

# **REPORT OF THE TASK GROUP ON DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

**ON SELECTED AGENDA ITEMS OF THE  
NATIONAL COMMON MINIMUM PROGRAMME**



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING COMMISSION  
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## Chapter 1

### Scheduled Castes Population in India and Indian Tribal Mosaic

#### 1.1 *Scheduled Castes population*

- 1.1.1. According to the 2001 Census, the Scheduled Castes population in India (excluding the population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur) stands at 166,635,700 persons which constitute 16.2 per cent of the country's population. Of the total Scheduled Castes population, 79.8 per cent live in rural areas and 20.2 per cent live in urban areas. The sex ratio of 936 females per thousand males is slightly higher than national average of 933 sex ratios. The largest proportion of population of the Scheduled Castes to total population of the State is found in Punjab (28.9 per cent) followed by Himachal Pradesh (24.7 per cent) and West Bengal (23 per cent). In Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Pondicherry proportion of SCs population is exactly equal to the National average of 16.2 per cent. The smallest concentration of the Scheduled Castes population is in the North-eastern tribal States such as Mizoram (with negligible or only 272 persons) followed by Meghalaya (0.5 per cent) and Arunachal Pradesh (0.6 per cent).
- 1.1.2. The highest percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total SCs population of the country is reported in Uttar Pradesh (21.1 per cent) followed by West Bengal (11.1 per cent) and Bihar (7.8 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (7.4 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (7.1 per cent). In fact, more than 57 per cent of total SCs population inhabit in these five States.
- 1.1.3. The following table gives the proportion of Scheduled Castes population in India since 1961 Census. Annexure 1.1 gives the percentage of SC and ST population across States.

Table 1.1 : Trends in Proportion of Scheduled Caste Population

Census year	Total population (in million)	Scheduled Castes population (in million)	Proportion of SCs population
1961	439.2	64.4	14.7
1971	547.9	80.0	14.6
1981 #	665.3	104.8	15.7
1991 @	838.6	138.2	16.5
2001 \$	1028.6	166.6	16.2

# Excludes Assam in 1981 @ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir in 1991

\$ The figures excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

- 1.1.4 At the district level, there are only 22 districts where the SCs population is 30 per cent or more as per the 2001 Census. In majority of the districts (i.e., 273 districts) the concentration of SCs population to the total population is between 10 to 20 per cent. In Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, no Scheduled Caste is notified. The details of the distribution of districts in terms of concentration of SCs population to the total population are given below. This is shown in Map-1. The list of 51 districts having more than 15% SC population is given in Annexure 1.1 of this chapter.

**Table 1.2: Concentrion of SC Population across Districts**

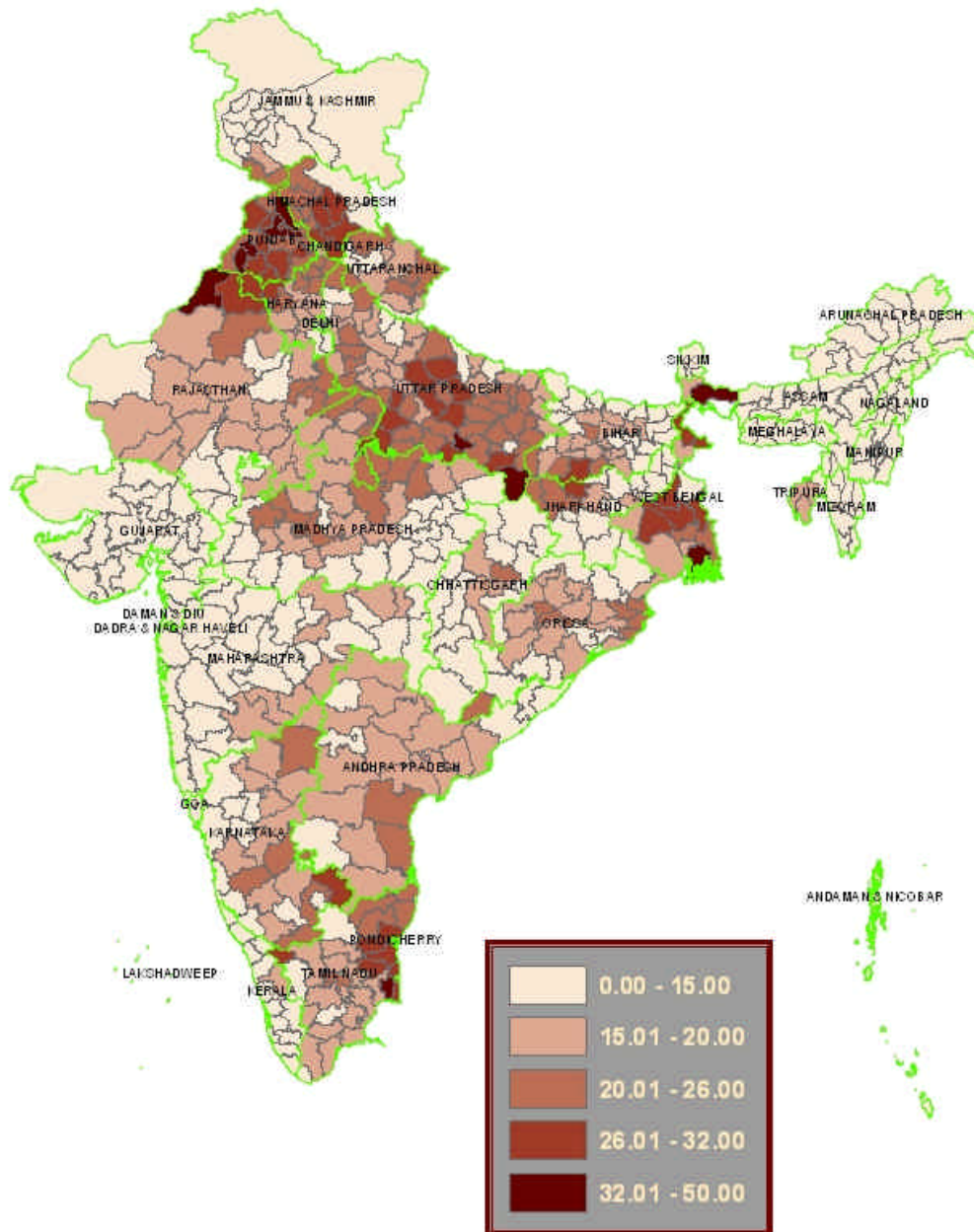
<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Percentage of SCs population</u>	<u>No. of Districts</u>
1.	Nil	2
2.	Less than 1 per cent	40
3.	Between 1 and 5 per cent	52
4.	Between 5 and 10 per cent	68
5.	Between 10 and 15 per cent	109
6.	Between 15 and 20 per cent	164
7.	Between 20 and 25 per cent	87
8.	Between 25 and 30 per cent	38
9.	30 per cent or above	22
	TOTAL	582

Note: Out of 593 districts in India, in 11 districts of Nagaland, Lakshadweep and A & N Islands there is no Scheduled Castes population, as no Scheduled Castes is notified there.

# MAP 1

## Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population

All India Average : 16.2%



## 1.2 Scheduled Tribes population

1.2.1 The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in India stands at 84,326,240 persons as per the 2001 Census. They constitute 8.2 per cent of the total population of the country, as may be seen from Map 2. Out of their total population in the country, 91.7 per cent were living in rural areas, whereas, only 8.3 per cent from urban areas. The sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes population was 978 females per thousand males. The sex ratio among Scheduled Tribes population is higher than that of the total population of the country as well as that of SCs. The proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population of the States/Union territories is highest in Mizoram (94.5 %) and Lakshadweep (94.5 %) followed by Nagaland (89.1 %), Meghalaya (85.9 %). Within the major states Chhattisgarh (31.8%) has the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population followed by Jharkhand(26.3%) and Orissa(22.1%). These proportions are in the lowest in Uttar Pradesh (0.1 %), Bihar (0.9 %), Tamil Nadu (1.0 %) and Kerala (1.1%). Madhya Pradesh accounts for the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total STs population of the country (14.5 per cent) followed by Maharashtra (10.2 per cent), Orissa (9.7 per cent), Gujarat (8.9 per cent), Rajasthan (8.4 per cent), Jharkhand (8.4 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (7.8 per cent). In fact, 68 per cent of the country's Scheduled Tribes population lives in these seven States only. Maps 2(a) and 2(b) give the concentration of ST population in some selected States. (Reference data in Annexure 1.4 and 1.5) The following table gives the proportion of Scheduled Tribes population in India since 1961 Census:

**Table 1.3 : Trends in Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population**

Census Year	Total population (in million)	Scheduled Tribes population (in million)	Proportion of STs population
1961	439.2	30.1	6.9
1971	547.9	38.0	6.9
1981 #	665.3	51.6	7.8
1991 @	838.6	67.8	8.1
2001 \$	1028.6	84.3	8.2

# Excludes Assam in 1981 @ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir in 1991

\$ The figures excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur

1.2.2 At the district level, there are 75 districts where STs population is 50 per cent or more as per the 2001 Census. These are given in Annexure 1.2. Districts having ST population between 30% and 50% is shown at Annexure 1.3. In majority of the districts (i.e., 403 districts), the concentration of STs population to its total population is less than 20 percent. The details of

distribution of the districts in terms of concentration of ST population are given in Table 1.4.

**Table 1.4 : Concentration of ST Population across Districts**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Percentage of STs population</b>	<b>No. of Districts</b>
1.	Nil	-
2.	Less than 1 per cent	173
3.	Between 1 and 5 per cent	106
4.	Between 5 and 20 per cent	124
5.	Between 20 and 35 per cent	42
6.	Between 35 and 50 per cent	23
7.	50 per cent and above	75
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>543</b>

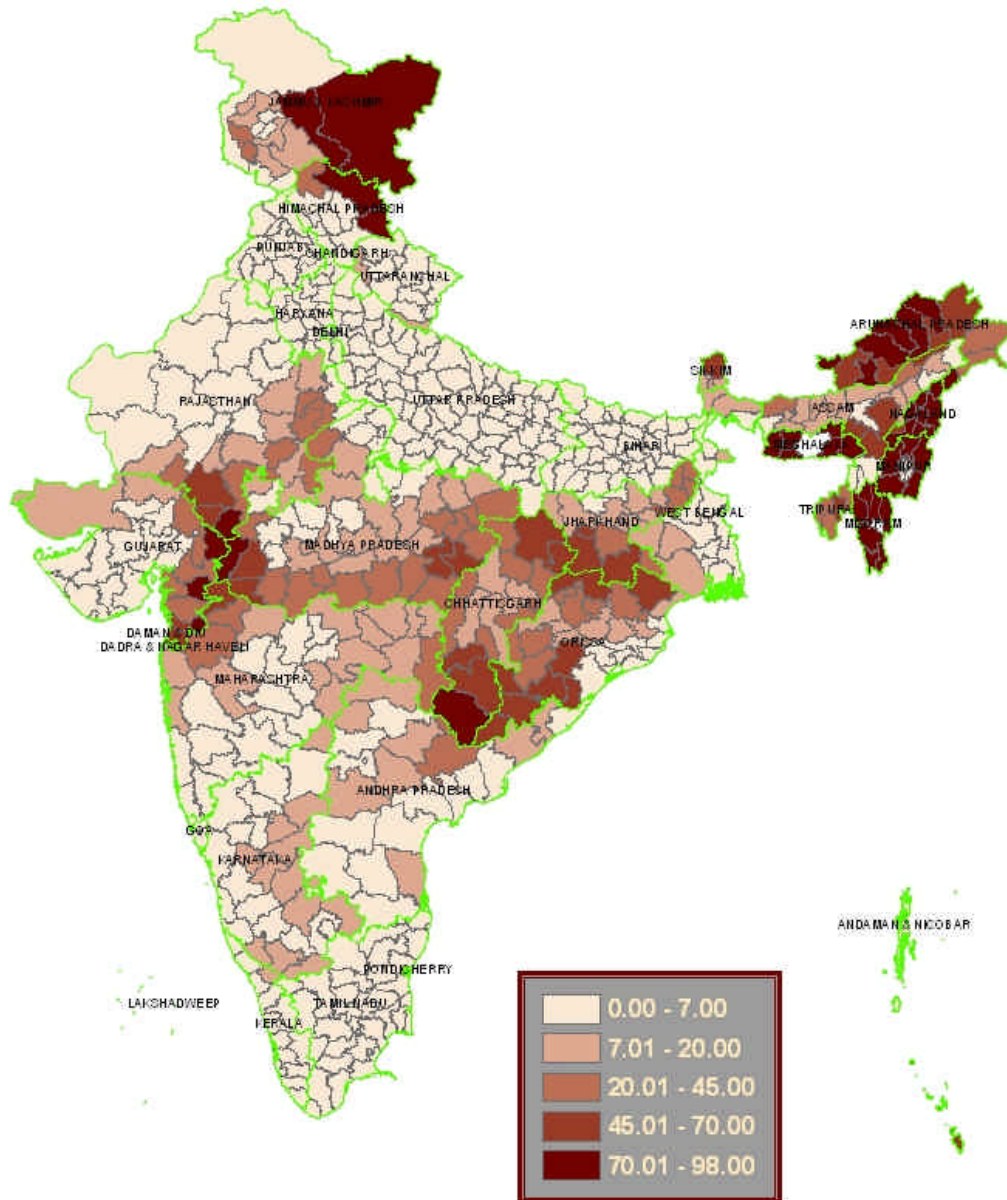
Note: Out of 593 districts in India, in 50 districts of Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi and Pondicherry there is no Scheduled Tribes population, as no Scheduled Tribe is notified there.

1.2.3 In a little over half of the total number of 543 districts, STs accounted for less than 5% of the total population. On the other hand, in 75 districts the share of STs to total population was 50% or higher. In Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry, no Scheduled Tribe is notified.

## MAP 2

### Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population

(All India Average : 8.2%)



National Informatics Centre

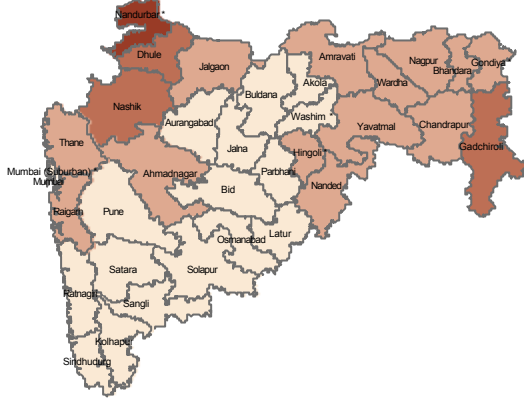
Source : Census of India, 2001



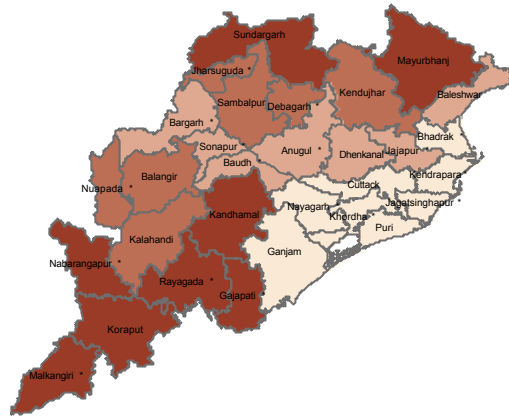
## MAP 2(a)

### Tribal Population Concentration : Selected States (%) (based on Census, 2001)

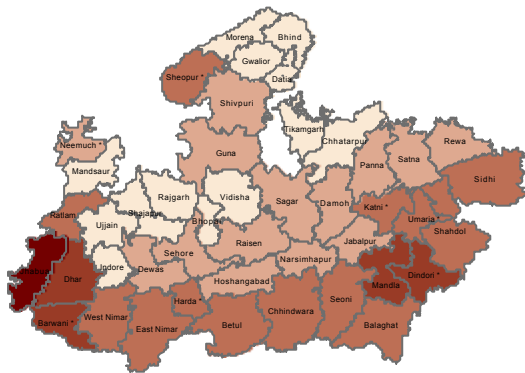
#### MAHARASHTRA



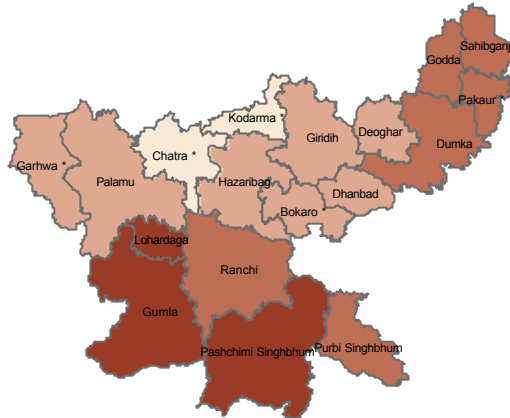
#### ORISSA



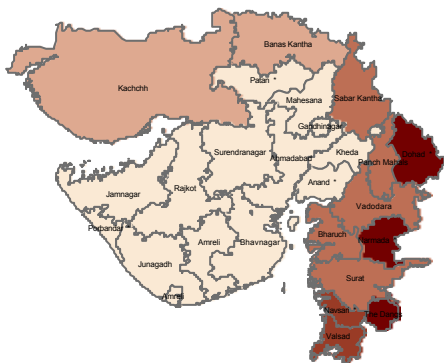
#### MADHYA PRADESH



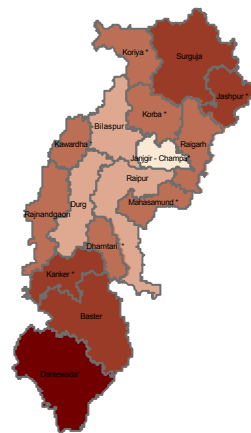
#### JHARKHAND



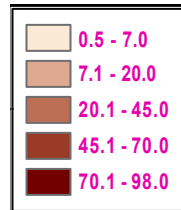
#### GUJARAT



#### CHHATTISGARH

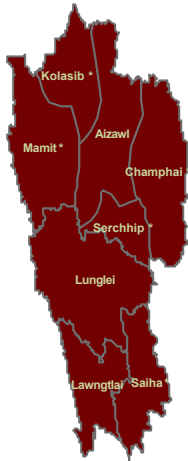


#### LEGEND

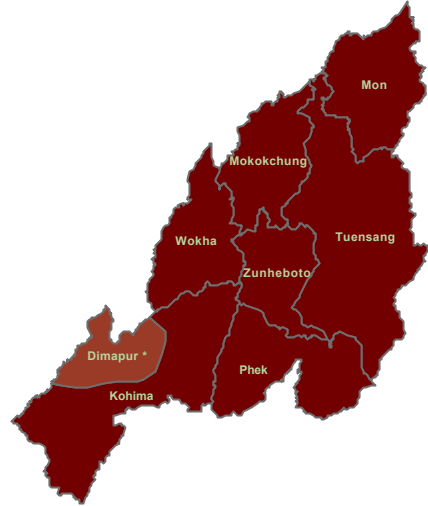


MAP 2 (b)

