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EDUCATION AND HEALTH OF AMONG SOCIAL GROUPS OF SC/ ST

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Abstract: Indian society consists of different categories of people having different economic and social status. Many people have remained away from the main stream of development. Education is the most important instrument of economic, social and cultural development of a nation. As per the 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes (SCs) is 16.66 crore amounting to 16.2% of the country's total population of 102.86 crore. The population of Scheduled Tribes as per 2001 Census is 8.43 crore accounting for 8.20% of the country's total population.

Since Independences, the SC and ST have benefited by the reservation policy. This was made an integral part of the Constitution by the efforts of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar gives reservation for SC/ST to development of socio-economic condition. Therefore, the SC/ST communities are done some educational development and economic development in India.

In case of literacy among the SC/ST, till today the gap between SCs and STs literacy rate is high. In case of literacy rates of SCs gap between general literacy rate was 13.27% in 1961. It was 11.71% in 1981 and 10.11% in 2001. The gap between general total literacy rate and STs total literacy rate was 15.59% in 1961. It is increased to 18.15% in 1971, 19.88% in 1981 and 22.6% in 1991. After some affords the gape of literacy is declined to 17.7% in 2001. But till gap between general total literacy rate and STs total literacy rate is not more declined. Dropout of SCs students in higher secondary (I-X) level among boys is 74.2% and girls students is 71.3%. In STs boys students dropout is 77.8% and 80.7% in girl students. The dropout of SCs and STs is higher than all dropout rate data i.e. 62.69%. In case of infant mortality of SCs children's is 66.4, STs child is 62.1, OBC's child is 56.6, Others child is 48.9 and all India mortality of children's is 57.0. If compare to India's mortality rate with SCs and STs children's mortality, it is higher than the Indian level i.e. 74.3%.

In case of percentage of children under weight under age five years, SCs children's are 47.9%, STs children's 54.5%, OBCS children's 43.2% Others children's 33.7% and India level 42.5% children's are under weight. In case of IAY provided houses for SC/ST, in 2011-12, total 6,37,828 houses were completed for SCs and STs. Among them 42,4,327 for SCs and 2,13,501 for STs. The total number of constructions completed houses are declined. According to NSSO 65th round survey (2008-09), about 90% of rural households obtain their drinking water from improved sources. In rural area drinking water is provided through the tube-well and hand pump is 54.7%, tab is 30.1%, protected well is 5.5% and 9.7% of unimproved sources.

In India total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a community-led and people oriented programme. The main objective of this programme is to creation of awareness and provision of sanitation facilities in educational institutional such as schools, anganwadi and individual houses. Its resulted that about 22% of rural families had access to toilets in 2001. In 2011, achievement of individual house hold (BPL) latrines is 70.13% and individual house hold (APL) latrines is 59.20%. Achievements of School toilets is 85.54% and Anganwadi Toilites is 76.94%, community complexes is 66.29%.

In India regarding SC/ST a glorious past. We have a history of neglected, deprived and exploited dalits too. After independence Government promote some schemes for development of SCs/STs for socio-economic, educational and political development. But till dalits are not free for development. They are living in cast dominated factors because they have not any asset or production factors for survival and economic development. So, it is need to SCs/STs more aware about education, health, social, and also political.

Keyword: SC, ST, Education, Literacy Rate, Enrollments, dropout,

INTRODUCTION:

Indian society consists of different categories of people having different economic and social status. Many people have remained away from the main stream of

development. Education is the most important instrument of economic, social and cultural development of a nation. India has a long history of imparting education through Gurukul System. In those days the priest class the Brahmins imparted

knowledge of religion and philosophy. Other class of society was the Vaishya as treated business class, Kshatrya treated as warrior and Shurdras treated as working class. The Shurdras were totally far way from education system. India is having various caste and races, religions and languages. So cast system is most important factor affecting on the social development. In British Raj, the modern European education came to India. British introduced mass education system for themselves. But that time Chh. Shahu Maharaj provided boarding and Schooling facilities for Shurdras and deprived class as a students.

Scheduled castes (SCs), also known as the Dalit and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are two groups of historically disadvantaged people that are given express recognition in the constitution of India. The constitution SC order, 1950 lists 1108 castes across 25 states in the first schedule, while the STs order, 1950 lists 744 tribes across 22 states in the first schedule.

