

Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in India: An analysis

Dr. Vidyadhar S Naganahalli

Guest lecturer Dept. of women's studies Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, India

Abstract

India is committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections of society in particular. Equality of status and opportunity to all citizens of the country is guaranteed by the Constitution of India which also provides that no individual shall be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, caste or sex. Fundamental Rights and specific provisions, namely, Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India stand testimony to the commitment of the State towards its people. The strategy of the State is to secure distributive justice and allocation of resources to support programmes for social, economic and educational advancement of the weaker sections in general and those of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities in particular to avoid injustice and exploitation. The paper analysis the schemes and Constitutional Safeguards of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India.

Keywords: Weaker, Development, Law

Introduction

Poverty is a social phenomenon and can be defined in an inclusive sense as consisting of a number of elements: lack of access to, or availability of income-earning opportunities, basic health and education, food security; lack of adequate shelter, water or sanitation; lack of land or employment opportunities; and gender discrimination. The list is sometimes further enlarged to include: lack of participation in civil society, social exclusion, alienation, political instability and conflict. The wider definition, however, robs the concept of its specificity. In fact the more inclusive the definition is, the less specific it becomes. In India, accordingly, a very specific definition has been traditionally used, namely the fulfillment of the nutritional requirement of 2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories in urban areas. The poverty line is defined as that level of expenditure at which a person accesses this minimal level of calorie intake (which is not the same as the level of expenditure required solely for accessing this intake). The practice has been to take the level of expenditure corresponding to the poverty line in some base year and to update it for subsequent years for each state using the Consumer Price Index Number for Agricultural Labourers for rural areas and the Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers for urban areas. Generally accepted definition of poverty, therefore, emphasizes minimum level of living rather than a reasonable level of living

The Constitution of India does not list the right to work among the Fundamental Rights, but one of the Directive Principles of State Policy enjoins upon the State, "Within the limits of its economic capacity and development to make effective, provision for securing the right to work". This does not bother anybody very much, nor has its meaning been fully grasped by many people, judging from the angry comment of a knighted financial magnate that it is everyone's 'duty to work'. The worthy gentleman was genuinely puzzled by the 'right to work'. There are many like him and they are fundamentally right in a sense. No one who has pondered over the implications of guaranteeing the right to work to

every able-bodied person, male or female, irrespective of religion, caste or creed, would agree to accept it as a fundamental right. Neither does the Constitution of India; it wisely limits this specious promise with adequate provisos and qualifications. Now, no one may know for sure the state of unemployment in the country. But both the most enthusiastic supporters as well as the critics of the Plan know that the Planning Commission themselves view the prospects with grave concern and that in fact the Third Plan aims at nothing better than preventing the situation from getting any worse. finding employment for those who will be entering the working-age group during the next, five years is the maximum they are going to attempt: if the backlog of unemployed, which runs to millions- does not increase, they would be content to call it a day. A Study Group headed by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan constituted by the Government of India which was asked to look into the condition of the weaker sections of the rural community wants to upset the apple cart by asking the Government "to guarantee employment to every citizen who is prepared and fit to do manual labour". It wants the Government not only to undertake this responsibility but to make a declaration to that effect. Such a guarantee and declaration, the Team feels, would work "a psychological transformation and lift up the pall of despair and discouragement that overshadows millions of Indian homes. It might indeed prove to be a spark to kindle the energies of a somnolent giant".

Special Central Assistance

This Central scheme is the most important programme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the alleviation of poverty among scheduled castes people. The underlying objective behind Special Central Assistance (SCA) which provides cent-percent grant to States and Union Territories as an additive to their special component plans is that it would be used to give an added thrust to the development programmes for scheduled castes people with reference to their occupational pattern and the need for increasing the productivity of and income from their limited

assets by taking up family oriented schemes for them. The SCA is used to fill the critical gaps and vital missing inputs in family-oriented income-generating schemes so as to make the schemes more meaningful and effective. This scheme was started in 1979- 80 with a token provision of Rs five crore. The State governments and Union Territory administrations are required to disburse special Central assistance to various sectors and agencies including SCDCs which are involved in the implementation of economic development programmes for scheduled castes. During 1998-99, Rs 218.63 crore were released.