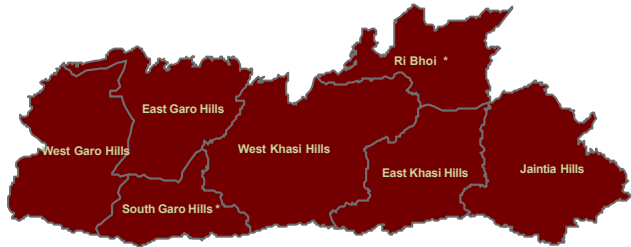
MIZORAM



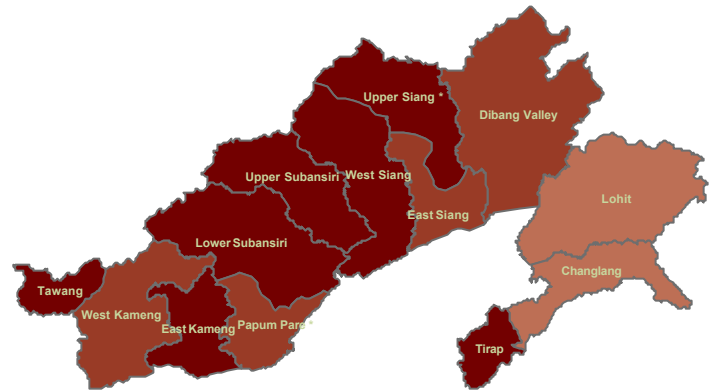
NAGALAND



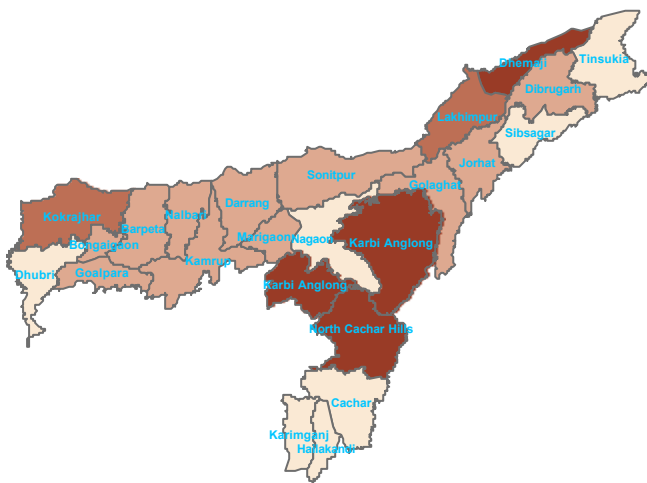
MEGHALAYA



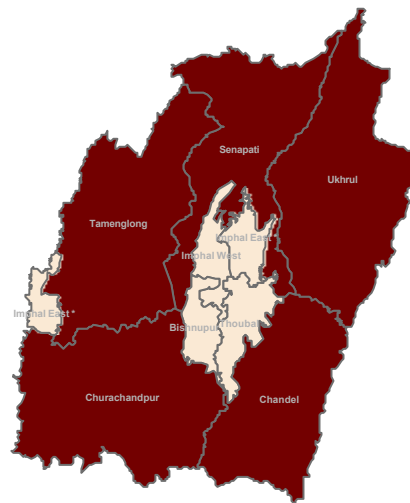
ARUNACHAL PRADESH



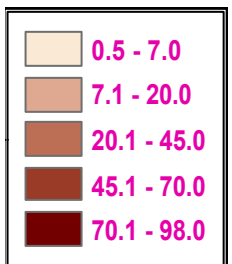
ASSAM



MANIPUR



**LEGEND**



## ANNEXURE 1.1

## PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION BY INDIA/ STATE

State Code	India/ State	Total population	General **		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
			Total population	Percent	Total population	Percent	Total population	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	<b>INDIA @</b>	<b>1,028,610,328</b>	<b>777,648,388</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>166,635,700</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>84,326,240</b>	<b>8.2</b>
1	JAMMU & KASHMIR	10,143,700	8,267,566	81.5	770,155	7.6	1,105,979	10.9
2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,077,900	4,331,143	71.3	1,502,170	24.7	244,587	4.0
3	PUNJAB	24,358,999	17,330,276	71.1	7,028,723	28.9	NST	-
4	CHANDIGARH	900,635	743,038	82.5	157,597	17.5	NST	-
5	UTTARANCHAL	8,489,349	6,716,034	79.1	1,517,186	17.9	256,129	3.0
6	HARYANA	21,144,564	17,053,454	80.7	4,091,110	19.3	NST	-
7	DELHI	13,850,507	11,507,252	83.1	2,343,255	16.9	NST	-
8	RAJASTHAN	56,507,188	39,715,020	70.3	9,694,462	17.2	7,097,706	12.6
9	UTTAR PRADESH	166,197,921	130,941,581	78.8	35,148,377	21.1	107,963	0.1
10	BIHAR	82,998,509	69,191,550	83.4	13,048,608	15.7	758,351	0.9
11	SIKKIM	540,851	402,281	74.4	27,165	5.0	111,405	20.6
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,097,968	386,622	35.2	6,188	0.6	705,158	64.2
13	NAGALAND	1,990,036	216,010	10.9	NSC	-	1,774,026	89.1
14	MANIPUR @	2,166,788	1,365,610	63.0	60,037	2.8	741,141	34.2
15	MIZORAM	888,573	48,991	5.5	272	0.0	839,310	94.5
16	TRIPURA	3,199,203	1,650,053	51.6	555,724	17.4	993,426	31.1
17	MEGHALAYA	2,318,822	314,821	13.6	11,139	0.5	1,992,862	85.9
18	ASSAM	26,655,528	21,521,009	80.7	1,825,949	6.9	3,308,570	12.4
19	WEST BENGAL	80,176,197	57,316,848	71.5	18,452,555	23.0	4,406,794	5.5
20	JHARKHAND	26,945,829	16,669,441	61.9	3,189,320	11.8	7,087,068	26.3
21	ORISSA	36,804,660	22,577,516	61.3	6,082,063	16.5	8,145,081	22.1
22	CHHATTISGARH	20,833,803	11,798,485	56.6	2,418,722	11.6	6,616,596	31.8
23	MADHYA PRADESH	60,348,023	38,959,372	64.6	9,155,177	15.2	12,233,474	20.3
24	GUJARAT	50,671,017	39,597,142	78.1	3,592,715	7.1	7,481,160	14.8
25	DAMAN & DIU	158,204	139,369	88.1	4,838	3.1	13,997	8.8
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	220,490	79,161	35.9	4,104	1.9	137,225	62.2
27	MAHARASHTRA	96,878,627	78,419,695	80.9	9,881,656	10.2	8,577,276	8.9
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	76,210,007	58,846,407	77.2	12,339,496	16.2	5,024,104	6.6
29	KARNATAKA	52,850,562	40,822,646	77.2	8,563,930	16.2	3,463,986	6.6
30	GOA	1,347,668	1,323,311	98.2	23,791	1.8	566	0.0
31	LAKSHADWEEP	60,650	3,329	5.5	NSC	-	57,321	94.5
32	KERALA	31,841,374	28,353,244	89.0	3,123,941	9.8	364,189	1.1
33	TAMIL NADU	62,405,679	49,896,854	80.0	11,857,504	19.0	651,321	1.0
34	PONDICHERRY	974,345	816,574	83.8	157,771	16.2	NST	-
35	A & N ISLANDS	356,152	326,683	91.7	NSC	-	29,469	8.3

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST = No Scheduled Tribe notified

(Source: PCA:2001 Census)

**51 Districts having more than 26% Scheduled Caste Population**

No.	State	District Name	% of SC Population
1	WEST BENGAL	Koch Bihar	50.1128
2	UTTAR PRADESH	Sonbhadra	41.9193
3	PUNJAB	Nawanshahr	40.4557
4	PUNJAB	Muktsar	37.7546
5	PUNJAB	Jalandhar	37.6910
6	WEST BENGAL	Jalpaiguri	36.7102
7	PUNJAB	Faridkot	36.1699
8	UTTAR PRADESH	Kaushambi	36.1019
9	PUNJAB	Hoshiarpur	34.2765
10	RAJASTHAN	Ganganagar	33.7187
11	TAMIL NADU	Thiruvaur	32.3491
12	WEST BENGAL	South Twenty Four Pargana	32.1192
13	JHARKHAND	Chatra	31.9432
14	UTTAR PRADESH	Sitapur	31.8711
15	PUNJAB	Moga	31.8420
16	UTTAR PRADESH	Hardoi	31.3641
17	WEST BENGAL	Bankura	31.2403
18	TAMIL NADU	The Nilgiris	31.2297
19	PUNJAB	Fatehgarh Sahib	30.6735
20	UTTAR PRADESH	Unnao	30.6354
21	PUNJAB	Mansa	30.3284
22	TAMILNADU	Perambalur	30.2129
23	PUNJAB	Bathinda	29.9716
24	PUNJAB	Kapurthala	29.9245
25	UTTAR PRADESH	Rae Bareli	29.8276
26	WEST BENGAL	Nadia	29.6642
27	BIHAR	Gaya	29.6443
28	TAMIL NADU	Nagapattinam	29.6359
29	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Sirmaur	29.6066
30	WEST BENGAL	Birbhum	29.5114
31	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Mandi	28.9826
32	PUNJAB	Amritsar	28.7837
33	WEST BENGAL	Dakshin Dinajpur	28.7830
34	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Kullu	28.2770
35	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Solan	28.0971
36	UTTAR PRADESH	Jhansi	28.0678
37	TAMIL NADU	Cuddalore	27.7623
38	WEST BENGAL	Uttar Dinajpur	27.7084
39	UTTAR PRADESH	Auraiya	27.6941
40	PUNJAB	Sangrur	27.5714
41	HARYANA	Fatehabad	27.4273
42	TAMIL NADU	Viluppuram	27.3929
43	UTTAR PRADESH	Jalaun	27.0416
44	WEST BENGAL	Barddhaman	26.9850
45	UTTAR PRADESH	Barabanki	26.8889
46	UTTAR PRADESH	Mirzapur	26.7556
47	HARYANA	Sirsa	26.6472
48	KARNATAKA	Kolar	26.4856
49	UTTAR PRADESH	Chitrakoot	26.3420
50	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Shimla	26.1296
51	RAJASTHAN	Hanumangarh	26.1294

**75 Districts having more than 50% of Scheduled Tribe Population**

No.	State	District Name	% of ST Population
1	MIZORAM	Serchhip	98.0858
2	MEGHALAYA	West Khasi Hills	98.0189
3	MIZORAM	Champhai	96.8005
4	MEGHALAYA	East Garo Hills	96.5417
5	NAGALAND	Phek	96.4790
6	MIZORAM	Saiha	96.2100
7	NAGALAND	Zunheboto	96.0768
8	NAGALAND	Tuensang	96.0301
9	MEGHALAYA	Jaintia Hills	95.9683
10	MEGHALAYA	South Garo Hills	95.6784
11	MANIPUR	Ukhrul	95.5355
12	NAGALAND	Wokha	95.5093
13	MIZORAM	Lawngtlai	95.4007
14	MANIPUR	Tamenglong	95.3811
15	MIZORAM	Lunglei	95.2960
16	LAKSHADWEEP	Lakshadweep	94.5111
17	NAGALAND	Mon	93.9264
18	MIZORAM	Mamit	93.8919
19	NAGALAND	Mokokchung	93.7816
20	GUJARAT	The Dangs	93.7610
21	MIZORAM	Aizawl	93.2341
22	MANIPUR	Churachandpur	93.2327
23	MANIPUR	Chandel	91.9308
24	NAGALAND	Kohima	90.5410
25	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Lower Subansiri	90.0941
26	MIZORAM	Kolasib	89.7832
27	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Upper Subansiri	89.5313
28	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Kargil	88.3242
29	MEGHALAYA	Ri Bhoi	87.0268
30	MADHYA PRADESH	Jhabua	86.8457
31	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	East Kameng	86.7189
32	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Tirap	83.6672
33	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Leh (Ladakh)	82.0373
34	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	West Siang	81.7202
35	CHHATTISGARH	Dantewada	78.5186
36	MANIPUR	Senapati	78.4542
37	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Upper Siang	78.2124
38	GUJARAT	Narmada	78.0814
39	MEGHALAYA	East Khasi Hills	77.4904
40	MEGHALAYA	West Garo Hills	76.6153
41	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Tawang	74.9949
42	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Lahul & Spiti	72.9533
43	RAJASTHAN	Banswara	72.2749
44	GUJARAT	Dohad	72.2614
45	HIMACHAL PRADESH	Kinnaur	71.8309
46	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	East Siang	69.1328
47	JHARKHAND	Gumla	68.3561

<b>Annexure 1.3 Cont'd.</b>			
48	ASSAM	North Cachar Hills	68.2841
49	MADHYA PRADESH	Barwani	67.0157
50	CHHATTISGARH	Bastar	66.3125
51	MAHARASHTRA	Nandurbar	65.5308
52	RAJASTHAN	Dungarpur	65.1371
53	MADHYA PRADESH	Dindori	64.4787
54	CHHATTISGARH	Jashpur	63.2371
55	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	Nicobars	63.1478
56	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	62.2364
57	NAGALAND	Dimapur	60.6988
58	ORISSA	Malkangiri	57.4255
59	MADHYA PRADESH	Mandla	57.2330
60	ORISSA	Mayurbhanj	56.5992
61	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Papum Pare	56.5617
62	CHHATTISGARH	Kanker	56.0780
63	ORISSA	Rayagada	55.7590
64	JHARKHAND	Lohardaga	55.7041
65	ASSAM	Karbi Anglong	55.6937
66	ORISSA	Nabarangapur	55.0301
67	GUJARAT	Valsad	54.7590
68	CHHATTISGARH	Surguja	54.5952
69	MADHYA PRADESH	Dhar	54.4974
70	TRIPURA	Dhalai	54.0251
71	JHARKHAND	Pachim Singhbhum	53.3572
72	SIKKIM	North	53.0636
73	ORISSA	Kandhamal	51.9606
74	ORISSA	Gajapati	50.7820
75	ORISSA	Sundargarh	50.1948

**31 Districts having Scheduled Tribe Population between 30% and 50%**

No.	State	District Name	% of ST Population
1	ORISSA	Koraput	49.6198
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	West Kameng	49.5328
3	GUJARAT	Navsari	48.0831
4	RAJASTHAN	Udaipur	47.8649
5	ASSAM	Dhemaji	47.2941
6	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Dibang Valley	46.4865
7	JHARKHAND	Pakaur	44.5852
8	ORISSA	Kendujhar	44.5035
9	MADHYA PRADESH	Shahdol	44.4772
10	CHHATTISGARH	Koriya	44.3507
11	MADHYA PRADESH	Umaria	44.0439
12	JHARKHAND	Ranchi	41.8168
13	CHHATTISGARH	Korba	41.4983
14	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Punch	39.9927
15	JHARKHAND	Dumka	39.8899
16	MADHYA PRADESH	Betul	39.4149
17	MAHARASHTRA	Gadchiroli	38.3076
18	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Lohit	38.1817
19	TRIPURA	South Tripura	37.7253
20	MADHYA PRADESH	Seoni	36.7822
21	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Changlang	36.1587
22	MADHYA PRADESH	West Nimar	35.4848
23	CHHATTISGARH	Raigarh	35.3767
24	ORISSA	Nuapada	34.7135
25	MADHYA PRADESH	Chhindwara	34.6848
26	ORISSA	Sambalpur	34.4982
27	ASSAM	Kokrajhar	33.6716
28	ORISSA	Debagarh	33.6010
29	JAMMU & KASHMIR	Rajauri	33.1170
30	GUJARAT	Bharuch	32.3964
31	ORISSA	Jharsuguda	31.3424

## Tribal Population Concentration - Selected States

No.	State	District Name	% of ST Population
1	CHHATTISGARH	Dantewada	78.5186
2	CHHATTISGARH	Bastar	66.3125
3	CHHATTISGARH	Jashpur	63.2371
4	CHHATTISGARH	Kanker	56.0780
5	CHHATTISGARH	Surguja	54.5952
6	CHHATTISGARH	Koriya	44.3507
7	CHHATTISGARH	Korba	41.4983
8	CHHATTISGARH	Raigarh	35.3767
9	CHHATTISGARH	Mahasamund	27.0251
10	CHHATTISGARH	Rajnandgaon	26.6273
11	CHHATTISGARH	Dhamtari	26.2549
12	CHHATTISGARH	Kawardha	20.8633
13	CHHATTISGARH	Bilaspur	19.8715
14	CHHATTISGARH	Durg	12.4109
15	CHHATTISGARH	Raipur	12.1074
16	CHHATTISGARH	Janjgir-Champa	11.6187
1	GUJARAT	The Dangs	93.7610
2	GUJARAT	Narmada	78.0814
3	GUJARAT	Dohad	72.2614
4	GUJARAT	Valsad	54.7590
5	GUJARAT	Navsari	48.0831
6	GUJARAT	Bharuch	32.3964
7	GUJARAT	Surat	28.1926
8	GUJARAT	Panch Mahals	27.4530
9	GUJARAT	Vadodara	26.5636
10	GUJARAT	Sabar Kantha	20.1794
11	GUJARAT	Banas Kantha	8.2222
12	GUJARAT	Kachchh	8.2198
13	GUJARAT	Kheda	1.6003
14	GUJARAT	Gandhinagar	1.3250
15	GUJARAT	Anand	1.2298
16	GUJARAT	Porbandar	1.2026
17	GUJARAT	Patan	1.0685
18	GUJARAT	Ahmadabad	0.9978
19	GUJARAT	Surendranagar	0.9463
20	GUJARAT	Junagadh	0.7692
21	GUJARAT	Jamnagar	0.5492
22	GUJARAT	Mahesana	0.4883
23	GUJARAT	Rajkot	0.4153
24	GUJARAT	Bhavnagar	0.2955
25	GUJARAT	Amreli	0.2336
1	JHARKHAND	Gumla	68.3561
2	JHARKHAND	Lohardaga	55.7041
3	JHARKHAND	Pachim Singhbhum	53.3572
4	JHARKHAND	Pakaur	44.5852
5	JHARKHAND	Ranchi	41.8168
6	JHARKHAND	Dumka	39.8899
7	JHARKHAND	Sahibganj	29.1476
8	JHARKHAND	Purbi Singhbhum	27.8462
9	JHARKHAND	Godda	23.6214
10	JHARKHAND	Palamu	18.6968
11	JHARKHAND	Garhwa	15.3515
12	JHARKHAND	Bokaro	12.2971
13	JHARKHAND	Deoghar	12.2463
14	JHARKHAND	Hazaribagh	11.7820



