

An Overview of Demography and Education of Scheduled Castes in Bihar

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Abstract

Bihar, the third most populous state of Indian union has been a seat of glorious history and tradition since centuries. It is the state wherein the famous Magadh Empire consolidated its roots and ancient universities named Nalanda, Vikramshila and Udanpuri have bagged the status of world fame centers of learning. But it is shocking that despite more than six decades of planned developments in the state, Bihar ranks last position on every parameter of human development. This state is known as most backward and undeveloped state, characterized by some inherent constraints such as caste discrimination, skewed income distribution, low literacy, lower sex ratio, higher population density and dependency on agriculture, lack of industrial infrastructure. The Scheduled caste constitutes one of the important segments of the demographic profile of the state. This paper throws lights upon demographic and educational status of various sub groups of the Scheduled Caste community in the state as well as gives details of various programs and interventions for ameliorating educational standards of Scheduled caste children.

Keywords

Scheduled Caste (SC), Demography, Education, Bihar

Introduction

The Scheduled castes occupy the bottom most rung of the social ladder. They constitute about 16.64 percent of India's population (Census report 2001). The term Scheduled Caste is nowhere defined in the Indian constitution. Article 341 of the constitution empowers the president of India in consultation with state government to notify by an order the castes, races and tribes which can be deemed as Scheduled castes. They have been described by various nomenclatures such as Dalits, Shudras, Untouchables, and Outcastes etc. They are have been caught in the vicious circle of discrimination, inequality, backwardness and deprivation owing to inflexibilities of caste

system in Indian society. Most of them are illiterates or educated up to primary level, lack essential skills and depend mostly upon manual labor for their livelihood. Recognizing their plight, the government has enacted various legislations and chalked welfare measures to bring them into the mainstream of society in the post independence era. Education is regarded both as the foundation and vehicle for the emancipation of the deprived sections of the society in general and the Scheduled Castes in particular (Chaudhary, 2006). Promotion of literacy, Increasing Enrolment, Reducing drop out and Increasing retention among SCs at various levels of education has been accorded priority in all the five year plans. In this context, several studies and researches have been conducted in the areas of education of SCs. A national study Chitnis (1981) has revealed that the overwhelming majority of the Scheduled Caste students come from backgrounds that may be considered disadvantageous for education. That most of them happen to be first-generation entrants to colleges or high schools in the family would indicate positive returns from the investment on the education of the Scheduled Castes. According to Uplaonkar (1982), only a small proportion of Scheduled Caste students have been able to reap the benefits of higher education and consequently, the benefits of reservations, in organized labor market, for which educational qualifications are the major considerations. Some of the studies (Kumar, et. al., 2000) also showed positive indications of improvement in literacy and development of Scheduled Caste children. Kulkarni (2000) in his study in the states of Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh found that there is a widening disparity between other castes and Dalits in terms of school completion, while there is a narrowing in literacy and school completion rates between other castes and Dalits in some of the states such as Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. While Anitha (2000) also showed positive impact in the school, if there is a good relationship between the school, the community and the teachers, on the other hand, there is evidence enough to show that the teachers in India are predominantly upper caste and bring their own understandings of the legitimacy of caste relations into the classroom. Scheduled Caste children are assumed to run errands and are assigned menial tasks such as sweeping and cleaning the classrooms. Besides it was also found that higher rates of teacher absenteeism were reported when children were mainly from the Scheduled Caste communities. (Govinda & Varghese, 1993; Kabeer, 2006).

A careful examination of the review demonstrates the fact that the social status in terms of caste affects the education of SC children. This fact holds good for Scheduled Castes in Bihar also. In this state SC children have low chance of enrollment, grade attainment and completion of primary education. The present paper attempts to highlight demographic and literacy trends among various SC sub groups. Besides, it provides a brief account of educational status of the SC girls and boys in terms of various parameters such as enrolment, dropout, and educational attainment. In this last, this paper gives focuses upon various programs and interventions launched by the government for addressing educational needs and aspirations of Scheduled Caste Children. The paper is based upon the secondary sources of data such as Report of Mahadalit Vikas Mission, Census of India, 2001 and 2011, Reports of Department of Education, Government of Bihar 2012, and Statistics of School Education 2009-2010, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

