

## Affirmative Action Policy and Program for Scheduled Caste and their Impact

Savita Devi\* Dr. M. K. Agarwal\*\*

\*Research Scholar, Department of Economics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow

\*\* Professor, Department of Economics, University of Lucknow, Lucknow

### ABSTRACT

*Affirmative action is intended to promote equal opportunity; in government service and education The justification of affirmative action is that it help to reduce discrimination, Exploitation by the ruling class of a culture.*

*In India, scheduled caste commonly known as Untouchables, Chamar, Harijan, Down Trodden ,Dalit ,Sudras etc .According to the constitution total number of scheduled Caste list 1108 castes across in 255 states in 1950. Prior to independence and even later ,they had been the poorest of the poor and socially and economically most backward caste of the country .In spite of many socio-economic security provided to them in the constitution and by the government .They are still comparatively less educated and in the dilemma exploitation.*

*Scheduled caste regularly face discrimination and violence which prevent them from enjoying the basic human rights and dignity promised to all citizens of India.*

*This paper focuses mainly on inequalities on the prevailing in educational and Occupational front in Uttar Pradesh.*

### Introduction

Affirmative action are taken to overcome the discrimination whether in employment or in educational institutions to overcome the affect of past discrimination by taking in to account race and national origin.

“Affirmative action policy to increase access to education ,employment and living standard has been at the core of public policies towards historically disadvantage or non-dominant groups in both developed and developing countries” (Weisskopf 2004 ,Mcharg and Nicolson 2006,Yuill2006).

Affirmative action is usually taken ,for formulation policies to support the marginalized or under presented section of society .the public policies in support of the affirmative action are generally justified in the name of equity ,justice are democracy .The underlying goals said to be served by

affirmative action policies in higher education and government service generally are compensation to the victims of past discrimination and maltreatment ,redistribution of resource and opportunities from the privileged section of society to those worse off, motivation students from lower socio- economic and disadvantaged classes to aspire for better position of society ,better appraisal of student in terms of potentiality and productivity ,higher quality education and learning due to prevailing diversity on campuses, better access to social capital in terms of use full contacts and networks for improving career opportunities ,improved chances of integrating of social elite in terms of race and ethnicity ,fostering a more legitimate and vital democratic order etc,(Weisskopf,2006)

The fourteenth Amendment to Indian constitution prescribes equal treatment of individuals, equal-rights amendment provides an explicit exception for policies designed to help disadvantaged segments of population by affirmative action.

**Reservation in India** is a form of affirmative action designed to improve the well-being of perceived backward and under-represented communities defined primarily by their caste.

Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) — with the object of ensuring a level playing field. The Constitution of India states in Article 15(4): "All citizens shall have equal opportunities of receiving education. Nothing here in contained shall preclude the State from providing special facilities for educationally backward sections of the population." It also states that "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of society (in particular, of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes), and shall protect them from social "injustice" and all forms of exploitation." The Article further states that nothing in Article 15(4) will prevent the nation from helping SCs and STs for their betterment ['betterment' up to the level enjoyed by the average member of other communities].

Affirmative action taken by the state to remove the persistent or present and continuing effects of past discrimination on particular segments of the society to:

- (i) Lift the 'limitation on access to equal opportunities';
- (ii) Grant opportunity for full participation in the governance of the society;
- (iii) Overcome substantial chronic underrepresentation of a social group;

## Scheduled Caste Strategy & Scheduled Caste Policies.

This section will contextualize the strategy of the scheduled caste movement in relation to existing policies relating to Scheduled caste issues in India. Broadly speaking, such policies can be divided into three categories: affirmative action and diversity issues; pro-poor SC/ST policies; and social oppression and emancipation/ human rights issues.

## Affirmative Action

The achievements of the new Scheduled Caste movement in this area should be seen in the light of the following provisions: There are distinct limits to what can be achieved through implementation of affirmative action and supplier diversity. The introduction of private sector reservation would not change this.