Annexure 1.5 Cont'd.			
15	JHARKHAND	Giridih	9.6863
16	JHARKHAND	Dhanbad	8.4573
17	JHARKHAND	Chatra	3.8391
18	JHARKHAND	Kodarma	0.8144
1	MADHYA PRADESH	Jhabua	86.8457
2	MADHYA PRADESH	Barwani	67.0157
3	MADHYA PRADESH	Dindori	64.4787
4	MADHYA PRADESH	Mandla	57.2330
5	MADHYA PRADESH	Dhar	54.4974
6	MADHYA PRADESH	Shahdol	44.4772
7	MADHYA PRADESH	Umaria	44.0439
8	MADHYA PRADESH	Betul	39.4149
9	MADHYA PRADESH	Seoni	36.7822
10	MADHYA PRADESH	West Nimar	35.4848
11	MADHYA PRADESH	Chhindwara	34.6848
12	MADHYA PRADESH	Sidhi	29.8924
13	MADHYA PRADESH	East Nimar	29.6843
14	MADHYA PRADESH	Harda	26.6268
15	MADHYA PRADESH	Ratlam	25.8932
16	MADHYA PRADESH	Katni	23.0714
17	MADHYA PRADESH	Balaghat	21.7989
18	MADHYA PRADESH	Sheopur	21.5341
19	MADHYA PRADESH	Dewas	16.4460
20	MADHYA PRADESH	Raisen	15.7435
21	MADHYA PRADESH	Panna	15.3867
22	MADHYA PRADESH	Hoshangabad	15.1300
23	MADHYA PRADESH	Jabalpur	15.0097
24	MADHYA PRADESH	Satna	14.3363
25	MADHYA PRADESH	Narsimhapur	13.1718
26	MADHYA PRADESH	Rewa	12.8749
27	MADHYA PRADESH	Damoh	12.5629
28	MADHYA PRADESH	Guna	12.2238
29	MADHYA PRADESH	Shivpuri	11.1927
30	MADHYA PRADESH	Sehore	10.7629
31	MADHYA PRADESH	Sagar	9.7168
32	MADHYA PRADESH	Neemuch	8.5102
33	MADHYA PRADESH	Indore	6.6457
34	MADHYA PRADESH	Vidisha	4.8831
35	MADHYA PRADESH	Tikamgarh	4.3190
36	MADHYA PRADESH	Rajgarh	3.7773
37	MADHYA PRADESH	Chhatarpur	3.4985
38	MADHYA PRADESH	Gwalior	3.4892
39	MADHYA PRADESH	Bhopal	3.2851
40	MADHYA PRADESH	Mandsaur	3.1702
41	MADHYA PRADESH	Ujjain	3.1111
42	MADHYA PRADESH	Shajapur	2.7351
43	MADHYA PRADESH	Datia	1.5881
44	MADHYA PRADESH	Morena	0.8146
45	MADHYA PRADESH	Bhind	0.4704
1	MAHARASHTRA	Nandurbar	65.5308
2	MAHARASHTRA	Gadchiroli	38.3076
3	MAHARASHTRA	Dhule	25.9706
4	MAHARASHTRA	Nashik	23.9151
5	MAHARASHTRA	Yavatmal	19.2562
6	MAHARASHTRA	Chandrapur	18.1187
7	MAHARASHTRA	Gondiya	16.3616
8	MAHARASHTRA	Thane	14.7481
9	MAHARASHTRA	Amravati	13.6751
10	MAHARASHTRA	Wardha	12.4857
11	MAHARASHTRA	Raigarh	12.1890
12	MAHARASHTRA	Jalgaon	11.8378
13	MAHARASHTRA	Nagpur	10.9263

Annexure 1.5 Cont'd.			
14	MAHARASHTRA	Nanded	8.8169
15	MAHARASHTRA	Hingoli	8.8028
16	MAHARASHTRA	Bhandara	8.6008
17	MAHARASHTRA	Ahmadnagar	7.5051
18	MAHARASHTRA	Washim	6.9580
19	MAHARASHTRA	Akola	6.1395
20	MAHARASHTRA	Buldana	5.1582
21	MAHARASHTRA	Pune	3.6187
22	MAHARASHTRA	Aurangabad	3.4662
23	MAHARASHTRA	Parbhani	2.3047
24	MAHARASHTRA	Latur	2.2995
25	MAHARASHTRA	Jalna	1.9903
26	MAHARASHTRA	Osmanabad	1.8739
27	MAHARASHTRA	Solapur	1.7921
28	MAHARASHTRA	Ratnagiri	1.1847
29	MAHARASHTRA	Bid	1.1194
30	MAHARASHTRA	Mumbai (Suburban)	0.8154
31	MAHARASHTRA	Satara	0.7795
32	MAHARASHTRA	Sangli	0.6911
33	MAHARASHTRA	Mumbai	0.6191
34	MAHARASHTRA	Kolhapur	0.6070
35	MAHARASHTRA	Sindhudurg	0.5700
1	ORISSA	Malkangiri	57.4255
2	ORISSA	Mayurbhanj	56.5992
3	ORISSA	Rayagada	55.7590
4	ORISSA	Nabarangapur	55.0301
5	ORISSA	Kandhamal	51.9606
6	ORISSA	Gajapati	50.7820
7	ORISSA	Sundargarh	50.1948
8	ORISSA	Koraput	49.6198
9	ORISSA	Kendujhar	44.5035
10	ORISSA	Nuapada	34.7135
11	ORISSA	Sambalpur	34.4982
12	ORISSA	Debagarh	33.6010
13	ORISSA	Jharsuguda	31.3424
14	ORISSA	Kalahandi	28.6466
15	ORISSA	Balangir	20.6269
16	ORISSA	Bargarh	19.3630
17	ORISSA	Dhenkanal	12.7944
18	ORISSA	Baudh	12.4693
19	ORISSA	Anugul	11.6661
20	ORISSA	Baleshwar	11.2844
21	ORISSA	Sonapur	9.7775
22	ORISSA	Jajapur	7.7563
23	ORISSA	Nayagarh	5.8803
24	ORISSA	Khordha	5.1766
25	ORISSA	Cuttack	3.5706
26	ORISSA	Ganjam	2.8766
27	ORISSA	Bhadrak	1.8850
28	ORISSA	Jagatsinghapur	0.8169
29	ORISSA	Kendrapara	0.5240
30	ORISSA	Puri	0.2983

**Tribal Population Concentration : North-Eastern States**

No.	State	District Name	% of ST Population
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Lower Subansiri	90.0941
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Upper Subansiri	89.5313
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	East Kameng	86.7189
4	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Tirap	83.6672
5	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	West Siang	81.7202
6	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Upper Siang	78.2124
7	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Tawang	74.9949
8	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	East Siang	69.1328
9	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Papum Pare	56.5617
10	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	West Kameng	49.5328
11	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Dibang Valley	46.4865
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Lohit	38.1817
13	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Changlang	36.1587
1	ASSAM	North Cachar Hills	68.2841
2	ASSAM	Karbi Anglong	55.6937
3	ASSAM	Dhemaji	47.2941
4	ASSAM	Kokrajhar	33.6716
5	ASSAM	Lakhimpur (Laksha)	23.4940
6	ASSAM	Nalbari	17.6334
7	ASSAM	Darrang	16.6096
8	ASSAM	Goalpara	16.0334
9	ASSAM	Marigaon	15.5529
10	ASSAM	Jorhat	12.3230
11	ASSAM	Bongaigaon	12.2338
12	ASSAM	Sonitpur	11.6016
13	ASSAM	Kamrup	9.9271
14	ASSAM	Golaghat	9.9252
15	ASSAM	Barpeta	7.4834
16	ASSAM	Dibrugarh	7.4541
17	ASSAM	Tinsukia	5.8461
18	ASSAM	Sibsagar	3.9490
19	ASSAM	Nagaon	3.8621
20	ASSAM	Dhubri	1.9863
21	ASSAM	Cachar	1.2894
22	ASSAM	Karimganj	0.2878
23	ASSAM	Hailakandi	0.1512
1	MANIPUR	Ukhrul	95.5355
2	MANIPUR	Tamenglong	95.3811
3	MANIPUR	Churachandpur	93.2327
4	MANIPUR	Chandel	91.9308
5	MANIPUR	Senapati	78.4542
6	MANIPUR	Imphal East	6.2582
7	MANIPUR	Imphal West	4.7522
8	MANIPUR	Bishnupur	2.9481
9	MANIPUR	Thoubal	1.1737
1	MEGHALAYA	West Khasi Hills	98.0189
2	MEGHALAYA	East Garo Hills	96.5417
3	MEGHALAYA	Jaintia Hills	95.9683
4	MEGHALAYA	South Garo Hills	95.6784
5	MEGHALAYA	Ri Bhoi	87.0268

<b>Annexure 1.6 Cont'd.</b>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>% of ST Population</b>
6	MEGHALAYA	East Khasi Hills	77.4904
7	MEGHALAYA	West Garo Hills	76.6153
1	MIZORAM	Serchhip	98.0858
2	MIZORAM	Champhai	96.8005
3	MIZORAM	Saiha	96.2100
4	MIZORAM	Lawngtlai	95.4007
5	MIZORAM	Lunglei	95.2960
6	MIZORAM	Mamit	93.8919
7	MIZORAM	Aizawl	93.2341
8	MIZORAM	Kolasib	89.7832
1	NAGALAND	Phek	96.4790
2	NAGALAND	Zunheboto	96.0768
3	NAGALAND	Tuensang	96.0301
4	NAGALAND	Wokha	95.5093
5	NAGALAND	Mon	93.9264
6	NAGALAND	Mokokchung	93.7816
7	NAGALAND	Kohima	90.5410
8	NAGALAND	Dimapur	60.6988

## **Chapter 2**

### **Attainments/ Deprivations**

- 2.1 Since the early 1990s there has been greater focus of development, planning towards enhancement of human well-being and reduction in inequities along with growth of per capita income. The concept of well-being would encompass individual attainments in the areas of education, health and amenities like electricity, water supply and sanitation, housing, etc. This chapter looks at the attainments/deprivations of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vis-à-vis, the rest of the population in the country.
- 2.1.1 It is important to mention that the developmental schemes/ programmes of the various Ministries/Departments are not invariably aimed for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately. Even if it benefited these sections of population, there was hardly a mechanism for monitoring the progress in terms of reach to SCs and STs mainly because the scheme did not provide for collection of data by categories. Rural drinking water data is a case in the point of rural drinking water supply. Under the scheme, the State Governments provide data on availability etc. of drinking water in hamlets but there is no data to identify/segregate the hamlets by SCs and STs which resulted in gap in data on availability of drinking water to SCs and STs. Further, the yardstick for the source of drinking water was 1.6 Kilometers with 40 liters per day across the board irrespective of SCs/STs. Thus, it was not possible to match the two sets of information by the Department. In the circumstances, it was decided to look into the deprivation on this indicator based on the Census data. Same is the case in respect of Ministry/Department of Power, Sanitation, Urban poverty alleviation etc.
- 2.1.2 Keeping in view the general constraint of the Sectoral Department/Ministry with regard to the availability of basic data to determine the nature of attainment and deprivation among SCs and STs vis-a-vis general population concerning their areas, it was decided to use the Census 2001 data for the present analysis for most of the indicators. The only sectors for which segregated data was available were Family Welfare, Health and Education. Therefore, there was no choice but rely heavily on the Census 2001 data. The NSSO does provide data segregated in some of their rounds, but the committee restricted the use the NSSO data only for the poverty indicators.

## 2.2 Education

2.2.1 The Crude Literacy Rate (defined as percentage of literates among the total population) of Scheduled Castes increased from 10.27 in 1961 to 45.20 in 2001 registering an increase of 34.9 percentage points in the last forty years. The crude literacy of Scheduled Tribes was 8.53% in 1961, which increased to 38.41% in 2001 registering an increase of 29.88 percentage points in the last forty years.

2.2.2 A comparative position of literacy percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is given in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 : CRUDE LITERACY RATES OF SC/ST BY SEX**

Year/ Region	Total population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
1961	34.44	12.95	24.02	17	3.29	10.27	13.83	3.16	8.53
1971	39.45	18.70	29.45	22.4	6.44	14.67	17.63	4.85	11.3
1981 #	46.89	24.82	36.23	31.1	10.93	21.38	24.52	8.04	16.35
1991@	52.74	32.17	42.84	40.24	19.03	30.07	32.50	14.50	23.63
2001 \$	63.24	45.15	54.51	55.10	34.62	45.20	48.23	28.36	38.41

# Excludes Assam in 1981 @ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir in 1991

\$ The figures excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

**Table 2.2 : EFFECTIVE LITERACY RATES OF SC/ST BY SEX**

Year/ Region	Total population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES	PERSONS
1991@	64.13	39.29	52.21	49.9	23.76	37.41	40.65	18.19	29.6
2001 \$	75.26	53.67	64.84	66.6	41.9	54.69	59.17	34.76	47.1

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir in 1991

\$ The figures excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2.2.3 As can be seen from Table 2.2, the Effective Literacy Rate (defined as percentage of literates among the population in ages 7 years and above) for SCs in 2001 Census is 54.69 and in 1991 Census was 37.41 registering an increase of 17.28 percentage points between 1991 and 2001. The effective literacy rate for STs in 2001 Census is 47.1 and

in 1991 Census was 29.6 registering an increase of 17.5 percentage points in the last ten years.

- 2.2.4 The literacy percentage of SC/ST when compared with the literacy percentage of other communities other than SCs /STs during 1991 & 2001 reflects that the literacy gap has decreased from 20.28 in 1991 to 14.12 in 2001 in respect SCs and from 28.09 in 1991 to 21.71 in 2001 in respect of STs to other than SC/ST, which is given in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3 : COMPARATIVE LITERACY RATES**

Item	Literacy Rates			Literacy gap of SC/ST to others in percentage points	
	SC	ST	Other than SC/ST	SC	ST
1991					
Male	49.91	40.65	69.53	19.62	28.88
Female	23.76	18.19	44.81	21.05	26.62
Total	37.41	29.6	57.69	20.28	28.09
2001					
Male	66.64	59.17	78.7	12.06	19.53
Female	41.9	34.76	58.17	16.27	23.41
Total	54.69	47.1	68.81	14.12	21.71

- 2.2.5 The reduction in the literacy gap between the SCs and STs and others is a positive sign, yet the gap is quite large and sustained effort is required to bridge this.
- 2.2.6 State wise Literacy Rates: The performance of literacy rate of Scheduled Castes in 2001 in states of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh and that of Scheduled Tribes in states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and D&N Haveli is below 50%. Among the SCs the proportion of literates in 1991 was the highest in Kerala (79.7%) and the lowest was in Bihar (19.5%). The pattern was similar in 2001 with the literacy rate being 82.7% in Kerala and the lowest 28.5% in Bihar, thereby showing a narrowing of gaps. As far as STs are concerned, Mizoram had the highest literacy rates in 1991 (82.7%) and 89.3% in 2001. This was the lowest in 19.4% in Rajasthan in 1991 and 28.2% in Bihar in 2001. The States-wise details are given in [Annexure 2.1](#). A statement giving the districts having less than 30% literacy rate in different States for SCs and STs is as follows.

**Table 2.4 : Districts with Less than 30% Literacy among SCs**

Sl. No.	STATE	NAMES OF THE DISTRICTS HAVING LITERACY RATE BELOW 30
1.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran, Purvi Champaran, Sitamarhi, Sheohar, Madhubani, Supaul, Araria,, Kishanganj, Purnia, Katihar, Madhepura, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Vashali, Samastipur, Khargaria, Banka, Lakhisarai, Sheikhpura, Nalanda, Gaya, Nawada, Jamui, (24 districts)
2.	Jharkhand	Garhwa, Palamu, Chatra and Pakur. (4 districts)
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur, Behraich, Saraswati, Balrampur, (4 districts)

**Table 2.5 : Districts with less than 30% Literacy among STs**

Sl. No.	STATE	NAMES OF THE DISTRICTS HAVING LITERACY RATE BELOW 30
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak, Mahboobnagar , (2 districts)
2.	Bihar	Paschim Champaran, Supaul, Azeria, Kishanganj, Purnia, Katihar, Seharsa, Vaisali, Samastipur, Banka, Lakhisarai, Nalanda, Rohtash, Nawada, Jumei, (15 district)
3.	Chhattisgarh	Dhantewada, (1 district)
4.	Jharkhand	Garba, Kodarma, Girdi, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakur. (6 districts)
5.	Karnataka	Raichure (1 district)
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur, Chattarpur, Barwani, (3 districts)
7.	Orissa	, Raigarha, Navrangpur, Korapat, Malkangiri. (4 districts)
9.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur, Jalore, , Siroho, Pali, Ajmer, Tonk, Bundi, Bhilwara, Rajasmand, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara. Kota, Baran (16 districts)
10.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram, Vellore, Thirivanamallai, Villupuram, Salem, Arealure, Theni, Ramanathapuram, (8 districts)
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Ferozabad, Unnao, Oriya, Jaloan, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Fatehpur, Pratapgarh, Kausambi, Barabanki, Ambedkar nagar, Sultanpurn Behraich, Sarawati, Balrampur, Siddhartha Nagar, Basti, Kushinagar, Jaunpur, Chandoli, Mirzapur. (23 districts)
11.	West Bengal	Uttar Danajpur. (1 district)

2.2.7 Enrolment: Enrolment of SC and ST students has increased faster than the enrolment of all categories in Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary/Senior Secondary and Higher Education levels during the period 1995-96 to 2002-2003/2001-02. More so, percentage increase of ST enrolment is faster than that of SC enrolment.



**Table 2.6 : Enrolment in Primary and Upper Primary Levels**

(In Lakhs)

Year	Primary					Upper Primary				
	All Categories	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		All Categories	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Enrolment	%age to total	Enrolment	%age to total		Enrolment	%age to total	Enrolment	%age to total
1995-96	1070.95	191.76	17.91	92.24	8.61	375.00	54.45	14.52	22.85	6.09
1996-97	1103.94	201.22	18.23	87.93	7.97	381.00	57.97	15.22	24.02	6.30
1997-98	1087.82	205.57	18.90	90.11	8.28	394.87	60.69	15.37	24.84	6.29
1998-99*	1109.89	194.99	17.57	93.02	8.38	403.53	61.36	15.21	25.56	6.33
1999-2000*	1136.13	204.35	17.99	106.5	9.37	420.65	63.01	14.98	29.05	6.91
2000-01*	1138.27	211.96	18.62	109.95	9.66	428.10	66.94	15.64	30.84	7.20
2001-02*	1138.83	215.04	18.88	117.31	10.30	448.28	74.96	16.72	33.6	7.50
2002-03*	1223.98	216.69	17.70	118.31	9.67	468.45	74.92	15.99	32.5	6.94
%age Increase in 02-03 over 95-96	14.29	13.00		28.26		24.92	37.59		42.23	

**Table 2.7 : Enrolment in Secondary / Senior Secondary Levels**

(In Lakhs)

Year	Secondary/ Senior Secondary				
	All Categories	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Enrolment	%age to total	Enrolment	%age to total
1995-96	228.57	27.41	11.99	11.22	4.91
1996-97	239.88	29.27	12.20	11.75	4.90
1997-98	253.9	30.74	12.11	11.74	4.62
1998-1999*	277.67	32.17	11.59	13.08	4.71
1999-2000*	282.14	37.84	13.41	14.22	5.04
2000-01*	276.00	38.12	13.81	14.9	5.40
2001-02*	305.07	43.14	14.14	17.01	5.58
2002-03*	332.14	44.01	13.25	17.83	5.37
%age Increase in 02-03 over 95-96	45.31	60.56		58.91	

**Table 2.8: Enrolment in Higher Education**

(In Lakhs)

Year	Higher Education			Professional, Technical, Vocational edn		
	All Categories	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	All Categories	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1995-96	50.25	4.55(9.05)	1.58(3.14)	13.94	1.54(11.04)	0.50(3.58)
1996-97	53.73	4.66(8.66)	1.65(3.07)	14.58	1.62(11.07)	0.56(3.82)
1997-98	56.54	4.90(8.66)	1.80(3.17)	14.74	1.62(10.97)	0.57(3.84)
1998-99*	65.30	5.77(8.83)	2.03(3.10)	14.97	1.61(10.75)	0.60(4.00)
1999-2000*	71.03	6.77(9.53)	2.20(3.09)	16.28	1.67(10.25)	0.67(4.11)
2000-01*	79.37	7.69(9.69)	2.36(2.97)	16.65	1.84(11.05)	0.68(4.08)
2001-02*	71.39	9.40(13.16)	3.06(4.28)	18.94	1.91(10.08)	0.88(4.64)
%age Increase in 01-02 over 95-96	42.06	106.59	93.67	35.86	24.02	76.00

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage of SC/ST enrolment to the total enrolment. \*Provisional

2.2.8 Gross Enrolment Ratio(GER): GER is defined as the percentage of enrolment in Primary(I-V) and Upper Primary (VI-VIII) to the estimated child population in the age group 6 to below 11 years and 11 to below 14 years respectively. Enrolment in these stages includes under-age and over-age children.