Demographic overview of SCs in Bihar

Bihar is India's third-most populous state after Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra. According to the 2011 Census, the population of Bihar is 103 million, which is about 8.58 percent of the total population of the country. The state also has the highest density of population of over 1,000 persons per sq km². In addition, Bihar's performance on other human development indicators such as health, education and sanitation is also below the national average. For example, Bihar has the country's lowest literacy rates at 63.82 percent. Youth illiteracy is a serious concern as 50 percent of the population over 15 years of age is illiterate. The adult illiteracy in the state has a debilitating influence on skill attainment, income generation and social welfare initiatives

Bihar is a land of contradictions...The social fabric is mired in caste oppression, class exploitation and gender insensitivity (Joseph, 2007). The population of Bihar state is divided along caste lines and the Scheduled Castes stand at lowest position in the caste hierarchy. The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Bihar State is 13,048,608 as per 2001 census, constituting 15.7 per cent of the total population (82,998,509) of the State. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the SCs of Bihar. Nearly cent per cent (99.9 per cent) SCs are Hindus. The State holds 3rd rank among all the States and UTs in terms of SC population. The growth of SC population during 1991-2001 has been 30.7 per cent which is 2.1 per cent higher than the growth of total population (28.6 percent). The State has a total of twenty three (23) Scheduled Castes and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census. Overall, the State accounts for 1.3 per cent of the total SC population of the country. Among the 38 districts of Bihar, Gaya has the highest proportion of SCs (29.6 per cent) population in the district, followed by Nawada, Aurangabad, and Kaimur, Vaishali and Nalanda. Kishanganj district has the lowest proportion of the SC Population (6.6 per cent). Table 1 reflects Demographic distribution of Schedule Castes in the state.

Out of twenty three (23) SCs, Chamar is the most populous caste with a population of 4,090,070, constituting 31.3 per cent of the total SC population. Dusadh is the second largest SC, having a number of 4,029,411 forms 30.9 per cent of the SC population. Four other SCs in the descending order are Musahar, Pasi, Dhobi and Bhuiya. Along with Chamar and Dusadh, the six castes constitute 93.2 per cent of the total SC population of the State. Five castes, namely Chaupal, Bantar...upto Rajwar having population in the range of 100,111 to 213,795, constitute 5.8 per cent and the remaining 12 castes along with the generic castes constitute the residual 1.1 per cent of the total SC population. Eight (8) SCs have below 5000 population. Of them, two castes, namely, Ghasi and Lalbegi are very small, having population less than 1000.

Table 1

S.No.	Scheduled Castes	Population	Share in Bihar's SC Population (%)
1	Bantar	101223	0.78%
2	Bauri	2096	0.02%
3	Bhogta	12659	0.10%
4	Bhuiya	568403	4.36%
5	Bhumij #	2333	0.02%
6	Chaupal	100111	0.77%
7	Chamar	4090070	31.34%
8	Dabgar	3590	0.03%

9	Dhobi	647491	4.96%
10	Dom	155383	1.19%
11	Dusadh	4029411	30.88%
12	Ghasi	674	0.01%
13	Halalkhor	3960	0.03%
14	Hari/Mehtar	181748	1.39%
15	Kanjar	1620	0.01%
16	Kurariyar	6567	0.05%
17	Lalbegi	809	0.01%
18	Musahar	2112136	16.19%
19	Nat	38615	0.30%
20	Pan	3653	0.03%
21	Pasi	711389	5.45%
22	Rajwar	213795	1.64%
23	Turi	33638	0.26%

Source: Bihar Mahadalit Vikas Mission Report, 2007-08.

Bhumij was later dropped from the list of SCs in Bihar, leaving only 22 castes in the list of Scheduled Castes.

Even after six decades of independence these communities are compelled to live and work in extremely difficult conditions. Over 90 percent of the total SC and ST population live in villages. Two thirds of SCs and STs in Bihar are poor and 71 percent of them are non-literate. Only 4 percent SCs in the state could manage to study up to graduation and above level. 83% of the sanitation workers hail from Dom, Mehtar and Bhangi communities (SC & ST Welfare Department Report, 2012).

