get certificate. Still waiting to receive his due scholarship amount. This case also highlights the efforts that the families put into education and also as a result of this they get into the vicious circle of debt.





STATE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Number of Research Scholarships provided by the Kerala Government should be increased and also the budgetary provisions for the same should be enhanced
- Government should withdraw the order, making Adhar linked account mandatory to avail scholarships
- Extend all educational assistance to SC/ST student studying at universities and institutions outside the Kerala, and update e-grants system accordingly
- Number of overseas scholarships to be increased and availability and guideline of the scheme to be widely published.
- Formulate guideline to extend educational assistance to all self-financing colleges and autonomous courses conducted by the universities
- New post Metric hostels should be built in all major cities in the state, especially for the ST students.
- ST department should make sure all ST students who secure admissions in any institutions in Kerala or outside should have access to hostel facilities
- A time period should be specified for the distribution of Scholarships and other educational assistance
- Department should take stringent action against institutions and district level officials who delay applications for Scholarships and other educational assistance
- SC and ST department should make sure that students who are residing at remote villages and forest areas should have access to internet to apply online under e-grants system
- Constitute a committee to look in to discriminatory practices that exist in institutions especially in self-financing colleges

STATE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Students should be allowed to fill forms either online or offline. Parallel systems of filling forms should be available. There should be functional online portal so as to avoid difficulties at the time of submission of applications.
- Institutions to be made responsible for the submission of online applications without charging extra to the student.
- The income ceiling for availing post matric scholarship and freeship should be reviewed every two years.
- Grievance redressal and complaints mechanism should be instituted.
- State governments should make provisions from their own budgets for PMS and submit to central government.
- PMS should be disbursed to individuals rather than to institutions,
- Vigilance committees should be created at the district level as well to monitor timely disbursement of the PMS to students,
- The colleges that don't facilitate the scholarship applications within time period their recognition status should be suspended.
- In cases of delay the students be paid compensation with interest by the GoI.
- Penalties to be imposed on individual officials or department, as the case maybe for non-timely disbursement of funds.
- All colleges to publish the details of all available scholarships on notice board and brochure.
- All fees structures to be fixed and made available by the GoI to all government and government aided institutions.

- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs immediately constitute a review committee to look into the matter of delayed scholarship and ensure effective implementation of various scholarships.
- There should be a special sub-committee constituted in both the Ministries, to look into the issues faced by SC and ST girls and monitor existing schemes from a gender-lens.
- Post Matric Scholarship should be redefined as Higher Education Scholarship (HES) made applicable for collage studies above +2 i.e. secondary schooling.
- HES should be made applicable to all the courses above +2.
- Maintenance allowance fixed nearly 10 years back has not been revised. What is being given to professional students is a mere Rs 14,400/ p.a. as against boarding and lodging fee being collected in the range from Rs 48,000-Rs 96,000/- p.a. in 2017. Therefore maintenance fee needs to be revised upward to a minimum of Rs 40,000/ p.a. for professional courses.
- The release of PMS by GoI and the State Govt as well should be made in advance at the time of admission and not as a reimbursement at the end of the year. Reimbursement module will force SC/STs to pay upfront which deters their access. GoI at the commencement of the financial year as soon as the Budget is passed should release 50% of the state's share incurred in the previous year, releasing the balance after RE is finalised, say before December. Simultaneously the states should release 2/3rd of the PMS commitment of the previous year to the students as soon as the B.E. is passed. Since 2/3rd of the degree students would be recipients (those continuing in the 2nd and 3rd year of U.G. degree) the credentials would have already been verified. For PG and MBBS cases the ratio could be ½ and ¾ depending upon the length of its courses. The rest should be released before December by which time all admission process gets over.
- Strict directions should accompany strict compliance to the above schedule to all educational institutions that they shall refrain from collecting any fees upfront or thereafter from PMS scholars.
- Benefits covered under PMS should not be replete by the HRD. Schemes under SCSP/TSP of HRD should be other than what is found in PMS.



JHARKHAND

Report Card

State Profile

Population of SCs (Source: AP Government Portal)	39,85,644
Population of STs (Source: AP Government Portal)	86,45,042
Proportion of STs (Source: AP Government Portal)	12.08%
Proportion of SCs (Source: AP Government Portal)	26.21%
Sex Ratio amongst SCs (Source: AP Government Portal)	891
Sex ratio amongst STs (Source: AP Government Portal)	1003
Literacy rate among SC population (Source : AP Government Portal)	56%
Literacy rate among ST Population (Source : AP Government Portal)	57%
Total Universities (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	11
State Enrolment Rate in Higher Education (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	343784
SC Enrolment Rate in Higher Education (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	51803

SC male enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	29061
SC female enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	22742
ST male enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	43597
ST female enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	50403
SC Teachers (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	318
ST Teachers (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	883
Non-Teaching Staff (SC male) (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	NA
Non-Teaching Staff (SC female) (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	NA
Non-Teaching Staff (ST male) (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	NA
Non-Teaching Staff (ST female) (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	NA
Gender Parity Index (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	0.92
Gender Parity Index (SC) (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	0.81
Gender Parity Index (SC) (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	

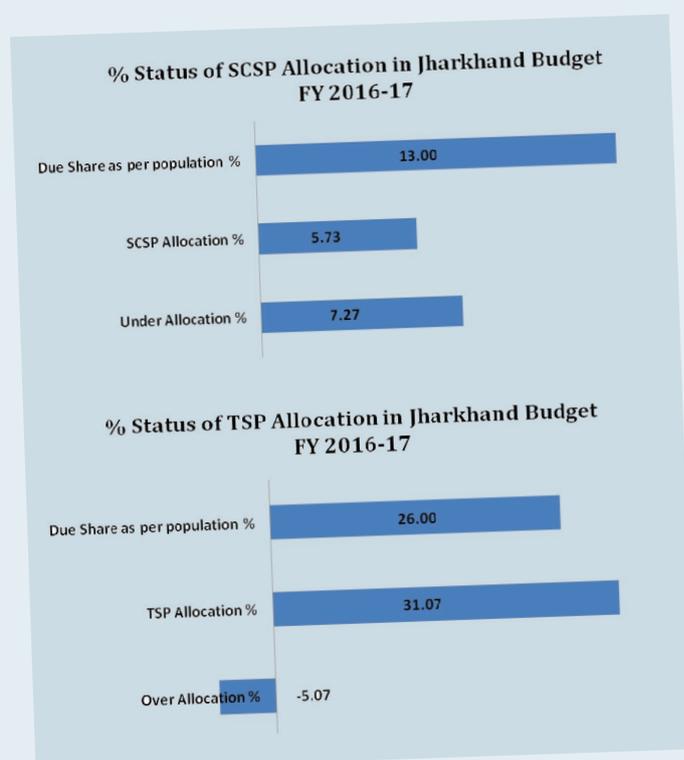
SCSP-TSP: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN JHARKHAND

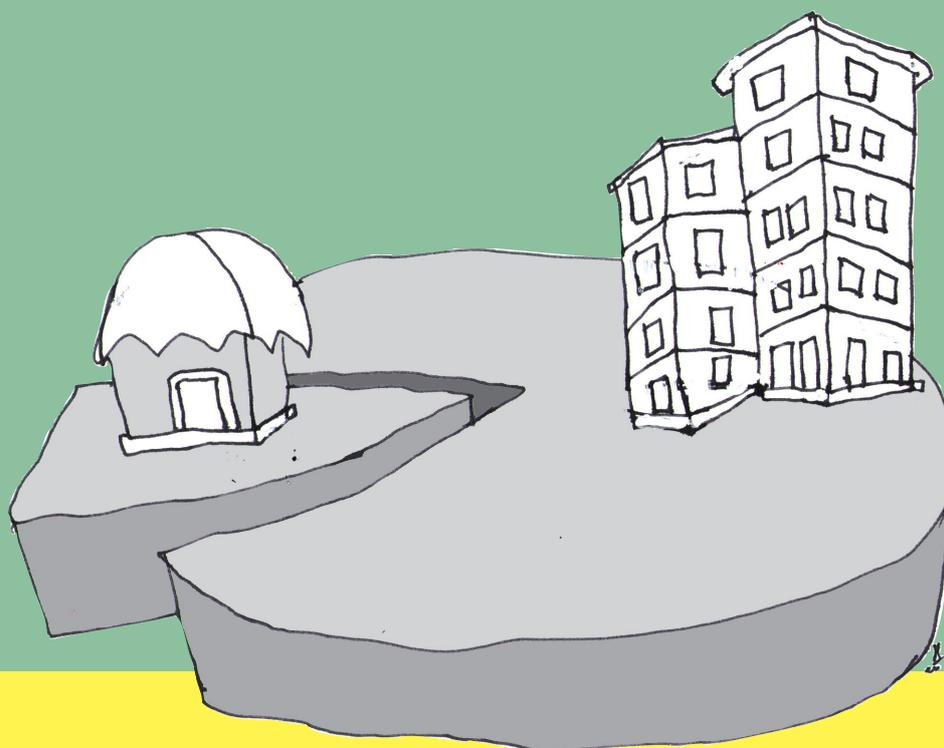
Jharkhand does not have an independent Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act. They follow the guidelines as issued by the Planning Commission towards allocation of funds in the state budgets. The sub-plans have been nationally in operation for the past three decades however its implementation has been less than satisfactory across the country. Jharkhand is no different to this end.

GAPS IN IMPLEMENTATION

As the population of Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand is 26.2% and Scheduled Caste is 12.1% of the total state population and the principles of the TSP & SCSP policy prescribes that the budget allocation of the state government has to be proportionate to the population percentage of these communities. The 2016-17 State budget of Jharkhand has generally followed the allocations trend of previous years, which is marked with over-allocation under TSP and under allocation under SCSP. TSP allocation in 2016-17 is at 31.07%, which is higher than ST population (26.2%) in the state, but majority of the allocations are done under general schemes with no direct implications on the overall socio-economic conditions of the STs. On the other hand, the allocation under SCSP is merely 5.73%, which is much less than the population proportion of the SC in the state. In this manner, the Dalits of Jharkhand have been denied a total of 2693.69 Crores of allocation as per the principles of the SCSP.

The problem of diversions, misallocations, un-utilisation of TSP and SCSP fund continues to dominate Jharkhand budgetary allocations and utilisation of funds. For the purpose of this analysis, the document details in-depth analysis of allocations towards higher education.





SCSP- TSP ALLOCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Details of Schemes Operational in the State
The analysis of the Jharkhand state budget 2016-17 reveals that major allocations towards higher education are made under the Department of Higher and Technical education. Under the Department of Higher and Technical education there are 73 schemes pertaining to higher education needs of the Adivasi students but in reality, only 2 schemes are of any real benefit to the community. Other departments allocating for higher education development of Adivasi students are Labour, Employment and Skill Development Department, Welfare Department and School education and literacy department. Except the Welfare Department, in other two departments, the allocations are non-direct in nature. There are 23 schemes introduced by all three above-mentioned departments, out of which only 14 schemes could be beneficial for the Adivasi students. In total 96 schemes are

geared towards higher education under TSP. Similarly under SCSP 18 schemes are geared towards access to higher education for the Dalit students in 6 Departments namely Labour, Employment and Skill Development, Welfare Department and School Education and Literacy, Health Medical Education and Family Welfare, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative and Industries department. Out of the given 18 schemes only in 50% of schemes allocate towards direct benefit of Dalit students, others are only paper allocations.

Schemes under TSP:

The schemes for the Adivasis with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

Non-direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that are neither notional (allocation that does not or really benefit SCs or STs, or pull them out of poverty line, or reduce the gap between them and the others or general allocations (the allocations meant for overall population of the country and not just for SCs/STs). As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'

	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Grants-in-aid to Birsa agriculture university	60.00
2	Grants-in-aid for establishment of dairy technology college	0.20
3	Grants-in-aid for establishment of state agriculture college	0.80
4	Grant for Information, extension, Seminar, Training, and Member's education in Co-operative Societies	0.00
5	Rajendra medical science institute, Ranchi	50.00
6	M.G.M. Medical college hospital	3.79
7	Purchase of machine & equipment's, furniture's, drugs and materials for different hospital/health centres (Including medical college & hospital and other health facilities, offices with AYUSH)	40.00
8	M.G.M. Medical college hospital, Jamshedpur	1.08
9	New medical college and hospital	10.00
10	Building (Including machine equipment's) MGM Medical college hospital, Jamshedpur	20.13
11	Sidhu- Kanhu University, Dumka	14.00
12	Ranchi university Ranchi	18.00
13	Grant-in-aid to Ranchi University, Ranchi for un-aided education	3.00
14	Kolhan university Chaibasa	10.00
15	Grant-in-aid to Ranchi university Ranchi for free education of girls	0.00
16	Grant-in-aid to Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka for free education to girls	0.00
17	Grant-in-aid to Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka for unaided education	6.00
18	Grant-in-aid to Kolhan university Chaibasa for free education of girl	0.00
19	Grant-in-aid to Kolhan university Chaibasa for unaided education	1.50
20	Campus Development of Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka	0.00
21	Campus Development of Kolhan university Chaibasa	0.00
22	Distance education for Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka	0.00

23	Distance education for Kolhan university	0.00
24	Advance science and technology research centre for Ranchi University	0.00
25	Advance science and technology research centre for Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka	0.00
26	Advance science and technology research centre for Kolhan university, Chaibasa	0.00
27	For establishment women's college in every district of state grant-in-aid to Kolhan university Chaibasa	0.00
28	For establishment women's college in every district of state grant-in-aid to Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka	0.00
29	Grant-in-aid to Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka for establishment of model college	0.00
30	Grant-in-aid to Ranchi university Ranchi for modernization of centre library of university and college	0.00
31	Grant-in-aid to Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka for modernization of centre library of university and college	0.00
32	Grant-in-aid to Kolhan university Chaibasa for modernization of centre library of university and college	0.00
33	Grant-in-aid to Ranchi university Ranchi for up-gradation of laboratories	0.00
34	Distance education for Ranchi university, Ranchi	0.00
35	Grant -in-aid to Ranchi university Ranchi for establishment of model college	0.00
36	Grant -in-aid to Kolhan university Chaibasa for establishment of model college	0.00
37	Grant -in-aid to Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka for up gradation of laboratories	0.00
38	Grant -in-aid to Kolhan University Chaibasa for up gradation of laboratories	0.00
39	Grant-in-aid to Ranchi university Ranchi for establishment of women's college in every district of state	0.00
40	Seminar/Symposium and conference (Ranchi university Ranchi)	0.00
41	Seminar/Symposium and conference (S.K.M University Dumka)	0.00
42	Seminar/Symposium and conference (Kolhan university Chaibasa)	0.00

43	Grant for establishment of coaching Centre for poor students- Ranchi University	0.00
44	Grant for establishment of coaching centre for poor students- Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka	0.00
45	Grant for establishment of coaching centre for poor students-Kolhan University Chaibasa	0.00
46	Development of archaeological Centre -Ranchi university	0.00
47	Grant -in aid to Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka for ICT infrastructure and e-learning	0.00
48	Grant -in aid to Ranchi University Ranchi for ICT infrastructure and e-learning	0.00
49	Grant-in-aid to Kolhan university Chaibasa for conducting classes in two shifts	0.00
50	Grant-in-aid to Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka for conducting classes in two shifts	0.00
51	Grant-in-aid to Ranchi University Ranchi for conducting classes in two shifts	0.00
52	Grant -in-aid modernization of library, up gradation of laboratory purchase of Computer Centres for Ranchi university Ranchi	6.00
53	Grant -in-aid modernization of library, up gradation of laboratory purchase of computer centres for Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka	5.00
54	Grant -in-aid modernization of library, up gradation of laboratory purchase of computer centres for Kolhan university Chaibasa	6.00
55	Grant-in-aid to university for free education to girls, distance learning, establishment of coaching centre & conducting classes in two shifts for Ranchi university Ranchi	4.00
56	Grant-in-aid to university for free education to girls, distance learning, establishment of coaching centre & conducting classes into shifts for Sidhu-Kanhu University Dumka	3.00
57	Grant-in-aid to university for free education to girls, distance learning, establishment of coaching centre & conducting classes in two shifts for Kolhan university Chaibasa	2.25
58	Grant-in-aid ICT infrastructure & e-learning software for Ranchi university Ranchi Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka & Kolhan University Chaibasa	10.00

59	Grant-in-aid training conference, workshop and visit to different places inside country and aboard for Ranchi university Ranchi Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka & Kolhan university Chaibasa	1.50
60	Grant-in-aid skill consultancy fee placement cell] star-up etc for Ranchi university Ranchi Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka & Kolhan University Chaibasa	3.00
61	Grant-in-aid establishment of new colleges, Mahila colleges model colleges & land acquisition for Ranchi University Ranchi	12.00
62	Grant-in-aid establishment of new colleges, Mahila colleges model colleges & land acquisition for Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka	7.00
63	Grant-in-aid establishment of new colleges, Mahila colleges model colleges & land acquisition for Kolhan university Chaibasa	6.00
64	Grant-in-aid skill development for Ranchi university Ranchi, Sidhu- Kanhu University Dumka & Kolhan University Chaibasa	1.00
65	Scheme for providing land for industrial training institute	0.01
66	Extension of vocational training	10.00
67	Computer training in industrial training institute	0.00
68	Scheme for viability gap funding of ITI under PPP	0.75
69	Construction of ITI and allied building	1.00
70	Construction of building for 20 ITI under recommendation of 13th finance commission	0.00
71	Repair & maintenance of ITI and allied office	2.00
72	New construction of industrial training institute building	2.00
73	Strengthening and graduate and post graduate courses	1.30
74	Grants-in-aid B.I.T. Meshra ranchi	0.00
75	Jharkhand council of science and technology Ranchi grant-in-aid	1.56
76	Grants-in-aid for establishment of technical institutes in joint sector	0.00