**Table 2.9(a) Gross Enrolment Ratios in Primary (I-V)**

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1995-96	97.1	79.4	88.6	109.9	83.2	97.1	115.0	80.2	96.9
1996-97	97.0	80.1	88.8	100.2	77.4	89.2	108.1	74.3	91.2
1997-98	99.3	82.2	91.1	103.1	80.1	92.0	105.9	77.4	91.4
1998-99*	100.9	82.9	92.1	96.6	78.0	87.6	96.9	73.2	85.1
1999-2000*	104.1	85.2	94.9	103.6	80.5	92.4	112.7	82.7	97.7
2000-01*	104.9	85.9	95.7	107.3	85.8	96.8	116.9	85.5	101.1
2001-02*	105.3	86.9	96.3	103.1	82.3	93.0	106.9	85.1	96.3
2001-02*	97.5	93.1	95.4	101.4	89.4	95.6	104.8	92.3	98.7

**Table 2.9(b) Gross Enrolment Ratios in Upper Primary (VI-VIII)**

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1995-96	67.8	49.8	59.3	71.4	44.5	58.5	57.3	35.0	46.5
1996-97	65.8	49.2	58.0	73.5	49.9	62.5	63.5	40.0	52.3
1997-98	66.3	49.7	58.5	75.6	50.8	63.9	67.7	43.4	54.9
1998-99*	65.3	49.1	57.6	72.1	51.0	62.1	63.4	40.5	52.2
1999-2000*	67.2	49.7	58.8	73.6	50.3	62.5	70.8	44.8	58.0
2000-01*	66.7	49.9	58.6	76.2	53.3	65.3	72.5	47.7	60.2
2001-02*	67.8	52.1	60.2	80.3	57.7	69.6	82.1	57.3	70.3
2001-02*	65.3	56.2	61.0	63.2	48.6	56.3	55.0	40.8	48.2

\*Provisional

2.2.9 Dropout Rates: The data on dropout rate for the period 1996-97 to 2002-03 indicate decreasing trend and the decrease in percentage points given in Table 2.10 shows an improvement for SCs and STs in all categories of school education.

**Table 2.10 : Dropout Ratios (%)**

Year	All Categories			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Primary	U.P.	Secondary	Primary	U.P.	Secondary	Primary	U.P.	Secondary
1996-97	40.2	56.5	70.0	42.7	64.5	77.6	56.5	75.2	84.2
1997-98	39.2	56.1	69.3	44.7	63.3	77.2	55.1	73.0	75.8
1998-99*	42.4	56.8	67.4	44.3	63.6	76.6	44.3	63.6	76.6
2001-02*	39.0	54.6	66.0	45.2	60.7	72.7	52.3	69.5	81.2
2002-03*	34.9	52.8	62.6	41.5	59.9	71.9	51.4	68.7	80.3
Decrease in 2002-03 over 1996-97	5.3	3.7	7.4	1.2	4.6	5.7	5.1	6.5	3.9

\*Provisional

### 2.2.10 *Drop outs (I to V classes)*

Drop out rates for All India fell during 1996-97 to 2002-03 by 5.3% for all children in Class I to V, although it fell by 1.3% for SCs and 5.2% for STs. The drop out rates increased in 2002-03 as compared to 1996-97 of scheduled castes in Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Dadar Nagar Haveli and Delhi and that of scheduled Tribes increased in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Daman & Diu shows the quality of education is on decline in the above stated States/UTs . The details may be seen at [Annexure 2.2](#).

### 2.2.11 *Drop outs (I to VIII classes):*

Drop out rates for All India fell during 1996-97 to 2002-03 by 3.7% for all children in Class I to VIII, although it fell by 4.6% for SCs and 6.50% for STs. The drop out rates increased in 2002-03 as compared to 1996-97 of scheduled castes in Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and that of scheduled Tribes increased in Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and Daman & Diu shows the quality of education is on decline in the above stated States/UTs. The details may be seen at [Annexure 2.3](#).

### 2.2.12 *Drop outs (I to X classes) :*

Drop out rates for All India fell during 1996-97 to 2002-03 by 7.39% for all children in Class I to VIII, although it fell by 5.67% for SCs and 3.92% for STs. The drop out rates increased in 2002-03 as compared to 1996-97 of scheduled castes in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Delhi and that of scheduled Tribes increased in Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The details may be seen at [Annexure 2.4](#).

## 2.3 *Health*

2.3.1 The National Health Policy-2002 (NHP-2002) recognises that access to and benefits from, the public health system have been very uneven between the better endowed and the more vulnerable sections of society. Against this backdrop, it is then the principal objective of NHP-2002 to evolve a policy structure, which reduces these inequities and allows the disadvantaged sectors of society a fair access to public health services by various measures including separate schemes and increasing sectoral outlays in the

primary health sector. Table 2.11 gives status of some of the key health indicators in the country.

**Table 2.11 : Status of key health indicators in India**

	SC	ST	Total
Infant Mortality	83	84.2	67.6
Neo-natal Mortality	53.2	53.3	43.4
Child Mortality	39.5	46.3	29.3
Under five Mortality	119.3	126.6	94.9
ANC Checkup	61.1	56.5	65.4
Percentage Institutional Deliveries	26.8	17.1	33.6
Percentage of women with any anaemia	56.0	64.9	51.8
Percentage of children undernourished (weight for age)	53.5	55.9	47.0
Childhood vaccination (full immunization)	40.2	26.4	42.0

*Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1998-1999*

2.3.2 The Tables on demographic/health indicators according to social groups state wise are annexed (this information is based on the NFHS-II conducted in 1998-99). The break-up for the different social groups was not available for the North-eastern states viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura. A comparative analysis of the demographic indicators is presented below wherein the position of these indicators among the SC, ST population in the state has been compared with those among others/general.

### 2.3.3 *Total Fertility Rate :*

At the National level the Total Fertility Rate is higher among SC & STs as compared to others. In the States of Bihar, Haryana, J&K, M.P, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh the TFR among SCs is more than the average TFR among SCs at national level ([Annexure 2.5](#)). It is further observed that in the States of Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, and Uttaranchal the TFR among SCs is greater than 3 child whereas it is more than 4 in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The TFR among the Schedule Tribe population in the states shows that in the States of Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Sikkim it is less than the average TFR of the State as well as the TFR for others. In the states of J&K and M.P the TFR for STs is more than 3 and it is more than 4 in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

2.3.4 Neo natal, infant and child mortality rate :

According to NFHS II data, the neo natal mortality, Infant mortality, child mortality and under five mortality is higher for SCs and STs at all India level compared with total mortality rates and mortality rates for others respectively (Annexure 2.6). The table gives a snap shot of the mortality indicator for SCs, STs vis-à-vis their performance at national level and with others in the State.

Mortality Indicators	States with indicator > country's average for SCs	States with indicator for SCs > indicator for others in the state.	States with indicator > country's average for STs	States with indicator for STs > indicator for others in the state
Infant	Andhra Pr. , Bihar, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pr. Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Orissa, Haryana,Gujarat, Andhra Pr., Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal and Delhi	Andhra Pr., Karnataka, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal	Uttar Pr., Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Orissa, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pr., Karnataka, Maharashtra ant West Bengal
Neo Natal	Andhra Pr., Madhya Pr., Rajasthan and Uttar Pr.	Uttar Pr. ,Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Orrisa, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pr., Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, Himachal Pr., and Delhi.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal	Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Orissa, Andhra Pr., Karnataka, Maharashtra ant West Bengal
Child (1 to 5 yrs.)	Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pr.	Uttar Pr., Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Orrisa, Haryana, Gujarat, J&K, Andhra Pr., Karnataka, Punjab, West Bengal, Himachal Pr., and Delhi	Madhya Pr. And Rajasthan	Uttar Pr., Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra
Under 5 years (0-4 yrs.)	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pr.	Uttar Pr., Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Orrisa, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab, West Bengal, Himachal Pr., and Delhi	Madhya Pr., Orissa and Rajasthan	Uttar Pr., Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Andhra Pr., Karnataka and Maharashtra

2.3.5 The proportion of currently married SCs and STs population, using different / any family planning methods is less than that of the other categories (Annexure 2.7). It is less than the country average of 48.2%. The following table gives a snap shot of family planning methods used among SCs & STs in the state compared to national level and with others in the State.

Methods	States having indicator < country's average for SCs	States having indicator for SCs < indicator for others in the state.	States having indicator < country's average for STs	States having indicator for STs < indicator for others in the state
Male Sterilisation	Bihar, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pr. and West Bengal	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Goa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pr. and West Bengal	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pr. and West Bengal	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pr.
Female Sterilisations	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pr.	Assam, Bihar, J&K, Madhya Pr. Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, J&K, Karnataka Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pr.
IUDs	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Himachal Pr., Kerala, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pr. and West Bengal.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pr., Maharastra, Orissa and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pr.
Using any method	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pr.	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, J&K, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pr. and West Bengal

2.3.6 Unmet need for family planning ([Annexure 2.8](#)): At national level the unmet need for limiting is more for SCs compared with unmet need for limiting among others. The same is true for unmet need among SCs with regard to spacing. It is observed that at all India level the unmet need for limiting among ST population is less compared to unmet need for limiting among others whereas the same is not true with regard to unmet need for spacing.

2.3.7 The following table gives a snap shot of the position of total unmet need among SCs, STs in the state compared at national level and with others in the State.

States with total unmet need > country's average for SCs	States with total unmet need for SCs > total unmet need for others in the state.	States with total unmet need > country's average for STs	States with total unmet need for STs > total unmet need for others in the state.
Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pr. and Uttarakhand	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pr., Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pr. and Uttarakhand	Assam, Bihar, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pr. and Uttarakhand	Andhra Pr., J&K, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pr. and Uttarakhand

2.3.8 Institutional Delivery Indicator ([Annexure 2.9](#)): Comparing the institutional delivery at the country level, it is observed that indicators for both SCs and STs are less than others. The following table gives a snap shot of the position of institutional deliveries for SCs, STs vis-à-vis their performance at national level and with others in the State.

	States having indicator < country's average for SCs	States having indicator for SCs < indicator for others in the state.	States having indicator < country's average for STs	States having indicator for STs < indicator for others in the state
Institutional Delivery	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pr., J&K, Jharkhand, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pr. and Uttarakhand	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pr., J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, & Uttar Pr.	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Gujarat, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pr. and West Bengal

2.3.9 Any Ante Natal Check-up ([Annexure 2.10](#)): Any Ante Natal Check up of pregnant women is less for SC & ST population compared to others. The following table gives a snap shot of the any ANC received by SCs, STs vis-à-vis their performance at national level and with others in the State.

	States having indicator < country's average for SCs	States having indicator for SCs < indicator for others in the state.	States having indicator < country's average for STs	States having indicator for STs < indicator for others in the state
Any ANC	Bihar, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pr.	Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pr. and West Bengal

2.3.10 Anaemia among women ([Annexure 2.11](#)): Anaemia among SC & ST women is more compared to the women of other communities. The following table gives a snap shot of anaemia among SCs & STs in the state compared to national level and with others in the State.

States having indicator > country's average for SCs	States having indicator for SCs > indicator for others in the state.	States having indicator > country's average for STs	States having indicator for STs > indicator for others in the state
Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, J&K, Jharkhand, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pr., Uttaranchal and West Bengal	Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pr., Orissa, and West Bengal	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pr. and West Bengal

2.3.11 Full Immunisation ([Annexure 2.12](#)): At national the full vaccination among SC & ST infants is less compared to others. The following tables gives position of full immunization among SCs, STs vis-à-vis others at the State level and also in comparison with performance among them at all India level.



States having indicator < country's average for SCs	States having indicator for SCs < indicator for others in the state.	States having indicator < country's average for STs	States having indicator for STs < indicator for others in the state
Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan and Uttar Pr.	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pr., J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pr., Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, & Uttar Pr.	Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pr., Rajasthan and Uttar Pr.	Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pr

2.3.12 Anaemia among children ([Annexure 2.13](#)): At national level anaemia among SC & ST children is more than that prevalent among others. The following tables give position of anaemia among children of SC, ST and Others.

States having indicator > country's average for SCs	States having indicator for SCs > indicator for others in the state.	States having indicator > country's average for STs	States having indicator for STs > indicator for others in the state
Andhra Pr., Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, J&K, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Sikkim	Andhra Pr., Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, J&K, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan & Sikkim	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan	Bihar, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pr., Maharashtra and Orissa,

## 2.4 Working Population

2.4.1 [Annexure 2.14](#) provides the percentage of total workers to total population for Total, General, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 'Work Participation Rate'(WPR) is defined as the percentage of total workers to total population.

2.4.2 The Work Participation Rate at All India level is highest among the Scheduled Tribes being 49.1 percent followed by Scheduled Castes (40.4 percent) and General population(30.3 percent). The picture is somewhat similar in all the States/UTs where the Scheduled Tribes have much higher WPR followed by the Scheduled Castes. Among states like Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Gujarat that have significant proportion of tribal

population have reported WPR of 50 percent or more. Among the Scheduled Castes, Andhra Pradesh has recorded the largest WPR being 50.5 followed by Himachal Pradesh (48.9), Tamil Nadu (48.1) and Karnataka (46.3).

2.4.3 Although the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes appear to be doing well in the employment front, an in-depth examination of the data in terms of the availability of work throughout the year and the type of activity provides clearer picture of the deprivation. According to Census definition a Worker is categorised as ‘Main Worker’ if she/he has worked for 6 months or more, otherwise she/he is considered to be a ‘Marginal Worker’. The percentage distribution of total workers between main and marginal workers is given below:

**Table 2.12 : Distribution of Main and Marginal Workers**

Category	Percentage of main workers	Percentage of marginal workers
Total	77.8	22.2
General	80.2	19.8
Scheduled Castes	73.0	27.0
Scheduled Tribes	68.9	31.1

2.4.4 While 80 percent of the workers among the general population are main workers, the share of main workers among Scheduled Castes is 73 percent and that among Scheduled Tribes is 69 percent. The situation is similar in the states with Jharkhand having the largest proportion of marginal workers among the Scheduled Castes (41.8 percent) and J&K and Orissa among the Scheduled Tribes (42.6 percent). Map 3 and Map 4 depict the district level percentage of working population to total population among SCs and STs respectively.

2.4.5 Type of Economic activity:

It will be interesting to look at the type of economic activities pursued by the different categories of population. This can be seen from the Table 2.13.

**Table 2.13 : Occupational Distribution of Workers**

Type of workers	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
Cultivators	32.5	20.0	44.7
Agricultural Laborers	20.7	45.6	36.9
Household Industry	4.6	3.9	2.1
Other Workers	42.2	30.5	16.3

2.4.6 From the statement it comes out that an overwhelming proportion of Scheduled Tribes are engaged in basic agriculture work; only about 18 percent of the Scheduled Tribes are engaged in non-agricultural sectors, as against 34 percent among SCs and 47 percent among general population. This is mainly because more than 90 percent of the population lives in rural area. The scenario is somewhat similar in the states as well as may be seen from [Annexure 2.15](#).

2.4.7 The actual percentage of representation of SCs in the services of Central Government is as follows:

Table 2.14 : Percentage of SC representations in Central Government Services in 1991 and 2001.

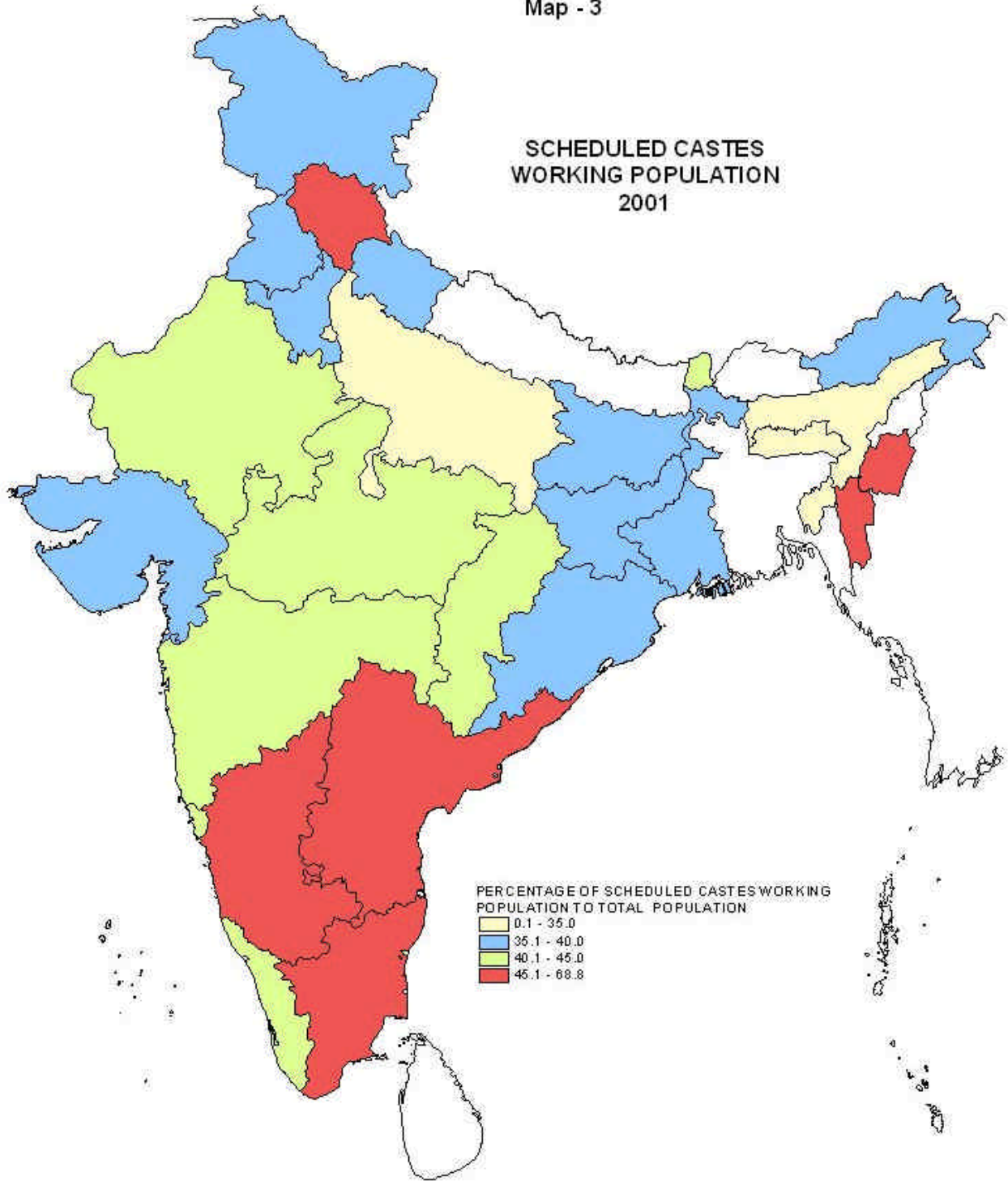
Group	1991			2001		
	Total	SCs	% of Total	Total	SCs	% of Total
A	62560	5689	9.09	104642	11950	11.42
B	102532	12115	11.82	158154	20274	12.82
C	2402089	376015	15.65	2468060	400978	16.25
D	1167836	248101	21.24	998711	178667	17.89
Total	3735017	6441920	17.19	3729567	61186	16.41

Source : DOP&T, Govt. of India.