The existing public sector affirmative action reserves fifteen and seven per cent of all government jobs to SC/STs, in line with the proportion of the population that they constitute. Presently there are an estimated nineteen million reserved posts (of which some lie vacant). (NHRC, 2004: 142)

Affirmative action is expected to deal with social and cultural exclusion, by way of creating a new elite; one which belongs to the excluded section of society. It does not generally, and is not intended to, have a strong direct poverty-reducing effect. This is well acknowledged in the literature (Gupta, 2005; Sowell, 2004; UNDP, 2004: 71). Nevertheless, this point tends to be played down in the Indian debate. One reason may be that the existing government sector job quotas did contribute towards giving the Scheduled Caste community a voice, and thus those they have been partly responsible for the somewhat improved economic and social position of Scheduled Caste since Independence. However, this happened in a specific context where many other factors also played a role, as outlined earlier in this article. The benefits of new reservation policies would not be evenly distributed. It is likely that they will primarily benefit the well-to-do sections of the Scheduled Caste communities, that is the daughters and sons of those already in government jobs and those from the least poor, least disempowered Scheduled Caste groups. This appears to be the case for the existing reservations policies. This does not disqualify the policies, but it does point to their limited impact on the social and economic conditions for the majority of SC/ST.

## Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State of India in Which The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Uttar Pradesh is 35,148,377 at 2001 census, constituting 21.1 percent of the total population (166,197,921) of the State. Uttar Pradesh holds 1<sup>st</sup> rank and 4<sup>th</sup> rank in terms of absolute number of SC population and its proportion to total population respectively among all the States and UTs. The decennial growth of SC population has been 25.3 per cent, which is comparable with the growth of total population (25.8 per cent) of the State. The State has a total of sixty six (66) SCs; all of them have been enumerated at 2001 Census. There decadal growth in Scheduled Caste population from 1991 to 2001 was 25.33 percent that was a little less than the corresponding growth of 25.85 percent in total population in the State, which may be taken as a healthy trend ( <http://censusindia.gov.in> ).

## Education of the Scheduled Caste Population in Uttar Pradesh

In spite of many socio economic securities provided to them in the constitution and by the government.

Forrester (1974) "studied the position on scheduled caste population on the social index comprising item like poverty, social status health life expectancy , literacy and education found them at the bottom."

One of the important factor which decided the social and economic status of any individual or group of individual related to the economic condition lead to literacy and social immobility.

## Education

Education makes man enlightened, makes him aware of this self respect and also helps him to lead a better life materially. One of the causes of the delegation of the discrimination was that they were denied the right to education.

There has been a large increase in enrolment of SCs in education institution .In 1981 the proportion of SC/ among total graduates were estimated to be 3.3% ,far below their shares in total population .By the late 1990 however ,these figures had risen to 7.8.( [www.odi.org.uk](http://www.odi.org.uk) )

Indian constitution in Article 29(2) provides protection for admission and against discrimination in any educational institution maintained by caste ,language or any of them.

**Table :2, Literacy in UP by Sex and Area: 1991 and 2001**

Literacy in Uttar Pradesh						
Type	1991			2001		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Total	40.7	54.8	24.4	56.3	68.8	42.2
Rural	36.7	52.1	19.00	53.6	68.00	37.7
Urban	61.00	70.00	50.4	70.8	78.3	62.2

Source: Census of India

Literacy rate in Uttar Pradesh went up sharply from 40.7 percent in 1991 to 56.3 per cent in 2001. However, the state still lags behind the national average in this respect (64.8 per cent). Literacy rates

differ widely between rural and urban areas and between males and females. Thus, literacy rate in rural areas in 2001 was only 53.6 per cent as compared to the literacy rate of 70.8 per cent in

urban areas. The male literacy in UP is 68.8 percent and female literacy 42.2 percent. The corresponding

figures at the national level are 75.3 per cent and 53.7 per cent respectively.