77	Strengthening of government polytechnics / mines institutes (Diploma courses)	2.60
78	State technical education board	0.03
79	Technical education tribal areas sub- plan directorate and administration	0.00
80	Training and development	0.00
81	Institution networking & collaboration	0.00
82	Smart class rooms	0.00
83	Skill development	0.78
84	Consultancy fee- technical construction /PPP/ training/ skill and other works	0.65
85	Technical university	0.00
86	Under engineering and government polytechnic ICT infrastructure, E-learning, smart class room, networking, wi-fi and related other plan	2.08
87	Jharkhand university of technology	0.65
88	Grants-in-aid to non-government institutions	2.08
89	Strengthening of directorate	0.16
90	Training & development, institutional networking & collaboration	0.65
91	Construction of technical educational institutes construction and renovation of engineering college / polytechnics / mines institutes	23.87
92	Reimbursement of Examination Fees	0.25
93	Post-Entrance Scholarships	22.80
94	Vocational Education in Paharia	0.80
95	Welfare of Paharia (Mid-day-Meal)	0.80

96	Pre-Examination Training Centre	1.00
97	Cycle scheme for Boys/girls students	40.00
98	Share capital to T.C. D.C	1.00
99	Vocational Education for Scheduled Tribes	6.00
100	Education Re-imburement of Examination Fees	0.75
101	Vocational Education for Scheduled Caste-Grants to Non-Government Institution	1.40
102	Coaching and Allied	1.00
103	13 Finance Commission (PTG, Vocational Training & Hostel Construction)	0.00
104	Post-entrance Scholarships (Including Books dictionary)	94.00
105	Reimbursement of Examination Fees	0.50
106	Establishment of IIIT	1.00
107	Construction of I.I.I.T.	7.00
108	Grants-in-Aid to Institute of Hotel Management, Food craft Institute, Jharkhand Adventure Tourism Institute and Tourism Development Authorities etc.	2.00
109	Special teacher training college/ special disability centres	2.50
110	Construction of B.ED. Collages in the state	0.33
	TOTAL	540.29

Schemes under SCSP:

The schemes for the SCs with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

1	Information Extension Seminar, Training and Member's Education Co-operative Societies	0.00
2	Purchase of machine & equipment's, furniture's, drugs and materials for different hospital/health centres (Including medical college & hospital and other health facilities ' offices with AYSH	20.00
3		
4	Establishing dialysis centre in district hospitals and medical colleges	0.00
5		
6	Establishing physiotherapy centre in district hospital and medical college	0.00
7	Establishment of bamboo craftsmen training cum production centre	2.00
8	Construction of ITI and allied buildings	1.00
9	Repair & maintenance of ITI and allied office	1.00
10	New construction of industrial training institute building	1.00

ALLOCATION STATUS

Education is an important component in the overall development of individuals, but situation of higher education in Jharkhand is lower than national average in all parameters. Although education indicators have seen overall increase in the overall literacy level of SCs and STs from 2001 to 2011 in SCs i.e. from 54.69% to 64.09% and among STs it is 47.1% to 58.96%. The allocation trends reflect lack of political will towards spending on higher education. The higher education budget under SCSP-TSP in Jharkhand over the past 3 years has technically increased which means no increase in real term. Clearly indicating the apathy of state government towards development of SC/ST students in the State.

SCSP-TSP allocation in higher education by Jharkhand government clearly shows that the SCSP-TSP has been reduced to a mere accounting exercise, whereby State Departments simply 'book' a proportion of their expenditure under higher education schemes, off these only a few are really contributing towards enabling access to higher education by the community. This 'accounting approach' to the SCSP-TSP means that a proportion of the existing schemes are 'paid for' by the SCSP-TSP, but there is no special or specific planning for SCs/STs community and little or no attempt is made to develop new schemes and programmes with greater and creative potential to address the higher education needs of

11	Pre-Examination Training Centre	0.20
12	Education-Vocational Training	2.00
13	Education-Establishment Grants & Grants-in-aid to Scheduled Castes Co-operative	1.50
14	Education-Legal Aid	0.24
15	Reimbursement of Examination Fees	0.50
16	Education-Medical Aid	0.72
17	Education-coaching & Allied	0.10
18	post-entrance Scholarships	40.00
19	Facilitate technical through coaching	1.22
20	Construction of B.ED. Collage in the state	0.17
	TOTAL	71.65

SC/ST students.

Under TSP, there are 110 schemes allocating fund for Adivasi students. According to our analysis, only 16 schemes are directly benefitting Adivasi students as per the guidelines of SCSP and TSP, which amounts to only Rs. 171.73 Cr. Under SCSP, 9 schemes are directly benefitting the Dalit students out of the total 18 schemes.

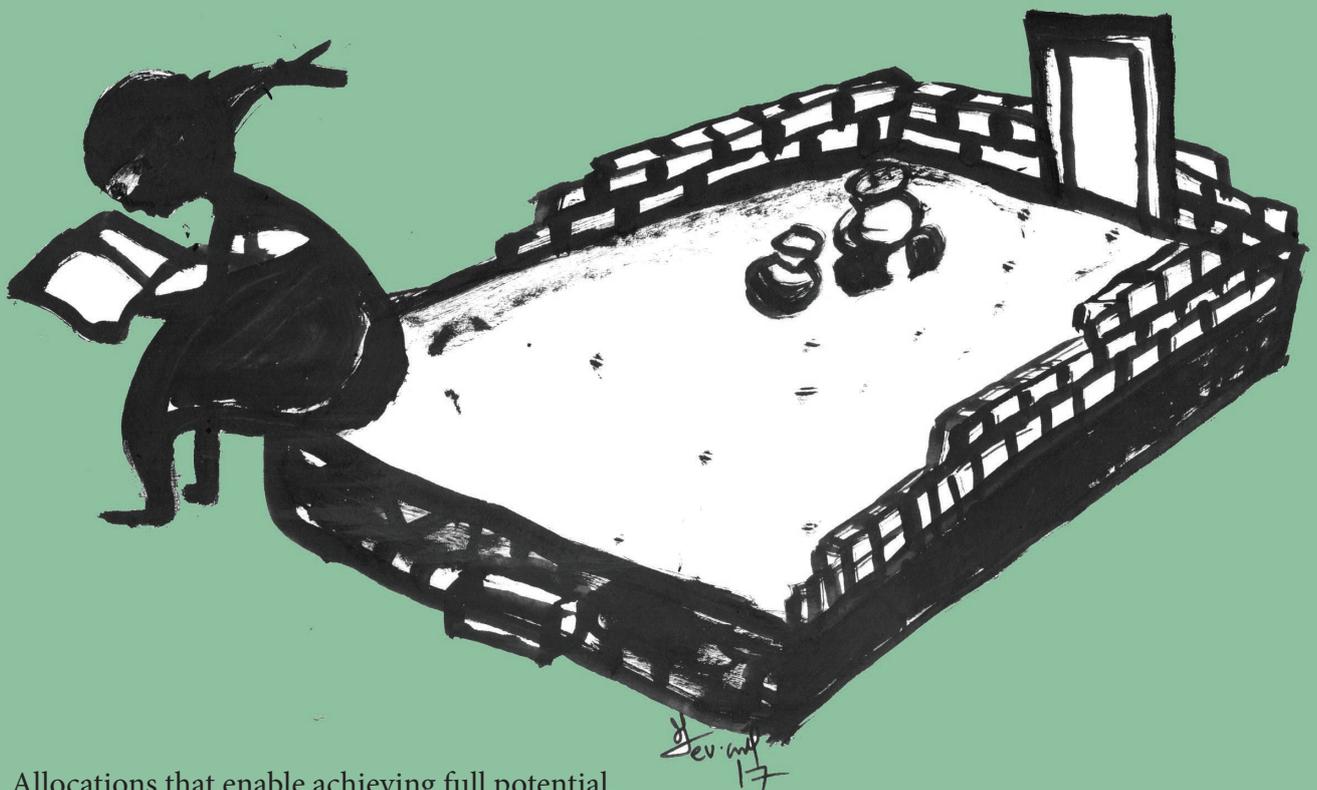
The State is implementing some exclusive educational development schemes for the SCs and STs like Vocational Education for Scheduled Caste-Grants to Non-Government Institution, Post-Entrance Scholarships, Vocational Education for Scheduled Tribes, Reimbursement of Examination Fees, Education-Es-

tablishment Grants & Grants-in-aid to Scheduled castes Co-operatives, Education-Legal Aid etc. besides the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme of the Central Government.

Other major higher education schemes which are implemented by the state government have no relation with Dalit and Adivasi student's development and are Grant-in-aid to Ranchi University and other regional universities, New construction of industrial training institute building, Construction of technical educational institutes construction and renovation of engineering college / polytechnics / mines institutes etc.

ALLOCATION TREND

In the FY 2016-17 there were 4 departments allocating towards higher educational development of STs under TSP and 6 departments allocating for SCs under SCSP. The allocations for various schemes under these departments are almost same or less than the previous years' allocation. The overall allocation under TSP in higher education sector in FY 2016-17 was Rs 540.29Cr, which is a negligible increase when compared to allocations made under FY 2014-15, when the allocation was Rs 513.63Cr. For SCs the allocation in the FY 2016-17 is Rs 71.65 Cr, whereas the allocation for SCs in the FY 2015-16 was Rs 86.46 Cr.



2. Allocations that enable achieving full potential.
3. Allocations that cater to basic needs for existence.
4. Allocations that enable an individual to play an active role in society
5. Allocations that contain an aspect of protection.



ALLOCATION NATURE

A deeper analysis of the budgetary allocations shows that more than half of the SCSP- TSP funds are allocated and spent in schemes and programmes which are very general in nature and have no direct implications on the development of the communities in question.

If we classify the schemes under various categories, most of the allocations under SCSP-TSP in higher education are developmental in nature and a few are survival in nature. Very few participatory and protection schemes are functional under higher education. There is a need to allocate more towards schemes that are participatory in nature so as to have an inclusive growth and development of the community. Even though most of the schemes are developmental in nature, the allocations under them are mostly towards construction, salary and non-related purposes, resulting in little reaching the communities in actual terms.

ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

Out of 110 schemes under TSP in higher education, only six schemes are targeted towards tribal women. But in FY 2016-17, the government has discontinued allocation for a number of women specific schemes such as the Grant-in-aid to Ranchi University for establishment of women's college in every district of state, for establishment of women's college in every district of state grant-in-aid to Kolhan University Chaibasa. Only the cycle scheme for boys/girls with allocation of Rs.40 Cr is sufficient for transforming the quality of life of Adivasi women in Jharkhand.

From the point of view of a gender responsive budget, the Jharkhand government needs to proactively introduce more number of women specific higher education schemes with adequate budgetary allocation.

CHALLENGES AND GAPS

■ **Problems with Online filing of Scholarship applications-**

Since 2015, the Central government had started to implement direct benefit transfer (DBT) for disbursement of Post Matric Scholarships across the country. This mode of scholarship transfer is facilitated through state level online portals in which students have to fill the scholarship application forms and upload their certificates. The approval and tracking of application form is also done through the same website which are operated at the state level. The online system of scholarship applications were made to avoid inordinate delays and increase transparency, but students are experiencing several difficulties in the form of delayed disbursement and unwarranted rejection of online forms.

Moreover, many institutions in remote areas have very poor network connectivity and are unable to access the websites and have to bear several issues without having sound technical knowledge and proper information on time making it difficult to successfully apply for online scholarships.

With the Government of India making it mandatory to apply online for all types of central scholarships many students and school authorities have tough time with this process. Above all, the national scholarships portal develops technical snags time to time and no one knows whom to contact for reporting such issues and seeking help. Another issue is the making of Aadhaar mandatory for

applying all types of scholarships. This is creating a lot of problem for the students who want to apply for scholarships.

■ **Delay in disbursement of Post Matric Scholarship for SC & ST Students**

Since 2014, huge amounts of arrears of Post-Matric Scholarship and maintenance allowance have been outstanding. As a result, a number of SC and ST students are forced to drop out at advanced stages of their higher education. Those who are continuing or having to continue their studies under conditions of severe stress and distress on account of non-payment of these dues.

In order to disburse the Post-Matric Scholarship, the Jharkhand government has requested a total of Rs 38 Cr from the Union Government. But till date this arrears have not been disbursed to the Jharkhand government as a result of which the students from SC & ST communities are facing serious hardships.

The failure to provide full dues of scholarship and maintenance allowance etc. is causing extreme stress for SC and ST students, drop-outs from higher education and hampering the educational progress of SCs and STs. This is perceived by SCs and STs at the grassroots level as anti-SC-and-ST actions and interpreted as the present Government's negative attitude towards the higher educational progress of SCs and ST's.

ANAMIKA HERENZ CASE STUDY

“The poverty situation in the family motivated me and my younger brother to work hard in our studies”

Anamika Herenz is 20-year-old Adivasi girl from Chiro village of Chandwa block in Latehar district of Jharkhand. Her father, James Herenz, is a freelance tribal activist working on the issues of MGNREGA, right to food and land. He gets a small stipend of ten thousand rupees for his work as a community organiser and her mother works as a para-nurse in the same area. She has a younger brother who is also studying in senior secondary school.

Despite both parents earning a living, their overall economic situation is not good because they live in a joint family. The household also consists of their ailing grandparents and uncle's family in the same house. Her grandmother has a serious health condition. As a result all the earnings of her parents go towards covering the medical expenses. Making the meagre resources earned distributed amongst a larger number of people. Moreover, her mother is a contractual worker with the Health Department; hence her flow of income is not consistent. At the time of recording of this case her mother hadn't received her wages for the past 2-years. The grim situation at home encouraged Anamika and her brother to exhort themselves in studies. As a result of her hard work, she was able to pass class 10 exams with good marks. She shifted to the state capital Ranchi for her Senior Secondary education. There she joined St. Xavier's College. Due to the absence of hostel facility on or government run around campus, she had to enrol in a private hostel. The expense of living in a private hostel comes to around Rs.4000/- a month. An amount that is steep for the family already scraping to make ends meet. In addition to her needs, the family also supports the schooling (tuition fee) of her brother that costs them Rs.3000 a month. The combined expenses of both the siblings are too much for the family to meet.

In such a circumstance she applied for Post Matric Scholarship. She fulfilled the criteria for applying for the scholarship. The scholarship amount she believed would go a long way in supporting her education needs of hostel, food, tuition fee and books. She duly applied for the scholarship through the online portal and successfully submitted all the required documents for the academic session of 2015-16. At the end of the year, she received the first instalment of her scholarship. The money helped her in meeting her educational expenses. In continuation of her schooling and the scholarship, she filled for fresh Post Matric Scholarship the following year. But this time,

the online portal did not accept her form despite her sharing all the relevant details and uploading the necessary documents. She tried several times but none of the attempts generated the “submitted” response.

She was very disappointed and then wrote an e-mail to the SC & ST Welfare Department complaining about the issues faced by her during filing of the application and informing them about the problem. Despite repeated communication and appeals to the department she did not get any response from the nodal department on her complaint. Finally, her scholarship was not approved and even after running from pillar to post, she did not get any scholarship for the academic session of 2016-17. As a result of not getting any scholarship for her second year, she had to undergo several hardships. She could not pay her hostel fees for a few months because of which the hostel superintendent reprimanded her. Finally her father had to take a loan from one of her relatives to pay for the tuition and other expenses. This greatly disappointed her. Her inability to support her own education compelled her to consider dropping out of higher education. But somehow, with the help of some close relatives, she managed to deposit the fees and continue her studies. The financial situation plays out in different ways in her personal and school alike. She feels constantly agitated and excluded herself from her classmates. She was unable to take tuitions from a private coaching institute due to lack of funds affecting her studies greatly.

For the 2017-18 she was determined to file her application form in time and not repeat the experience of the previous year. With a lot of effort and support from seniors, she was successful in filling the online scholarship for the session of 2017-18, and hopes that the money which she receives will be able to cover up her educational expenses. Without the Post Matric Scholarship, she won't be able to pursue her higher education or look for some good employment opportunities to support her family.





RECOMMENDATIONS

- Post-Matric Scholarship, and other higher education scholarships must be increased in beneficiary coverage and enhance the rates by 55% immediately.
- Income ceiling for the above-mentioned scholarships must be enhanced immediately as per the current cost price index for industrial workers.
- Jharkhand Government must immediately introduce special higher education scholarship on the lines of RGNF for 3000 postgraduate Dalit and Adivasi women students.
- Jharkhand Government must immediately set up a monitoring committee which will monitor and evaluate all existing scholarship/fellowship schemes for Dalit –Adivasi students in higher education in a time bound basis.
- Existing SC & ST hostels must be immediately upgraded to the standard of Navodaya Vidyalaya.
- Jharkhand Government must introduce a new scheme to built new hostels for SC & ST girls with quality infrastructure in all cities.
- A new scheme to built hostels for SC & ST students undertaking coaching in all cities must be introduced and implemented immediately.
- All SC & ST students from class XI onwards irrespective of parental income get complete tuition fee waiver.
- All SC & ST students studying in private institutions and self-financed courses must be given 100% fee wavier.
- All SC & ST students registered in distance education must be exempted from fee, including material costs.
- It is suggested that coaching institutions in major cities of Jharkhand must be initiated for ST and SC students with a budget of Rs 50Cr so that children can improve on their educational skills and perform better in various competitive exams. Also a Educational development Scholarship on the lines of merit-cum-means with a total budget of Rs100Cr rupees must be introduced. There must be Personal ity development-counselling centres in major cities, which will help the student from rural background to perform better in various competitive exams. It is also suggested that a scheme for initiating hostels in major cities and Fee waiver for meritorious students aspiring for professional course of Rs50Cr each must be introduced to promote ST and SC children in higher education.
- Laptop shall be provided to all SC/ST students. Subject to a limit of Rs.40, 000 on a need basis with the expenditure ratio of 90% from the SCSP grant and 10% by the candidate (to ensure genuine requirement). In addition, Internet access facility using data cards can be extended to all such students subject to a limit of Rs.300 per student per month during the course of studies.
- Provisions for extra training programmes for imparting proficiency communication skills, general awareness, leadership and also preparing for GATE, CAT and on Campus Placements etc.