2.4.8 Although, the share of Scheduled Caste employees in all the Groups of services has increased from 1991 to 2001, yet there is still a shortfall in Group A and Group B. In Group C, it is at the desired level and in Group D it is 21.24% against a reservation of 15%. Map 3 and map 4 depict the state level percentage of working population to total population among SCs and STs respectively.

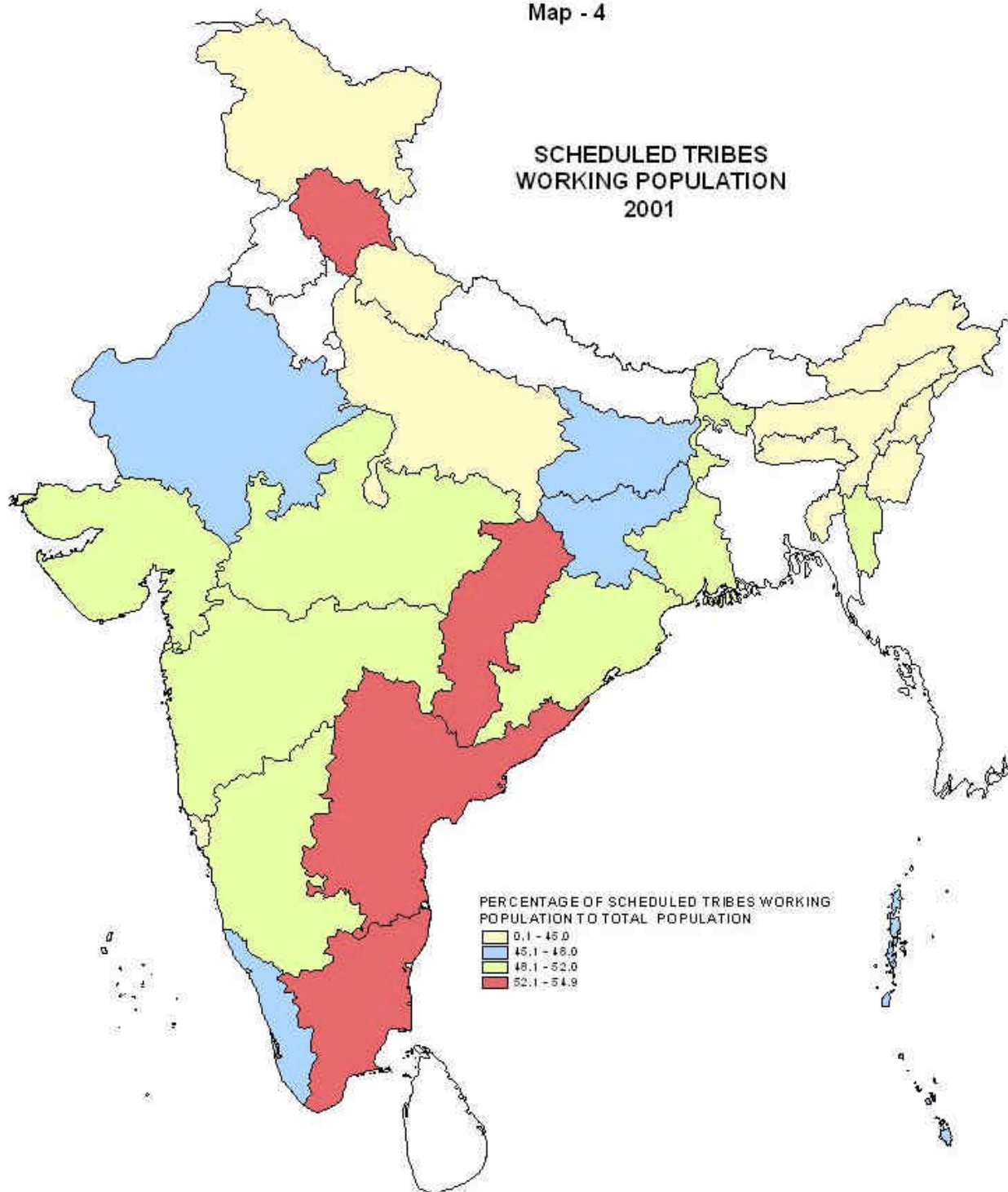
Map - 3

**SCHEDULED CASTES  
WORKING POPULATION  
2001**



Map - 4

**SCHEDULED TRIBES  
WORKING POPULATION  
2001**



## 2.5 Electricity

2.5.1 According to the data on electricity based on Houses and households' amenities data, Census of India 2001, 55.8 percent of the households in the country have access to electricity. The extent of attainments and deprivation among SCs, STs vis-à-vis 'General' with regard to availability of electricity, at India and state level are given in the [Annexure 2.16](#). The percentage access in terms of General category, SC and ST households are 61.4%, 44.3% and 36.5% respectively. Thus, SC and ST households have lesser coverage in terms of access to electricity. The percentage of households having access to electricity among Total population, General population and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in 1991 and 2001 Censuses are given in Table 2.15.

Table 2.15 : Percentage Of Households Having Access To Electricity

Census Year	Percentage of households having access to electricity			
	Total	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
1991 @	42.4	48.1	28.1	22.8
2001 \$	55.8	61.4	44.3	36.5

@ Excludes Jammu & Kashmir in 1991

\$ The figures excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

2.5.2 Though during the decade 1991-2001, the access to availability of electricity among the households of General, SCs and STs population increased by 13.3, 16.2 and 13.7 percent points respectively, still both the SCs and STs households were still deprived in comparison to General households.

2.5.3 Taking villages with 50 percent or more households of the village to be ST villages and 30 percent or more households criteria for SC villages, the following Table shows distribution of SC, ST and Other villages by percentage of households having electricity viz. - 0 percent, greater than 0 but less than 10 percent and more than or equal to 10 was produced using Census data. The criteria of 10 percent households using electricity was adopted based on the input given by Power Ministry for a village to be considered as electrified. At All India level, percentages are as follows:

Table 2.16 : Percentage Of Villages Having Access To Electricity

Category of households	Percentage of villages having access to electricity		
	0 percent	Greater than 0 but less than 10 percent	More than or equal to 10
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes	21.4	14.6	64.0
Scheduled Tribes	47.8	11.3	40.9
Others	19.5	12.3	68.2

2.5.4 The deprivation is clearly reflected among SCs and STs villages as compared to Other villages. The above table reflects that 21.4 percent SCs villages and 47.8 percent STs villages have no electricity. The state wise percentage distribution of SC villages, ST villages and Other villages may be seen in the [Annexure 2.17](#).

#### 2.5.5 Electrification in SC households

Barring a few States namely J&K, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Daman & Diu where percentage of SC household electrification is more than the General category households, in most of the States the proportion of electrified household is less in SC category. In some States namely, Uttaranchal, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Orissa the difference in proportion of electrified households of SC Category and General Category is relatively more as compared to rest of the States. Incidentally, these are the States that have low level of overall household electrification. Thus, the States having low level of electrification have larger disparity between General and SC Category.

#### 2.5.6 Electrification in ST households

Overall 36.5% of ST households in the country have access to electricity. Barring the States of Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim, in all other States the percentage of electrified households is less in ST category compared to General Category. In some States namely J&K, Rajasthan, Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhatisgarh and Andhra Pradesh the disparity between ST households and General Household is more as compared to other States.

2.5.7 ST population largely reside in forest, hilly and remote areas of the country, where rural electrification has not been able to penetrate much because it becomes difficult to sustain the commercial operation of electric supply as compared to the densely populated plain areas. This is also one of the reasons for low household electrification in ST category compared to SC or General Category.

2.5.8 Map 5 and Map 6 depict the district level percentage of SCs and STs respectively using electricity.

## 2.6 Drinking Water

2.6.1 The Urban Water Supply Sanitation is a State subject and as such, it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to provide adequate water supply & sanitation facilities in the urban areas of the country. The water supply and sanitation schemes are planned, designed and executed by State PHED/Boards/Local Bodies with State Plan funds.

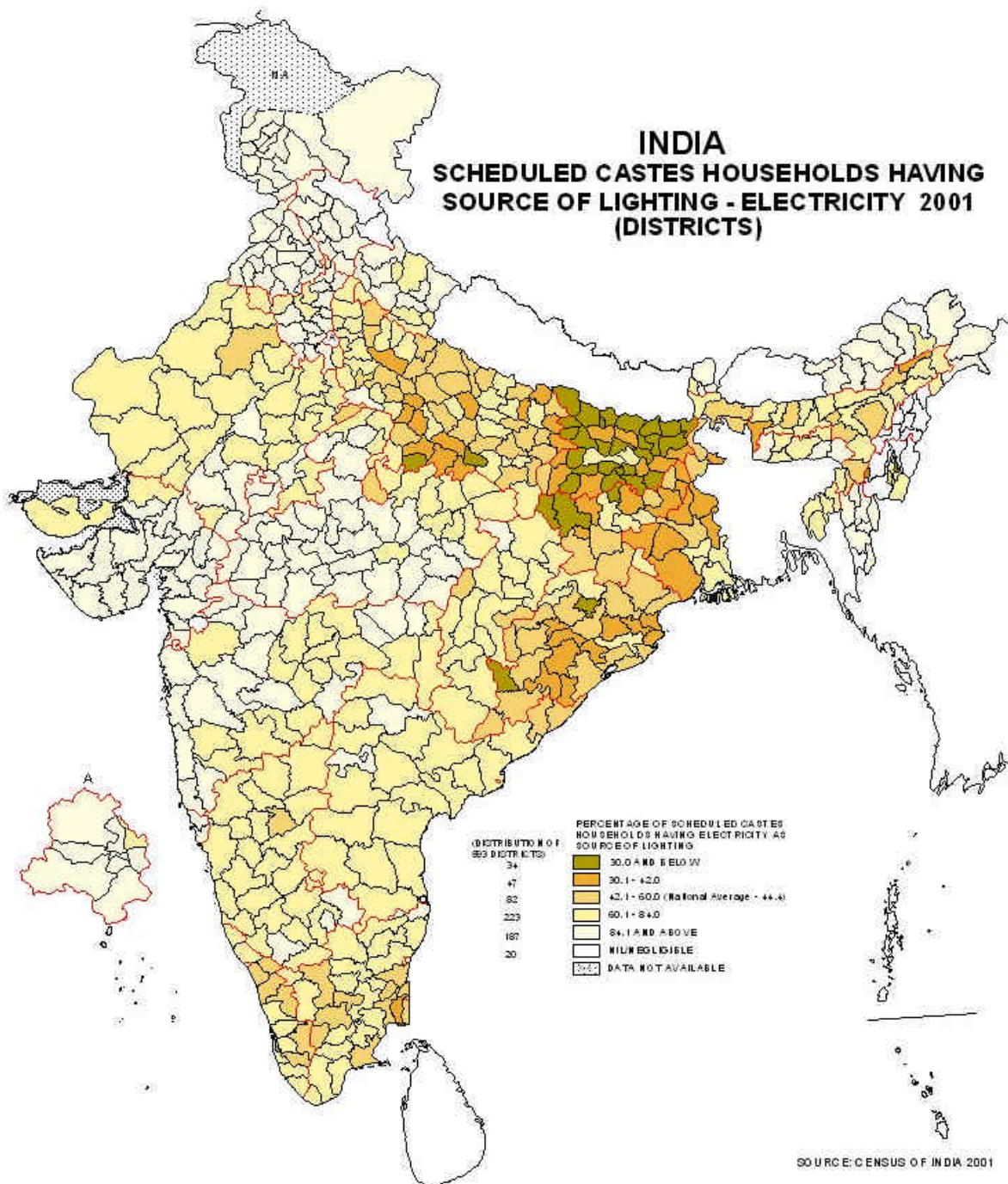
2.6.2 The data maintained/collected by the Department through the state Governments is hamlet wise and not on households wise whereas, the Census provided number of households having availability of drinking water by type of drinking water sources and also by location of drinking water sources viz. within premises, near premises and away. The Census provides information for total population viz a vis Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but the department do not have statistics regarding availability of drinking water among SCs and STs at different points of time.

2.6.3 Based on the information received from the State Implementing Agencies, it has been assessed that the coverage of urban population with water supply facilities as of 31.3.2000 is about 89% and coverage of sanitation facilities including low cost sanitation is about 60%, which includes SC & ST population. However, separate coverage figures for SC & ST population is not monitored by the concerned Ministry.

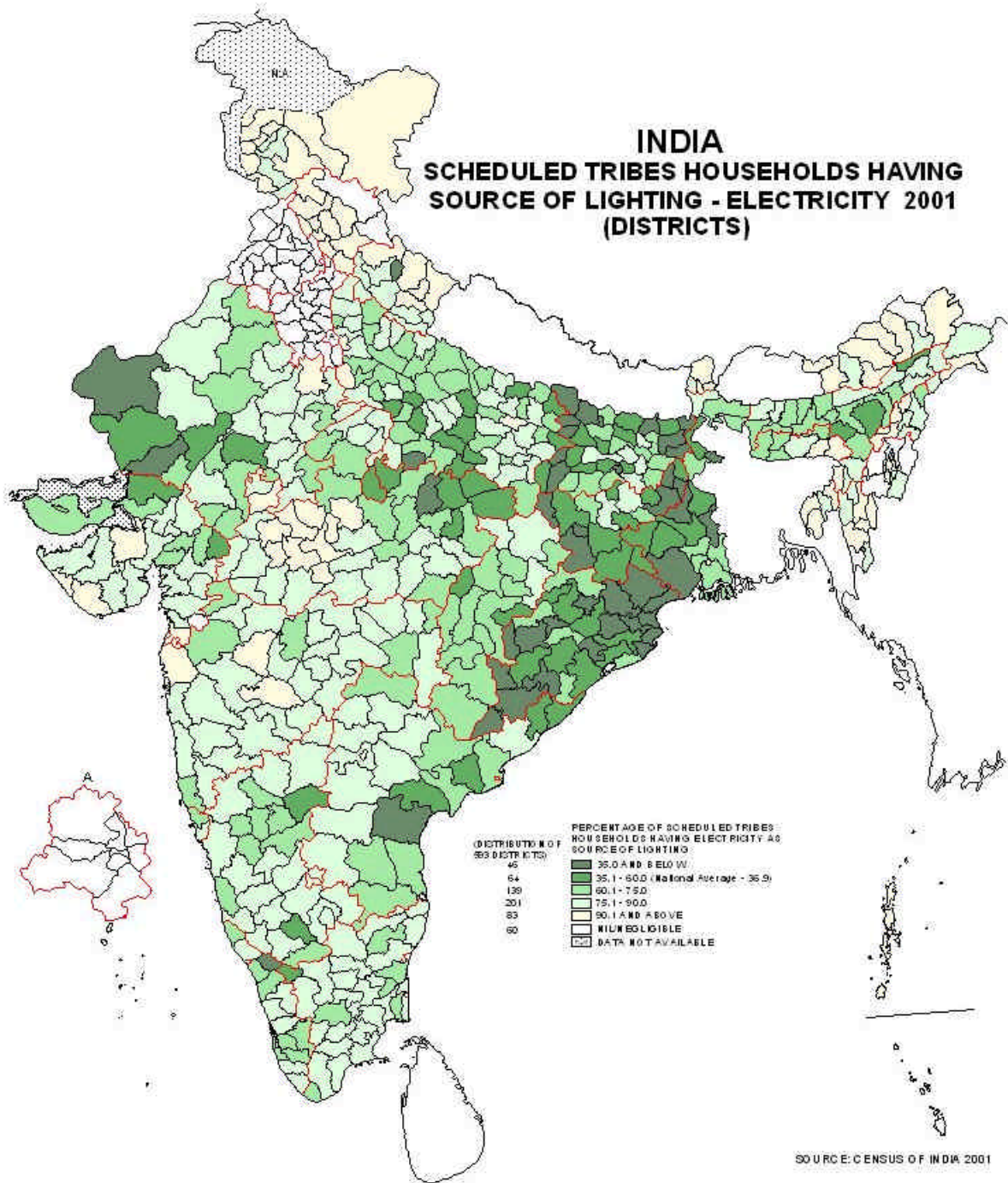
2.6.4 According to the Report of Census of India 2001, out of total 53.69 million urban households, the SCs and STs households are 7.808 million and 2.328 million respectively. The details of distribution of urban households, SCs & STs households by source of drinking water and its location contained in the 2001 census Report are given as under.



Map -5



Map -6



**Table 2.17: Drinking Water Supply Status**

Total household having drinking water source by location				General/SC/ST household having drinking water source by location			
Total number of households	Percentage			Total number of households	Percentage		
	Within premises	Near premises	Away		Within premises	Near premises	Away
53,692,376	65.4	25.2	9.4	General- 43,555,288	69.4	22.6	8.0
				SC- 7,808,556	48.5	36.8	14.7
				ST- 2,328,532	46.6	46.9	17.4

2.6.5 The State wise number of households having availability of drinking water by location of drinking water sources viz. within premises, near premises and away and also by type of drinking water sources for Total, General, SCs and STs households based on 2001 Census are given in [Annexure 2.18](#) and [Annexure 2.19](#), respectively.

2.6.6 In India 45.2 percent households among the general population are having drinking water source within premises whereas only 27.0 percent Scheduled Castes and 15.2 percent Scheduled Tribes households have this facility.

2.6.7 The comparison of 1991 and 2001 Census with regard to percentage of households having improved drinking water facility is given below. It is imperative to point out that 'improved drinking water facility' includes, tap, hand pump & tube well.

**Table 2.18: Percentage Of Households Having Improved Drinking Water Facility**

Census Year	Percentage of households having improved drinking water facility		
	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
1991 @	64.1	63.6	43.2
2001	79.2	81.1	61.7

@ excludes Jammu & Kashmir in 1991

2.6.8 As regards availability of drinking water sources within premises at the state level, Punjab have 89.3 percent households among the general population followed by Lakshdweep (86.2), Chandigarh (82.8) Delhi (79.3) and Kerala (74.5). Except Goa (62.1), Maharashtra (58.5) and Gujarat (53.7) states, in rest of the states, the percentage of households having drinking water source within premises is below 50 percent.