**Table: 3, Literacy status of scheduled caste population in U.P.**

Year	Total population			Scheduled caste population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971	31.50	10.55	21.70	17.13	2.46	10.20
1981	38.76	14.04	41.60	24.83	3.89	10.96
1991	55.73	25.31	41.80	40.80	10.69	26.85
2001	68.80	42.20	56.30	60.30	30.50	46.30

Source:-11<sup>th</sup> five year plan 2007-2012 –New Delhi.

In this table we show that total literacy of population was 56.30 in 2001 where scheduled caste total literacy of the population was 46.30 in 2001. Total population has higher literacy rate ~10 percent compared to scheduled caste population. In 1981 total scheduled caste literacy rate very low compared to total other caste. The government is doing its level best and substantial progress has been made in the field of education.

Education for the scheduled caste of India has been the greatest challenge for the Indian government in diminishing the social effect of the caste system.

Education is such an important in development studies. The past century has been characterized by a global expansion of education. Education can be way to increase the income of impoverished people. Education help to ensure that benefited growth are experienced by all.

It can be way to increase the income of impoverished people. Education help to ensure that benefit of growth and all economic prospective see education as a means to make individual more productive in the work place and at home.

National policy on education (1986) declares “the central focuses inn the Scheduled Caste education development is their equalization with the Non \_ Scheduled caste population in all stages and level of education.

Government of India (1986)-The policy focused on intensives scholarships reservation and recruitment of teacher, allocation of school building and constant micro-planning.

Indian government provide Meany educational development program for the increment of scheduled caste education development like free education, text book, uniform and school bag etc. The constitution (86<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Bill notified on 13 December 2002. It’s provides for free and compulsory elementary education as a fundamental right, for all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

## Scholarship facility

**Pre- Matric Scholarship** to the scheduled caste student – This policy mainly focused to improve participation of Scheduled Caste children in Classes IX and X of the pre matric stage.

**Table: 4, Financial and Physical Progress under the schemes of Pri -Matric Scholarship During 2007-08 to 2009-10 to 2009-2010 (till 31-12-2010)**

In lakh Rs.

State/Country	2007-08		2008-09		2009-2010 up to (31/12/2009)	
	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries
U.P.	0	56994	0	0	0	0
INDIA	309.9	735129	5927.28	6182.77	6091.84	465086

*Source:- Annual Report;2009-10*

**Post Matric Scholarship** for Scheduled caste students-The post matric Scholarship student to obtain post metric and higher level of education

resulting in their overall education and economic development.

**Table: 5, Financial and Physical Progress under the schemes of Post Matric Scholarship During 2007-08 to 2009-10 (till 31-12-2010)**

State/Country	2007-08		2008-09		2009-2010 up to (31/12/2009)	
	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund Released	No. of Beneficiaries
U.P	2231.71	628884	4961.98	680625	19961.31	713160
INDIA	87508.23	3158811	64549.49	3836021	72891.48	3245231

*Source:- Annual Report;2009-10*

**Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship** provide for the higher education like Ph.D., M. Phil. and D.Lit.

**National Overseas scholarship** for Scheduled Caste this scheme providing financial assistance to the finally selected candidates for pursuing master level courses and Ph.D. abroad in following specified field of study Engineering ,Management ,Pure Science, Agricultural science ,Medicine.

Free Coaching for SCs & OBC this scheme provide quality coaching for Group A and B examination conducted by UPSC, SSC, Railway Recruitment Board and State Public Service Commission est.

The employment process consists of recruitment, selection, placement, promotion, transfer, tenure consideration, salary and fringe benefit determination, separation and termination, and job training. The role of affirmative action is to provide an environment for the application of equal opportunity principles and to monitor the employment process to prevent instances of illegal discrimination from arising or existing.

The affirmative action influence on the employment process seeks to assure that:

1. Recruitment and hiring of protected group members reflect their availability in the job market.
2. Selection, tenure, placement and related activities based upon job-related factors and criteria and that practices which have an illegal discriminatory impact have been identified and eliminated.

## Affirmative Action in Employment

3. Salary and fringe benefits, including opportunities for training and education, are administered in an equitable manner.