MAHARASHTRA

Report Card

State Profile

Population of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	1,32,75,898
Population of STs (Source: Census 2011)	1,05,10,213
Proportion of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	11.8%
Proportion of STs (Source: Census 2011)	9.4%
Sex Ratio amongst SCs (Source: Census 2011)	962
Sex ratio amongst STs (Source: Census 2011)	977
Literacy rate among SC population Source: GOI, NSSO, Primary Data (2009-10)	79.7%
Literacy rate among ST Population Source: GOI, NSSO, Primary Data (2009-10)	65.7%
Total Universities (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	45
Gross Enrolment Ratio: State (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	29.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	29.6

Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	31.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	27.0
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	14.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	18.1
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	11.4
SC Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	15999
ST Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	2332
Non Teaching Staff: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	17524
Non Teaching Staff: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	4753
Gender Parity Index (State) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.86
Gender Parity Index (SC) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.85
Gender Parity Index (ST) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.63

SCSP-TSP: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN MAHARASHTRA

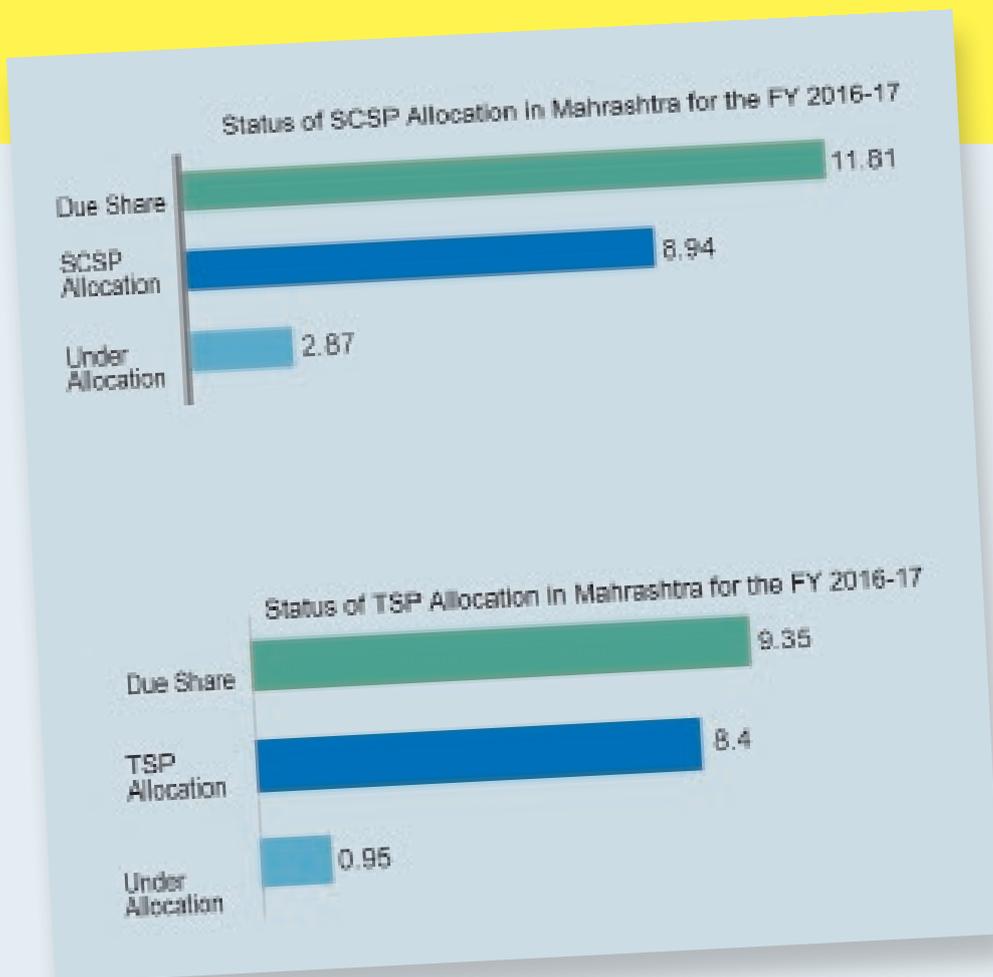
Maharashtra does not have an independent Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act. They follow the guidelines as issued by the Planning Commission towards allocation of funds in the state budgets. The sub-plans have been nationally in operation for the past three decades however its implementation has been less than satisfactory across the country. Maharashtra despite historically being centre of the Dalit movement is no different to this end. The SC and ST communities form a substantial percentage of the total state population and yet don't proportionately receive development benefits.

GAPS IN SCSP-TSP IMPLEMENTATION

Overall Allocation

In the FY 2016-17 the total plan budget was Rs.74402.86 Cr, out of which the allocation under SCSP has been Rs.6653.59 Cr. Only an average of 8.94 % was allocated for the SCs as opposed to the mandated 11.81% as per the guidelines. The due allocation under SCSP amounted to Rs.8786.98 Cr, and the government denied an amount of Rs.2133.39 Cr to the SCs, thus falling below the mandated proportion as per the SCSP-TSP guidelines. The allocations under TSP were seen to be marginally better than SCSP. An average of 8.40% was allocated for STs as opposed to the mandated guideline that is 9.35 %. A total of Rs.6246.62 Cr has been allocated against the due amount of Rs.6956.67 Cr.

The review of the SCSP for the past few decades shows that there has been inadequate allocation and poor implementation of funds for the development of SC population. In the state under TSP although the allocation has been somewhat in proportion to the ST population but the community has not benefited much out of it. The average expenditure on development of SCs for the current and previous financial has been very low when compared to the population of SCs in the state. There has been a large shortfall of proportionate allocations, which has led to denial of thousands of crores to the Dalits of Maharashtra. For the purpose of this analysis, the document details in-depth analysis of allocations towards higher education





SCSP-TSP ALLOCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

1. DETAILS OF SCHEMES OPERATIONAL IN THE STATE

An analysis of the budgetary allocations of the Maharashtra state budget reveals that the allocation for higher education has been particularly made under the Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance and Higher and Technical Education Department. Most of the schemes here are survival¹ in nature. The current socio economic status of the community demands for more schemes, which are developmental² and participatory³ in nature.

Under the Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance there are specifically 11 schemes pertaining to higher educational needs of the Dalit students. Similarly under TSP (Tribal Development Department) there are 13 schemes pertaining to access to

higher education for the tribal students wherein most of the schemes are centrally sponsored schemes. In the case of centrally sponsored schemes 100% allocations are made by the centre and are applicable to the all other states. Under the Department of Higher and Technical Education Department there are 3 schemes particularly for the SC students 1 scheme for the ST students.

The schemes for the SCs under SCSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 under the Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance & Higher and Technical Education Department are as follows:

1. Allocations that cater to basic needs for existence.
2. Allocations that enable achieving full potential.
3. Allocations that enable an individual to play an active role in society

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Stipends to Trainees in Industrial Training Institute	0.05
2	Maintenance allowance to Backward Class students in Hostels attached to professional Colleges (S.C.P.)	11.12
3	Government of India Post Matric Scholarships (Centrally Sponsored Scheme 100%)	880.00
4	Book Banks for Medical and Engineering, Agricultural, Veterinary and Polytechnic Students (S.C.P.) (State Share 50%)	9.75
5	Post Matric Tuition Fees, Examination Fees to Backward Class Students. (S.C.P.)	294.94
6	Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Scholarship to Scheduled Castes Students who secured 75 % and above marks in SSC Examination. (S.C.P.)	7.00
7	Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Scholarship to Scheduled Castes Students for Higher Education (S.C.P.)	6.60
8	Rajashri Shahu Maharaj Scholarship to Scheduled Castes Students for Higher Education in Abroad (S.C.P.)	35.00
9	Opening Industrial Training Institute on Divisional Level for Schedule Cast and Nav Baudh Boys and Girls (SCP)	6.45
10	Increase of amenities in Government and Aided Institutions (S.C.P.)	137.86
11	Construction of Industrial Training Institute for Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls. (S.C.P.)	0.01
12	Vocationalisation of Education at + 2 Stage (Non CSP) (Special Component Plan)	0.15
13	Development of Facilities in Pre-S.S.C. Vocational Education—(Special Component Plan)	0.55
14	Craftsman Training Schemes in the Five Year Plan	3.98
TOTAL		1393.45

The schemes for the STs under TSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Grant-in-aid to Non-Government Junior Colleges	2.05
2	Technical High Schools- Vocationalisation of Education at +2 stage state	0.09
3	Development of Facilities in Pre-SSC- Vocational Education (Vocationalisation of Secondary level)	15.42
4	Training Programme under Services (state)	2.00
5	Payment of Tuition fees & Examination fees	10.33
6	Scholarship to handicapped students - scholarship	0.26

ALLOCATION STATUS

In the state budget of 2016-17 Rs. 1393.45 Cr has been allocated towards SC student's access to higher education and Rs.326.26 Cr has been allocated towards ST student's access to higher education. The allocations for the SC/ST students have been mostly made under Social Justice and Special Assistance Department and Tribal Development Department. There has not been much allocation towards the higher education needs of the Dalit/Adivasi students in the Higher and Technical Education Department.

The allocation for higher education has more or less remained same throughout the years. In comparison to the overall allocations made towards higher education under SCSP-TSP in 2015-16, our analysis showed a marginal increase in SCSP and TSP allocation towards higher education in 2016-17. These allocations come at a time when Dalit and Adivasi students lag behind others in all educational indicators.

7	Special Coaching classes for upgrading of Merit of ST student.	1.00
8	Govt. of India post-matric scholarship	235.17
9	Scholarship to Scheduled Tribe Students studying in Medical and Similar Colleges.	18.15
10	Planning & monitoring cell - Tribal Research & training Institute	4.00
11	Payment of maintenance allowance to ST students staying of hostels attached to professional Colleges.	3.74
12	Educational scholarship for higher study in abroad for Tribal students	2.00
13	To give training of competitive examination to the ST student taking by UPSC/MPSC for the achievement of service opportunity in IAS & SAS	2.50
14	Construction of building for Industrial Training Institute	29.55
TOTAL		326.26



ALLOCATION TREND

Allocations specifically under Social Justice and Special Assistance Department and Tribal Development Department for Higher Education have a marginal increase. Allocations for SCs have been Rs.1393.45 Cr in the FY 2016-17, which is an increased amount as compared to the FY 2015-16 when the allocation was Rs.1261.25 Cr. Similarly for STs the allocation has shown a decrease, from Rs.328.82 Cr in FY 2015-16 to Rs. 326.26 Cr in the FY 2016-17.

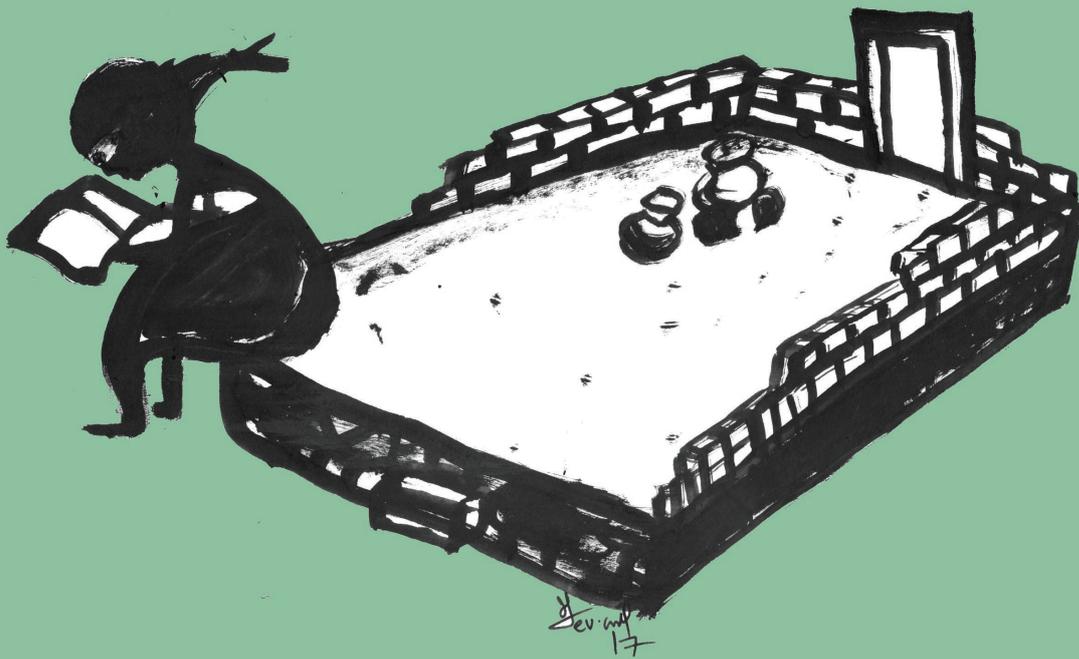
Particularly looking into few of the schemes, there has not been a major change in the allocation as compared to the previous financial year. For the scheme 'Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Scholarship to Scheduled Caste Students for Higher Education' there has not been much increase in the allocation, there was a minimal increase from Rs.6 Cr in 2015-16 to Rs. 6.60 Cr in 2016-17. In few of the schemes the allocation under SCSP has decreased compared to the allocations made the previous year. In some of the important schemes like 'Book Banks for Medical and Engineering, Agricultural, Veterinary and Polytechnic Students' has been reduced from Rs.11 Cr in 2015-16 to Rs. 9.75 Cr in 2016-17. Similarly, under TSP the allocation under one of the schemes namely 'Scholarship for ST students studying in Medical & similar colleges' has seen a reduction from Rs.27 Cr in the FY 2015-16 to Rs.18.15 Cr in 2016-17.

Major fund for the higher education of SCs and STs has been towards Post Matric Scholarship. Under SCSP there has been a substantial increase in the allocation throughout the years. In the FY 2014-15 the allocation was Rs.649.41 Cr, which was increased to Rs.670 Cr in FY 2015-16, which was further, increased to Rs.880 Cr in 2016-17. Similarly under TSP, the allocation increased from Rs.210Cr in the FY 2015-16 to Rs. 235.17Cr in the FY 2016-17. Despite huge allocations under Post Matric Scholarship, its implementation remains deficit across the state. Large numbers of SC/ST students in Maharashtra enrol under higher education programmes. A total of 488288 SC and 181366 ST students have enrolled in higher education programmes in Maharashtra in the year 2015-16 alone. Considering such a large number of students enrolment, it becomes important to look into the question of accessibility and availability of Post Matric Scholarship for these students.

In Maharashtra despite large amounts of allocations under Post Matric Scholarship scheme, and widening the scope of higher education, many Dalit and Adivasi students have not been able to access the scheme. Under the Post Matric Scholarship scheme 100% Central assistance is provided to all the states beyond the committed liability, however the inability of the Centre to release its share towards the disbursement of the scholarship results in the students to withdraw themselves from the higher education opportunities. Under MSJE in 2015-16 the total amount demanded under Post Matric Scholarship was Rs.1441 Cr off which only Rs.280 Cr was released and Rs.1161 Cr is the outstanding payment to be released to students⁴. Similarly under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the FY 2015-16 the anticipated expenditure was Rs.258 Cr while the funds released by the Government during that year was Rs.52Cr⁵.

4. RTI - F No 17011/57/2016 SCD - V, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

5. RTI - No.20016/07/2016 - Education, Ministry of Tribal Affairs



NATURE OF ALLOCATION

Majority of allocations under Social Justice and Special Assistance Department and Tribal Development Department are survival⁶ in nature and a few being developmental⁷ in nature. No participatory⁸ and protectionist⁹ schemes are operational under higher education. There is a need to allocate more towards schemes, which are participatory in nature so as to have an inclusive growth and development of the community. There has been both direct and non-direct allocation. Under SCSP for higher education the direct allocation has been Rs. 948.83 Cr while non-direct allocation has been Rs. 444.61 Cr. Similarly under TSP direct allocation is Rs.275.15 Cr while non-direct allocation is Rs. 51.11 Cr. Only those schemes and components, which have direct bearing on the educational development of the SC and ST, should be earmarked under SCSP and TSP; however analysis shows a huge non-direct allocation.

ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

Despite favourable sex ratio amongst SCs (962) and STs (977) in the state is and above national average. Most of the schemes for the higher education needs of Dalit and Adivasi students fail to outline any physical and financial outlays specific for women students in the scheme document. The GER amongst women from SC community (27) and women from ST community (11.4) falls markedly short of state average. In the absence of schematic provisions requiring allocation for women students, the aims of development will translate into most of the allocations not reaching women students and further restricting their access to educational institutions. All the schemes should have both physical and financial outlays for women specifically keeping in mind that the Dalit and Adivasi women lag behind in almost all the development indicators. The nature of allocations further denies women's access to quality education. Thus perpetuating caste as an institution and continuing and aggravating caste based discrimination.

6. Allocations that cater to basic needs for existence.

7. Allocations that enable achieving full potential.

8. Allocations that enable an individual to play an active role in society

9. Allocations that contain an aspect of protection

CHALLENGES AND GAPS

Engagement with the students revealed many bottlenecks within the existing system and helped in identifying gaps in policy implementation. Through the interactions with several students, poor implementation of the schemes was seen to be the most popular and common grievance. Apart from it they also faced reported 'administrative and technical difficulties', in accessing the schemes. Most of the Dalit students faced direct or indirect discrimination using affirmative action policy. Students reported being at the receiving end of taunts and humiliation even by Social Welfare Officers and complained about non-cooperation by college staff.

Some of the major issues pointed out by the Dalit and Adivasi students with regards to PMS were with respect to the online portal. The most common complaint being that the portal was not designed to handle the traffic during the period of application for scholarships. The online system of scholarship applications that was made to avoid inordinate delays and increase transparency, is not actually helping the students rather they are experiencing several difficulties in form of delayed disbursement and unwarranted rejection of online forms. Students are unable to apply as the portal either doesn't accept a filled form or displays some technical error message, resulting in students missing out on the opportunity to apply.