- 2.6.9 In case of Scheduled Castes households, the drinking water source within premises in Punjab, Delhi, Goa, Chandigarh and Kerala are 77.8 %, 56.9 %, 53.8 %, 53.0 % and 52.5 % households respectively. States like Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and all the seven north eastern states having drinking water source within premises at below 50 percent.
- 2.6.10 Among the Scheduled Tribes households the situation is very discouraging, as compared to the General and Scheduled Caste households. Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, and Uttaranchal have been reported 48.4 %, 47.2 %, 44.5 % and 44.0 percentage respectively have drinking water source within the premises. The remaining major states have reported less than 40 per cent households are having drinking water source within premises. While analyzing the data at Rural/Urban level, the scenario in general is much better in case of Urban areas compared to Rural areas.
- 2.6.11 In case of drinking water source near premises the picture is slightly different. The SCs and STs are better compared to General population. The General households in Manipur, (58.7) have drinking water source near premises followed by, Chhattisgarh (57.1), Tamilnadu (56.9), Jharkhand (52.0) and Himachal Pradesh (51.5). In remaining major states the percentage of households having drinking water source near premises were below 50 percent.
- 2.6.12 While comparing the state level data for Scheduled Castes households, 74.5% households are having drinking water source near premises in Tamil Nadu followed by Pondicherry (68.3%), Chhattisgarh (66.5%), Manipur (65.8%), Bihar (61.5%), Jharkhand (60.2%), Andhra Pradesh (59.4%), Himachal Pradesh (59.1%), Madhya Pradesh (57.3%), Uttar Pradesh (56.8%), Karnataka (56.5%), Daman & Diu (55.4%), Tripura (55.1%), Orissa (54.7%) and West Bengal (54.5%) respectively. In rest of the states, less than 50 per cent households are having drinking water source near premises.
- 2.6.13 The situation of having drinking water source near premises among Scheduled Tribe is good as compared to both General and Scheduled Caste households. There are eleven states where households are having drinking water source near premises at above the National average(56.6 percent). Of these states, Gujarat leads the table followed by West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamilnadu, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa. In

remaining major states the Scheduled Tribes households are having drinking water source near premises at below the National average.

- 2.6.14 In case of drinking water source away premises, only 14.4 percent households among the general population compared to 19.5 percent households among Scheduled Castes and 28.2 percent households among Scheduled Tribes having available drinking water source away premises. Thus the situation is worst in case of STs.
- 2.6.15 There are eighteen states where General households are having drinking water source away premises higher than the national average 14.4 percentage. Of these states, Manipur leads the table in which 27.4 % households are having drinking water source away premises followed by other states.
- 2.6.16 In case of Scheduled Castes Population 34.2% households are having drinking water source away premises in Orissa followed by Madhya Pradesh (28.3%), Jharkhand (27.9%), Karnataka (27.7%), Rajasthan (27.5%), Assam (26.1%), Haryana (25.9%), Tripura (23.6%), Uttaranchal (22.9%) ,Meghalaya (22.8%), Andhra Pradesh & Manipur (22.4%), Sikkim (21.7%), Kerala (21.1%), Chhattisgarh (21.0%) Mizoram (20.7%), Jammu & Kashmir (20.5%), Bihar (20.0%) and West Bengal (19.9%). There are thirteen states where Scheduled Castes households are having drinking water source away premises were below the national average of 19.5 percent.
- 2.6.17 A total of 28.2 % households among the Scheduled Tribes are having drinking water source away premises in comparison to 19.5 % and 14.4% among the Scheduled Castes and General households respectively.
- 2.6.18 There are twelve states where Scheduled Tribes Households are having drinking water source away premises at above the National average of 28.2 percent. Of these states, J & K (45.3%) leads the table followed by Tripura (43.4%), Manipur (37.2%), Orissa (36.6%), Rajasthan (33.9%), Jharkhand & Nagaland (33.2%), Madhya Pradesh (31.7%), Meghalaya (30.8%), Karnataka (29.2%) Mizoram (28.9%) and Andhra Pradesh (28.7%). In remaining major states the Scheduled Tribes Households are having drinking water source away premises were below the National average.



- 2.6.19 It is clear that the gap between General, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in relation to drinking water source is high. General population have drinking water source within premises is high whereas Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have deprived from having drinking water source within premises. The gap between General and Scheduled Castes population is higher in relation to drinking water source within premises in the states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu whereas the gap between General and Scheduled tribes population is higher in the states like Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- 2.6.20 As regards sources of drinking water in India is concerned, 40.1 percent households of General having Tap drinking water available to them compared to 32.2 percent among SCs households and 20.0 among STs households. There is a huge gap between General, SCs and STs household so far as Tap drinking water is concerned. The gap quite low between the General, SCs and STs in case of Hand pumps and Tube well as a source of drinking water.
- 2.6.21 Based on the discussions, it was suggested to process the Census data similarly as done in case of electrification of households. The similar criteria was adapted for categorizing villages as SC villages, ST villages and Other villages. Based on these criteria two tables showing percentage distribution of SC, ST and Other villages viz.- 0 percent, greater than 0 but less than 50 percent and more than or equal to 50 for location of drinking water source away and another for percentage distribution of households were 50 percent and above households are using improved drinking water source were produced. As the department has not given any criteria for the villages to be considered as having improved drinking water facility available the group unanimously decided that 50 percent or more households in a village would be taken as the cut-off criteria for a village to be considered as drinking water facility available. The Table gives the percentage distribution of SC, ST and Other villages at States/UTs according to the above-mentioned criteria. At India level, percentages are as follows:

**2.19A: Percentage distribution of villages in India by location of drinking water source AWAY , 2001 Census**

Category of households	Percentage of villages having location of drinking water is away		
	0 percent	Greater than 0 but less than 50 percent	More than or equal to 50
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes	24.7	62.9	12.4
Scheduled Tribes	31.6	38.8	29.6
Others	24.0	62.2	13.8

**2.19B: Percentage distribution of villages in India by improved drinking water source available, 2001 Census**

Category of households	Percentage of villages having improved drinking water source is available		
	0 percent	Greater than 0 but less than 50 percent	More than or equal to 50
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes	4.5	14.9	80.6
Scheduled Tribes	23.5	26.5	50.0
Others	6.1	18.8	75.1

2.6.22 The deprivation is clearly reflected among SCs and STs villages as compared to Other villages. The state wise percentage distribution of SC villages, ST villages and Other villages are given in the [Annexure 2.20](#) & [Annexure 2.21](#).

2.6.23 The district level percentage of SCs and STs households having access to improved drinking water sources viz. tap, tubewell and handpump are presented in Maps 7 to 12.

## 2.7 Sanitation

2.7.1 At the 2001 Census data on households with availability of latrine and having connectivity for wastewater outlet were collected. The nature and extent of availability of these two amenities in respect of SCs and STs households in comparison to with non SC/ST(General) at the state level are given in the [Annexure 2.22](#) and [Annexure 2.23](#) appended.

2.7.2 In India, 23.7 percent of Scheduled Castes households have latrine facility within premises as compared to 42.3 per cent general households. The situation for Scheduled Tribes is

more dismal. Among the Scheduled Tribes only 17 per cent households have latrine facilities. There are eighteen states where Scheduled Castes households, and sixteen states where Scheduled Tribes households are have latrine facility below the national average at 36.4 percent. Of these states, Orissa (7.6 percent), Bihar (8.1 percent), Chhattisgarh (9.6 percent), Jharkhand (13 percent), Madhya Pradesh (14.7 percent) are the states where only less than 15 percent households are have latrine facility among Scheduled Castes households. On the other hand Orissa (3.6 percent), Chhattisgarh (4.4 percent), Madhya Pradesh (5.9 percent) Jharkhand (6.5 percent), Rajasthan (7.1 percent), Andhra Pradesh (12.6 percent) and Bihar (12.7 percent ) are the states where less than 15 percent households are have Latrine facility among STs households.

2.7.3 The percentage distribution of General, SCs and STs households in terms of availability of Latrine is given in Table 2.20.

**Table 2.20: Distribution of 593 Districts According to Households Having Latrine Facility Among**

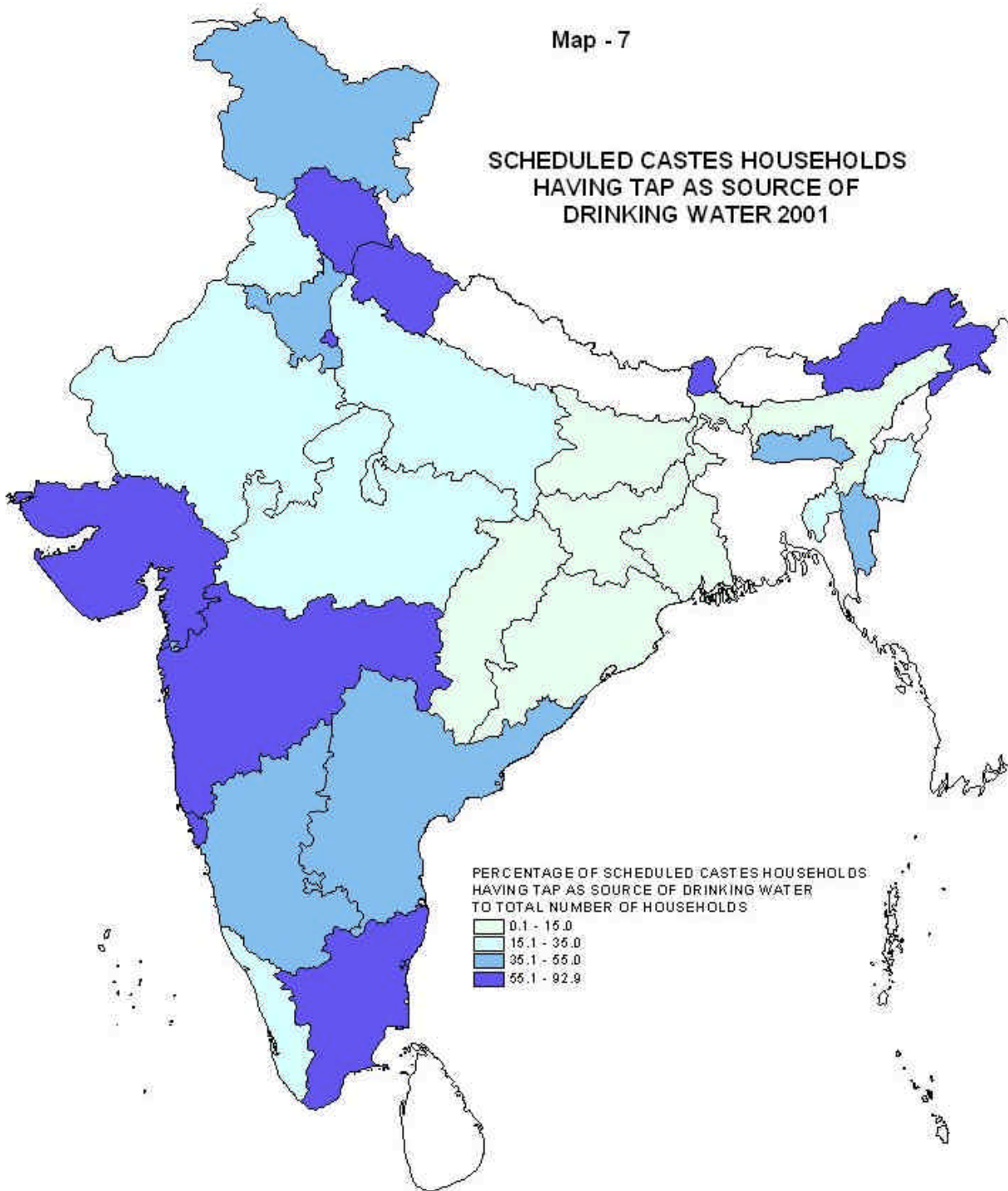
Percentage of households by availability of Latrine	Distribution of 593 districts according to households having latrine facility among		
	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
15.0 - and below	50	233	204
15.1 - 25.0	127	113	94
25.1 - 45.0	183	115	121
45.1 - 65.0	104	52	71
65.1 - and above	129	69	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>543</b>
Number of districts having no SC/ST notified		11	50

2.7.3 As regards, households with connectivity for wastewater outlet, 50.6 percent of general households, 42.9 percent of SCs households and 21.8 percent of STs households have access to this facility in India. The percentage distribution of General, SCs and STs households having connectivity for wastewater outlet is given in Table 2.21.