4. Transfer, reassignment, separation and termination decisions are nondiscriminatory and do not result in illegal adverse impact upon members of protected groups; and, where there is a negative impact upon protected groups; alternative approaches to separation and termination are explored.

### Work participation in Uttar Pradesh

Work force participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population. The

work participation rate in U.P. is highest among the STs 940.3 followed by SCs 34.7 and total population 32.5 percent in U.P. Although the STs and the SCs appear to be doing well in the employment front, an in depth examination of the data in terms of the availability of work throughout the year and type of activity provides the clear picture of the deprivation. According to census definition, a worker is categorized as main workers if she/he has worked for 6 month or more, otherwise she/he is considered to be marginal worker. The percentage distribution of total workers between main and marginal worker are given below.

**Table:6, The percentage of the number of workers to total population in Uttar Pradesh**

Year	Total Workers	SC Workers	General Workers
1997	30.94	33.76	30.28
1998	31.75	33.67	31.2
1999	32.2	35.29	31.44
2001	32.48	34.7	31.88

Source\_11th Five year plan 2007-2012 Government of Uttar Pradesh

In this way so that more than one fourth working population ST/SCs as still deprive of the rural workers opportunity and they have to struggle even to get work at least for six month in a year . The people of these communities need to be educated and need to be motivated to participate and get benefited from the existing income generating programs meant specifically for them.

### Occupational distribution

The occupational statuses of the population reflect their dependent of the economic activities. The total number of SCs main worker in U.P. the occupational classification of scheduled caste workers are described in this table given below.

**Table: 7, Occupational pattern among scheduled caste population in Uttar Pradesh**

Industrial Classification	Total Main Workers	SC Workers	General Workers
---------------------------	--------------------	------------	-----------------

	2001	1991*	2001	1991*	2001	1991*
Cultivators	46.98	53.26	39.54	40.44	48.86	56.39
Agricultural Laborers	15.14	18.94	30.02	38.77	11.36	13.04
Other	32.56	27.8	26.04	18.6	34.23	30.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source;- Ninth Five year plan U.P. Vol-1,1997-98 & Eleventh Five year plan U.P. Chapter-5 Pg.No.277

Note-\* Undivided Uttar Pradesh

Dr. Ambedkar advocates total nationalization of agricultural and collective forming of land in India which would go a long way in protecting the daily from the economic onslaught by the caste Hindu landlords. Dr. Ambedkar strongly suggested industrialization of India allows enabling absorption of rural land less labor into economic avocation.

## Land Holding

The ownership of land by the section of society via a list total of general section is show in the following table

**Table: 8, Operation holding of SCs in U.P.**

(Percentage)

Holdings indifferent period	Total		General		Scheduled caste	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
<b>1980-81</b>	<b>17816</b>	<b>17971</b>	<b>15157</b>	<b>162660</b>	<b>2631</b>	<b>1661(9.24)</b>
<b>(a)total holding</b>			<b>(85.07)</b>	<b>(90.48)</b>	<b>(14.77)</b>	
<b>(b)Marginal holding</b>	<b>12572</b>	<b>4614</b>	<b>10410</b>	<b>3903</b>	<b>2147(17.08)</b>	<b>706</b>
			<b>(82.8)</b>	<b>(84.59)</b>		<b>(15.30)</b>
<b>1990-91</b>	<b>20074</b>	<b>17986</b>	<b>16753</b>	<b>16044</b>	<b>3289</b>	<b>1885</b>
<b>(a)total holding</b>			<b>(83.46)</b>	<b>(89.20)</b>	<b>(16.38)</b>	<b>(10.48)</b>
<b>(b)marginal holding</b>	<b>14819</b>	<b>5654</b>	<b>12031</b>	<b>4717</b>	<b>2771</b>	<b>931</b>
			<b>(81.19)</b>	<b>(83.43)</b>	<b>(18.70)</b>	<b>(16.47)</b>
<b>2000-01</b>	<b>21668</b>	<b>17983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3689</b>	<b>1953</b>
<b>(a) total holding</b>					<b>(17.01)</b>	<b>(10.91)</b>
<b>(b)marginal holding</b>	<b>16659</b>	<b>6647</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3203</b>	<b>1063</b>
					<b>(19.22)</b>	<b>(16.08)</b>

Source: 11<sup>th</sup> Five year plan 2007-12, Chapter No.5 Vol.1.