Another major issue faced by the students is particularly related to delay in the scholarship. In Maharashtra there is a huge amount of arrears of Post-Matric Scholarship (PMS) resulting in delay in disbursement of the scholarship for the SC/ST students. Particularly in Maharashtra the issue of committed liability is not addressed by the state government, which results in delays. Moreover as per the guidelines of the Post Matric Scholarship the income ceiling is Rs.2,50,000.00, with effect from 2013-14. However while implementing the schemes this is not being followed and it is based on the old criteria leading to huge difficulties for the Dalit and Adivasi students.

Another major issue is with regards to the freeship scheme. Government of Maharashtra introduced freeship scheme in the year 1980, for those students who could not secure PMS

because of income limit. On 31st March 2016, both the Social Justice Department and Adivasi Development Department set a condition that, a student who is detained or failed for 2 or more years will not be eligible under the scheme. The option available for such students is either to pay the fees or leave their education. However the Social Justice Department issued a rejoinder dated 4th March 2017, stating that college should not unnecessarily harass students who are enrolled prior to 2015-16 but such a notification was not issued by Adivasi Development Department leading to huge difficulty for Adivasi students. In such a scenario the college authorities are harassing the Adivasi students who have been detained or failed for 2 or more years. With the date for the submission of the exam fee approaching the college has denied the student from appearing for exams. Moreover in the existing scenario of delay in disbursement of the scholarship amount the students are being harassed to pay the fees. Interactions with students revealed 51 such queries were issued. Furthermore in the situation where the college has not received the fees from the government, the college is not providing the documents like the Transfer Certificate, Degree Certificate or in some cases original submitted documents to the students are not being returned.

Hostel is another major issue faced by the students. In most of the hostels the elementary services are not available and most of the hostels are overcrowded. Without doubt, the students are facing worsening situation, as none of the basic amenities are available for the Dalit and Adivasi students. In this context the government introduced new scheme namely 'Pandit Deen dayal Upadhyay Swayam Scheme', wherein the applicant who could not get admission in hostel, will be provided Rs 60,000 per year. In 2017-18 the outlay for this specific scheme is Rs 8Cr and for 17-18 academic sessions, government's target is to reach out to 40535 students, which is an impossible target. In such a scenario, to meet the targets, students are being forced to leave their education as they are being asked to vacate the hostel and to avail of the new scheme, effectively underlining the whole purpose of the scheme.

SARIKA CASE STUDY

Sarita (name changed) took admission in 2016 in ABC (name changed) as student through the CAPS round in Bachelor of Physiotherapy. She comes from Chandrapur district of Maharashtra. Her father works as a supervisor at the Ayurvedic Private College and her mother is working at the Panchayat Samiti as an educational consultant in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Their annual family income is Rs1, 50,000/- that supports a family of three. She is a second-generation learner and hails from Maharashtra community (SC community).

In the year 2016-17, she took admission in ABC, College Pune. After admission, she was asked to pay the fees. Hailing from a poor family, she could not pay the required fees and applied for scholarship to assist her in her education.

Her scholarship didn't get approved because of mismanagement on the part of the college in timely submitting her application. She sent repeated requests

to concerned authorities and also visited Social Justice office. As a result of her continued efforts, the college asked her to fill a fresh form on 6th March 2017.

However the portal did not allow her to fill the same form with same details. She was denied scholarship owing to administrative difficulties. Having several meetings and interventions with the District Office, later Social Justice Department accepted her application. But the approval is yet to be confirmed. Now she is in the second year but still hasn't received her previous year's scholarship

1. Names changed to protect the identity of the student.

2. Central Admission Procedure. After the results, students fill up the college preference form. Then colleges announce the merit list in three rounds and these rounds are called CAPS rounds. After three rounds if seats are vacant then colleges again announce list in the 4th round which is called vacant seat round. So remaining students can get admission in the 4th round. The student got admission in the 4th round.



STATE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Freeship should be granted to Students belonging to SC's (including Neo Buddhists) /ST's and VJNT's irrespective of age and income of the family.
- Under the Freeship scheme the government should take back its recent GR in which a student who is detained or failed for 2 or more years will not be eligible under the scheme.
- Freeship is being limited to some of the courses in the field of medical, agriculture and engineering. This should be extended to all full time courses in various fields for graduation and post-graduation.
- Institutions to be made responsible for the submission of online applications without charging extra to the student.
- The income ceiling for availing post matric scholarship and freeship should be reviewed every two years.
- Grievance redressal and complaints mechanism should be instituted.
- PMS should be disbursed to individuals rather than to institutions.
- Vigilance committees should be created at the district level as well to, monitor timely disbursement of the PMS to students,
- The colleges that don't facilitate the scholarship applications within time period their recognition status should be suspended.

OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

- Schools should train students to fill online applications via a help desk or information cell.
- State governments should make provisions from their own budgets for PMS and submit to central government.
- Students should be allowed to fill forms either online or offline. Parallel systems of filling forms should be available. There should be functional online portal so as to avoid difficulties at the time of submission of applications.
- In order that SC/ST scholars do not suffer payment compulsions do not suffer payment compulsions. It should be made mandatory that educational institutions do not insist on upfront payment of fees from eligible SC/ST students of PMS.
- In cases of delay the students be paid compensation with interest by the GoI. Penalties to be imposed on individual officials or department, as the case maybe for non-timely disbursement of funds.
- All colleges to publish the details of all available scholarships on notice board and brochure.
- All fee structures to be fixed and made available by the GoI to all government and government aided institutions.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs immediately constitute a review committee to look into the matter of delayed scholarship and ensure effective implementation of various scholarships.
- Post Matric Scholarship should be redefined as Higher Education Scholarship (HES) made applicable for collage studies above +2 i.e. secondary schooling.
- HES should be made applicable to all the courses above +2. HES details must be classified as
- Diploma courses including courses, which admit 10th standard qualified students.
- Arts and science UG courses (BA/BSc/BCom/BCA/BBA/ etc)
- Professional degree courses. (BE/MBBS/Indian Medicine/Homoeopathy/ Agriculture/Animal Science/Law/Sports Education/etc.)
- Arts and Science P.G. courses. (MA/MSc/MCom/Etc.)
- Professional PG Courses. (HE, MD, MS, ML)
- Doctoral and Post Doctoral Courses.
- Any other regional courses not affiliated to Universities like CA/ CWA/CS/NIFT/School of Fine Arts/School of Music and Drama/ Film Technology/Etc
- Maintenance allowance fixed nearly 10 years back has not been revised. What is being given to professional students is a mere Rs 14,400/ p.a. as against boarding and lodging fee being collected in the range from Rs 48,000-Rs 96,000/- p.a. in 2017. Therefore maintenance fee needs to be revised upward to a minimum of Rs 40,000/ p.a. for professional courses.
- Higher Education goal for SC/ST is to provide college passage to all.
- SC/ST passing +2 (secondary school), PHS allocation should be calculated w.r.t members of SC/ST pursuing +2 in all over India.
- The release of PMS by GoI and the State Govt as well should be made in advance at the time of admission and not as a reimbursement at the end of the year. Reimbursement module will force SC/ STs to pay upfront which deters their access. GoI at the commencement of the financial year as soon as the Budget is passed should release 50% of the state's share incurred in the previous year, releasing the balance after RE is finalised, before December. Simultaneously the states should release 2/3rd of the PMS commitment of the previous year to the students as soon as the B.E. is passed. Since 2/3rd of the degree students would be recipients (those continuing in the 2nd and 3rd year of U.G. degree) the credentials would have already been verified. For PG and MBBS cases the ratio could be ½ and ¾ depending upon the length of its courses. The rest should be released before December by which time all admission process gets over.
- Strict directions should accompany strict compliance to the above schedule to all educational institutions that they shall refrain from collecting any fees upfront or thereafter from PMS scholars.
- Benefits covered under PMS should not be replete by the HRD. Schemes under SCSP/TSP of HRD should be other than what is found in PMS



ODISHA

Report Card

State Profile

Population of SCs (Source: 2011 Census)	71,88,463
Population of STs (Source: 2011 Census)	95,90,756
Proportion of SCs (Source: 2011 Census)	17.13%
Proportion of STs (Source: 2011 Census)	22.85%
Sex Ratio amongst SCs (Source: 2011 Census)	987
Sex ratio amongst STs (Source: 2011 Census)	1029
Literacy rate among SC population (Source: 2011 Census)	69.02%
Literacy rate among ST Population (Source: 2011 Census)	52.24%
Total Universities (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	21
Gross Enrolment Ratio: State (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	19.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	14.7

Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	16.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	12.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	9.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	10.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	8.2
SC Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1520
ST Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	805
Non Teaching Staff: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	3037
Non Teaching Staff: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1544
Gender Parity Index (State) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.83
Gender Parity Index (SC) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.78
Gender Parity Index (ST) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.77

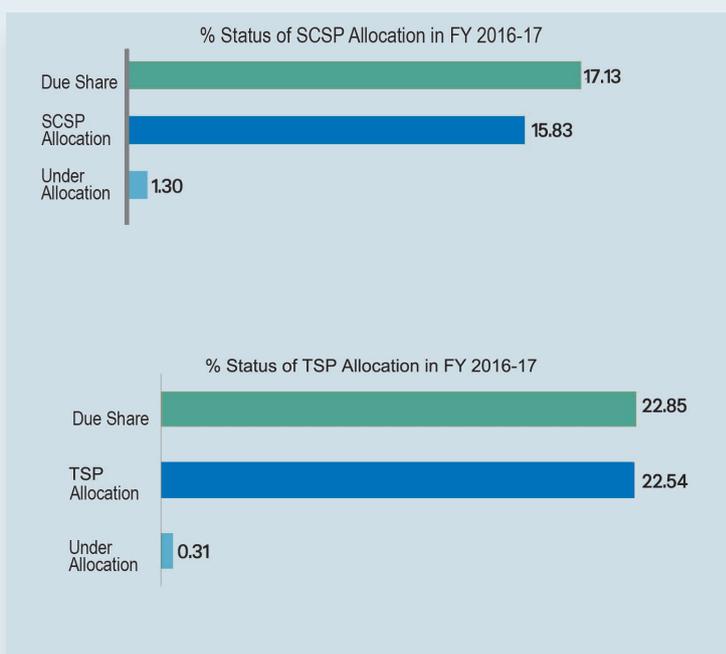
SCSP-TSP: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN ODISHA

Odisha is considered to be one of the poorest states in the country, where SC/ST communities comprise almost 39.98% of the state's total population. It is also a state where the proportionate budget allocation under SCSP & TSP budget has been found to be favourable. However, despite favourable allocations, concern continues to be that allocated funds hardly reach the targeted communities. Odisha does not have an independent Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act. They follow the guidelines as issued by the Planning Commission towards allocation of funds in the state budgets. The SC and ST communities form a substantial percentage of the total state population and yet don't proportionately receive development benefits.

GAPS IN SCSP-TSP IMPLEMENTATION

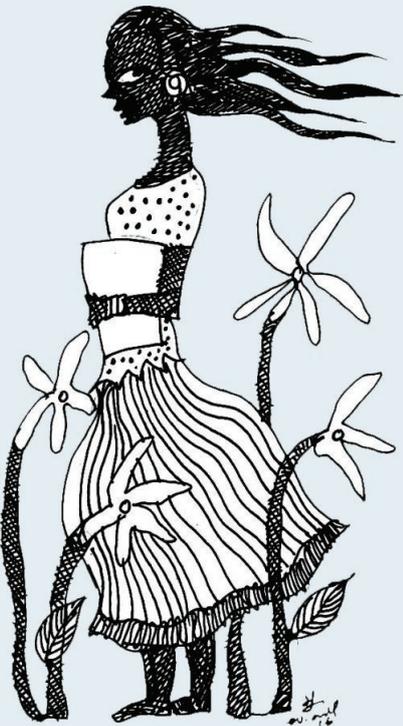
Overall Allocation

An overall analysis of the Odisha Budget 2016-17 reveals that, even though allocations made under SCSP-TSP were close to proportionate in proportion to the population, i.e. 15.83% under SCSP (against the due share as per population translates to 17.13%) and under TSP it is 22.54% (against the due share as per population 22.85%) the same did not translate into development benefits for the community. A deeper analysis of these allocations reveals a different picture. For the purpose of this analysis, the document details in-depth analysis of allocations towards higher education.





SCSP- TSP IN HIGHER EDUCATION



Details of Schemes Operational in the State

A deeper analysis of the budgetary allocations of the Odisha state budget reveals that major allocation towards higher education needs of SC & ST communities under SCSP-TSP are made under the Department of Higher Education, SC & ST Development Department, Health and Family Welfare and Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department. Among all these schemes there are some schemes that funded by are 100% Central Government funds and there are some schemes that are state specific.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes:

SI No	Name of the Scheme
1	Rastriya Uchatara Sikshya Abhiyan (RUSA)
2	Scholarship and Stipend for SC & ST students
3	Umbrella Scheme for the Development Scheduled Tribes (Post-matric)
4	National Service scheme
5	Scheme for the development of Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes
6	Pre-Examination Training for Civil Services
7	Book bank in Medical and Engineering colleges(100% for SC students) and for Tribal students it is (50:50)

State Sponsored Schemes:

SI No	Name of the Scheme
1	Infrastructure devp.of Veterinary Science College and other Colleges of OUAT
2	Grants to OUAT (Including IDA Assistance)
3	New Eligible Non-Govt. Colleges notified in 2014
4	Establishment of New ITI at Malkangiri, Sonepur, Purusottampur, Hinjilikat, SIPT, Pattamundair and Rayagada etc
5	Infrastructure Development of Govt Universities
6	Upgration of existing ITI's in to Centre of excellence
7	Sifting of Mining Discipline from Modern Polytechnique, Talcher to O.S.M.E, Keonjhar
8	Infrastructure Development of Government Engineering/Technological University/Professional colleges
9	Up gradation of existing Polytechnics

In addition to these, there are some other additional schemes looking into the infrastructure needs of hostels particularly its maintenance and repair of hostels assigned for Dalit and Adivasi students under the Department of SC & ST Development Department.

List of such schemes are as follows

- Construction of hostel for SC & ST hostel

- Higher Secondary Schools (+2 Science & Commerce College) Infrastructure Development
- Training Schools (Salaries for consolidated pay posts)

The schemes for the SCs under SCSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED FUNDS IN 2016-17 (in Rupees)
1	Post Matric Scholarship	360.76
2	Book Bank in Medical and Engineering Colleges	0.20
3	New Eligible Non-Govt.Collees notified in 2014	15.00
4	New Eligible Non-Govt.Collees	50.00
5	Rastriya Uchhatara Sikshya Abhiyan (RUSA)	26.32
6	National Service Scheme	0.93
7	Rastriya Uchhatara Sikshya Abhiyan(RUSA)	3.22
8	Establishment of ITI Purusottampur,ITI Hinjilikat and SIPT(ITI,Pattamundai)	1.37
9	Infrastructure Development of Technological Universities/Engineering Colleges	27.00
10	Upgradation of existing Polytechnics	0.36
11	Infrastructure Development or Govt.Technical Universities	2.72
12	Infrastructure of Developemet Govt.Engineering/Professional colleges	1.80
13	Upgradation of existing ITIs in to centre of excellence	0.91
	TOTAL	490.59

The schemes for the STs under TSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Grants to OUAT (Including IDA Assistance)	2.19
2	Infrastructure Development. Of Veterinary Science College and other Colleges of OUAT	0.35
3	Post-Matric Scholarship	200.00
4	Book bank in medical and Engineering Colleges	0.20
5	New Eligible Non-Govt.Colleges notified in 2014	25.00
6	New Eligible Non-Govt.Colleges	60.00
7	Rastriya Uchhatara Sikshya Abhiyan (RUSA)	13.16
8	National Service Scheme	0.47
9	Rastriya Uchhatara Sikshya Abhiyan (RUSA)	0.16
10	Sifting of Mining Discipline from Modern Poly-technic, Talcher to O.S.M.E, Keonjhar	0.35

ALLOCATION STATUS

An overall analysis of the allocation towards higher education in 2016-17 state Budget reveals that Rs 490.59 Cr and 350.27 Cr were allocated towards access to higher education by SC and ST students respectively. A deeper analysis of the nature of allocation shows that the allocations under the Department of SC & ST Development, Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Higher Education, Skill Development & Technical Education Department, Rs 390.50 Cr are direct¹ & Rs 100.09 Cr are

non-direct² in nature for Scheduled Caste students. Similarly Rs 217.48 Cr is the direct & Rs 132.79 Cr for Scheduled Tribes students. Moreover, except few countable schemes i.e. "Post Matric Scholarship, Book bank in medical and Engineering Colleges and Rastriya Uchhatara Sikshya Abhiyan (RUSA)" all other schemes are general³ in nature and focuses on infrastructure development of the institutes, which are hardly reaching the direct benefit to the SC & ST students in the state.

11	Establishment of New ITI at Malkangiri, Sonepur and Rayagada etc	2.58
12	Infrastructure Development of Technological Universities /Engineering Colleges	34.50
13	Rastriya Uchhatara Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	3.96
14	Upgradation of existing polytechnics	0.46
15	Infrastructure Development of Government Universities	3.45
16	Infrastructure Development of Government Engineering/Professional colleges	2.30
17	Upgradation of existing ITI's in to Centre of excellence	1.14
TOTAL		350.27



1. Direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that benefit the SC/ST community through individual or basti oriented schemes. As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'.
 2. Non-direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that are neither notional (allocation that does not or really benefit SCs or STs, or pull them out of poverty line, or reduce the gap between them and the others or general allocations (the allocations meant for overall population of the country and not just for SCs/STs). As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'.
 3. General allocations are those allocations meant for overall population of the country and not just for SCs/STs).