Coaching and Allied Scheme

The Coaching and Allied Scheme was started in the Fourth Five Year Plan for imparting training to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes in respect of various competitive examinations held by recruiting bodies such as Union Public Service Commission, State public service commissions, public-sector undertakings, banking service recruitment boards and similar agencies. Grant is given to the Pre-Examination Training Centres (PETCs) which are run either by the State/UT governments or universities or private institutes. Financial assistance is provided to State governments on a matching basis 50:50 over and above their committed liabilities. The UT administrations, universities and private institutes are given cent-percent grants. Some of the coaching centres have made considerable contribution enabling SC/ST candidates to get into IAS and allied services, medical, engineering and banking services. During the year 1998-99 against the allocation of Rs three crore an amount of Rs 0.92 crore was released up to December 1998.

Book Bank Scheme

The Book Bank Scheme is intended to provide text-books required for the students belonging to SCs/STs pursuing medical and engineering degree courses. From 1991-92 agricultural, veterinary and polytechnic courses have also been included under the scheme. A group of two students are provided one set of text-books. During 1998-99, Rs 0.25 crore was released up to December 1998.

Pre-Matric Scholarships

Begun in 1977-78, this scheme is for education development of those who are engaged in the so-called unclean occupations, viz., scavenging of dry latrines, tanning, flaying and sweeping with traditional links with scavenging. The scheme as modified with effect from 1 November 1991 provides scholarship of Rs 25 per month in classes I to V, Rs 40 per month in classes VI to VIII and Rs 50 per month in classes IX to X, in respect of day-scholars. For hostellers, a scholarship of Rs 200 per month in classes III to VIII and Rs 250 per month in classes IX to X is provided. An ad-hoc grant of Rs 500 per annum is also provided to day-scholars as well as hostellers. The scheme was further modified with effect from 25 February 1994. The income ceiling has been removed. There is no restriction as to the number of children of same parents who would be eligible for scholarship up to class VIII, subject, however, to the condition that if a third or subsequent child is born after 1 April 1993, a total of only two children in the family would be eligible for scholarship. In respect of classes IX and X only two children of the same parents would be eligible for scholarship. The additional

provisions for students amongst target groups with disabilities have also been introduced with effect from 1 April 1998, keeping in view the provisions of the persons with disabilities. During 1998-99, Central assistance of Rs 3.95 crore was released up to December 1998 benefiting 4.09 lakh (anticipated) students.

Post-Matric Scholarship for SC/ST Students

The scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship to SC/ST was introduced in 1994- 95 with the objective of providing financial assistance to students studying at post-matriculation stages in different schools and colleges so as to enable them to complete their education. Beginning with mere 114 students in 1994- 95, the scheme is presently covering nearly 21 lakh students. During 1998- 99, Central assistance of Rs 99.86 crore was released up to December 1998. The Government has increased the maintenance allowance rates with effect from 1 April 1998. The income ceilings have also been revised from Rs 33,400 and Rs 44,500 per annum to Rs 38,220 and Rs 50,920 per annum. The revised ceilings account for price index for industrial workers up to October 1997. Now all children of the same parents/guardians are eligible to get the benefit of the scheme, if otherwise eligible.

Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers

A national scheme of liberation and rehabilitation of scavengers and their dependents has been formulated with the following components; (i) timebound survey for identification of scavengers and their dependents with their aptitudes for alternative, trades, etc., (ii) training as per TRYSEM norms in identified trades at the nearest local training institutions/centres of the State governments/Central government and semi-government and non-government organisations, and (iii) rehabilitation of scavengers in trades and occupations by providing subsidy, margin money loan and bank loan. The scheme provides for funding projects costing up to Rs 50,000 per beneficiary with 50 per cent of the project cost as subsidy with a maximum of Rs 10,000, 15 per cent Margin Money Loan at four per cent rate of interest and balance loan from bank. The expenditure on subsidy and training is met by the Central government and Margin Money Loan is shared between the Central and State governments in the ratio of 49:51. During 1997-98, Rs 90 crore were released to the States for implementation of the scheme.