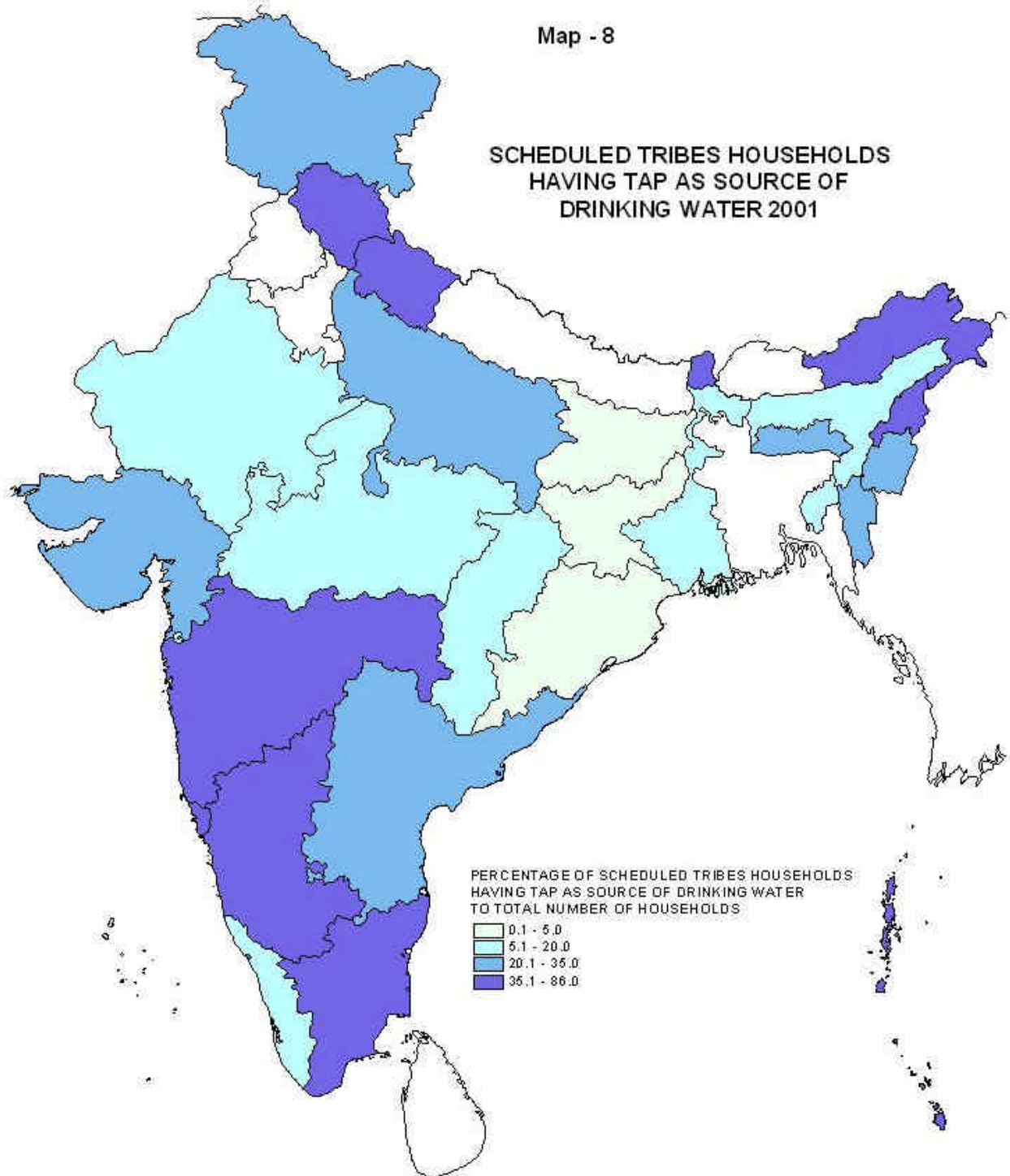
Map - 7

**SCHEDULED CASTES HOUSEHOLDS  
HAVING TAP AS SOURCE OF  
DRINKING WATER 2001**



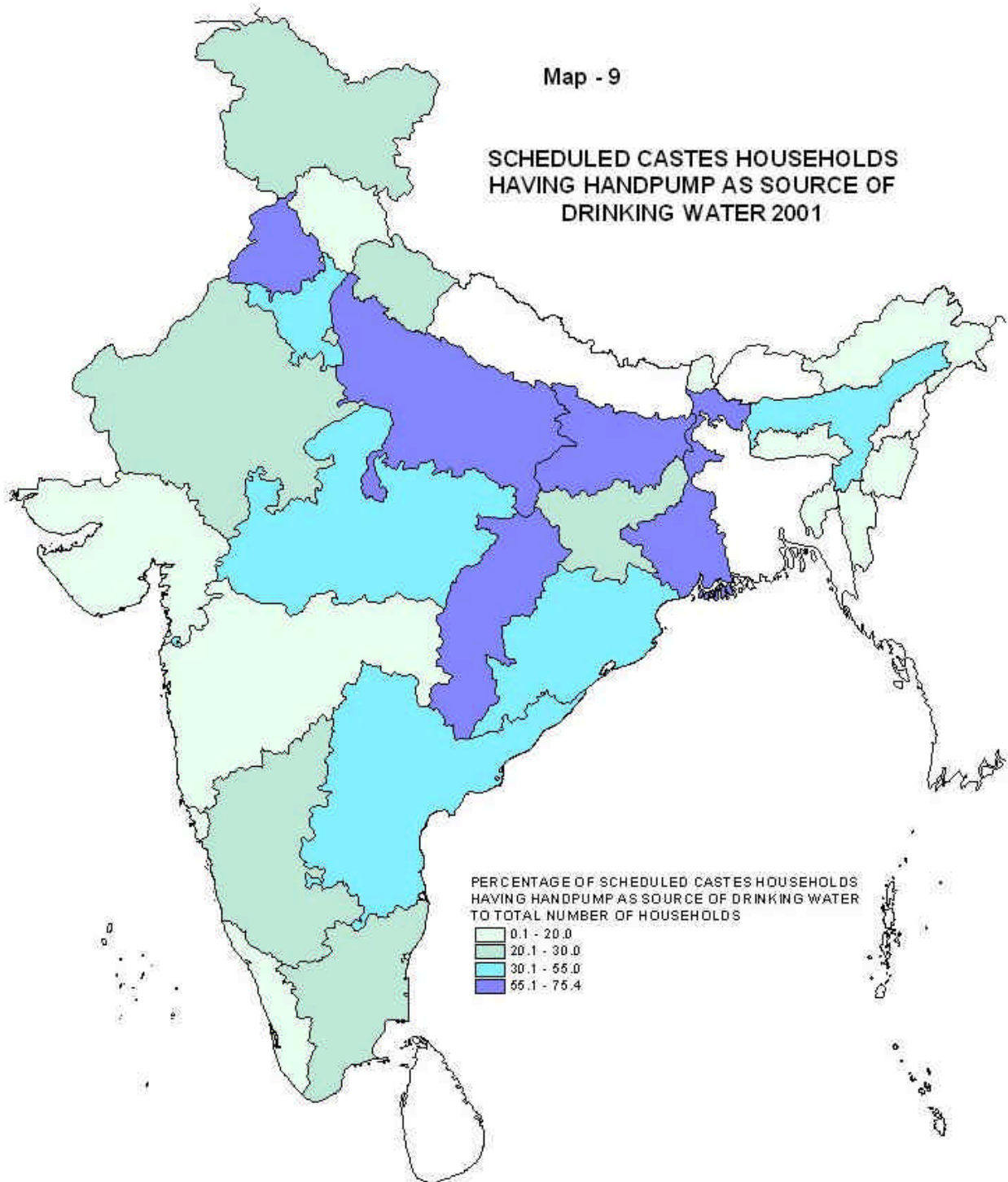
Map - 8

**SCHEDULED TRIBES HOUSEHOLDS  
HAVING TAP AS SOURCE OF  
DRINKING WATER 2001**



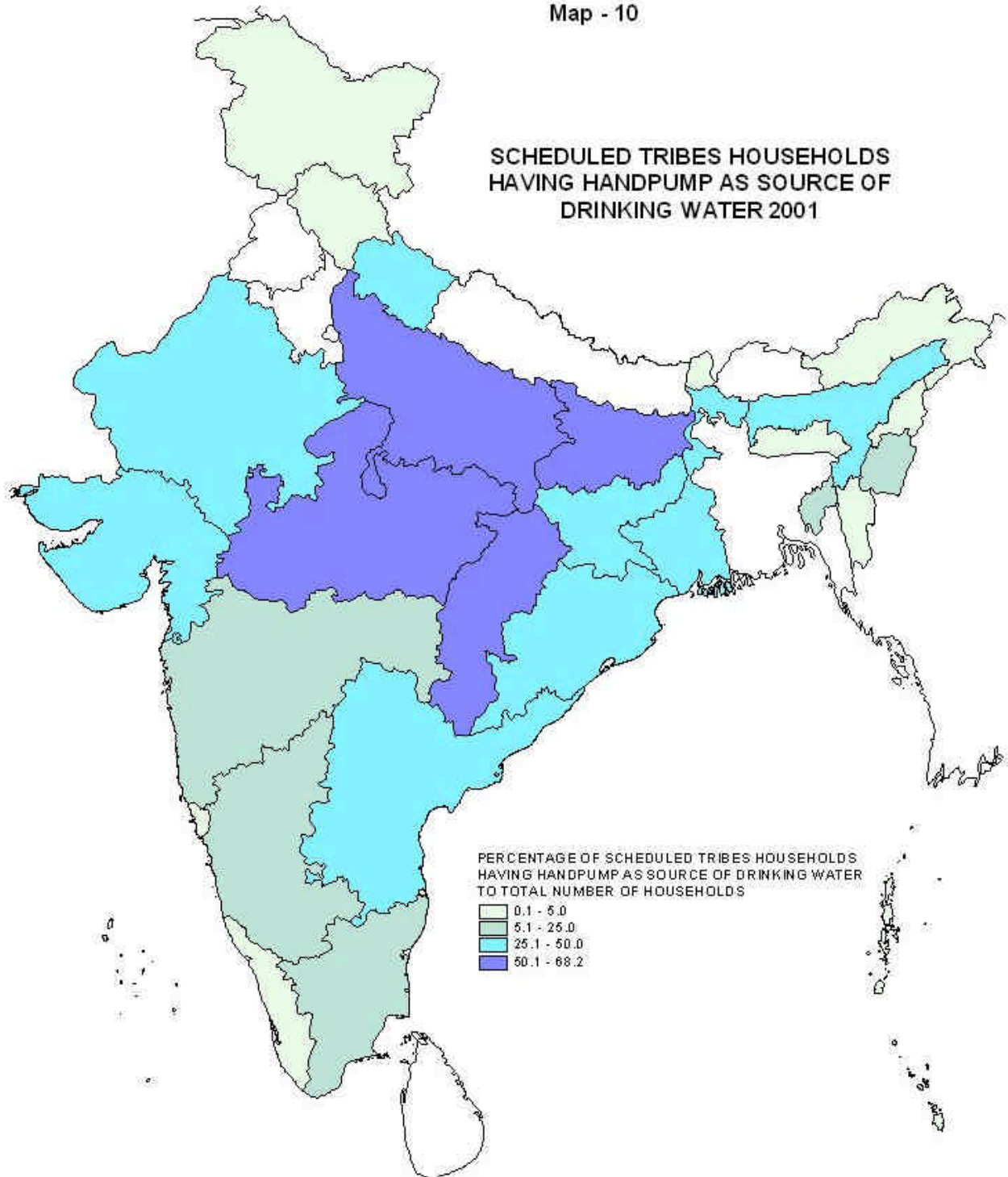
Map - 9

**SCHEDULED CASTES HOUSEHOLDS  
HAVING HANDPUMP AS SOURCE OF  
DRINKING WATER 2001**



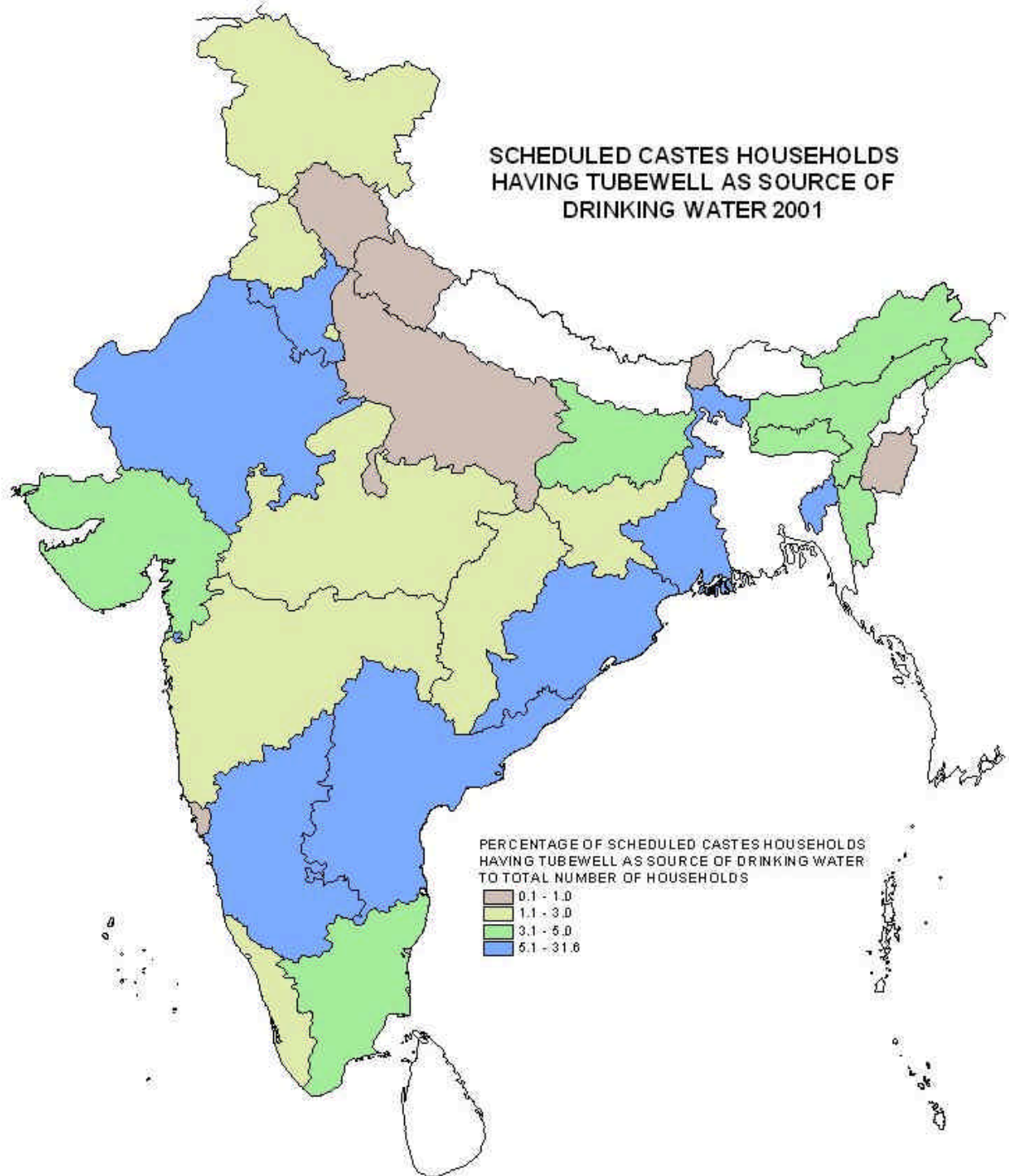
Map - 10

**SCHEDULED TRIBES HOUSEHOLDS  
HAVING HANDPUMP AS SOURCE OF  
DRINKING WATER 2001**





Map - 11



Map - 12

**SCHEDULED TRIBES HOUSEHOLDS  
HAVING TUBEWELL AS SOURCE OF  
DRINKING WATER 2001**

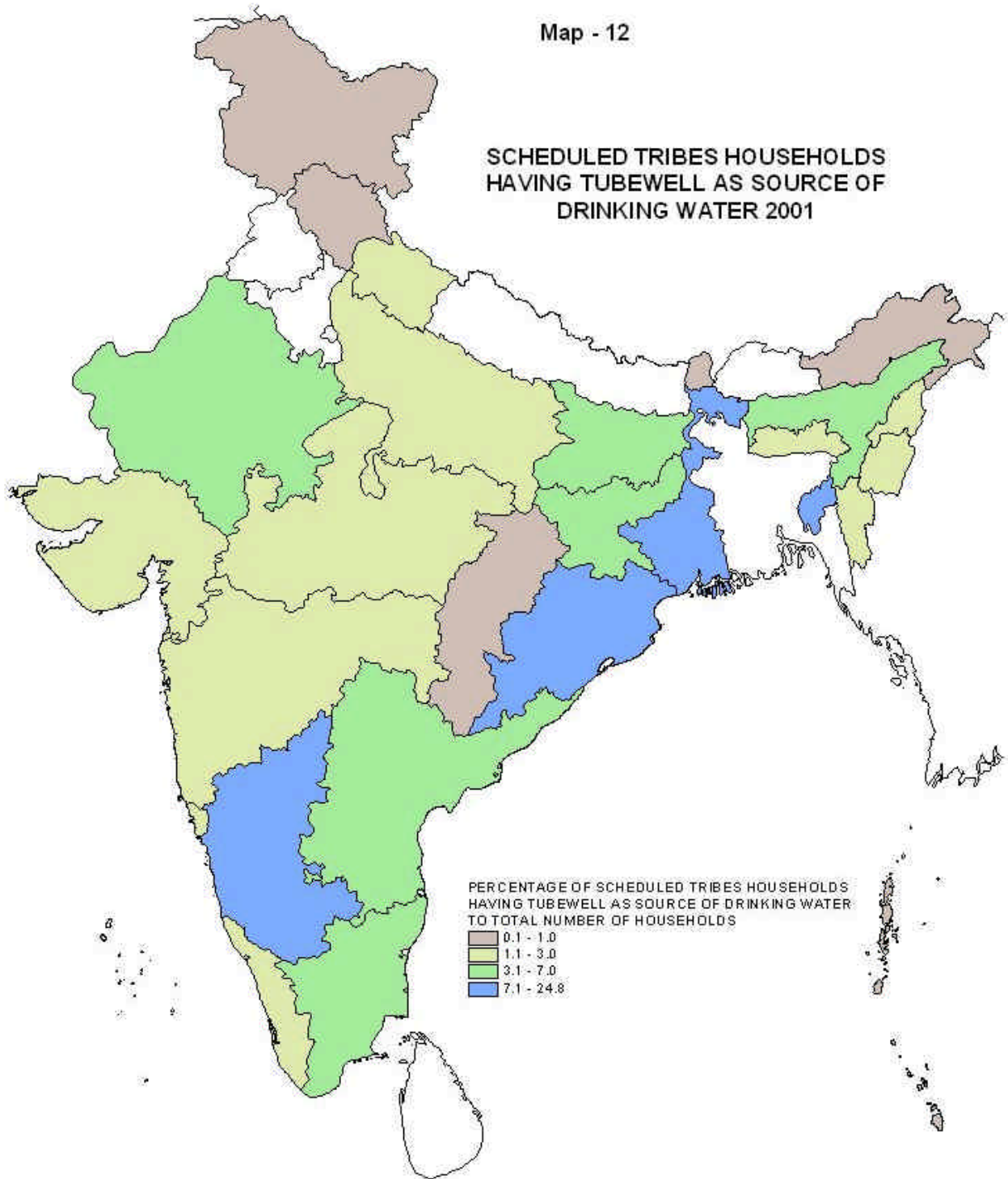


Table 2.21: Distribution Of 593 Districts According To Households Having Facility Among

Percentage of households by availability of Waste water outlet	Distribution of 593 districts according to households having facility among		
	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
15.0 – and below	37	86	147
15.1 - 25.0	81	110	98
25.1 - 45.0	180	174	140
45.1 - 65.0	160	107	93
65.1 - and above	135	105	65
Total	593	582	543
Number of districts having no SC/ST notified		11	50

2.7.5 The Map13 and Map14 depict the district level percentage of SCs and STs respectively using latrines are given.

## 2.8 Housing

2.8.1 Housing is one of basic requirements for human survival. For a normal citizen, owning a house provides significant economic security and dignity in society. For a shelter less person, possession of a house brings about a profound social change in his existence, endowing him with an identity, thus integrating him with his immediate social milieu.

2.8.2 At the 2001 Census, data on material used for housing was collected. Houses were classified to be as Permanent, Semi permanent and Temporary based on material used for roof and wall. The criteria for classification were adopted on the basis of inputs from the National Building Organisation. Taking in to consideration ‘pucca houses’ as one of the indicators under ‘terms of reference’ of the sub-group-1 ‘permanent houses’ are considered as equivalent to ‘pucca houses’.

2.8.3 In India 57.7 percent of general households have permanent houses, whereas, 42.8 percent SCs households and only 24.4 percent STs households possessed permanent houses. The extent of attainments and deprivation among SCs, STs vis-à-vis ‘General’ in the field of housing sector or permanent houses, at India and state level are given in the [Annexure 2.24](#) appended.

2.8.4 In twenty-one states and UTs, more than 50 percent households of general population have permanent houses. These are Daman & Diu, Delhi, Chandigarh, Punjab, Uttaranchal, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Harayana, Kerala, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry, Maharashtra, J. & K, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram, U.P, Karnataka and M.P.

2.8.5 The differentials that exist in housing status among the different categories at India level is seen across all the states in the country. The National average for availability of permanent houses among the general, SCs and STs households are 57.7 percent, 42.8 percent and 24.4 percent respectively. The condition of housing for the Scheduled Castes in Orissa (19.5 percent), Chhattisgarh (22.2 percent), West Bengal(23.9 percent), Bihar(27.9 percent), Jharkhand(29.6 percent), Madhya Pradesh(34.8 percent), Uttar Pradesh (41.0 percent) and all the North-eastern states except Mizoram are below the national average. The condition of housing for STs in pre-dominantly tribal states are pitiable. Chhattisgarh has only 8.2 percent of their tribal households living in permanent houses followed by Jharkhand (11.1percent) and Orissa (12.9 percent).

2.8.6 The percentage distribution of General, SCs and STs households in terms of permanent houses is given below:

Table 2.22: Distribution Of 593 Districts According To Households Having Facility Among

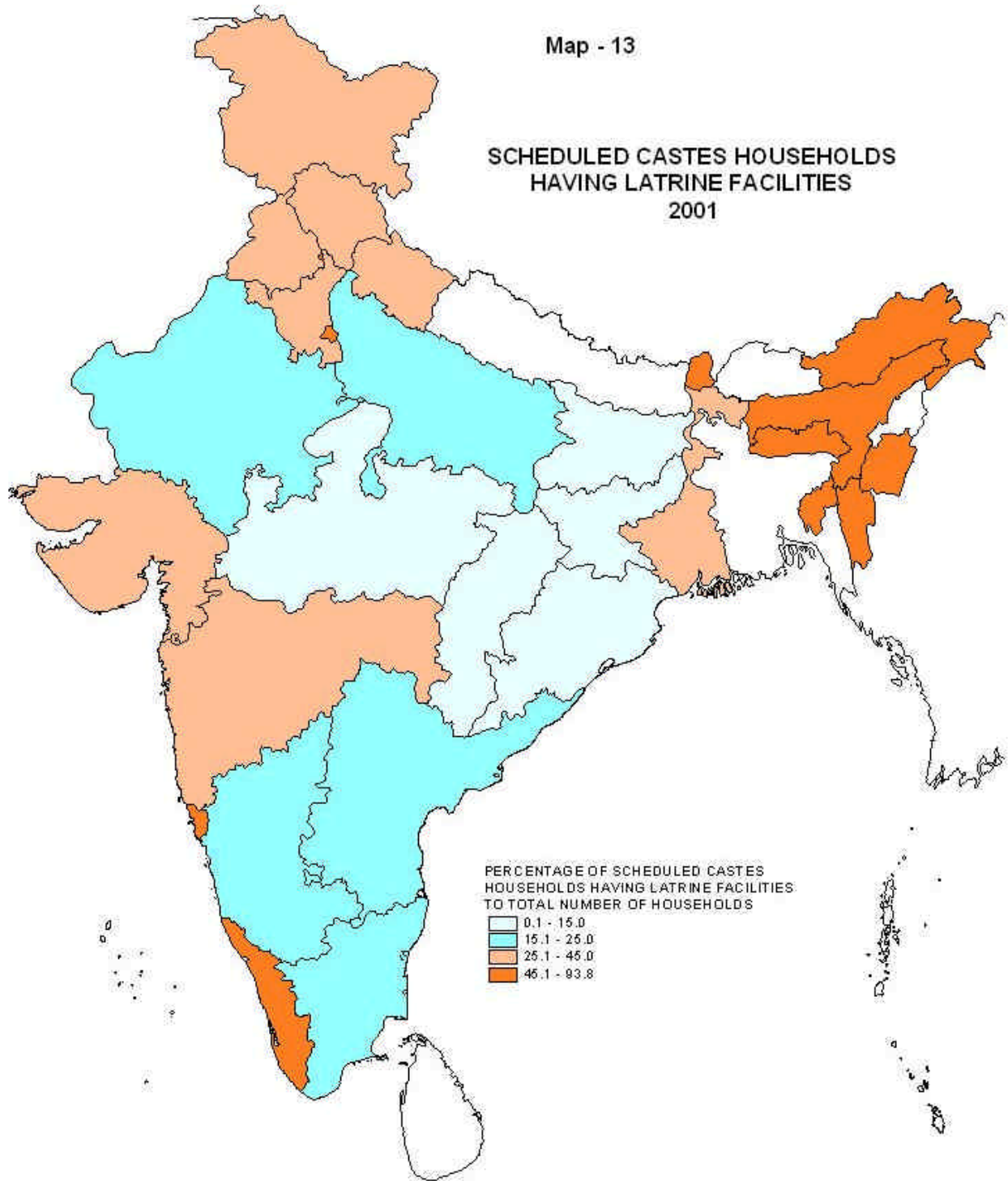
Percentage of households having permanent houses	Distribution of 593 districts according to households having facility among		
	General	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Castes
1	2	3	4
15.0 - and below	32	63	138
15.1 - 25.0	43	93	78
25.1 - 45.0	151	171	145
45.1 - 65.0	175	146	111
65.1 - and above	192	109	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>543</b>
Number of districts having no SC/ST notified		11	50

2.8.7 The Map15 and Map16 depict the district level percentage of SCs and STs respectively having permanent house are given.