ALLOCATION TREND

The allocations under SC & ST Development, Higher Education Department, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Empowerment, Skill development and Technical education have marginally increased. The allocations for SCs have been Rs 490.59 Cr in 2016-17, which saw an increase as compared to FY 2015-16 when the allocation was Rs 347.83 Cr. Similarly for ST allocation in FY 2016-17 was Rs 350.27 Cr, which was an increase as when compared to FY 2015-16 when the allocation was Rs 305.73 Cr

Particularly looking into few of the schemes, there has not been a major change in the allocations as compared to the previous financial year. The allocations under ‘Scholarship and Stipend for Scheduled Caste’ have seen an increase from Rs.152.48 Cr for the FY 2015-16 to Rs 360.76 Cr in 2016-17. Similarly the allocation for the scheme ‘Post Matric Scholarship for Education of Scheduled Tribe’ students has also increased from Rs 123.08 Cr in 2015-16 to Rs 200 Cr in 2016-17. Similarly, the allocation for the scheme “RUSA” increased from Rs 25.91 Cr in 2015-16 to Rs 29.54 Cr. in 2016-17 under SCSP. However, the scheme ‘Book bank in Medical and Engineering college’ for both Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe students remains to be same in the last two consecutive year which is only Rs.0.20 Cr in 2015-16 & 2016-17.

Allocation towards Post Matric Scholarship fund under SCSP increased from 156.38 Cr in 2015-16 to Rs 360.76 Cr in 2016-17. Similarly, schemes such as Eligible Non-Government Colleges the allocation under SCSP which saw a slight decrease from Rs 21.40 Cr in 2015-16 to Rs 15 Cr in 2016-17, here the sole objective of the scheme is to provide salaries to the lecturers, non-teaching staffs and infrastructure development is a non-direct scheme. However, had this money been allocated for the direct benefit of the Dalit students then it could have covered the total course fees of the private run technical colleges.

Similarly under TSP, the allocation under RUSA saw a decrease from Rs.18.69 Cr in FY 2015-16 to Rs.17.29 Cr in the FY 2016-17. The major challenge for Dalit and Tribal students is that, due to low level of fund allocation under Post Matric Scholarship, many Dalit and Tribal students are deprived of getting the total course fees of technical and professional education and even many others are completely deprived of their due Post Matric Scholarship being rejected, adding to the sufferings of many poor Dalit and Tribal students in the state.

Presently the overall students’ enrolment in higher education in Odisha is 914675 and the total number of enrolment among SC students is 120545 followed by 94822 numbers of ST students according to 2015-16 AISHE data. Considering such a high student’s enrolment rate, it becomes important to look into the question of accessibility and availability of PMS for these students.

NATURE OF ALLOCATION

As far as the nature of the schemes for the higher education for SC students is concerned, the total fund allocation for all higher education schemes was Rs 490.59 Cr and out of total 14 schemes almost 20.40% are developmental⁴ and 79% schemes are participation⁵ in nature and in nature in 2016-17 budgets in Odisha. Similarly the total fund allocation for all higher education schemes was Rs 350.27 Cr for ST students, of which schemes 7.76% funds are allocated for survival oriented followed by 35.08 % developmental and 57.16% is participation in nature in the state. As such there is no allocation for protection⁶ nature of scheme.

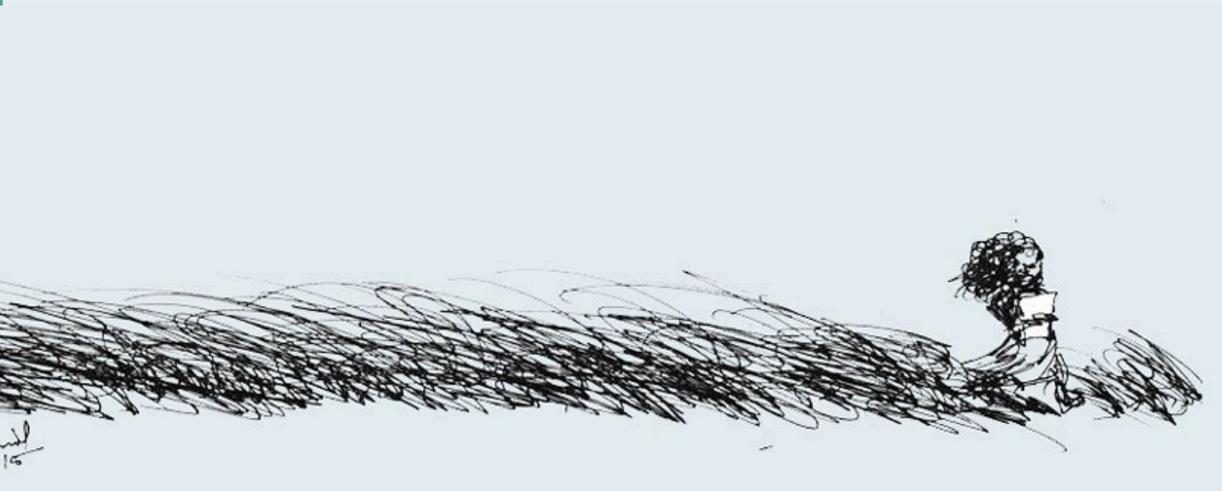
ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

Sex ratio amongst SC and ST community is favourable in the state above the national average. Despite women from these communities forming a substantial part of the population, the total allocation for Higher education schemes for SC students in 2016-17 is Rs 490.59 Cr and maximum funds are allocated for Stipend and Scholarship and infrastructure Development schemes for SC & ST students with no physical and financial outlays for SC & ST women students. Further the GER amongst women from SC community (12.9) and women from ST community (8.2) falls drastically short of the state average. The nature of allocations further denies women's access to quality education. Thus perpetuating caste as an institution and continuing and aggravating caste based discrimination.

4. Allocations that enable achieving full potential.

5. Allocations that cater to basic needs for existence.

6. Allocations that contain an aspect of protection.



CHALLENGES AND GAPS

Engagement with the students revealed bottlenecks within the existing system and helped in identifying gaps in the implementation of the policy. Student feedback on implementation of Post Matric Scholarship revealed that adequate funds were not being allocated under Post Matric Scholarship to cover the prescribed course fees, hostel fees, books and other expenditure for SC & ST students pursuing higher education, doing research, Doctoral and post Doctoral courses.

State Governments do not have a proper plan or fund allocation to allocate funds for the state overseas scholarship for SC & ST students and cover the total expenditure of the student including course fees,

boarding, visa and travel.

As per the policy guideline, Government should revise the scholarship amount and cover the reimbursement amount as per the prescribed course of fees in the self financing and other private institutes including hostel fees that should be included in all higher education including Medical and Engineering, CA and other cost effective courses.

Government is failing to disburse the scholarship on time. In the absence of availability of loans at zero interest rates further makes access to education a tough contested reality.

SANJAYA KUMAR CASE STUDY

Sanjaya Kumar Singh is a 27-year-old Adivasi man from BijayaRamchandrapur, Mayurbhanj. He is a student at M. Tech (Electronics and Communication Engineering) student at Nalanda Institute of Technology since 2014. The institute falls under BijuPattnaik University of Technology, Bhubaneswar.

Sanjaya's father is a retired bank clerk, whose monthly income is not sufficient to meet his study expenses that amount to Rs 50,000/-per annum. He is retired now and receives a pension of Rs.25,000/-. His mother is a homemaker. He has three siblings all of whom are educated.

While in service, due to mismanagement on the part of the bank, owing to his tribal background, the blame was put on his father who was subsequently demoted from his post. At that time he was suffering from critical diabetic condition. The demotion worsened his medical condition; he lost his memory and was put in the hospital for two months. The medical treatment costed the family heavily. They had to spend Rs.50,000/ per day for his treatment. The treatment lasted for about two years, leaving the family bankrupt. The family had to sell part of their land and property to support the family through this period. Currently the family owns a very small portion of land.

Sanjaya applied for Post Matric Scholarship during his B-Tech. He received Scholarship under PRERANA scheme in B-Tech from 2011-2014 (amounting to Rs 42,000 to 47,000/- per annum) and from 2014-15 amounting to Rs 50,000. But he did not receive any scholarship amount in the financial year 2015-2016.

With regards to this matter he complained many times to the college administration but in response they told

him that they were yet to receive reimbursement from the concerned Department. Till today (one and half years later) he has not received his due scholarship amount.

Since, college administration had already sent the documents of the Post Matric Scholarship to SC & ST Department. The responsibility lies with the department to reimburse his scholarship amount to him. He wrote a complaints letter to Commissioner-cum-Principal secretary, SC/ST Development Department requesting disbursement of scholarship amount at the earliest so that he could deposit his college fee due for the second year of college.

Due to non-reimbursement of Post matric scholarship his father had to borrow money at an exorbitant rate of interest from a neighbour in the village, to support his second year course fees. This added an extra burden on the family especially his ailing father.

The departmental delay in disbursing scholarship affected his studies to a larger extent. As a result of the delay, he faced difficulties in not only depositing college fees, but faced a lot of trouble in managing everyday expenses and house rent and ended up living out of the hostel mess.

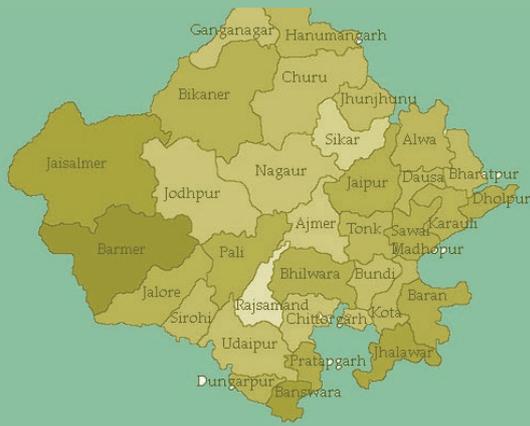
Even at the current moment, he has not received his due scholarship amount.





“Education is something which ought to be brought within the reach of every one. the policy therefore ought to be to make higher education as cheap to the lower classes as it can possibly be made. If all these communities are to be brought to the level of equality, then the only remedy is to adopt the principle of equality and to give favoured treatment to those who are below level.”

-- B.R. AMBEDKAR



Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan
National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights

RAJASTHAN

Higher Education Report Card

State Profile

Population of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	12,221,593
Population of STs (Source: Census 2011)	92,38,534
Population of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	17.8%
Population of STs (Source: Census 2011)	13.5%
The child sex ratio for SCs (girls for every 1000 boys aged 1-6) (Source: Census 2011)	923
The child sex ratio for STs (girls for every 1000 boys aged 1-6) (Source: Census 2011)	948
The Percentage of BPL population among SCs in rural areas (Source: Planning Commission, 2004-5)	28.7
The Percentage of BPL population among STs in rural areas (Source: Planning Commission, 2004-15)	32.4
Literacy rate among SC population (age 7 years and above persons. Source: GOI, NSSO, Primary Data (2009-10)	59.7%
Literacy rate among ST Population (age 7 years and above persons. Source: GOI, NSSO, Primary Data (2009-10)	52.8%
Total Universities (Source: AISHE 2015-16)	70

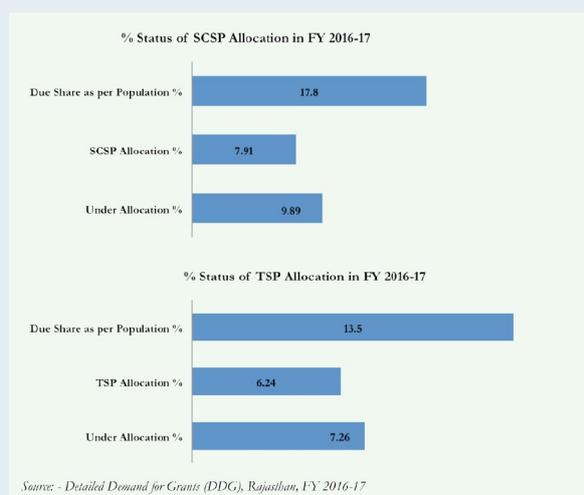
Gross Enrolment Ratio State (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	20.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	15.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio SC male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	16.7
Gross Enrolment Ratio SC female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	13.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	15.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio ST male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	16.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio ST female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	13.5
SC Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	4881
ST Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	2422
Non-Teaching Staff: SC (Source: AISHE 2013-14)	7780
Non-Teaching Staff: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	13397
Gender Parity Index (State) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.85
Gender Parity Index (SC) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.80
Gender Parity Index (ST) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.80

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SCSP & TSP IN RAJASTHAN

The central and state government introduced a number of welfare schemes that are particularly aimed at helping SCs and STs, these include programs for self-employment and other economic benefits like education, health, land distribution, housing, and legislation for safeguarding SC/ST against atrocities and exploitations. But the state doesn't have an independent legislation on SCSP and TSP like few other states. They follow the SCSP-TSP guidelines issued by erstwhile Planning Commission of India. The guideline has been in existence for more than three decades at central and state level but its implementation is unsatisfactory across the state.

OVERALL ALLOCATION

For the FY 2016-17, the Rajasthan SCSP and TSP budgetary allocation were below the proportionate allocation as mandated by the guidelines. Under both SCSP-TSP the denied amount is more than 50%. In recent years, there was not a single instance of proportionate allocation¹ i.e. 17.8 % of the total Plan budget for SCSP and 13.5 % for TSP. For the FY 2016 -17 out of the total due allocation of Rs. 15,570.23 Cr. only Rs. 6,915.39 Cr. (7.91 %) has been allocated. Similarly for the TSP, out of total due allocation of Rs. 11,808.88 Cr. only Rs. 5,456.75 Cr. (6.24 %) has been allocated. While for the FY 2015-16, the total allocation under SCSP and TSP was Rs. 5,351.71 Cr. and Rs. 4,339 Cr. (7.57 %). For the purpose of this analysis, the document details in-depth analysis of allocations towards higher education.



1. As mandated by the guidelines allocations under SCSP-TSP need to be in proportion to the population.

SCSP- TSP ALLOCATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Details of Schemes Operational in the State

The schemes for the SCs under SCSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows² :

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Basic Training College for Scheduled Castes Area	0.32
2	Govt. Training College	1.51
3	District Education and Training School	14.80
4	Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship	15.00
5	Laptop Distribution Programme	10.50
6	Technical Education Quality Improvement Program	1.14
7	Women (Polytechnic) School	0.13
8	College Education	18.75
9	Women (Polytechnic) School	5.30
10	Block Institution for Teachers Education	2.53
11	Construction of Hostels for College Students	8.74
12	Building Construction for New ITI	37.16

Source:- Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG), Rajasthan, FY 2016-17

2. Source:- Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG), Rajasthan, FY 2016-17

The schemes for the STs under TSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows³ :

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Grants to Govt. College and Institution of Scheduled Tribes Area.	0.40
2	Basic Training College for Scheduled Castes Area	0.23
3	State Training University	1.18
4	Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship	10.50
5	Rajiv Gandhi Scheduld Tribe University, Udaipur	4.59
6	National Higher Education Campaign- STs	43.20
7	Laptop Distribution Programme	8.10
8	Govt. University, (For Males)	10.02
9	College of Engineering, Bansbadan	0.42
10	Polytechnic School for ST populated Area	0.15
11	Technical Education Quality Improvement Program	0.86
12	University of Ayurved, Udaipur	0.20
13	Grant to Rajasthan Ayurved University	3.93
14	Education for youth in Tribal Area	0.35
15	College Education	17.25
16	Block Institution for Teachers Education	2.53
17	Hospital and Dispensary- Medical Education	26.92

3. Source:- Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG), Rajasthan, FY 2016-17

Allocation Status

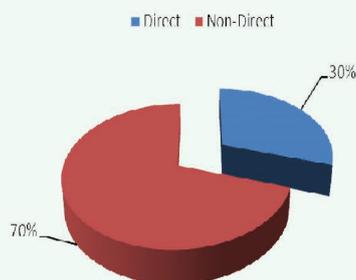
The Post-matric scholarship scheme that is one of the largest direct benefitting schemes for SC/ST students is being implemented as per the Government of India norms for the income ceiling and payment of maintenance charges for the boarders and day scholars. But in the recent years, the state Government is in the news for delay in release of fund/denial/corruption in the distribution of Post Matric Scholarship and amounts to SC/ST students. Due to non-availability of data on PMS on Government website and other sources, exact amount of fund disbursements and physical beneficiaries is unknown. In the state of Rajasthan, Department for Social Justice and Empowerment is the nodal department for allocation and disbursement of scholarship to SCs and STs both. The FY 2016-17 shows that the total allocation for SCs in higher education was Rs.115.88 Cr. out of this total Budget Estimate Rs. 34.56 Cr. was direct allocation⁴ while Rs. 81.32 Cr. was non-direct⁵. For STs the total Budget Estimate was Rs. 130.83 Cr. out of this BE Rs. 59.42 Cr. was

direct allocation while Rs. 71.41 Cr. was non-direct. The department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing few schemes for SC student's vis. Post Matric Scholarship, Ambedkar International Scholarship Scheme, Ambedkar Fellowship Scheme, Anuprati Yojna- Financial aid for coaching. Apart MSJE, the Department of College Education is also implementing some schemes like Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Coaching Yojna, Medhawi Chhatra Scooti Vitaran Yojna for all etc.

Similarly the Tribal Area Development Department, Govt. of Rajasthan also implements some schemes for Adivasis students' vis. Chhatra Grih Kiraya Yojna, Scholarship to Tribal students who got 1st Rank in the college, Financial Support to Tribal girl students studying in Private and Govt. Colleges and Free distribution of Scooty yojna to girl students.

(Source- <http://www.tad.rajasthan.gov.in/index.php/schemes-hi>)

% of Direct and Non Direct allocation towards Higher Education under SCSP



% of Direct and Non Direct allocation towards Higher Education under TSP



ALLOCATION TREND

In the FY 2016-17, the total Budget for SCs for general education⁶ was Rs. 750.68 Cr while for technical education it⁷ was Rs. 2.26 Cr. Similarly for STs it was Rs. 700.78 Cr while for technical education it was Rs. 2.19 Cr. Funds towards higher education under SCSP is allocated by two departments—department of social justice and empowerment and department of college education for SCs and allocates fund for higher educational development of SCs and STs as well.