National Overseas Scholarship and Passage Grants for Higher Education

The Scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious selected students for pursuing higher studies abroad in specified fields of Masters level courses, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral research programmes in Engineering, Technology and Science only. It has been decided to revive the Scheme with modifications. The modified scheme would provide maintenance allowance of US \$7700 per annum or Pounds Sterling 5000 per annum for candidates in U.K., for courses covered under the scheme. The contingency allowance for books, essential apparatus, study tour charges, etc., has been raised from US \$385 to US \$500 per annum or Pound Sterling 325 per annum, for candidates in U.K. The modified scheme would also provide reimbursement of actual visa fees in Indian rupees. The scheme also provides air passage by the shortest route and by economy class, by arrangements with

the national carrier, poll tax, equipment allowance and incidental journey expenses, actual fees charged by the institution and the medical insurance premia. The awardees are also permitted to supplement their prescribed allowance by undertaking research/teaching assistantship up to US \$2400 per annum or Pounds Sterling 1560 per annum, for candidates in U.K. and beyond these ceilings, the maintenance allowance will be proportionately reduced. The financial assistance is available to the finally selected students sent abroad, for the maximum period of 4 years for Ph.D research, for 3 years for Master's Programme and for 1 and 1/2 year for Post-Doctoral research. The income of the awardees if employed, or of their parents/ guardians should not exceed Rs 12,000 per month. Not more than one child of the same parents/guardians is eligible to get benefits of the scheme. The prospective awardee not more than 35 years of age can get only one time benefit. Thirty scholarships (SC: 17, ST: 9, SC(C): 2, DNST: 1 and LAL & TA: 1) are provided every year. From inception of the scheme in 1954-55, a total of 732 scholarships have been offered, out of which 532 scholarships have been availed of till 1998.

State Scheduled Castes Development Corporation

The scheme for assistance to the state-level scheduled castes development corporations (SCDCs) was introduced in 1978-79 to uplift the SC/ST population living below the poverty-line. At present SCDCs are functioning in 25 States/Union Territories. The Centre contributes 49 per cent to the authorised share capital of the SCDC against the 51 per cent contributed by the State government. In 1998-99 (up to November 1998), an amount of Rs 35.85 crore was released as Government of India's contribution.

Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Foundation

The Foundation was set up on 24 March 1992 as a registered society. The Foundation has been entrusted with the responsibility to manage, administer and carry on the schemes and programmes identified during the centenary celebrations of Bharat Ratna Baba Saheb Dr B.R. Ambedkar. These are: (i) Dr Ambedkar National Public Library in Delhi; (ii) Dr Ambedkar Chairs in universities/institutions for research on the thoughts and ideals of Baba Saheb; (iii) Dr Ambedkar National Award for social understanding and uplift of weaker sections; (iv) Dr Ambedkar International Award for social change, harmony, equity, justice and human dignity for the exploited and the underprivileged; (v) Publication of the Collected Works of Baba Saheb Dr Ambedkar in Hindi and other Indian languages; (vi) Putting up Memorial for Dr Ambedkar at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi; and (vii) various activities like organising seminars, conferences, workshops, exhibitions and *melas* on Dr Ambedkar's life and mission.

Scheduled Tribes Development

The all-India literacy rate of scheduled tribes as per 1991 Census was 29.60 against the national average of 52.21 per cent. The gap between percentage of literacy of tribal women and general women is still wider. It is only 18.19 per cent against 39.29 per cent of general female literacy in the country. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy which was evolved during the Fifth Five Year Plan is based on the twin objectives: (i) protection of interests of tribals through legal and administrative support; and (ii) promotion of

development efforts through plan schemes to raise their level of living. There are now 194 integrated tribal development projects (ITDPs). During the Sixth Plan, pockets outside ITDP areas, having a total population of 10,000 with at least 5,000 scheduled tribes were covered under the Tribal Sub-Plan under Modified Area Development Approach (MADA). So far, 252, MADA pockets have been identified in the country. In addition, 79 clusters with a total population of 5,000 of which 50 per cent are scheduled tribes have been identified.

Scheme for Primitive Tribal Groups

There are 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), which have been identified in 15 States/UTs on the basis of pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely very low levels of literacy. The development of PTGs is undertaken through micro projects for these tribes. In the Ninth Plan period an amount of Rs 2.33 crore has been sanctioned up to 15 February 1999.

Special Central Assistance

Special Central Assistance (SCA) is given to States/Union Territories as a part of Tribal Sub-Plan strategy. During 1998-99 the amount released was of Rs 29,308 lakh as on 15 February 1999. Grants are given to the State governments under First Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution to finance schemes to promote the welfare of scheduled tribes and to raise the administration of tribal areas at par with other areas in the State. An amount of Rs 5,385.22 lakh was released during 1998-99.