The above table reveals the share of SC holdings in total holding of the state in 2001 was 17.01% where as in terms of area it accounts for 10.91% only. However the share of scheduled caste in area as well

as in number of holding has slightly increased over the year, which is positive indication.

State government provides different policies related to development of scheduled caste and equality of scheduled caste population. It has been found no doubt a positive change on various socio-economic parameters has been recorded but not that change has touched merely 50 percent of population. Economic growth with social justice has been major objective of planning process and rural development.

### Scheduled caste in government jobs

Due to low literacy level the scheduled caste candidates could not avail the opportunity of employment even in reserve vacancies. The status of representation of SCs population in government services is given below in the following table.

**Table: 9, Representation of SC/ST in U.P. government services (2000)**  
(Percentage)

Class	Total whole time employment	Total SC/ST employment	% of SC/ST employments
A	10755	1309	12.17
B	29453	4427	15.03
C	500971	89017	17.77
D	248785	94426	37.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>789964</b>	<b>189179</b>	<b>23.95</b>

Source: statistical diary of U.P. 2008-09

Affirmative action in employment involves taking additional steps to recruit, employ and promote members of protected groups.

In considering the need for affirmative action, it is useful to distinguish between affirmative action and

equal employment opportunity. Equal Employment Opportunity implies an absence of discrimination while Affirmative Action recognizes that a simple stance of neutrality is not sufficient to surmount existing patterns of underrepresentation and underutilization both in employment and education.

**Table: 10, Monthly Per Capita Expenditure among Social Groups Level and Disparity**

country/state	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure					
	Level				Disparity	
	1983		1999-00		1983	2000
	SC	All	SC	All	SC*	SC*
India	233	291	285	361	0.74	0.73
U.P.	230	272	265	323	0.81	0.78

Note- SC\*=SC/Non SC/ST

Source:- Mahamallik .M and Venkatesan .S "Human Poverty and Socially Disadvantaged Groups in India." Assisted by Thorat Sukhdeo. Human Development Resource Center ,UNDP India.January2007,Pg.No.-61.

There we have used Monthly Per Capital Expenditure as a proxy variable for income in HDI

The average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure it is related terms (at 19993 Prices).there monthly per capita expenditure always increase SC & Over all.



**Table:11,Percentage of Population blow Poverty Line in Uttar Prade.**

Population blow Poverty Line				
	1993-94		1999-2000	
	SC	All	SC	All
Rural	58.99	42.28	43.65	31.22
Urban	58.02	35.39	43.51	30.90

Source;- 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan 2007-2012 Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The percentage of scheduled caste living below the poverty line has indicated a declining trend from 1993-94 to 1999-2000. The need for special attention for SCs welfare and development was realized that

the SCs suffer from the dual disabilities of severe economic exploitation and social discrimination .

**Table: 12, Human Development Index among Social Groups-Level and Disparity.(1980-2000)**

Human Development Index among Social Groups-Level and Disparity						
State/ Country	Level				Disparity Index	
	1980		2000		1980	2000
INDIA	SCs	All	SCs	All	SCs*	SCs*
	0.16 2	0.24 1	0.30 3	0.36 6	0.57	0.77
UTTAR PRADESH	0.12 1	0.18 3	0.25	0.30 7	0.6	0.77

Notes :- SC\*=SC/ NonSC /ST,

Source:- Mahamallik .M and Venkatesan .S "Human Poverty and Socially Disadvantaged Groups in India." Assisted by Thorat Sukhdeo. Human Development Resource Center ,UNDP India.January2007,Pg.No.-61.

HDI is measure to assess the level of deprivation among a given social group with reference to infant mortality rate, illiteracy rate, poverty ratio, health status and nutritional status.