The allocation for Construction of building for new

ITI has been highest under SCSP and while under TSP the highest allocation is for National Higher Education Campaign-STs. The allocation for laptop distribution and Chief Minister Higher Education Scholarship under SCSP with allocation of Rs.10.50Cr. and Rs.15 Cr. is direct allocations. Similarly for STs also have the same programmes with allocation of Rs. 8.10 Cr. and Rs. 10.50 Cr. respectively is direct allocation. But major fund towards higher education of SCs and STs has been allocated under non-direct schemes.

4. Direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that benefit the SC/ST community through individual or basti oriented schemes. As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'.
5. Non-direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that don't benefit the SC/ST community through individual or basti oriented schemes. As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'.

NATURE OF ALLOCATION

Out of the total 12 higher education schemes under SCSP and 17 schemes under TSP, most of the schemes have no direct link with the real development of SC and ST students. Majority of the allocations for the SC and ST students are survival⁸ in nature and a few are developmental⁹. No participatory¹⁰ and protectionist¹¹ schemes are operational under higher education in the state. On the one side the allocations are very less in comparison to the student population in the state while on the other side the allocation is not sufficient for educational growth and over all development of the community.

ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

As far as SC and ST women students are concerned out of total schemes on higher education there is just one scheme namely reimbursement of B. Ed. Training Fees for Widow and Single Women of Scheduled Tribe Area operational in the state under TSP. There are no allocations under SCSP. According to the AISHE 2015-16 data, SC and ST female Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education is 13.4 and 13.5 respectively, which is below the national average but the government has not initiated any major steps to develop their educational status that reflected in the budgetary provision of SC and ST higher education schemes for women.

CHALLENGES AND GAPS

The process of filing online application in the state started very late due to non-functioning of the online portal. The government had issued an official order in the month of April 2016 for both pending and new scholarship. Apart from this, the release of scholarship amount for pending and new scholarship was delayed by the central government because of non-submission of utilisation certificate on time by the state govt.

In addition to the above-mentioned challenges, during the course of meeting with SC and ST students, some other issues that came up are as following —

1. There is a lack of proper system in place to facilitate students' access to scholarship
2. Scholarship on an average is delayed by 2 to 3 years not only hampering access to scholarship but also their whole academic life.
3. Online submission of forms is also a tough task for students from rural background in particular as they do not know how to use computers and internet services.
4. There is no proper mechanism to monitor and address the functioning of the PMS and other higher education related schemes and issues as well.
5. Budgetary allocation for SC/ST higher education schemes in the State Budget is less than adequate to meet the needs of the students.

6. General education under higher education refer here to the courses like graduation (B.A./BSC etc) or masters (M.A./MSC etc.).

7. Technical education under higher educational refer here to the courses for skill development like IIT, MBA etc.

8. Allocations that enable achieving full potential.

9. Allocations that cater to basic needs for existence.

10. Allocations that enable an individual to play an active role in society

11. Allocations that contain an aspect of protection.

GIGRAJ BALAL STUDY

Gigraj Balai is a 22yr old, IInd year Dalit student pursuing nursing at Shekhavati Medical Training College. Gigraj comes from Jodli, in JhiranaNeemKa block in Seekar district. His village, a predominantly Dalit village, is in the remote part of the district, about 90km away from the district headquarter and 12km away from the block headquarters. There is no public transport connecting the village to the block or district headquarters. The community uses their own or local transport to commute.

The village lacks in basic services for the community. There is no Aaganwadi, community hall, and health centre in the village. There is also an absence of safe drinking water facilities making the community susceptible to illnesses. Gigraj comes from a large family of four daughters, three brothers and parents. His parents work as brick kiln workers to support the family. In the absence of guarantee of regular work in the area, the parents travel to neighbouring states of Punjab and Haryana to earn a living. Brick kiln work pays them Rs110/- a day. This money does constitute as either adequate wages or fair wages. As a result, there is heavy dependence on either the contractor or the owner by the workers to borrow money. This borrowing inevitably puts them in a cycle of debt tying them down. The family owns 2.80 acre of land (7 Bigha) that produces one food grain a year, i.e. Bajra (Millet) once a year. The produce depends on water supply in terms of direct rainfall, as there is no irrigation facility in the area. The absence of irrigation facilities and source of water is a major reason for migration out of this area for the purpose of earning a living. Gigraj is the only member of this family to have cleared his education till 12th standard. After completing this +2, he got admission in a nursing college. But there he became a victim of caste discrimination. He was debarred from appearing for college exam because he stood against the practice of caste based discrimination rampant in the University.

Gigraj having recognised the caste based discrimination rampant on the campus started to mobilise and organise Dalit students to raise their voices against any injustice, and discrimination faced by them. As a result of his Dalit rights perspective and pro-activeness in taking action and holding administration responsible, the college administration, including the director, developed a hostile attitude towards him and tried to suppress and threaten him. The University was officially shut on 22nd and 23rd of April 2016 on account of declared holiday. Gigraj had gone home for the two days. On April 25th, on account of his ill health his father called his teacher, Mr. Banbari LalKhokar to inform him of his sons' ill health. The teacher instead of being empathetic to Gigraj's ill health, went on to wish him further ill health, stating, "he will further have dysentery problem too" before disconnecting the call.

Worried Gigraj went to college the next day (26th April 2016), and three teachers, namely Banbari LalKhokar, Dinesh Jat and Ajay Parik took him out of the college campus and beat him up all the while using abusive casteist language. Following this incident, Gigraj and his father went to meet the director of the college, teachers and college administration. Following the meeting they took his fathers signature on a document in written English. Being illiterate he had no idea what paper he had signed on. The papers are part of the judicial process and hence not available for verification. Another student by the name of, Pramod Kumar, a friend of Gigraj was also expelled from the college on the grounds of being witness to him being beaten up. The college authorities tried to pressurise him to withdraw as an eyewitness to Gigraj's beating. Pramod was a first hand witness to the beating Gigraj received from the faculty. He came out in support of his friend and became a victim of harassment from the university and was expelled. He belongs to a very poor Dalit family.

On 2nd May 2016, Gigraj, filed a complaint in Laxman Thana police station, report no. 134/16, under section 341 (punishment for wrongful restraint), 323 (punishment for causing voluntarily causing harm) of IPC and section 3 (I) X of SC/ST Act (intentionally insults or intimidates with intent to humiliate a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe in any place within public view). As a follow up to the case, an RTI was filed with the Police department to ascertain the present status of the case. From the reply it was revealed that the first charge sheet naming the accused including Director was filed and subsequently withdrawn. A second charge sheet has been filed without any names. Despite of filing of charge sheet Jaipur district IG, Smt. Mati Vandna Bhati from Jaipur took a statement of Gigraj and his father on 11th Feb, 2017. Making the whole thing seem suspicious, as after filing of charge sheet in court, on what grounds and under what circumstances was the statement recorded by IG.

It was further found out that the accused Sunil Kumar, one of the accused in the first charge sheet, is one well-known Jat from Jhunjhunu district. The Jat community was building pressure on police authorities to save Sunil Kumar. Resulting in neither the accused being arrested nor the victim-survivor receiving his due compensation. To make matters worse, Gigraj was not allowed to sit for the second year exams that started on February 13th 2017, severely hampering his future and career. At present his case is pending before Jaipur High Court.



STATE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Department of Social Justice and Empowerment & Department of Education must set up a joint monitoring committee which will monitor and evaluate all existing scholarship fellowship schemes for Dalit and Adivasi students in higher education in time bound basis.
- Existing SC & ST hostels must be immediately upgraded to the standard of Navodaya Vidyalaya and/ or Kendriya Vidyalaya.
- Department of Social Justice and Empowerment should immediately introduce special scholarship for the Graduate Dalit Adivasi women students.
- Department of Social Justice and Empowerment must introduce 1000 “Social Justice Scholarships” for the most vulnerable section of Dalit and Adivasi Students.
- DSJE must introduce a new scheme to build new hostels for SC & ST girls with state of the art infrastructure in all the major cities.
- A nodal authority at DSJE must be set up with immediate effect which shall allocate SCSP/ TSP funds after due consultation with students to the Universities keeping in mind the educational needs of SC & ST students.
- All SC & ST girls’ students from class XI onwards irrespective of parental income get complete tuition fee waiver.
- All SC & ST girls’ students studying in private institutions and self-financed courses must be given 100% fee waiver.
- All institutions receiving SCSP /TSP funds must set up a committee headed by SC & ST faculty and representative from Community Led Organisations to prepare, implement and monitor the Higher Education Schemes under the SCSP/TSP.
- All SC & ST students registered in distance education must be exempted from fee, including material costs.
- A comprehensive state database of all SC & ST students’ needs to be prepared with a collaborative initiative of the Information & Communication Technology and the equal opportunity centre so that benefit flow can be tracked and monitored.
- Students should be allowed to fill forms either online or offline. Parallel systems of filling forms should be available. There should be functional online portal so as to avoid difficulties at the time of submission of applications.
- Institutions to be made responsible for the submission of online applications without charging extra to the student.
- PMS should be disbursed to individuals rather than to institutions,
- Vigilance committees should be created at the district level as well to, monitor timely disbursement of the PMS to students,
- The colleges that don’t facilitate the scholarship applications within time period their recognition status should be suspended.
- In cases of delay the students be paid compensation with interest by the GoI.
- Penalties to be imposed on individual officials or department, as the case maybe for non-timely disbursement of funds.
- All colleges to publish the details of all available scholarships on notice board and brochure.
- All fees structures to be fixed and made available by the GoI all government and government aided institutions.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs immediately constitute a review committee to look into the matter of delayed scholarship and ensure effective implementation of various scholarships.
- There should be a special sub-committee constituted in both the Ministries, to look into the issues faced by SC and ST girls and monitor existing schemes from a gender-lens.



TAMIL NADU

Report Card

State Profile

Population of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	1,44,38,445
Population of STs (Source: Census 2011)	7,94,697
Proportion of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	20%
Proportion of STs (Source: Census 2011)	1.1%
Sex Ratio amongst SCs (Source: Census 2011)	1004
Sex ratio amongst STs (Source: Census 2011)	981
Literacy rate among SC population Source: GOI, NSSO, Primary Data (2009-10)	73.26%
Literacy rate among ST Population Source: GOI, NSSO, Primary Data (2009-10)	54.34%
Total Universities (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	58
Gross Enrolment Ratio: State (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	44.3
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	34.4

Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	34.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	34.2
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	31.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Male (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	36.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST Female (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	27.3
SC Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	18214
ST Teachers (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	668
Non Teaching Staff: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	19453
Non Teaching Staff: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1027
Gender Parity Index (State) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.92
Gender Parity Index (SC) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.99
Gender Parity Index (ST) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.75

SCSP-TSP: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN TAMIL NADU

Tamil Nadu does not have an independent Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act. They follow the guidelines as issued by the Planning Commission towards allocation of funds in the state budgets. The sub-plans have been nationally in operation for the past three decades however its implementation has been less than satisfactory across the country. Tamil Nadu is no different to this end. The SC and ST communities form a substantial percentage of the total state population and yet don't proportionately receive development benefits.

GAPS IN SCSP-TSP IMPLEMENTATION

Overall Allocation

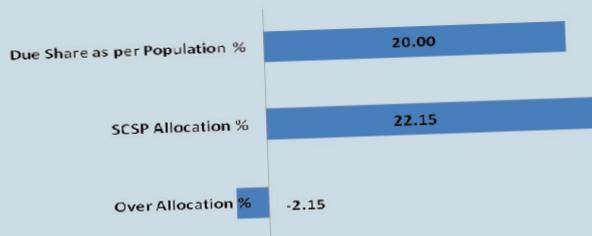
An overall analysis of allocation of funds under SCSP-TSP in Tamil Nadu reveals that while allocations under SCSP-TSP were favourable in proportion to the population, the same did not translate into development benefits for the community. According to guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, allocations under SCSP-TSP are to be made in proportion of the SC/ST population in the state.

In the FY 2016-17 the total plan budget of the state was Rs.60610 Cr, out of which the allocation under SCSP was Rs.13426.58 Cr and allo-

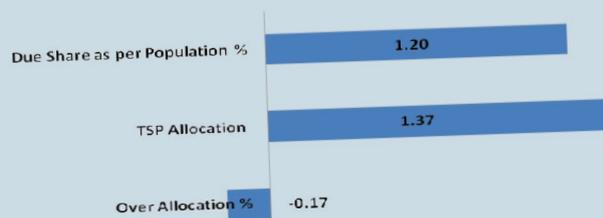
cation under TSP was Rs.833.14 Cr. Allocations under both SCSP-TSP were calculated to be surplus in proportion to the SC/ST population. According to the 2011 Census, 20% of the State's population are SC while 1.2% of the total population of the state are ST. In the FY 2016-17, 22% were allocated under SCSP and 1.37% allocated under TSP. Deeper observations reveals that the community has not achieved much out of these allocations. For the purpose of this analysis, the document details in-depth analysis of allocations towards higher education.



**% Status of SCSP Allocation in Tamilnadu
Budget FY 2016-17**



**% Status of TSP Allocation in Tamilnadu
Budget FY 2016-17**



SCSP- TSP IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Details of Schemes Operational in the State

A deeper analysis of the budgetary allocations of the Tamil Nadu state budget reveals that major allocations towards higher education are being made under the Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Higher Education and Labour and employment. Under the Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare there are specifically 18 schemes pertaining to higher education needs of the Dalit students. Additionally, allocations are made under the Department of Higher Education and Labour & Employment. There are 5 schemes introduced by Department of Higher Education under which all allocations are non-direct² in nature. Similarly under the Department of Labour and Employment there are 6 schemes for the higher education.

Similarly under TSP allocation are made under all the three departments namely Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Higher Education and Labour and employment. 14 schemes geared towards

access to higher education for the tribal students, wherein 5 schemes come under the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, 5 under Department of Labour and Employment while the rest of the schemes are under the Department of Higher Education.

There are both state and centrally sponsored schemes. In the case of centrally sponsored schemes 100% allocations are made by the centre and are applicable to the all other states.

The schemes for the SCs under SCSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 under all the three departments are as follows:

2. Non-direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that are neither notional (allocation that does not or really benefit SCs or STs, or pull them out of poverty line, or reduce the gap between them and the others or general allocations (the allocations meant for overall population of the country and not just for SCs/STs). As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'.

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Abroad Scholarships to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe students for higher studies	0.30
2	Assistance to SC/ST/ SC Converted to Christianity for Higher Educational Special Scholarship Scheme	20.26
3	Chief Minister's Merit Award to Adi-Dravidar students for pursuing college studies	1.00
4	Compensation to Universities	7.81
5	Construction of Adi-Dravidar Welfare poly-technic College Building	35.04
6	Construction of Girls Hostels for Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes Students	5.00
7	Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Castes	35.93
8	Educational Concessions	1348.54
9	Financial Assistance to the Adi-Dravidar/ Scheduled Tribe students pursuing Ph.D.	3.50
10	Free Education to Students of SC/ST/SC Converts to Christianity studying in B.A., BSc., B.Com., Courses Scholarships and Stipends	0.40

11	Free Education to the Students of SC/ST/ SC converted to Christianity Girls Students studying P.G. Courses	0.25
12	Hostels	249.10
13	Opening of Adi-Dravidar Welfare ITI and Hostel	2.18
14	Opening of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Polytechnic College	12.16
15	Opening of Adi-Dravidar Welfare Post Graduate Hostel	3.47
16	Scheme for Coaching of SC and ST students in Typewriting and Shorthand under Special Com- ponent Plan	0.04
17	Scheme for Coaching to SC and ST Students for Common Admission Test (CAT)	0.50
18	Special Scholarship Scheme to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students who are at Post Matric Level	54.13
19	Expenditure on National Service Scheme in Univer- sities and Colleges	1.62
20	Grants for implementation of Rashtriya Uccharat Shiksha Abhiyan `	17.88
21	Reimbursement of Tuition Fees to First Generation Graduates	11.00
22	Supply of Free Books to Students of Polytechnic Colleges	0.03
23	Technical Education Quality improvement Programme - Phase II	2.25
24	Special industrial Training institutes for SCs/STs	0.98
25	Stipend to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Trainees in industrial Training institutes	3.27
26	Supply of Bi-Cycles to Government ITI Students	0.84
27	Supply of Laptop to Government ITI Students	3.83
28	Supply of Textbooks and Drawing Instruments to Government ITI Students	0.40
29	Supply of Uniform and Shoes to ITI Students	0.71
	TOTAL	1822.45

The schemes for the STs under TSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 under the Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare, Higher Education and Labour and employment are as follows:

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Establishment of Tribal Research Institute	1.38
2	Government of India Post-Matric Scholars	34.18
3	Maintenance of Tribal Hostels	5.20
4	Opening of Government Hostel for Scheduled Tribe Students	3.28
5	Scholarship to the Scheduled Tribe students who are in Post Matric Level	1.43
6	Expenditure on National Service Scheme in Universities and Colleges	0.17
7	Grants for implementation of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan `	0.85
8	Reimbursement of Tuition Fees to First Generation Graduates	0.35
9	Technical Education Quality improvement Programme - Phase II	1.13
10	Mini ITI at Sankarapuram	0.47
11	Supply of Bi-Cycles to Government ITI Students	0.04
12	Supply of Laptop to Government ITI Students	0.21
13	Supply of Textbooks and Drawing Instruments to Government ITI Students	0.02
14	Supply of Uniform and Shoes to ITI Students	0.03
	Total	48.75



ALLOCATION STATUS

In the state Budget of 2016-17, the state government has allocated Rs. 1822.45 Cr for the SC students and Rs.48.75 Cr for the ST students for their higher education needs. A deeper analysis of the nature of allocation shows that all the allocations under the Department of Higher Education and Labour & Employment are non-direct in nature. There is almost no direct allocation³ under these departments. Direct allocations for the SC/ST students are made only under the Department of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare. Analysis shows that there has been both direct and non-direct allocation. Under SCSP for higher education the direct allocation has been Rs. 1754.62 Cr while non-direct allocation has been Rs. 67.82. Similarly under TSP the total direct allocation is Rs.46.25

Cr while non-direct allocation is Rs.2.50 Cr. Only those schemes and components, which have direct bearing on the educational development of the SC and ST, should be earmarked under SCSP and TSP; however analysis shows a huge non-direct allocation.