Girls/Boys Hostels for STs

Girls hostels scheme was started in Third Five Year Plan with the purpose of providing residential facilities to tribal girls in pursuit of education. Central assistance of 50 per cent cost of construction to the States and cent percent to the Union Territories is provided under the scheme. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs 360.66 lakh has been released for 46 hostels up to 15 February 1999. Boys' hostels scheme was started in 1989-90 under the same pattern for girls' hostels scheme. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs 531.44 lakh has been released for construction of 15 hostels up to 15 February 1999.

Tribal Research Institutes

Fourteen Tribal Research Institutes (TRLs) have been set up by the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Some Institutes are also having museums exhibiting tribal artifacts. These institutes are being used by the States and Central government for research, education, collection of data, training, seminars/ workshops, professional input in the preparation of tribal sub-plan, publication of tribal literature, codification of tribal customary laws, etc. During 1998-99, a sum of Rs 109.16 lakh was released up to 17 February 1999 against the budget provision of Rs 650 lakh.

Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India

The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) was set up by the Government of India in

1987, with the prime objective of providing marketing assistance and remunerative prices to ST communities for their minor forest produce and surplus, agricultural produce and to wean them away from exploitative private traders and middlemen. The federation is a national level cooperative apex body functioning under the Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 1984. The authorised share capital of TRIFED is Rs 100 crore and the paid-up capital has gone up to Rs 99.73 crore with the release of Rs six crore provided in the budget of 1998-99. The Government of India's contribution is Rs 99.50 crore and the balance Rs 23 lakh has been contributed by other shareholders.

Scheme of Village Grain Banks

As part of the Government's efforts to prevent deaths of children in remote and backward tribal areas, due to fall in nutritional standards, a scheme of Village Grain Banks was launched during 1996-97. A one-time grant towards purchase of grains, at the rate of one quintal per family of tribals or SCs living below poverty-line in such areas, storage facilities for the grain and purchase of weights and scales is provided by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment through TRIFED, the channelising agency. Each Grain Bank will be managed by the village committee elected by the beneficiaries themselves, who as members of the Bank, can borrow grain from it, at times of scarcity. An allocation of Rs 3 crore has been made for 1998-99.

AID to Voluntary Organisations Working For STs

The Ministry gives grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the scheduled tribes for projects like residential schools, hostels, medical units, computer training units, shorthand and typing training units, *balwadis*/creches (in areas not covered by ICDS programmes), libraries and audio-visual units. The grant is generally restricted to 90 per cent of the approved total cost of the project and the balance 10 per cent is borne by the grantee organisations. During 1998-99, an amount of Rs 9.92 crore was released to 161 NGOs (up to 15 February 1999).

Constitutional Safeguards

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other weaker sections either specially or by way of insisting on their general rights as citizens with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and removing social disabilities. Main safeguards are: (i) abolition of untouchability and forbidding its practice in any form (Article 17); (ii) promotion of their education and economic interest and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46); (iii) throwing open by law of Hindu religious institutions of public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Article 25 (b)); (iv) removal of any disability, liability, restriction or conditions with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment or use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partially out of state funds or dedicated to the use of general public (Article 15 (2)); (v) curtailment by law in the interest of any scheduled tribes of general rights of all citizens to move freely, settle in and acquire property (Article 19 (5)); (vi) forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the state or receiving

grants out of state funds (Article 29(2)); (vii) permitting the state to make reservation for backward classes in public services in case of inadequate representations and requiring the state to consider claims of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the making of appointments to public services (Article 16 and 335); (viii) special representation in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes till 25 January 2000 (Article 330, 332 and 335); (ix) setting up of tribal advisory councils and separate departments in states and appointment of a special officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Article 164 and 338 and Fifth Schedule); (x) special provision for administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Article 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules); and (xi) prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23).

National Commission for SCs and STs

By virtue of the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1990, the Special Officer's post under Article 338 of the Constitution has been substituted by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It shall consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and five other members to be appointed by the President. It shall be the duty of the Commission: (a) to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the Constitution or under any other law; (b) to enquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the scheduled castes and tribes; (c) to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any state; (d) to present to the President annually, and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of these safeguards; (e) to make in such reports/recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any state for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; and (f) to discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, by rule, specify.

The Commission shall while investigating and monitoring any matter relating to safeguards provided for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the Constitution or any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government have all powers of a civil court trying a suit and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely: (a) summoning and enforcing attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath; (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document; (c) receiving evidence on affidavits; (d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office; (e) issuing summons for the examination of witnesses and documents; and (f) any other matter which the President may by rule, determine. The Union and every State government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Parliamentary Committee

The Government had set up three Parliamentary Committees, first in 1966, second in 1971 and third in 1973 to examine the implementation of the constitutional safeguards for welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Committee has since been constituted as a Standing Committee of Parliament on Labour and Welfare.