In this way in recent year has been clear improvement in human development indicators among SCs. Between 1983/84 and 1999/2000, for example ,monthly per capita expenditure and literacy rate among SCs increased. While the incidence of poverty fell. Nevertheless, the size of the improvement has generally been lower SCs than

among other groups, so that SCs continue to lag behind other segments of the Indian population.

Uttar Pradesh government providing the development facility to all rural people .Dr. Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana was initially launched by the Rural Development Department of Uttar Pradesh. This scheme related to multidimensional integrated and uniform development.

Dr. Ambedkar Gram Vikash Yojana as initially launched Rural Development Department of Uttar

Pradesh Government 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1991. This scheme mainly focused the overall development of rural scheduled caste population in Uttar Pradesh. Initially village as selected only five gram in a district .Under this scheme is saturate by 11 development program.

\*It is cover maximum population of Scheduled Caste under various department schemes.

\*To selected village having Scheduled Caste concentrated and name them as Ambedkar Village for the purpose of the scheme.

\*To achieve integrated of development program and schemes.

This scheme manly focused rural infrastructure development, promote self employment, Reform in health sector, reduction poverty, women empowerment, employment generation ,Reform in education ,increase the agricultural productivity . Different change in Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana in Diffarent time period .

- Dr.Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana 1990-91.
- Samagra Gram Vikas Yojana -2003.
- Naxal Affected Gramya Vikas Yojana-2005.
- Dr.Ambedkar Gramin Samagra Vikas Yojana -2007.
- Dr.Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana -2008.

### Main Object of this policy

Dr. Ambedkar Gramin Samgra Vikas Yojana-2007		
Sl.No.	Scheme	Implementing Department
1.	Link Road	P.W.D
2.	Electrification	Energy
3.	Nali / Kharanja	Panchayati Raj
4.	Sanitary Latrine	Panchayati Raj
5.	Indra Awas ( Indra Housing Scheme)	Rural Department
6.	Drinking Water	Rural Department
7.	Construction of Primary Schools	Basic Education
8.	Free Boring	Minor Irrigation
9.	1.Golden Jublie Villaga Self Employment Scheme ( Swarn Jyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana) 2. EmploymentGuarantee/S.G.S.Y. 3.Sampurna Gramin Swarojgar Yojana	Rural Development
10	1.Allotment of surplus agriculture land of Gram Sabha, 2.Allotment of patta for fisheries, 3.Allotment of patta/clay work, 4.Allotment of land for house, 5.Verification of land allotted on lease	Rural Development
11.	1.Old Age Pension 2. Widow Pension 3. Handicapped Person Pension	Social Welfare Women Welfare Handicap Welfare

12.	1. Construction of Health Sub Centers, 2.Vaccination 3.Polio Eradication, 4. Status of Birth and Death Registration	Medical and Health and Family Welfare Department
13	1. Scheduled cast/Scheduled Tribe Scholarship 2. Backward cast scholarship 3. Scholarship for General cast (Belo Poverty Line)	Social Welfare  Woman Welfare

First phase Jan2007 to March 2008 the total selected village-1889.

Third phase Jan2009 to March 2010 the total selected village-3612.

Second phase Jan2008 to March 2009 the total selected village-3685.

**Table:13, Government Expenditure**

<b>Dr. Ambedkar Gram Sabha Vikas Yojna 2007-08</b>		
1	Infrastructure development	Rs. 10,000 crore
2	3,500 Gram Sabha with link roads	Rs1.000 crore
3	Linking 1000 villages with the roads	Rs. 800 crore
4	Reconstruction of the link roads and small bridges	Rs. 400 crore
5	Electrification of the villages	Rs. 377 crore
6	20,000 tube-wells would be energized	Rs. 50 crore
7	New hand-pumps would be installed	Rs. 460 crore
8	Kharanja and construction of drains	Rs. 320 crore
9	Construction of underground drainage system	Rs. 40 crore
10	Indira Awas Yojana	Rs. 160 crore
11	Scheduled Caste Housing Scheme	Rs. 200 crore