In comparison to the overall allocations made towards higher education under SCSP-TSP in 2015-16, our analysis showed a marginal increase in SCSP and TSP allocation towards higher education in 2016-17. These allocations come at a time when Dalit and Adivasi students are reportedly lagging behind in all educational indicators when compared to non-SC/ST students.



ALLOCATION TREND

Allocations specifically under Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department for Higher Education have seen a marginal increase. Allocations for SCs have been Rs.1822.45Cr in the FY 2016-17, which is an increased amount as compared to the FY 2015-16 when the allocation was Rs.1444 Cr (AE). Similarly for STs the allocation has almost remained the same, from Rs.48.78 Cr (AE) in FY 2015-16 to Rs. 48.75 Cr in the FY 2016-17.

Particularly looking into few of the schemes, there has not been major change in the allocation as compared to the previous financial year. The allocations under 'Special Scholarship Scheme to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students who are at Post Matric Level' have been Rs.54.13 Cr for both the FY 2015-16 and 2016-17⁴. Similarly the allocation for the scheme 'Scholarship to the Scheduled Tribe students who are in Post Matric Level' has also remained same across both the years with the allocation of Rs.1.43 Cr. Under few of the schemes like 'Assistance to SC/ST/ SC Converted to Christianity for Higher Educational Special Scholarship Scheme' the allocation has reduced from Rs 24.49 Cr in the FY 2015-16 to Rs.20.26 Cr in the FY 2016-17. However allocation in few other schemes likes 'Educational Concessions' which includes scholarship schemes, there has been substantial increase in the allocation from Rs.1050.59 Cr in FY 2015-16 to Rs. 1348.54 Cr in the FY 2016-17.

Major fund towards higher education of SCs and STs has been allocated under Post Matric Scholarship. In Tamil Nadu under SCSP, Post Matric Scholarship is included under several scholarship schemes. Under SCSP there has been a substantial increase in the allocation throughout the years. In the FY 2015-16 the allocation was Rs.490.03Cr, which was increased to Rs.1394 Cr in FY 2016-17. Similarly under TSP, the allocation increased from Rs.34.00Cr in the FY 2015-16 to Rs. 34.18 Cr in the FY 2016-17. Despite huge allocations under Post Matric Scholarship, its implementation remains deficit across the state. A large number of SC/ST students in Tamil Nadu enrol under higher education programmes. Furthermore, Tamil Nadu ranks second in terms of enrolment rate in higher education. A total of 551677 SC and 26456 ST students have enrolled in higher education programmes in Tamil Nadu in the year 2015-16 as per AISHE data. Considering such a high students enrolment rate, it becomes important to look into the question of accessibility and availability of PMS for these students.

3. Direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that benefit the SC/ST community through individual or basti oriented schemes. As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'.⁴

4. All the Allocations for FY 2015-16 are based on Actual Expenditure (AE)



ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

Tamil Nadu records a favourable sex ratio amongst SCs (1004) and STs (981). Despite a favourable sex ratio, most of the schemes for the higher education needs of Dalit and Adivasi students fail to outline any physical and financial outlays specific for women students in the scheme document. The GER amongst women from SC community (34.2) and women from ST community (27.3) falls markedly short of state average (443). In the absence of schematic provisions requiring allocation for women students, the aims of development will translate into most of the allocations not reaching women students and further restricting their access to educational institutions. All the schemes should have both physical and financial outlays for women specifically keeping in mind that the Dalit and Adivasi women lag behind in almost all the development indicators.

NATURE OF ALLOCATION

Majority of allocations under Department of Higher Education and Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department are developmental⁵ in nature and a few being survival⁶ in nature. No participatory and protectionist⁸ schemes are operational under higher education. There is need to allocate more towards schemes which are participatory⁷ in nature so as to have an inclusive growth and development of the community. Even though most of the schemes are developmental in nature, the allocations under them are mostly non-direct, resulting in little reaching the communities in actual terms.

5. Allocations that enable achieving full potential.

6. Allocations that cater to basic needs for existence.

7. Allocations that enable an individual to play an active role in society

8. Allocations that contain an aspect of protection.

CHALLENGES AND GAPS

Engagement with the students revealed the bottlenecks within the existing system and helped in identifying gaps in the implementation of the policy. Through the interactions with student groups, poor implementation of the schemes came out as the most popular and common grievance. Most of the Dalit students reported facing direct or indirect discrimination using affirmative action policy. Students reported being at the receiving end of taunts and humiliation even by Social Welfare Officers and complained about non-cooperation by college staff. Exclusionary practises faced by the Dalit students put them in a vulnerable position. Through the discussion with students, the caste attitude of the privileged communities, the teachers, administration and socially advanced students towards SC/ST students came out as a major cause for majority of dropouts in higher education.

Apart from this majority of Dalit and Adivasi students come from rural background, lacking necessary awareness about educational entitlements and government provisions. Most of the students are not aware of the several government programmes and schemes, as a result these students are not availing of them resulting in students finding it difficult to continue their higher education.

Even if students are aware of government provisions there is a systemic denial from the colleges, and universities, that acts as an impediment to their accessing basic entitlements like scholarships, hostel, fee reimbursement etc. Moreover in most of the Universities/Colleges the reserved seats remain unfiled. The delay in funds disbursement is another major issue pointed out by many students. The failure to provide full dues of scholarship and Maintenance Allowance etc. at specific time results in high stress levels amongst SC and ST students, resulting in drop-outs from higher education institutions and hampering the educational progress of SC and ST community as a whole.

Another major issue that came out through this discussion was the discrimination-faced by students from other states in accessing scholarships. There are several reported cases of students not being able to get the scholarships in time from their home states to pay the fees of the concerned Institution/University they are enrolled in. As a result, thousands of students who are studying in states other than where they come from, have to face hardships and in many cases are either prevented from writing exams or rusticated from the institutions or their original documents are seized.

SAKTHIBALAN STUDY

Sakthibalan is a 27 year old student who joined the post-graduate MBA in Thanthai Hans Rover Arts and Science College in 2011. He hails from Eraiyur, Perambalur which is a backward district dominated by Dalit families. Off the 450 families in Eraiyur Village, around 250 families are Dalit families. Agriculture is the main occupation of the families. Around, 1000 hectares of land is cultivated around the lake. Majority population of Perambalur district is that of the Dalit community and they own considerable size of land in the district. There is no hospital facility in the village. Appointed nurse to the PHC doesn't visit the health centre regularly. 70% of houses have toilets and bathrooms but don't use them.

In addition, the village lacks basic amenities like access to clean drinking water. With water supply itself being irregular and in summer there is acute shortage in regular supply of water. To make matters worse, contaminated water which comes from the sugar factory has mixed up with the water bodies like rivers and lakes. In Eraiyur, there are three schools namely Nehru Higher Secondary School, R.C. Middle School and T.E.L.C Middle School. The literacy rate of Eraiyur village is 82.74 %. All Dalit children in the village are first generation learners and are well educated. However most of the youth remain unemployed, as a result of the failure of employment based on their qualification. Due to families financial crisis 40% of educated youths are working in sugar factory, 40% of educated youths are working in agricultural activities, 20% of youths are engaged in their own business and some are in foreign countries working as cleaners, drivers. None of them have secured a job based on their qualifications.

Sakthibalan comes from a family of four children. All the children have a post graduation degree. His father is a retired revenue supervisor of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and his mother Mrs. Valarmani is a homemaker. The family owns 4 acres of land in the village. Despite having an MBA degree, Sakthibalan presently works as transport clerk in a sugar factory at Eraiyur, Perambalur District. He completed schooling from Nehru Higher Secondary School, Perambalur District. Under-graduation from Bharathidasan Constituent College, Kurumbalur, Perambalur District and Post Graduation at Thanthai Hans Rover Arts and Science College, Elambalur, Perambalur district. Having obtained 53% at

SSLC Board examination and 70% in Higher Secondary Public Examination, 54% in BBA and 62% in the MBA degree. He completed his education through educational loans and scholarships provided by the Government. Until graduation his father was the sole income-earning member of the family.

Sakthibalan along with 860 Dalit students from in and around his villages applied for Post Matric Scholarship for their education during their post-graduation. The scholarship amount for first year was promptly received and allowed them to complete the first year. But, the college denied Post Metric Scholarship during the second academic year 2012-2013. However the college didn't give refund for the fees paid for the second year. He is part of the Dalit Students Federation and on February, 22 2017 through Dalit Students Federation he met Mr. Pandiyan, Director of Social Awareness Society for Youths (SASY) and explained in detail their situation.

Mr. Pandiyan wrote a petition to the Director of Welfare department referring to Government Order 92, issued by Adi Dravidar Welfare Department dated September 11th 2012, that clearly states that fees collected from the students during the academic year 2012-13 by colleges, should be refund to the students. The college had failed to implement Government order 92. Petitions with respect to the same were made to The College Principal, Correspondent, District Collector, Adi-Dravidar Welfare Officer, Commissioner Adi-Dravidar Welfare Department, Directorate of Collegiate Education for the past two years but to no avail. As a result of constant meetings and lobbying with the officials and bureaucrats network, over the last two years and specifically through the intervention of SASY, with in one month college management released an order refunding the pending scholarship amount to the students.

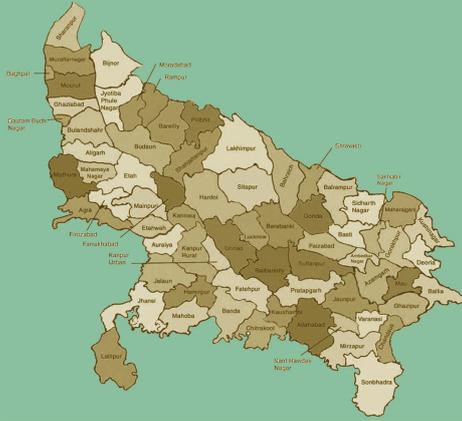


STATE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase in allocation of funds for Post Matric Scholarship.
- Proper administrative mechanism like in case of RTE admissions to be mooted, involving District Collector, Adiravidar Welfare Officers, as nodal point for College admission of SC/ST Students.
- Income ceiling to be removed for SC/ST students to avail Post Matric Scholarship
- New fee structure to be fixed for Arts, Science, Commerce subjects for self-financing colleges, self-financing courses
- Schools should train students to fill online applications via a help desk or information cell.
- State governments should make provisions from their own budgets for PMS and submit to central government.

OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

- In order that SC/ST scholars do not suffer payment compulsions do not suffer payment compulsions. It should be made mandatory that educational institutions do not insist on upfront payment of fees from eligible SC/ST students of PMS.
- Students should be allowed to fill forms either online or offline. Parallel systems of filling forms should be available.
- Institutions to be made responsible for the submission of online applications without charging extra to the student.
- In cases of delay the students be paid compensation with interest by the GoI. Penalties to be imposed on individual officials or department, as the case maybe for non-timely disbursement of funds.
- All colleges to publish the details of all available scholarships on notice board and brochure.
- All fee structures to be fixed and made available by the GoI to all government and government aided institutions.
- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs immediately constitute a review committee to look into the matter of delayed scholarship and ensure effective implementation of various scholarships.
- Post Matric Scholarship should be redefined as Higher Education Scholarship (HES) made applicable for collage studies above +2 i.e. secondary schooling.
- HES should be made applicable to all the courses above +2. HES details must be classified as
- Diploma courses including courses, which admit 10th standard qualified students.
- Arts and science UG courses (BA/BSc/BCom/BCA/BBA/ etc)
- Professional degree courses. (BE/MBBS/Indian Medicine/Homoeopathy/ Agriculture/Animal Science/ Law/Sports Education/etc.)
- Arts and Science P.G. courses. (MA/MSc/MCom/Etc.)
- Professional PG Courses. (HE, MD, MS, ML)
- Doctoral and Post Doctoral Courses.
- Any other regional courses not affiliated to Universities like CA/ CWA/CS/NIFT/School of Fine Arts/ School of Music and Drama/ Film Technology/Etc
- Maintenance allowance fixed nearly 10 years back has not been revised. What is being given to professional students is a mere Rs 14,400/ p.a. as against boarding and lodging fee being collected in the range from Rs 48,000-Rs 96,000/- p.a. in 2017. Therefore maintenance fee needs to be revised upward to a minimum of Rs 40,000/ p.a. for professional courses.
- Higher Education goal for SC/ST is to provide college passage to all.
- SC/ST passing +2 (secondary school), PHS allocation should be calculated w.r.t members of SC/ST pursuing +2 in all over India.
- The release of PMS by GoI and the State Govt as well should be made in advance at the time of admission and not as a reimbursement at the end of the year. Reimbursement module will force SC/STs to pay upfront which deters their access. GoI at the commencement of the financial year as soon as the Budget is passed should release 50% of the state's share incurred in the previous year, releasing the balance after RE is finalised, before December. Simultaneously the states should release 2/3rd of the PMS commitment of the previous year to the students as soon as the B.E. is passed. Since 2/3rd of the degree students would be recipients (those continuing in the 2nd and 3rd year of U.G. degree) the credentials would have already been verified. For PG and MBBS cases the ratio could be ½ and ¾ depending upon the length of its courses. The rest should be released before December by which time all admission process gets over.
- Strict directions should accompany strict compliance to the above schedule to all educational institutions that they shall refrain from collecting any fees upfront or thereafter from PMS scholars.
- Benefits covered under PMS should not be replete by the HRD. Schemes under SCSP/TSP of HRD should be other than what is found in PMS.



Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan
National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights

UTTAR PRADESH

Report Card

Population of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	41,357,608
Population of STs (Source: Census 2011)	11,34,273
Proportion of SCs (Source: Census 2011)	20.7%
Proportion of STs (Source: Census 2011)	0.6%
Sex Ratio amongst SCs (Source: Census 2011)	900
Sex ratio amongst STs (Source: Census 2011)	912
Literacy rate among SC population (Source: Census 2011)	60.9%
Literacy rate among ST Population (Source: Census 2011)	55.7%
Total Universities (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	67
Total State Enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	6003076
Total SC Enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	67

SC male enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	538426
SC female enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	469129
ST Enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	38341
ST male enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	21116
ST female enrolment in Higher Education (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	17225
Gross Enrolment Ratio: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	20.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	30.6
SC Teachers percentage to the total teacher population in Higher education institution (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	7.6%
ST Teachers percentage to the total teacher population in Higher education institution (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.3%
Non Teaching Staff: SC (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	20191
Non Teaching Staff: ST (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1792
Gender Parity Index (ST) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1.03
Gender Parity Index (SC) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	1.02
Gender Parity Index (ST) (Source: AISHE Report 2015-16)	0.83

SCSP-TSP: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

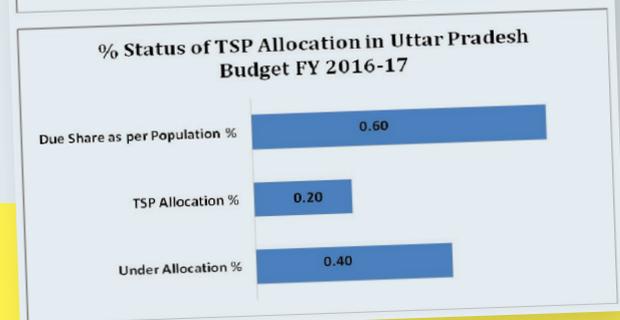
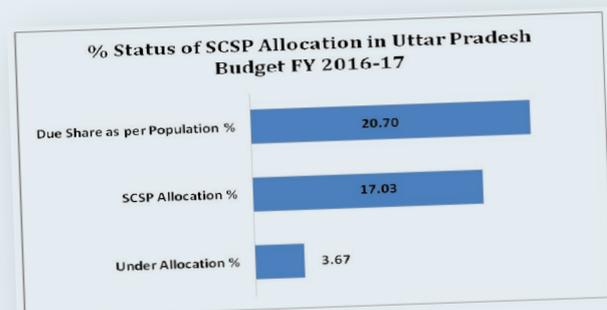
Uttar Pradesh does not have an independent Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Act. They follow the guidelines as issued by the Planning Commission towards allocation of funds in the state budgets. The sub-plans have been nationally in operation for the past three decades however its implementation has been less than satisfactory across the country. Uttar Pradesh

is no different to this end. The SC communities form a substantial percentage of the total state population and yet don't proportionately receive development benefits. While STs form a very minor percentage of the population. The problem of diversions, misallocations, un-utilization of SCSP fund continues to dominate UP budgetary allocations and utilisation of funds.

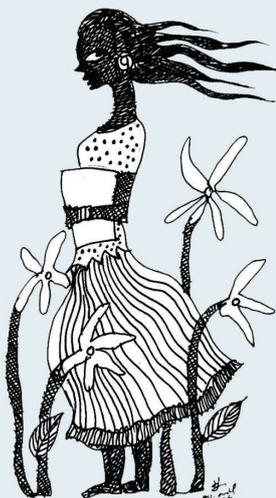
GAPS IN SCSP-TSP IMPLEMENTATION

Overall Allocation

The government is mandated to allocate at least 20.7% and 0.6% of its state plan budget in proportion to the population towards the development of SC and ST communities respectively for SCSP and TSP, as per Jadhav committee guidelines. Analysis of the UP state budget reveals that 17.03% was allocated under SCSP in 2016-17. The allocations fall severely under the mandated amount. Under TSP, 0.20% was allocated in the year 2016-17. For the purpose of this analysis, the document details in-depth analysis of allocations towards higher education.