Literacy Trends among SCs

The literacy among the Scheduled Castes of Bihar is dismally low. Pan has registered the highest overall literacy as well as female literacy followed by Dhobi, Pasi, Hari/Mehtar & Dabgar and Musahar have shown the lowest literacy rate (4.6%). Male-Female disparity is very high (23.5%) among SCs in the state. It is evident from Table 2 that in every SC group more than half of total population is illiterate.

Table 2

Literacy Rates of Various Scheduled Castes in Bihar				
S.No.	Scheduled Castes	Female	Male	Total
1	Bantar	3.7	20.4	12.4
2	Bauri	3.7	35.2	22.1
3	Bhogta	4.5	21.9	13.6
4	Bhuiya	2.8	14.5	8.9
5	Bhumij	11.9	34.6	24.2
6	Chaupal	6.4	29	18.8

7	Chamar	7.1	35.3	21.8
8	Dabgar	13.2	42.8	29.2
9	Dhobi	14.2	48.2	32.3
10	Dom	7.4	26.3	17.4
11	Dusadh	8.4	35.7	22.9
12	Ghasi	1.3	36.6	25.4
13	Halalkhor	12.4	39.2	26.2
14	Hari/Mehtar	13.4	38.7	26.9
15	Kanjar	4.5	15.1	10.7
16	Kurariyar	8.8	30.2	19.5
17	Lalbegi	12.2	30.6	21.7
18	Musahar	1.3	7.7	4.6
19	Nat	6.2	20.6	13.8
20	Pan	19.1	47.7	33.9
21	Pasi	12.9	44.5	29.6
22	Rajwar	5.2	29.6	18
23	Turi	6.5	28.6	17.9
	Total	7.1	30.6	19.5

Source: Bihar Mahadalit Vikas Mission Report, 2007-08.

Educational indicators

Levels of Education

Level of education is one of the major determinants of development of a community. Table 3 reflects that among the literates, 39.7 per cent of SCs in Bihar are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels constitute 28.4 per cent & 13.1 per cent respectively. Only 15.1 per cent SC literates are educated up to matric / secondary/higher secondary etc. Only 3.6% of SCs are able to become Graduates & above level while only 0.1 are able to achieve non-technical & technical diplomas.

Table 3

Level of Education Among Major Scheduled Caste in Bihar (%)	
Literate Without educational level	6.6
Below Primary	31.1
Primary	28.4
Middle	13.1
Matric/ HS/ Intermediate	15.1
Tech/ Non-Tech/ Diploma	0.1
Graduate	3.6

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Gross Enrolment Ratio

An important, indicator of educational outcomes, Gross Enrolment Ratio is the rate of Children enrolled under the child population of a particular age group. In Bihar, Gross Enrolment Ratio among SC Children is low (except primary level for boys) as compared to the All Category children at various levels of education. Table 4 exhibits that at higher secondary level (class IX & X), there exists wide variation between SC students and all category students (9.92) in terms of GER. Moreover, GER has decreasing tendency for each higher level of schooling for all category students as well as SCs. There exists gap in boys and girls in terms of GER at each level of schooling.

Table 4

Gross Enrolment Ratio												
Class	I-V			VI-VIII			IX-X			XI-XII		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
All Category	125.71	109.20	117.83	60.84	49.70	55.46	39.90	30.04	35.20	17.38	13.33	15.47
SC	129.62	103.83	117.41	55.34	40.59	48.43	28.99	21.42	25.58	13.35	8.13	10.95
Gap	-3.91	5.37	0.42	5.50	9.11	7.03	10.91	8.62	9.92	4.03	5.20	4.52

Source: Statistics of School Education 2009-2010, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi

Drop-out rate

Table 5 exhibits that dropout rates among SC students at primary, upper-primary and secondary levels of schooling have been declining in each subsequent year. But at the same time, it is evident that dropout rates decline in an unobtrusive manner. Moreover, at each level near about fifty percent or more of the total enrolled SC students discontinue the learning process by dropping out of the school system.