As per the 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes (SCs) is 16.66 crore amounting to 16.2% of the country's total population of 102.86 crore. The male population is 8.61 crore and female population is 8.05 crore which accounts for 16.18% and 16.22% respectively of the country's total population of respective groups.

The population of Scheduled Tribes as per 2001 Census is 8.43 crore accounting for 8.20% of the country's total population. Out of this, males are 4.26 crore and females 4.17 crore, accounting for 8.01% and 8.40% of the total population of respective groups. Since Independence, the Schedules castes have benefited by the Reservation Policy. This was made an integral part of the Constitution by the efforts of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar fought for awarding of separate electorates for untouchables. It is known as Poona Pact.

He established the independent labour party in 1936, which won 15 seats in the 1937 election to the central legislative Assembly. After that, he transformed his political party in to "All India Schedule Caste Federation". The party performed poorly in the elections held in 1946 for the constituent assembly of India. On 15 August, 1945, the new congress led government invited Dr. Ambedkar to serve as the nation's first law minister. On 29 August, 1947 Dr. Ambedkar was appointed as chairman of the constitution drafting committee. This was great opportunity to serve economic backward community and SC/ ST peoples. Dr. Ambedkar gives reservation for SC/ST to develop their of socio-economic condition. Therefore, the SC/ST communities have achieved done some educational and economic development in India. contained in Articles 15 (4), 45 and 46 of the Indian constitution. As per the Article 15 (4) under the state's basic commitment to positive discrimination in favour of the socially and educationally backward class and SC/ST. Article 45 declares the states an attempt to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years. Article 46 expresses the specific aim to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of SC/ST. This paper is focuses on the given below objectives.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT PAPER ;

1. To study the education status of SCs and STs population.
2. To study the health status of SCs and Sts.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION;-

This paper depends upon only secondary data. Mainly data collection sources are Internet web site, books, articles and Govt. reports etc.

Educational Development : After Independence Govt. adopted uniform educational system with control of central Govt. throughout the country. In 1966, the central Govt. formulated the national policy of education (NPE). In 2008, the Govt. initiated several measures for the launching of District Primary Educational Programme (DPEP) and Serva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). In India education is provided by the public sector as well as private sector. The control on education and funding comes from central as well as state Government.

Literacy Status : According to the Census of 2011, every person above the age of 07 years who can read and write in any language is said to be literate. In India, national literacy rate is 74.07 %, female literacy rate of 65 % where as the Male literacy rate of 82 %. Kerala has been highest literacy rate of 93 % and Bihar is average 63.8 %. Since 1951 Govt. give high priority continues to be improved for the educational status of SCs and STs specially that of the women and the girl child. After independence, the literacy rate among the SCs and STs has been increased but the gap between general literacy rate and SCs and STs literacy rate is not declined.

Below table No. 01 shows the literacy rate among the SCs and STs population. In 1961, total general literacy rate was 24.02 %. It is increased to 29.45 % in 1971, it is 24.82 In 1981. It is 39.3 % in 1991 and 64.8 % in 2001. SCs literacy rate is very less compare to general literacy rate. Literacy rate of SCs in 1961, it is 10.27 %. It is increased to 14.67 % in 1971. It is 21.38 % in 1981, It is 37.41 % in 1991 and 54.69 % in 2001. SCs female literacy rate is very less compare to general literacy rate. It is only 3.29 % in 1961. It is increased to 41.90 % in 2011. The male literacy rate of SCs is 19.96 % in 1961. It is increased to 66.64 % in 2001.