SCSP- TSP IN HIGHER EDUCATION



Details of Schemes Operational in the State

The following departments are allocating for Higher education under SCSP:

1. Welfare of SC, ST and OBC
2. Medical and Public Health
3. Technical Education
4. Labour and Employment

The schemes for the SCs with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

SI No	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Various Training Schemes for SC youths	131.00
2	Book Bank for SC/ST youths studying in Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce etc	0.00
3	Coaching before IAS/PCS Main Examination	0.55
4	Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj Research and Training Institute	1.01
5	Maintenance of Govt. Hostels/ Ashram Schools	5.00
6	Computerization of various scholarship schemes	4.00
7	Grants-in Aid for construction of SC Hostels in NGOs/Universities	0.00
8	K.G.M.U Lucknow	23.30
9	Cardiology Institute in Ganesh Sankar Vidyathri Memorial Medical College	0.85
10	Medical college , Greater Noida	0.00
11	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	26.51
12	Para Medical Institute, Kanoz	3.18
13	Para Medical Institute, Saifai, Etawa	1.00
14	Para Medical Institute, Banda	0.21
15	Para Medical Institute, Jhanshi	0.00
16	Cancer Hospital Medical college-Kanoz	3.18
17	Heart Hospital Medical college-Kanoz	3.18
18	500 bed pediatric hospital in Medical college Gorakhpur	12.73
19	Govt. Allopathic Medical college, Ambedkar Nagar	3.03
20	Govt. Allopathic Medical college, Orai, Jalaun	0.00
21	Govt. Allopathic Medical college, Orai, Kanoz	0.00
22	Govt. Allopathic Medical college, Orai, Saharanpur	3.03
23	Govt. Allopathic Medical college, Orai, Agra	6.36
24	Govt. Medical college, Ajamgarh	8.48
25	Govt. Medical college, Allahabad	4.24

26	Govt. Medical college, Kanpur	0.21
27	Govt. Medical college, Gorakhpur	3.97
28	Govt. Medical college, Chandoli	1.06
29	Govt. Medical college, Jaunpur	12.73
30	Govt. Medical college, Jhanshi	4.67
31	Govt. Medical college, Badaun	12.73
32	Govt. Medical college, Banda	5.30
33	Govt. Medical college, Meerut	4.75
34	Establishment of Govt. Homeopathy Medical college	9.32
35	Rural Institute of Medical science and Research, Etawa	37.12
36	Sanjay Gandhi Aarvigyan Sansthan, Lucknow	0.00
37	Construction of IT polytechnics	6.00
38	WIFI facility in Engineering College	0.20
39	Construction of Govt. polytechnics in SC dominated districts	0.00
40	Construction of IT polytechnics	0.00
41	Engineering college, Kanoz	0.66
42	Engineering college, Sonbhadra	2.46
43	Establishment of Engineering college	13.10
44	Solar Power In Engineering college	0.70
45	Construction and up gradation of Hostel in MMIT	11.00
46	Establishment of State University in Allahabad	1.06
47	Establishment of Engineering college in Mainpuri District	0.40
48	Establishment of Engineering college in iddharth Nagar District	5.30
49	Madan Mohan Malviya Technical University, Gorakhpur	5.00
50	Establishment of Mahamaya IT polytechnic	3.50
51	Extension, construction of Hostel in Govt. Polytechnic	4.00

52	Construction of Govt. Polytechnic	8.30
53	Providing Basic Facility at Govt. Colleges	8.96
54	Providing Basic Facility at State Universities	6.40
55	Establishment of centers under National Higher Education Campaign	2.45
56	Establishment of Engineering colleges in Devipatan Block under National Higher Education Campaign	1.26
57	Establishment of Engineering colleges in Basti Block under National Higher Education Campaign	1.26
58	Establishment of Model Govt. colleges under National Higher Education Campaign	3.51
59	Batlar Technical University, Kanpur	2.00
60	State level Staff Training center in ITI Aliganj	3.81
61	Establishment of Technical Training Institute	41.05
62	Vocational Business Training in Govt. Technical Training Institute	0.00
63	College of Teacher Education C.E.T	0.33
64	District Education and Training Institute	30.77
65	Faulty Improvement	1.00
66	Establishment of Institute of Advance Studies by Upgrading Central Pedagogical Institute of Allahabad	0.11
67	Strengthening State Teaching Research and Training Parisad	0.16
68	For Equity Initiatives under National Higher Education Campaign	0.00
69	Management Monitoring Evaluation under National Higher Education Campaign	0.46
	TOTAL	497.90

The schemes for the STs under TSP with their allocation under the state budget for the FY 2016-17 are as follows:

	Name of the Scheme	ALLOCATED AMOUNT IN 2016-17 (in Rupees Crores)
1	Establishment of Institute of Advance Studies by Upgrading Central Pedagogical Institute of Allahabad	0.00
2	For Equity Initiatives under National Higher Education Campaign	0.02
3	Management Monitoring Evaluation under National Higher Education Campaign	0.23
4	Providing basic facilities in the State Universities	3.20
5	Establishment of Model Govt. colleges under National Higher Education Campaign	1.75
	Total	5.21

ALLOCATION STATUS

Dalit and Adivasi students, which are still segregated from the rest, cannot afford expensive higher education without adequate government support. But the government is unconcerned. The allocation trends reflect lack of political will towards spending on higher education. The higher education budget under SCSP TSP in UP the past 3 years is almost stagnant or seen a marginal increase, which means no increase in real terms. Out of the overall SCSP allocation 2016-17, the allocation for higher education has decreased from 2.45% in 2015-16 RE to 2.31% in 2016-17 BE.

Apart from the overall budgetary allocation to higher education, the inadequacy of funds towards higher education needs of the students becomes clear, by looking at the deeper analysis of nature of allocation. Majority of the funds allocated is diverted towards the construction work of various institutions, salaries, office expenditures and other administrative expenses. Instead of contributing towards direct educational support like scholarship, fellowship, special coaching classes etc.

The State is implementing some exclusive educational development schemes for the



SCs and STs like the Vocational training for Youth from SC community, Book bank scheme for SC youths studying in Engineering, agriculture and other professional courses, providing Coaching facility before Main Exam of I.A.S and P.C.S, Hostels for the boys and girls at College and Universities, Establishment of Polytechnics in SC/ST populated region etc. besides the Post-Matric Scholarship scheme of the Central Government.

Other major higher education schemes which are implemented by the state government in the name of the SC/ST development are the establishment/ running of various Government Medical colleges, Para-medical colleges, Grants-in-Aid to colleges and Universities, establishment of IT Polytechnics and Homeopathy Colleges, Wi-fi facilities at various Engineering colleges etc.

ALLOCATION TREND

In the FY 2016-17, there are 4 departments allocating for higher educational development of SCs and 1 department allocating for STs under SCSP and TSP. The allocations for various schemes under these departments are less than the previous years' allocation. In the recent year, allocations for SCs have been Rs 497.90 Cr in the FY 2016-17, which is decreased as compared to the FY 2015-16 when the allocation was Rs.581 Cr. for STs the allocation in the FY 2016-17 is Rs 5.21 Cr.

NATURE OF ALLOCATION

Major funds towards higher education of SCs and STs have been allocated under non-directed¹ schemes. Following are the sample of clear non-directed schemes implemented under higher education sector in UP.

1. K.G.M.U Lucknow (Creation of Capital Assets)- Rs 23.30 Cr
2. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow(Creation of Capital Assets)- Rs 26.51 Cr
3. 500 Beds in Gorakhpur Medical college (Creation of Capital Assets) – Rs 12.73 Cr
4. Engineering college (Construction work)- Rs 13.10 Cr
5. Government Medical college, Jaunpur (Creation of Capital Assets) – Rs 12.73 Cr

These are the only few notional allocation to mention here; as per the budget analysis of DAAA-NCDHR, 60-70% of the higher education budget under SCSP goes to big construction work, 15-20% for Grants-in-aid and around 10% of the allocation for Administrative expenses in last 4 financial year.

The Educational development of Dalit and Adivasi students is dependent and linked directly to proper planning, allocation and implementation of SCSP and TSP, but the trend of allocation over the years and nature of expenditure presents wilful negligence attitude of state government. It is really difficult to measure the impact of such type of budgetary allocation on Dalit students (Grants-in-Aid to Capital Expenditure, Large-Scale Construction, salary etc) which has no clear details available in any of the budget document. Moreover it is not clear as to how large-scale constructions benefit the Dalit students.

ALLOCATIONS FOR WOMEN

Out of the 69 higher education schemes under SCSP and 5 schemes under TSP in UP, not a single scheme have specific component for SC and ST girl students.

¹Non-direct allocations are those allocations made under SCSP-TSP that are neither notional (allocation that does not or really benefit SCs or STs, or pull them out of poverty line, or reduce the gap between them and the others or general allocations (the allocations meant for overall population of the country and not just for SCs/STs). As mentioned, in the 'Guidelines for Implementation "Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan" (2006)'.

CHALLENGES AND GAPS

The absence of adequate financial resources for educational development of SC/ST students is a matter of concern. The budgetary allocation for higher education under SCSP and TSP in UP is extremely low in comparison to the need of SC/ST students in the state. The expenditure on SC higher education is around 0.50% of the total state plan allocation and 2.50% of the total SCSP allocation which itself shows the real picture. In addition to this, a large proportion of the allocations in SCSP and TSP are being spent on the civil constructions and General Grants in Aid to institutions without them being allocated for specific relevant schemes for higher education. In the last 4 financial years, 60-70% of the higher education budget under SCSP goes to big construction work, 15-20% for Grants-in-aid and around 10% of the allocation for Administrative expenses that do not directly benefit them.

The SCSP and TSP allocations are simply a post facto accounting exercise and do not take into account the needs of the community while planning and formulation of the schemes. It lacks the much needed pro-active planning. Due to the lack of planning and participation of the community on their needs, the schemes are poorly designed and have little impact on the communities.

There is no proper monitoring mechanism for overseeing the functioning of the PMS and other higher education related scheme implementation at the ground level. Without the periodic checks and monitoring and supervision, the real benefit cannot reach the desired beneficiaries. Due to unavailability of one point grievance redressal mechanism, Dalit students face huge challenges in accessing various higher education schemes. For example; in case their Post matric scholarship does not get sanctioned, they have to visit several points for enquiry like; college, university, bank, DWO, dept of Higher education etc.

Lack of information, guidance and support on available resources and accessing them also limit Dalit students' choices and opportunities. Reduced employment opportunities in the

government without adding measures to promote their employment in the private sector or entrepreneurship has also become a dampener to families for higher investment in education. Despite the wide range of scholarships announced for Dalit/Adivasi students, our experiences are that, students are systematically and continually excluded, denied, and discriminated in accessing these scholarships. Out of all these scholarship programmes, Post Matric Scholarship is one of the largest scholarship scheme for SC & ST students but are facing serious problems owing to government policy of insufficient allocation and mismanagement of funds. Lakhs of students belonging to Dalit and Adivasi communities are awaiting scholarships that have been delayed for over one year. Recently CAG has highlighted several gaps in the implementation of Post-matric scholarship scheme in UP². According to the performance audit report;

a) there were numerous errors in the e-system like use of similar income/caste and high school certificates by students to claim reimbursement and submitting claim on the basis of false declaration etc.

b) No system existed in the district to ensure that amount sanctioned to the beneficiaries had actually been credited in their accounts and all the un-credited amount was refunded by the banks and have been properly accounted for in Government account.

c) Monitoring and evaluation of the scheme was inadequate and no impact assessment was done by the Government to assess the scheme.

d) Eligible students denied fee-reimbursement and Reimbursement of fee to ineligible students.

There are no adequate hostels for the students in many districts of the State and the SC students are put into lot of hardships, face caste based discrimination, live in very unhealthy areas. It is observed that only one or two SC/ST hostels are there in one district and they are running without minimum basic facilities.

The PMS scheme has components of book banks, thesis typing charges, tour charges, disability allowances and support to the Corre-

spondence course students. However, State government is not supporting these components and the students & Institutions are not made aware of this.

- a) At present, only few exclusive schemes are running for the SC/ST students, need for more number of specially designed schemes which will enable more and more SC/ST students to pursue or access higher education.
- b) State Planning Departments are not formulating any plan for SC ST students with a concrete vision for educational development in the next five or ten years. This has resulted in continuing of similar schemes since several decades and there is no sufficient exercise on their priority areas with respect to present socio political context.
- c) Under Post matric scholarship, the government should immediately enhance the maintenance charges which are at present very nominal. It should be revised every two years as per the cost price index for industrial workers.
- d) The students have also expressed their reservation against the capping of the tuition fees by the State government and want the full fees payment by the government. The maintenance charges being paid to the boarders and day scholars is very less and it needs to be revised.
- e) There is a need for establishing good number of hostels attached to the institutions/ colleges/Universities for proper educational facilities of the students. At present about 90% of eligible Dalit students are not able to get hostel facilities in the state.
- f) Students are not getting timely payment of their scholarship amount. So, efforts should be made for the timely delivery of the PMS scholarship amount to the eligible students either quarterly or on monthly basis through bank/post office.
- g) Government should set up scholarship filling center in every college to minimize hardship to SC students and flawless application process.
- h) Need to launch a mobile application by government to file scholarship and other higher education related complaints.
- i) Increase in duration of filling up PMS application form , 30-45 days
- j) Grievance redressal committee in every college headed by an ombudsman
- k) Separate office for issuing various supporting documents for scholarship application
- l) Training of officers for assisting students in filling up forms.
- m) Modernization of SC/ST hostels with immediate effect.
- n) Special attention to girls from SC/ST communities in process of scholarship
- o) Mid-term review of colleges/institutions by social Justice department for better education access to SC/ST students
- p) Separate helpline for PHD candidate to assist them in smooth commencement of thesis PHD

2. http://cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/audit_report_files/Uttar_Pradesh_General_and_Social_Sector_Report_1_2016.pdf

Case Study- UMESH Report Card

“I am a victim of corruption in Post Matric Scholarship and my dream of becoming a teacher is totally scattered now, my future is uncertain. To repay my family loans, I am planning to go to Surat in Gujarat in search of some odd job”

Dalit student, Umesh belongs to Aamli village of Jalaun district in UP. Jalaun is one of the most backward districts of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. 90% of the district population depends upon agriculture for their livelihood. However doesn't have proper irrigation facilities making the area drought prone. The district is also known for large-scale migration to other parts of the country resulting from continual drought.

30% of the population in the village belongs to Dalit community. Umesh comes from a family of five members. The financial condition of the family is not sound. His father is a daily wage labourer, and the sole bread earner for his family. He works as a daily wage labourer in the neighbouring town. The family's annual income amounts to Rs 50,000/- per year. Umesh sometimes joins the father to help him as a labourer. Despite the financial hardships faced by the family, Umesh still wanted to be come a teacher. To meet this dream he completed his schooling from the village's Government aided school. He was among the few Dalit students to successfully pass the matriculation examination. He belongs to Chamar (SC) community and most of the children from this community are not so fortunate to complete their schooling as a result of financial condition, caste discrimination faced by them in accessing education, and all pervasive poverty impacting their socio-economic life hampers their access to education.

Umesh's two younger brothers are studying in the nearby village school. After completing school, he moved to the town of Orai and pursued his graduation (BA). After completing graduation in Arts he took admission in

Bansidhar College, Orai, Jalaun Bundelkhand University (Jhansi) for B.Ed course in the year 2015-16. For his admission, his family had borrowed money from their relatives to support their son's education on the promise to return as soon as he became a teacher. During the first academic year itself, he applied for the Post Matric Scholarship. As few months passed, he got communication from college that his scholarship had been approved. Being from the SC community, he was exempted from tuition and other fees levied at the time of admission, college was supposed to reimburse from the scholarship amount. In the month of February 2016, Umesh came to know that some of his friends studying in other colleges had gotten scholarship. When he checked his bank account, he found to his surprise that not a single penny had been credited to his account. He tried to enquire about the scholarship but to no avail. However by this time, he had successfully passed the first year exam of B.Ed.

In the second year when he went to appear for final exams, the college administration informed him that he won't be allowed to appear for the exams as his scholarship has not been disbursed and therefore his college fees has not been paid. The college authority demanded Rs.45,000 to be deposited immediately. For Umesh, paying such a huge amount of money was impossible. Even though at the time of filling of application, he successfully uploaded all required documents.





STATE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

- SCSP and TSP Allocation under the Higher education sector should be increased substantially (at least 10% of the total SCSP and TSP allocation) for wider coverage of the SC/ST students in the state.
- Within the SCSP and TSP allocation in Higher education sector, 75% of the schemes must be directly benefitting schemes (Not for big construction work, creation of capital assets or Grants-in Aid)
- Specific Monitoring units should be created to oversee the implementation of various Higher education schemes meant for SCs and STs
- State government must constitute a permanent expert committee to design specific innovative schemes for SC/ST students every year. Participation of Dalit and Adivasis in that committee should be ensured.

Higher education Schemes:

- Immediate release of funds pending post matric scholarships to all eligible ST/SC students since 2014-15.
- Establish proper mechanism to ensure that scholarships to SC and ST students are been given on time.
- Raise the value of maintenance fees which is currently given to the SC & ST students as per the consumer price index.
- Increase the parental income ceiling from 2.5 lakh Rupees per annum to 5 lakh Rupees per annum so that more SC & ST students can benefit from the post matric scholarship.
- Grievance redressal and complaints mechanism should be instituted
- The colleges that don't facilitate the scholarship applications within time period their recognition status should be suspended.
- State government should come up with a legislation/GOs in the context of private universities that non-payment of fee cannot be a valid ground to deny education to SC and ST students
- Penalties to be imposed on individual officials or department, as the case maybe for non-timely disbursement of funds.
- There should be increase in number of hostel facilities for SC/ST students especially for girls. Special hostel complexes need to be built in all districts and sub-district level. There is need of scaling up such schemes focussing on SC/ST girls. 50 percent of such hostel facilities should be reserved for SC and ST girls.
- Special focus to be laid for the extra training and coaching needs of the SC and ST students for imparting proficiency in communication skills, general awareness, leadership and preparing for competitive exams and on-campus placements.
- Establishment of counselling centers (career and psycho social) for SC and ST students in every colleges/universities.