



## FRONTLINE OCCUPANCY OF SCHEDULED CAST AND TRIBAL'S IN VIVID GOVT. ENTERPRISES

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**KEYWORDS: Frontline, Discrimination, Oppression, Scheduled Caste and Tribal**

### ABSTRACT

The reservation in govt. jobs is undertaken by govt. of India to address the historic oppression, inequality and discrimination faced by members of scheduled cast communities. It is intended to realize the promise of equality enshrined in the constitution. Present study is focused on finding of frontline positions by scheduled caste and scheduled tribal candidates.

### INTRODUCTION

A fixed percentage of India's government and public sector jobs are made exclusive for categories of people largely based on their caste or tribe. Only about 4 per cent each of rural scheduled tribe and scheduled caste households have a member in a government job. Of the country's rural ST population of 1.96 crore households, 8.60 lakh — or 4.37% — are in government jobs, as compared to 3.96 per cent (13 lakh of 3.3 crore) among the SCs. The STs represent 11 per cent of the base rural population of 17.91 crore households, the SCs 18 per cent. After independence there is a different scenario, at every level SC/ ST candidates are in leading positions.

### OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- Finding of SC/ST reserve category persons working as central govt. ministers
- Finding of SC/ST reserve category persons working as govt. employee grade wise
- Finding of SC/ST reserve category persons working as top level officers

### HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant participation of SC/ST category persons as central govt. ministers.
2. There is no significant participation of SC/ST category persons as govt. employee.
3. There is no significant participation of SC/ST category persons working as top level officers.

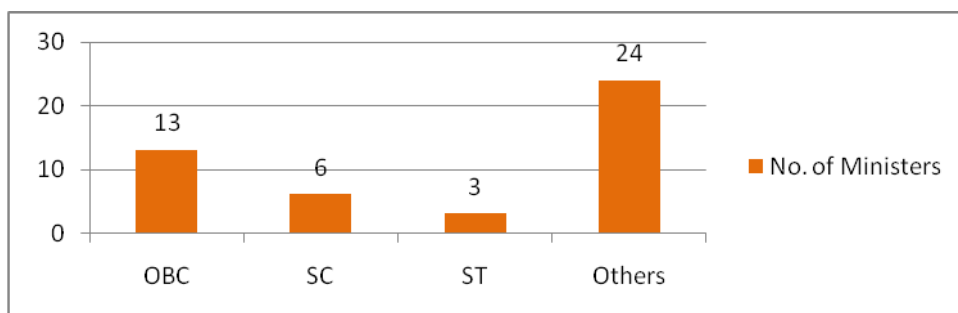
### METHODOLOGY

Scheduled caste and scheduled tribal candidate's related data was collected from govt. offices, newspapers, magazines and websites. Data was tabulated and analyzed using percentile as statistical tool.

### FINDING AND ANALYSIS

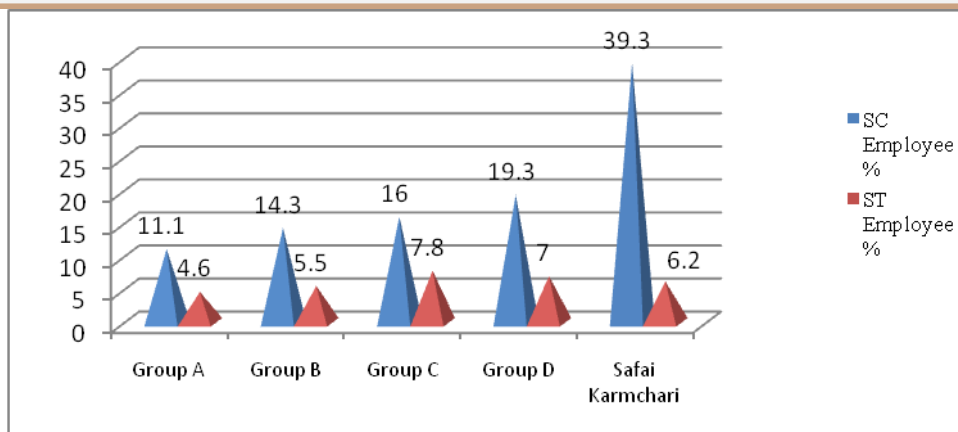
**Table 1: SC/ST Persons as Ministers in Govt. of India**

Category	No. of Ministers
OBC	13
SC	6
ST	3
Others	24



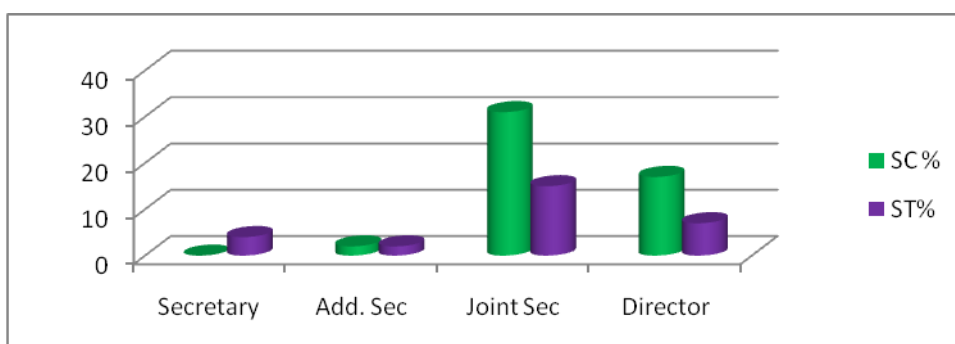
**Table 2: Detail of SC/ST Govt. Employee (Grade wise)**

Category of Employee	SC Employee %	ST Employee %
Group A	11.1	4.6
Group B	14.3	5.5
Group C	16	7.8
Group D	19.3	7
Safai Karmchari	39.3	6.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7.4</b>



**Table 3: Status of SC/ST Candidates as Top Level Officers**

Category	Secretary	Add. Sec	Joint Sec	Director
SC %	0	2	31	17
ST%	4	2	15	7



In central govt. ministry, 6 ministers are SC, 3 are ST and 13 are OBC out of 46 ministers. Thus hypothesis 1, there is no significant participation of SC/ST category persons as central govt. ministers is rejected.

Table-2 shows that among group A employees, 11.1% are SC and 4.6% are ST candidates. 14.3% SC and 5.5% ST found in group B. In group C and D, 16% and 19.3% SC searched while 7.8% and 7% ST have remarked. Among safai karmchari 39.3% SC and 6.2% ST candidates found. Hence hypothesis 2, there is no significant participation of SC/ST category persons as govt. employee is rejected.

Data of table 3 is related to top level officers of SC and ST candidates. Data shows that 0% SC persons are working as secretary, 2% are working as additional secretary, while 31% as joint secretary and 17% as directors. For ST candidates, as secretary 4%, as additional secretary 2%, as



joint secretary 15% and as Director 7% candidates are searched. Therefore hypothesis 3, there is no significant participation of SC/ST category persons working as top level officers is rejected.

## **CONCLUSION**

In India, govt. has made strong policies and has special provision in budget to apart social inequality. Now due to reservation for govt. jobs, SC/ ST candidates are getting front position. Extension of education, scholarship support, and awareness and have brought this change. We need to continue it to establish social equilibrium.

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