Table 5

SC Dropout Rates at Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary level									
Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2007-08	51.0	53.3	52.4	70.3	71.8	71.2	86.0	83.0	84.1
2008-09	49.5	50.5	50.1	69.4	70.5	70.1	83.2	82.8	83.0
2009-10	49.7	50.9	50.4	69.8	72.7	71.6	80.7	81.4	81.1

Source: Report of Department of Education, Government of Bihar, 2012.

Educational Achievements

Table 6 shows that the pass percentage in Class 10 board examinations among SCs consistently falls short of the same in the case of students from category of others. The pass percentage among SC students at class X has increased by 5.23 points over the span of three years. But this increase is not satisfactory. The SC students are also far behind the students belonging to

category of others in class X Board results. In each subsequent year of Class X Board, the divergence between SC and Others pass percentage is approximately 10% or more than it.

Table 6

Pass Percentage in Class X Board by Category									
	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Others	SC	Gap	Others	SC	Gap	Others	SC	Gap
Boys	66.4	56.3	10.1	67.18	57.9	9.28	73.28	61.53	11.75
Girls	65.5	52.9	12.6	66.99	52.05	14.94	68.3	55.97	12.33
Total	66	55.2	10.8	67.11	56	11.11	71.08	59.64	11.44

Source: Report of Bihar School Examination Board, 2012

Programs & Interventions

Education holds the master key to socio-economic development and as a matter of fact, it has been regarded as the engine of development. In Bihar, the Education of the Scheduled Caste children has gained the momentum to some extent. But minimal literacy rates among SC people, decreasing trend of GER from primary to upper primary and onwards, high dropout rates, male-female disparity in GER, limited pass percentage in class X Board among them: All these indicators reflect that education of SCs is full of pitfalls and paradoxes. There is a urgent need for addressing the issues of equity, equality & quality for promotion of education among Scheduled Castes. Recently the enactment of Right to Education through 86th constitutional amendment, the government is committed to bring all the children to the portal of education by eliminating the barriers of inequality and deprivation. In the recent years a host of programmes and interventions have been chalked by the government so as to ameliorate educational status of this marginalized section of society. Here are brief descriptions of them.

- **Incentives to Girls Secondary Education:** The Scheme will cover (i) all SC/ST girls who pass class VIII and (ii) girls, who pass class VIII examination from Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (irrespective of whether they belong to Scheduled Castes or Tribes) and enroll for class IX in State, Government-aided or local body schools in the academic year 2008-09 onwards. A sum of Rs. 3000 (Rupees three thousand only) would be deposited under term deposit/ fixed deposit in a public sector bank or in a post office in the name of every eligible girl child. The term/ period of the deposit may be counted from the date of deposit to the date on which the girl child attains the age of 18 years. No premature withdrawal will be allowed.
- **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Schemes:** The scheme of KGBV is residential in nature. KGBVs are being run in educationally backward districts of Bihar state through Bihar Education Project Council. There is a provision of providing quality education to girls (from class VI to VIII) coming from SCs/STs/Back ward communities/ Minorities/BPL cardholder families.
- **School Scholarships:** In a bid to promote education among SC/ST children, scholarships are provided to each SC/ST child studying in government schools in Bihar. For day boarders scholarships are provided at following rates.

Table 7

Day Boarders			Hostlers
S.No	Classes	Amount of the scholarship per month	Rs 80 for per month
1	I to IV	Rs 15	
2	V to VI	Rs 30	
3	VII to X	Rs 55	