Source:- [www.india.gov.in/allimpfrms/](http://www.india.gov.in/allimpfrms/)

**Table:14, Individual expenditure in Ambedkar Gram Vikash Yojana in financial year 2008-09,2009-10 and 2010-11***Rs .in crore*

Activity	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Link Road	997.88	997.88	918.19
Electrification	120	120	120.8
Strengthening of primary school	80	79	79.15
Rozgar Yojana	4	4	4
SwanJayanti Rojagar Yojana	74.5	51.19	37.94
HandPumps	20	20	20
Mahamaya Awas Yojana	350	350.9	289.6

Source:- [www.budget.up.nic.in](http://www.budget.up.nic.in), [www.webtopictruth.com](http://www.webtopictruth.com)

Placing the funds earmarked for Dr.Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana under separate budget head/ sub-head for each development department implementing Dr. ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana.

Evaluation to assess the impact of economic development schemes implemented under Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana, on the socioeconomic conditions of SCs may be got conducted by the nodal department on regular basis. Dissemination of information to SCs all over the State about the schemes/programmers available for their development may be the responsibility of the nodal department. The nodal department may also ensure the follow up of the schemes implemented and maintenance of proper records on assets created.

Development of infrastructure, specially roads and communications is essential, for the benefits of the development to reach the population in the interior areas. Certain services such as provision of credit, including consumption credit, ensuring support prices for the produce both agricultural and forest of the tribal people and also an effective public distribution system suited to their needs are other infrastructural support services of high priority. Greater attention needs to be paid to provide these services.

## References

Thorat Sukhadeo & Senapati Chittarajan "Reservation in employment ,education and legislature- status and emerging issues .Published by India Institute of Dalit studies New Delhi.

Gupta Asha (June 2006) "Affirmative action in higher education in india and the US:A study in contrasts"(CSHE) Center for Study in higher education ,University of California,Berkeley . [www.cshe.berkeley.edu/](http://www.cshe.berkeley.edu/)

Narasimhan Sukuntala "Affirmative action cross-commonalities in the Back Lash" Published by *economic political weekly*, Vol.42 No.16 (April 21-27, 2007) Pg.No.1414-1416 .

Leonard S. Jonathan "The impact of affirmative action on employment" Published by journal of labor economists,Vol.2 No.4(Oct. 1984)Pg.No.439-463.

Binoy Parvathy "Collaboration for right: Action Aid India and Dalit Rights CSO Partnership." Published by Journal of civil society and social transformation .Volume -1 (Jan.2010) Pg.No.48-55

Sen Kunal&Gang N.Ira "Caste ,Affermative action and discrimination in India" Selected Education Statistic 2004-05, Ministry of Human Resource Government of India, Badgett, Lee. 1995. "Affirmative Action in a Changing Legal and Economic

Environment.” *Industrial Relations*, Vol. 34, No. 4, 489-506.

Card, David and Alan Krueger. 2004. “Would the Elimination Affirmative Action Affect Highly Qualified Minority Applicants? Evidence from California and Texas.” National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 10366?.

Bucks, B. (2005). Affirmative access versus affirmative action: How has Texas’s race-blind Policies affected college outcomes? Available at [http://cs.utd.edu/research/tsperc/pdf/wp\\_bucks\\_2004\\_affirmative\\_access.pdf](http://cs.utd.edu/research/tsperc/pdf/wp_bucks_2004_affirmative_access.pdf)

Holzer, Harry and David Neumark. 2000a. “Assessing Affirmative Action.” *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 38, No. 3, 483-568.

Kahlenberg, Richard. 1996. *The Remedy: Class, Race and Affirmative Action*. New York: Basic Books.

Leonard, Jonathan. 1984. “Anti-Discrimination or Reverse Discrimination? The Impact of Changing Demographics, Title VII, and Affirmative Action on Productivity.” *Journal of Human Resources*, Vol. 19, No. 2, 145-74.

---

Copyright © 2015 . Savita Devi & Dr. M. K. Agarwal. This is an open access refereed article distributed under the Creative Common Attribution License which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.