Table No. 01 Literacy Rate of SCs and STs Population (%)

Year	General			Scheduled Cast (SC)			Scheduled Tribes (ST)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1961	34.44	12.95	24.02	19.96	3.29	10.27	13.83	3.16	8.53
1971	39.45	18.90	29.45	22.36	6.44	14.67	17.63	4.85	11.30
1981	46.89	24.82	36.23	31.12	10.93	21.38	24.52	8.04	16.35
1991	64.1	39.3	52.2	49.91	23.76	37.41	40.65	18.19	29.60
2001	75.3	53.7	64.8	66.64	41.90	54.69	59.17	34.76	47.10
2011	82.14	65.46	74.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

The total literacy rate of STs is 8.53 % in 1961. It is increased to 11.30 in 1971, 16.35 in 1981, 29.60 % in 1991 and 47.10 % in 2001. The literacy rate of female is 3.16 % in 1961, it is increased to 4.85 % in 1971, 8.04 % in 1981, 18.09

% in 1999 and 34.76 % in 2001. Till the literacy rate of STs female is very low compare to general female and SCs female literacy rate. The literacy rate of STs male is 13.83 % in 1961, it is increased to 17.63 % in 1971, 24.52 % in 1981, 40.65 % in 1991 and 59.17 % in 2001.

Till today the gap between SCs and STs literacy rate is high. It was 1.53 % in 1961. It was 3.37 % in 1971. It was 5.03 % in 1981. It was 7.81 % in 1991 and 7.59 % in 2011. Gap between general total literacy rate and SCs and STs is higher. In case of literacy rates of SCs gap between general literacy rate was 13.27 % in 1961. It was 11.71 % in 1981 and 10.11 % in 2001. The gap between general total literacy rate and STs total literacy rate was 15.59 % in 1961. It is increased to 18.15 % in 1971, 19.88 % in 1981 and 22.6 % in 1991. After some affords the gap of literacy is declined to 17.7 % in 2001. But till gap between general total literacy rate and STs total literacy rate is not more declined. So, empowerment of SCs and STs in education could not achieve more success. Therefore, the Government of India provides various schemes and scholarships for SCs and STs and other weaker section people. There has been a visible increase in the literacy rate of SCs and STs during the last four decades but gap between general literacy rate and SCs and STs literacy rate is not much declined.

Table No. 02 Class wise Enrollments of SCs and STs Students (%)

Category	Area	% of SC and ST in total population 2001	Class				
			I-V	VI-VIII	IX-X	XI-XII*	I-XII
SCs	Rural	17.91	22.42	19.42	16.55	14.54	20.99
	Urban	11.75	16.87	15.34	13.83	11.59	15.43
	Total	16.20	21.07	18.0	15.39	12.76	19.29
STs	Rural	10.24	11.11	9.02	7.25	6.24	10.16
	Urban	2.44	3.92	3.66	3.42	3.46	3.72
	Total	8.20	9.37	7.16	5.63	4.56	8.19

Include enrolment of Class XI and XII attached to degree college.
Source: Seventh all India School Education Survey, p. 291-296 NCERT.

After independence there has been over all increases in the enrolment of children belonging to SCs and STs. At primary stage (class I-V) the enrolment of SCs students in rural area is 22.42 % and in urban area 16.87 %. Total enrolment rate is 21.07 %. The rate of enrolment of STs children is less compare to SCs children enrolment. The rate of enrolment of STs in primary level i.e. 11.11 % in rural and 3.92 % in urban area. Total enrolment rate is 9.37 % of STs. In case of upper primary level (VI-VIII) class rate of enrolment is 19.42 % in rural and 15.34 % in urban area. Total enrolment of upper class is 18.0 %. In case of STs enrolment in upper class level is 9.02 % in rural area and 3.66 % in urban area. Total enrolment is 7.16 %. In high secondary (IX-X class) level enrolment of SCs is in rural area is 16.55 % and 13.83 % in urban area. Total rate of enrolment is 15.39 %. The enrolment rate in higher secondary (IX-XII class) of SCs children is 14.54 % in rural area and 11.59 % in urban area. Total enrolment rate is 12.76 % among SCs. In case of STs enrolment rate is 6.24 % in rural and 3.46 % in urban area. Total 4.56 % enrolment rate in higher secondary level of STs.

Table no 03 shows the dropout rate. Mostly SCs and

STs have not any income sources, therefore children of SCs and STs go out from school and caugent any low level job in rural and also in urban area. Among the SCs and STs students dropout is higher compare to all dropout data. In case of primary level (I-V) drop out of SCs is 42.3 % and 29.0 of STs students. Among them dropout of boys of SCs is 42.6 % and 42.0 % of girls. Dropout of STs boys students is 31.8 % and 25.4 % of girls.