Source: Report of SC/ST welfare department, Government of Bihar, 2012

- **Technical Scholarship:** Under this scheme, scholarship is provided at the rate of Rs 150 per student to those SC/ST students who are getting training in computer, typing or shorthand typing into the institutions approved by state government.
- **Mukhyamantri SC/ST Merit Scholarship Scheme:** This scheme focuses on encouraging the meritorious students, has been operational since 2008-2009. Under it, those SC/ST students who pass class X Bihar board exam from with first division, they are being given scholarship of Rs 10, 000.
- **Reimbursement of Examination fees for SC/ST students:** SC/ST welfare department of Bihar state reimburses examination fees of class X Board exam conducted by Bihar School Examination Board to the appearing SC/ST students.
- **Mukhyamantri Mahadalit Poshak Yojna:** To make the children of Mahadalits attracted towards education, a scheme for providing dress and other materials has been launched. This scheme is known as "Mukhyamantri Mahadalit Poshak Yojna" Under this scheme the Mahadalit children are provided school uniforms and other articles @ Rs. 500 per child who are studying in class 1 to 5 in Govt. schools. This initiative motivates the children to continue their education.
- **Attendance scholarship to Mushahar and Bhuiyan children:** Since 1992-93 Government of Bihar has started a special program for raising the educational status of children of Mushahar community. Under it, attendance scholarships at the rate of Rs 1 for each attended day (Rs 30 per month) are provided to Mushahar children from class I to VI. Since 2009-10, the Bhuiyan children are also the stakeholders of this programme.
- **Sports scholarships Scheme:** The SC/ST children take more interests in games and sports. Under it, provisions have been made to provide training to them in the games or sports of their interest.
- **Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana:** It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for SC Girls and Boys. The scheme of construction of hostels is one of the means to enable and encourage students belonging to scheduled castes to attain quality education. Central assistance is released only for meeting the cost of hostel buildings and the responsibility for maintenance of such hostels rest with the respective State Governments. In case of girls, the hostels will be located in areas having low SC female literacy. The girls' hostels will be constructed in close vicinity (as far as possible within a radius of 200 meters) of the educational institution.
- **Up gradation of Merit:** The main objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merits of SC/ST students by providing with facilities for all round development through education

in Residential School. Under this scheme, a package of Rs.15, 000 thousand per SC/ST student per year from class IX to XII is provided by the central government.

- **Residential Schools:** For promoting education among SC children fifty one residential schools are running in the state covering 10696 students. These schools provide conducive environment and adequate facilities for promoting education among the deprived children. Through the Government Order No. 347 dated 2-3-07, following provisions have been made with regard to various facilities in these schools.

Table 8

Facilities	Rate	Period
Fooding	Rs 900 @ per student per month	For 10 months only
Special Food	Rs 100 @ per student per annum	4 times in a year
Dress material	Rs 1500 @ per student per year	Annually
Oil and Toiletries	Rs 100 @ per student per month	For 10 months only
Medicine	Rs 100 @ per student per month (Boys) & Rs 125 per student per month (Girls)	For 10 months only Rs 25 extra for Girls for purchase of sanitary napkins.
Teaching learning Material	Rs 1000 @ per student.	Annually
Computer Education	Rs 500 @ per student	Annually
Transportation	Rs 300 @ per month for 50 bedded schools, Rs 400 @ per month for 100 bedded schools & Rs 600 @ per month for 248 bedded schools.	Annually
Sanitation	Rs 1000@ per month for 50 bedded schools, Rs 2000@ per month for 100 bedded schools & Rs 3000 @ per month for 248 bedded schools.	Annually
Kerosene oil	Rs 1200@ per month for 50 bedded schools, Rs 2400@ per month for 100 bedded & Rs 4800@ per month for 248 bedded schools.	Annually
Games & Sports materials	Rs 5000 for Each Primary School, Rs 7000 for Each Middle School & Rs 10000 for Each High School.	Annually
Cultural Activities, Annual Day, Gardening etc.	Rs 7500 for Each Primary School, Rs 10000 for Each Middle School, Rs 15000 for Each High School.	Annually
Library expenses	Rs 1000 for Each Primary School Rs 4000 for Each Middle School Rs 7000 for Each High School	Annually

Daily news paper & Magazines	Rs 2000 for Each Middle School Rs 3000 for Each Middle School Rs 4000 for Each Middle School	Annually
Vocational Training	Rs 500 @ per student	Annually
Security Guard	Rs 2000 @ per month for each school.	Annually