Welfare Departments in States

States and Union Territories have separate departments to look after the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Administrative set-up varies from state to state. In Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa separate ministers have been appointed to look after tribal welfare as prescribed in Article 164 of the Constitution. Some other states have set up committees of members of state legislatures on the pattern of the Parliamentary Committee at the Centre. All the States having scheduled areas including Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have constituted Tribal Advisory

Legislation against Untouchability

For enlarging the scope and making penal provisions more stringent, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 has been comprehensively amended and renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 which came into force with effect from 19 November 1976. This Act provides for penalties for preventing any person on grounds of untouchability, from enjoying the rights accruing on account of abolition of untouchability. Enhanced penalties/ punishments have been provided for subsequent offences. The PCR Act, 1955 is administered by State governments. Under the provisions of Section 15A (4) of the Act, the Central government places before each House of Parliament, an annual report on the working of the provisions of Section 15A of the Act. In pursuance of the provisions made under Section 15A (2) of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, Central assistance is given to State governments and Union Territory administrations for the measures undertaken by them to effectively implement the Act. Provisions for legal aid to scheduled castes in cases relating to untouchability have been made by 23 States/UTs. Special cells/squads have been created by 19 States for initiating and exercising supervision over prosecution for contravention of the provisions of the PCR Act. Twenty States/UTs have set up committees at various levels to make periodical review of the problems of untouchability and cases related to it and also suggest various measures for effective implementation of the PCR Act. Matching Central assistance is provided to the States and on cent-percent basis to UTs for implementation of the PCR Act. Forty-two special courts/special mobile courts have been set up in untouchability-prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu for expeditious disposal of such cases. Necessary guidelines and instructions are issued to states from time to time for effective implementation of the provisions of the PCR Act.

Measures to Check Atrocities against SCs and STs

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, which came into force on 30 January 1990, specifies offences which are considered as atrocities and provides for deterrent punishments for commission of the

same. It also envisages preventive measures, and states have to evolve schemes, among others, for economic and social rehabilitation of such victims. All States and Union Territories except Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have specified special courts for trial of offences under this Act. Exclusive special courts have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka. Under the Centrally-sponsored scheme for implementation of the Act, State governments are funded on 50:50 basis and Union Territories are given cent-percent assistance.

Conclusion

According to the 2001 census, scheduled castes comprise 16.2 per cent of the total population of India, that is, they number over 17 crore. Scheduled tribes comprise 8.2 per cent of the population, that is, they number over 8 crore. Both together constitute 24.4 per cent of the Indian population, that is, they together number over 25 crore.

The Dalits are subject to untouchability and other forms of discrimination despite these being declared unlawful. The growing consciousness among the Dalits for emancipation is sought to be met with brutal oppression and atrocities. The assertion by the Dalits has a democratic content reflecting the aspirations of the most oppressed sections of society.

Along with the curse of untouchability, the Dalits had no right to have any property. They had to eat the foulest food, including leftovers thrown away by the higher classes; they were not allowed to draw water from the common well; they were prohibited from entering temples; they were barred from the right to education and knowledge; they had to perform menial jobs for the higher castes; they were not allowed to use the common burial ground; they were not allowed to live in the main village inhabited by the upper classes; and they were deprived of ownership rights to land and property, leading to the lack of access to all sources of economic mobility. Thus, Dalits were subjected to both social exclusion and economic discrimination over the centuries. In one form or the other, this continues even today in most parts of the country.

The caste system contains both social oppression and class exploitation. The Dalits suffer from both types of exploitation in the worst form. 86.25 per cent of the scheduled caste households are landless and 49 per cent of the scheduled castes in the rural areas are agricultural workers.

Reference

1. Issues of Social Justice: Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes An Unfinished National Agendas New Delhi
2. Mukul 1999 The Untouchable Present Everyday Life of Musahars in North Bihar, Economic and Political Weekly,
3. The economic weekly: A journal of current economic and political affairs October 21, 1961 Vol XIII NO 42
4. http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/sdr_ma ha/ch-8-14-02-05.pdf
5. http://business.gov.in/legal_aspects/laws_ipr.php
6. <http://indiacurrentaffairs.org/problems-of-dalits-in-india/>