Table No. 03 Dropout rate by Social Composition (2004-05) (%)

Category	Primary (I to V)			Elementary (I to VIII)			Higher secondary(I to X)		
	Boy	Girls	All	Boy	Girls	All	Boy	Girls	All
All	32.7	36.1	34.2	55.2	60.0	57.3	60.98	64.92	62.69
SC	42.6	42.0	42.3	65.0	67.1	65.9	74.2	71.3	---
ST	31.8	25.4	29.0	50.5	51.3	50.8	77.8	80.7	----

Source : 11 Five year plan

In case of elementary level (I-VIII), dropout rate of SCs students is 65.9 % and 50.8 % of SCs students. Among them dropout of SCs boys is 65.0 % and 67 % of girls. Dropout of STs boys students is 50.5 % and girls students is 51.3 %. Dropout of SCs higher secondary (I-X) level is 74.2 and girls students is 71.3 %. In STs boys students dropout is 77.8 % and 80.7 % in girl students. The dropout of SCs and STs is higher than all dropout rate data i.e. 62.69 %.

Table. No. 3. Differentials in Health Status Among Socio-economic Groups

Social Groups	Infant Mortality 1000	Under 5 Mortality	% Children Under weight (under age 5 years)
	Live birth	1000 Live birth	
SC	66.4	88.1	47.9
ST	62.1	95.7	54.5
OBC	56.6	72.8	43.2
Other	48.9	59.2	33.7
India	57.0	74.3	42.5

Source :Annual Health Report of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOI, Sept-2010, p.6.

Above table shows the health status among socio-economic groups. In case of infant mortality of SCs children's is 66.4 , STs child is 62.1 , OBC s child is 56.6, Others child is 48.9 and all India mortality of children's is 57.0 . If compare to India's mortality rate with SCs and STs children's mortality, it is higher than the Indian level 74.3. In case of under five years mortality of SCs children's is 88.1 and STs is 95.7 . It is higher than the India level. In case of OBCs under years mortality is 72.8 and others 59.2 . In case of percentage of children under weight under age five years, SCs children's are 47.9 % , STs children's 54.5 % , OBCS children's 43.2 % Others children's 33.7 % and India level 42.5 % children's are under weight.

According to NFHS-3, almost half of children under five years 48 % are chronically malnourished. Under weight is a basic indicator of the status of health. About 43 % of children under age five years are under weight for their age. In India ,Meghalyaya, Madhya Predesh and Jharkhand states have more than one in every four children who is severely underweight. Malnourishment is the main cause of higher mortality rate and underweight of children's. Over all child mortality(under five years age) in India is declined. In

1990 child mortality was 116, it has declined to 96 in 2001 and 69 in 2008. Infinite mortality rate is also declined, in 1990 it was 80, it is declined to 53 in 2008.

Housing of SCs and STs : Table. No. 4. Houses Completed Under Indera Awaas yojana (IYA)

Year	Houses Completed					
	SCs	STs	Total SCs/STs	Minorities	others	Total
2005-06	6,60,897	2,78,644	9,39,541	N.A	6,12,382	15,51,923
2006-07	6,39,052	2,80,094	9,19,146	14,236	5,64,985	14,98,367
2011-12	4,24,327	2,13,501	6,37,828	1,33,322	3,54,261	11,25,411

Source : www.rural.nic.in Annual Reports of Rural ministry of GOI

In June 1985, GOI pronounced that some part of fund of Grammen Bhumiheen Rojgar Hami Karyakram be kept aside for the construction of houses for people of SC/ST and free bounded labours, who are now free. IAY was started as sub scheme of Grammen Bhumiheen Rojgar Hami Karyakram in 1985-86, but soon after when Jawhar Rojgar Yojana (JRY) was started in 1989, IAY was continued as sub scheme of JRY. Now IAY is separated from JRY from 1st January, 1996. It is functioning as an independent scheme. In 2005-06, 15.52 lakh and in 2006-07, 10.6 lakh home have been built. In 2008-09, 71.76 lakh houses were constructed and expenditure of Rs.21720.39 crores. In 2009-10, 14.57 lakh house have been constructed till December 2010. Above table No. 4 shows the houses completed under Indera Awaas Yojana (IYA). In 2005-06, total 9,39,541 houses completed. Among them 6,60,897 houses for SCs and 2,78,644 for STs. Including minorities and others houses total 15,51,923 houses completed under IYA. The trend of number of houses completed is declined. In 2006-07, total completed houses for SCs and STs is 9,19,146. Among them 6,39,052 houses completed for SCs and 2,80,094 for STs. Encoding minorities and others population total 14,98,367 houses were completed. In 2011-12, total 6,37,828 houses were completed for SCs and STs. Among them 42,4,327 for SCs and 2,13,501 for STs. The total number of Constructions completed houses are declined.