Source: Report of SC/ST welfare department, Government of Bihar, 2012

- **Pre-Matric Scholarships to the Children of those Engaged in 'Unclean' Occupations i.e. Scavenging, Tanning and Flaying:** The object of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to children whose parents/guardian belongs to one of the following categories, to pursue Pre-matric education:-
 - ❖ Persons who are either presently engaged in manual scavenging or were so engaged upto or after 1.1.97 or the date on which the "The Employment of manual scavengers and construction of Dry latrines (Prohibition) Act 1993" came into force in their State/UT, whichever is earlier;
 - ❖ Tanners; and
 - ❖ Flayers

The rates of scholarships are as under:

Table 9

Hostellers	Class III to X	Rs.700/- per month for 10 months
Day Scholars	Class I to X	110/- per month for 10 months

Source: Report of SC/ST welfare department, Government of Bihar, 2012.

- **Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates to enable them to appear in Competitive examination and succeed in obtaining an appropriate job in Public/Private sector. Under this scheme, the coaching centres have been opened in three universities: Patna University, Tilkamanjhi University, Bhagalpur & LN Mishra University, and Darbhanga.
- **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship:** The scheme has been launched from the year 2005-2006. The objective of this scheme is to provide fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students belonging to the SC/ST community to pursue higher studies such as MPhil and PhD This scheme covers all the Universities/Institutions recognized by the UGC under section 2(f) of the UGC Act. The rate of fellowship for Junior Research Fellow (JRF) and Senior Research Fellow (SRF) is at par with the UGC Fellowship as amended from time to time.
- **Central Sector Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship:** The Scheme provides financial assistance to the finally selected candidates for pursuing Master level courses

and PhD abroad in following specified fields of study:- a) Engineering; b) Management; c) Pure Sciences; d) Agricultural Science; and e) Medicine.

- **Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Student:** The objective of this scheme is to promote qualitative education amongst SC students, by providing full financial support for pursuing studies beyond 12th class. There are 205 institutions of excellence spread all over the country in the list of identified institutions. List of identified institutions include all IIMs, IITs, NITs (earlier known as RECs), commercial pilot training institutions and reputed medical/law and other institutions of excellence. A total of 1250 slots are to be granted scholarships every year. Courses of study covered are Engineering, Medicine/Dentistry, Law, Management and other Specialized Streams. SC students whose total family income is up to Rs. 4.50 lakhs per annum are eligible for the scholarship.
- **Book Bank:** In order to reduce the drop-out rates of the SC/ST students from the professional institutes /universities, funds are provided for the purchase of books under this scheme. Provisions have been made for making available one book set for every two SC/ST.
- **Seminar and workshops:** In order to facilitate effective implementation of the departmental plans for SC/ST welfare and the related obstacles, seminar and workshops need to be organized. These seminars and workshops are platform where the regional officer, experts in tribal affairs, field workers can share their opinions about the plans. For this purpose the state government provides special grants to the SC/ST welfare department every year.
- **Research grants:** The State government provides grants to the SC/ST welfare department planning inputs to the state government for conducting research and evaluation studies, collection of data, codification of customary law and conduct of training, seminars and workshops

Concluding remarks

Educational backwardness of SCs has been a major bottleneck in their participation in the socio-economic development of the state. The state as well as central government have jointly made efforts to eliminate all sorts of barriers in the way of their access, enrolment, retention and achievement as well as bridging the gaps between SCs and Non SCs on the portal of education. But yet the goals have not been achieved so far. More than 50% of the SC children are drop outs at various levels of schooling in the state. Merely opening a large number of schools is not the panacea for ills of illiteracy and educational backwardness. In order to increase retention of SC children and improve achievement levels of them, some of motivational schemes such as mid-day meals, text books, uniform, and scholarships need to be monitored timely availability, distribution and quality. Appointment of qualified and dedicated teachers, encouraging school ambience, adequate infrastructural resources, and curriculum linked with vocation are some of important issues that should be addressed for quality education for SC children in the state. All practices focused upon the educational development of SCs should be disseminated through different medium among the stakeholders. Adult literacy campaign should work in a mission

mode in SC populated areas so that the parents of the first generation learners in ST community can extend their support to their schooling.

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