According to the BPL census 2002, under the current norms, 60 % of IAY funds and physical targets are allocates to SCs and STs population and 15 % funds and targets are allocates for minorities. Therefore few states such as Punjab, Gujarat and UP have reported saturation of their targets for IAY in some districts as per BPL survey 2002. Consequently these states have requested the Ministry of Rural Development for reallocation of targets to other districts that have a greater housing deficit.

Table No. 5 Household with Drinking water, Electricity and Latrine within the premises of House hold.

NSS round	All three facilities	None of these three facilities
49 NSS round	5.6	43.2
58 NSS round	10.6	29.7
65 NSS round	18.4	19.5

Source : Working paper on Rural housing for 12 th five year plan, ministry of Rural

Development GOI, Sept, 2011 p.23.

Rural water supply programme was started in 1972-73. To accelerate coverage a technology mission on drinking water was launched in 1986. In 1991-92 the mission was renamed Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, and in 1999 the Department of Drinking water supply (DDWS) was formed under ministry of Rural Department of focused attestation on drinking water and Sanitation. Since 1951-56 to till dec,2011 about Rs 1,45000 crores spent on rural drinking water. But till 28 % of habitations with insufficient quality of potable sufficient quality of drinking water and 72 5 habitations with sufficient quality of potable drinking water. According to NSSO 65th round survey (2008-09), about 90 % of rural holds obtain their drinking water from improved sources. In rural area drinking water is provided through the tube well and hand pump 54.7 %, tab 30.1 %, protected well 5.5 % and 9.7 % of unimproved sources.

The main objective of NRDWP is providing adequate and safe drinking water to the entire rural population of the country. The NRDWP has special provision to ensure focused on the coverage of SCs and STs with potable water supply. In the criteria for fund allocation to state under NRDWP, the rural SCs and STs population of the state has a weightage of 10 %. Therefore states with higher SCs and STs population get a higher allocation of NRDWP funds. In 2011-12, about Rs. 2311 crore funds for released a to states for coverage of SCs and STs population.

In 2011, out of the total 2,79,200 SCs concentrated habitations in the country, 2,05,420 habitations are Fully Covered, 58,887 are Partially Covered and 14,893 are Quality affected. In 2011-12, as on 29.2.2012, 22,867 habitations have been covered with potable drinking water supply. In case of STs, out of the total 3,57,727 ST dominated habitations, 2,47,135 are Fully Covered, 86,717 are Partially Covered and 23,875 are quality affected. In 2012, 18,245 more habitations have been covered. In case of minority, out of the total 2,00,909 habitations in the 90 Minority Concentrated Districts (MCDs) identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, as on 1.4.2011, 1,64,209 habitations are Fully Covered, 23,189 are Partially Covered and 13,511 are Quality affected.

Table No. 6. Physical Achievements of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) 2011

Component	Sanctioned	Achievements	%
IHHL(BPL)	6,18,38,909	4,33,67,139	70.13
IHHL(APL)	6,38,87,805	3,78,19,215	59.20
School toilets	13,14,636	11,24,554	85.54
Angawadi toilets	5,06,968	3,90,058	76.94
Community complexes	33,684	22,329	66.29

Source: Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation, GOI, Note: IHHL- Indusial Household latrine

Table No.07 Year wise Sanitation Coverage (%)

Year	2001-2	2002-3	2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2010-11
Coverage %	22.38	22.86	27.34	30.56	32.02	39.03	48.02	56.03	71.65

Source : ANNUAL REPORT 2011-12 of Minister of Rural Development , GOI, p.51.

Table No. 08. Detailed of IHHL progress of SC/ST - 2011

Year	Objective	IHHL BPL Achievement			Share in Total BPL Achievement	
		TOTAL	SC	ST	SC	ST
2011	61838909 4	44788477	10388430	56195 15	23.19	12.55

There is direct relation with human being and water, sanitation and health. Consumption of unsafe water, open disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene have direct effect on human health. In India, total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a community-led and people oriented programme. The main objective of this programme is to create awareness and provision of sanitation facilities in educational institutional such as schools, anganwadi and individual houses. Its resulted that about 22% of rural families had access to toilets in 2001. The central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was launched in 1986 and it was restricted in 1999.

Table No. 06 and 07 shows the year wise sanitation coverage in India. In 2001-02 total 22.38 % rural families had access to toilets facilities. It is increased to 32.03 % in 2006-07 and 71.65 % in 2010-11. It means total sanitation programme has created awareness among the rural peoples throughout the country. In 2011, achievement of individual house hold (BPL) latrines is 70.13 % and individual house hold (APL) latrines is 59.20 %. Achievements of school toilets is 85.54 % and anganwadi toiletites is 76.94 %, community complexes is 66.29%.

CONCLUSION :

Indian society consists of different categories of people having different economic and social status. Many people have remained away from the main stream of development. Education is the most important instrument of economic, social and cultural development of nation. As per the 2001 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes (SCs) is 16.66 crore amounting to 16.2% of the country's total population of 102.86 crore. The population of Scheduled Tribes as per 2001 Census is 8.43 crore accounting for 8.20% of the country's total population.

Since Independence, the SC and ST have benefited by the reservation policy. This was made an integral part of the Constitution by the efforts of Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar gives reservation for SC/ST to development of socio-economic condition. Therefore, the SC/ST communities have done some educational development and economic development in India.

In case of literacy among the SC/ST, till today the gap between SCs and STs literacy rate is high. In case of literacy rates of SCs gap between general literacy rate was 13.27% in 1961. It was 11.71% in 1981 and 10.11% in 2001. The gap between general total literacy rate and STs total literacy rate was 15.59% in 1961. It is increased to 18.15% in 1971, 19.88% in 1981 and 22.6% in 1991. After some affords the gape of literacy is declined to 17.7% in 2001. But till gap between general total literacy rate and STs total literacy rate is not more declined. Dropout of SCs students in higher secondary (I-X) level among boys 74.2% and girls

students is 71.3%. In STs boys students dropout is 77.8% and 80.7% in girl students. The dropout of SCs and STs is higher than all dropout rate data i.e.62.69%

In case of infant mortality of SCs children is 66.4, STs child is 62.1, OBCs child is 56.6, and others is 48.9 and all India mortality of children is 57.0. If compare to India's mortality rate with SCs and STs children mortality, it is higher than the Indian level 74.3. In case of percentage of children under weight under age five years, SCs children are 47.9%, STs children 54.5%, OBCS children 43.2% Others children 33.7% and India level 42.5% children are under weight.

In case of IAY provided houses for SC/ST, in 2011-12, total 6,37,828 houses were completed for SCs and STs. Among them 42,4,327 for SCs and 2,13,501 for STs. The total number of Constructions completed houses are declined. According to NSSO 65th round survey (2008-09), about 90% of rural holds obtain their drinking water from improved sources. In rural area drinking water is provided through the tube-well and hand pump is 54.7%, tab is 30.1%, protected well is 5.5% and 9.7% of unimproved sources.

In India total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is a community-led and people oriented programme. The main objective of this programme is to create an awareness and provision of sanitation facilities in educational institutional such as schools, anganwadi and individual houses. Its resulted that about 22% of rural families had access to toilets in 2001. In 2011, achievement of individual house hold (BPL) latrines is 70.13% and individual house hold (APL) latrines is 59.20%. Achievements of School toilets is 85.54% and Anganwadi Toiletites is 76.94%, community complexes is 66.29%.

In India, SC/ST have a glorious past. We have a history of neglected, deprived and exploited dalits too. After independence Government has promoted some schemes for development of SCs/STs for socio-economic, educational and political development. But still dalits are not free for development. They are living in caste dominated factors because they have not any asset or production factors for survival and economic development. So, they need more awareness about education, health, social, and also political.

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