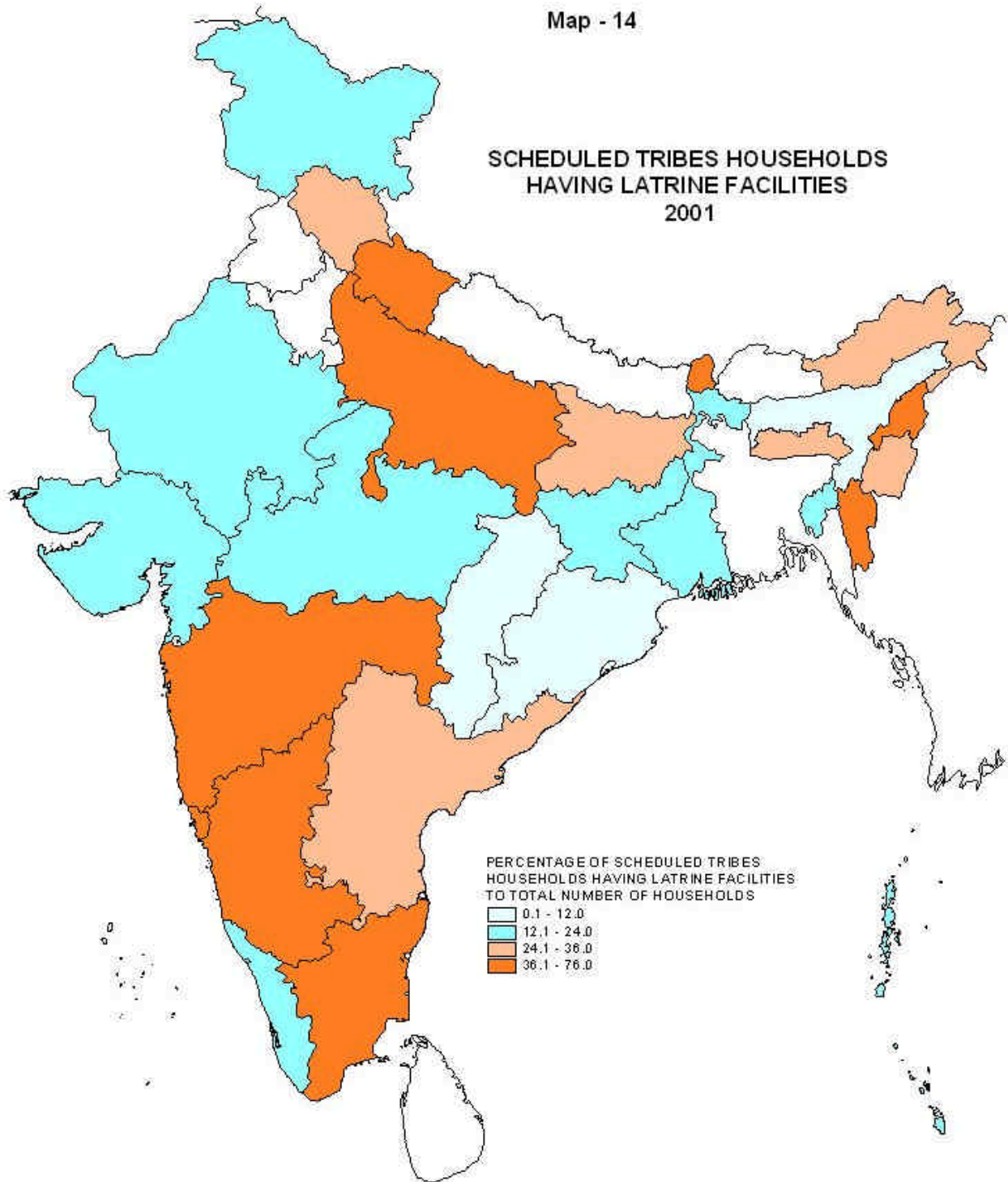
Map - 13

**SCHEDULED CASTES HOUSEHOLDS  
HAVING LATRINE FACILITIES  
2001**



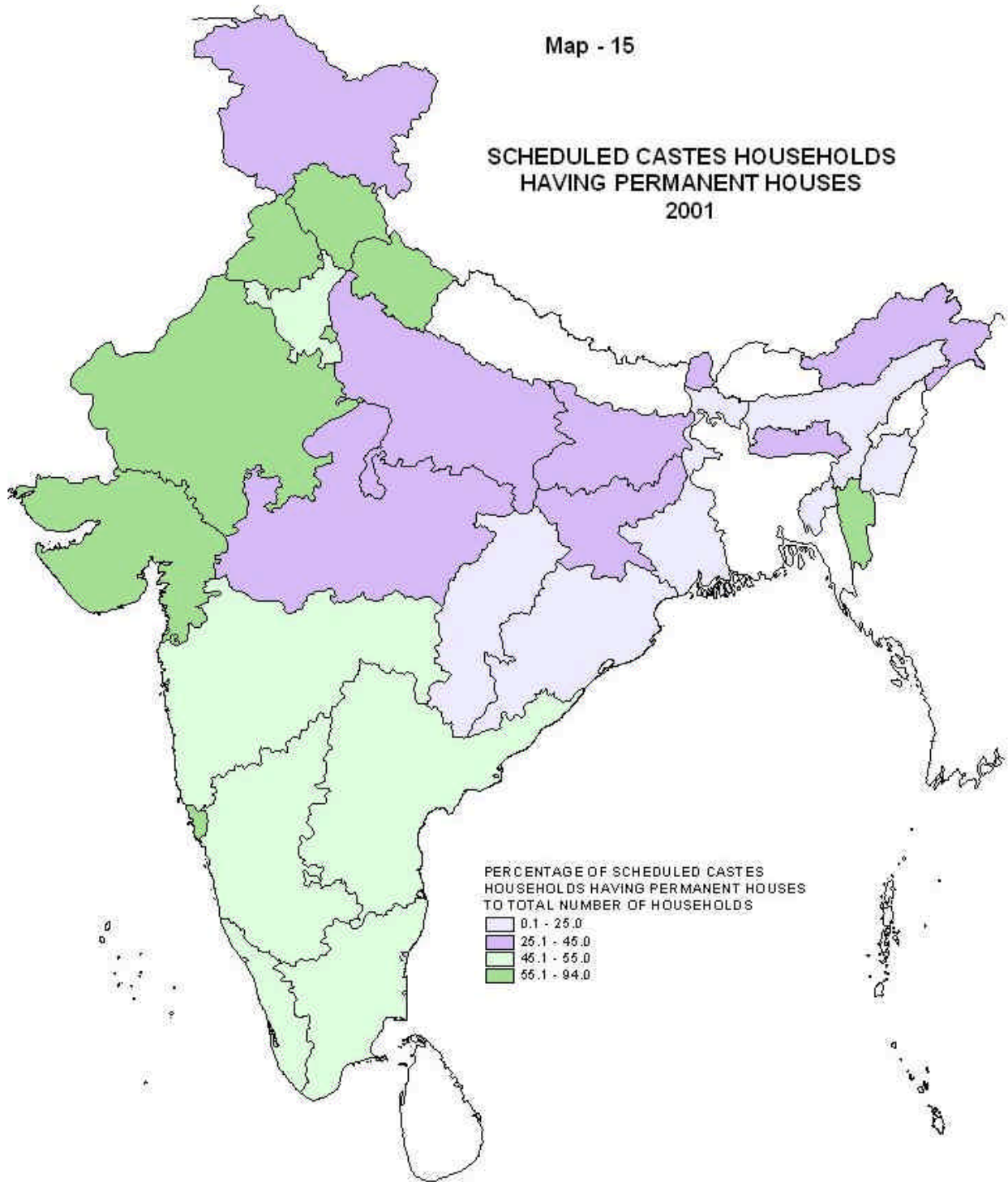
Map - 14

**SCHEDULED TRIBES HOUSEHOLDS  
HAVING LATRINE FACILITIES  
2001**



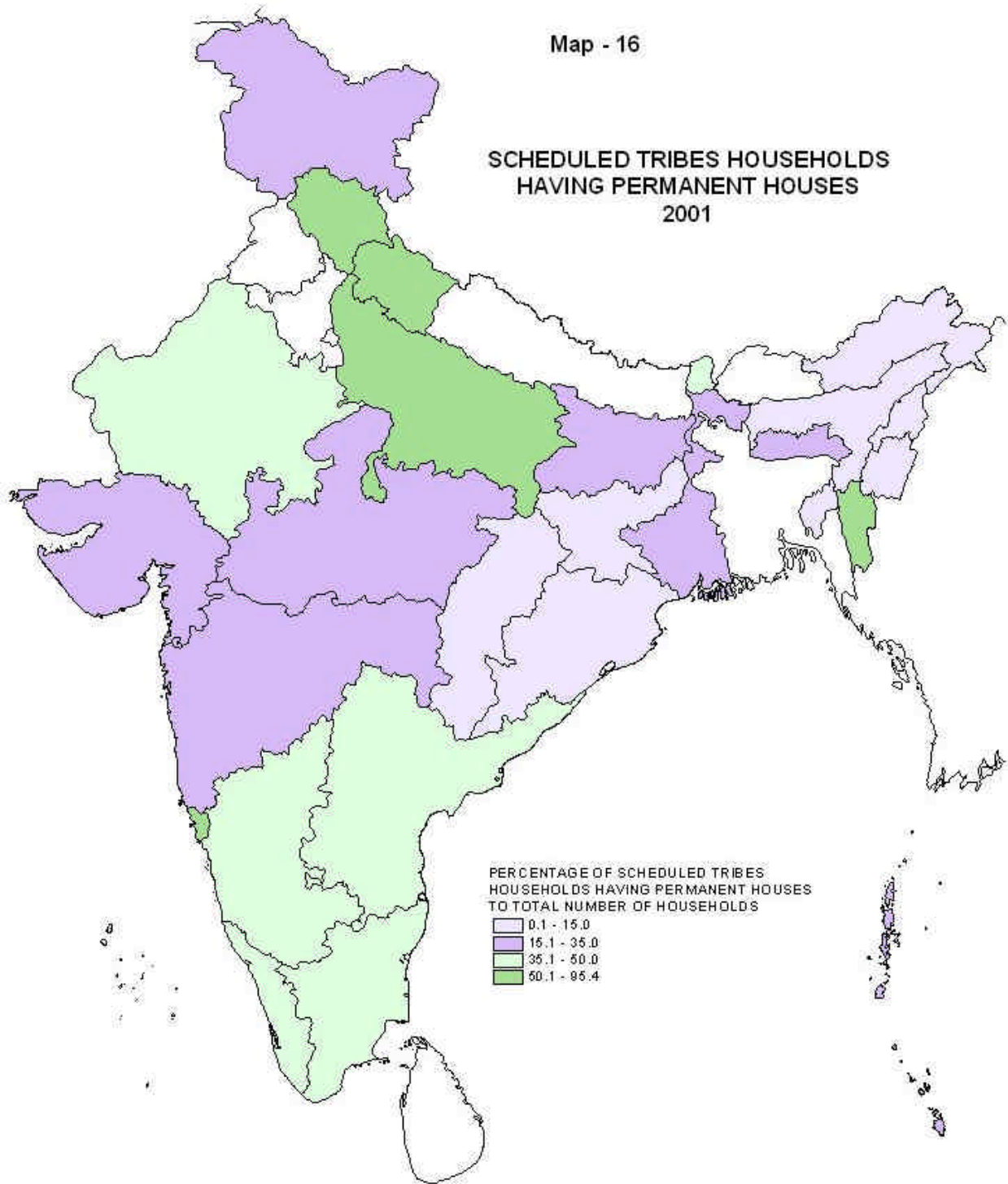
Map - 15

**SCHEDULED CASTES HOUSEHOLDS  
HAVING PERMANENT HOUSES  
2001**



Map - 16

**SCHEDULED TRIBES HOUSEHOLDS  
HAVING PERMANENT HOUSES  
2001**



## 2.9 *Prevalence of Poverty*

- 2.9.1 Ever since the inception of planning, the main concern of the development strategy in India has been to improve the standard of living of her people. This was sought to be achieved by raising economic growth, particularly by investing larger share of resources in industry. However, by the late 1960s it had become quite clear that growth had not percolated down to the poor to the desired extent and millions of them were still living in deplorable conditions. This was particularly the case of certain sections of the society, viz. the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The problems of poverty, unemployment and in general low standards of living were a matter of concern. Accordingly, greater attention was paid to programmes that directly resulted in poverty reduction and employment generation apart from measures that enhanced the rate of growth, as a part of our development strategy.
- 2.9.2 The persistence of poverty in India despite achieving increase in per capita income levels over the successive five-year plans has remained a matter of concern for the policy makers. Quantification of poverty based on certain minimum consumption standard at a point of time has evolved in the official circles in India since 1970s. The Planning Commission uses poverty line, based on per capita consumption expenditure, as the criterion to determine the persons living below the poverty line. The Planning Commission estimates proportion of people living below the poverty line at national and state level using the mentioned poverty lines and applying it to class-wise distribution of household consumption expenditure. The latter is obtained from the large sample surveys of household consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation every five years.
- 2.9.3 Based on the same Surveys, it is possible to estimate the proportion of people living below the poverty line for different social groups viz. SCs, STs, etc. It may be mentioned that the poverty ratios for SCs and STs have not been estimated for all the States. It has been estimated for major States only. This is on account of the fact that the sample size for the different social groups in the smaller States is quite small and estimates and analysis based on such small samples could be misleading and, however, it is difficult to have a comparative picture over time. At the all-India level the poverty ratio for the rural areas was 37.3 percent in 1993-94 and it declined to 27.1 percent by 1999-2000. The corresponding ratios for the urban households were 32.4 percent and 23.65 percent respectively. The

poverty ratios for SCs and STs were significantly higher both in 1993-94 and 1999-2000. This can be seen from Table 2.23.

**Table 2.23: Percentage of People living below Poverty Line**

	Rural			Urban		
	SCs	STs	All-population	SCs	STs	All-Population
1993-94	48.11	51.94	37.27	49.48	41.14	32.36
1999-00	36.25	45.86	27.11	38.47	34.75	23.65

Source : Estimated in Planning Commission

2.9.4 It may be observed that as against 27 percent of all population living below the poverty line in the rural areas in 1999-2000, 36 percent of SC population and 46 percent of ST population lived below the poverty line. There was a decline in the poverty ratio of 27% for all population, 25% for SCs and 12% for STs as compared to 1993-94. This implies that the poverty ratio declined faster for all population than for SCs and STs, though between the SCs and STs, the decline has been more rapid in the case of former. Similar trend is observed in the urban areas where the proportion of people living below the poverty line declined faster for all population than for SCs and STs. However, there is significant difference between the rural and the urban areas. In the rural areas the proportion of SC population living in poverty is lower than poverty ratio of ST population. The situation is the reverse in the urban areas. As a result the ratio of people living in poverty for SCs and STs to (all) population below poverty line has changed significantly as can be seen from Table 2.24.

**Table 2.24: Ratio of Poor SC/ST to Total Population Below Poverty Line**

	Rural			Urban		
	SCs	STs	All-Population	SCs	STs	All-Population
1993-94	1.29	1.39	1.00	1.53	1.27	1.00
1999-00	1.34	1.69	1.00	1.63	1.47	1.00

2.9.5 It may also be observed that the poverty ratio has declined faster in the case of SCs than for STs. This is true of both the rural as well as of the urban areas.

2.9.6 There are large variations in the proportion of population living below the poverty line across the States. This can be seen from Tables 2.25 and 2.26.



Table 2.25: Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States for 1993-94

States	Rural			Urban		
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	All Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	All Population
Andhra Pradesh	26.02	25.66	15.92	43.82	46.68	38.33
Assam	45.38	41.44	45.01	14.34	7.11	7.73
Bihar	70.66	69.75	58.21	55.16	35.76	34.50
Gujarat	32.26	31.20	22.18	44.99	35.47	27.89
Haryana	46.56	41.55	28.02	23.58	0.00	16.38
Himachal Pradesh	36.89	63.94	30.34	18.52	0.00	9.18
Karnataka	46.36	37.33	29.88	61.59	62.05	40.14
Kerala	36.43	37.34	25.76	31.59	1.08	24.55
Madhya Pradesh	45.83	56.69	40.64	65.00	65.28	48.38
Maharashtra	51.64	50.38	37.93	52.56	61.06	35.15
Orissa	48.95	71.26	49.72	47.45	64.85	41.64
Punjab	22.08	27.00	11.95	27.96	0.00	11.35
Rajasthan	38.38	46.23	26.46	48.63	13.21	30.49
Tamil Nadu	44.05	44.37	32.48	61.50	30.08	39.77
Uttar Pradesh	58.99	37.11	42.28	58.02	36.89	35.39
West Bengal	45.29	61.95	40.80	37.73	19.41	22.41
All India	48.11	51.94	37.27	49.48	41.14	32.36

The estimates are based on the methodology outlined in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor.

Table 2.26: Percentage of Population below Poverty Line by States for 1999-2000

States	Rural			Urban		
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	All	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	All
Andhra Pradesh	16.49	23.82		41.42	44.99	26.53
Assam	44.00	38.73	40.20	19.99	2.70	7.47
Bihar	59.81	59.68	44.22	51.91	39.47	32.95
Gujarat	17.77	29.11	13.17	29.13	36.66	15.59
Haryana	19.03	-	8.27	25.38	-	9.99
Himachal Pradesh	13.15	5.73	7.94	6.74	-	4.63
Karnataka	26.22	25.49	17.36	47.01	51.37	25.25
Kerala	14.64	24.20	9.38	24.15	-	20.27
Madhya Pradesh	41.29	56.26	37.09	54.24	52.59	38.54
Maharashtra	33.27	43.56	23.82	39.88	42.98	26.91
Orissa	51.83	73.93	48.13	70.59	59.59	43.13
Punjab	12.39	17.99	6.44	11.30	12.95	5.80
Rajasthan	19.62	25.27	13.65	41.82	20.71	19.85
Tamil Nadu	32.59	43.20	20.55	44.94	5.22	22.17
Uttar Pradesh	43.65	34.06	31.22	43.51	13.27	30.90
West Bengal	35.10	50.02	31.82	28.15	31.88	14.86
All India	36.25	45.86	27.11	38.47	34.75	23.65

2.9.7 In the rural areas of Bihar, close to 70 percent of the SCs and STs population lived below the poverty line in 1993-94. Similarly over 70 percent of the ST population in Orissa was below the poverty line. Even in better-off States like Maharashtra, the poverty ratio for the SCs and the STs was over 50 percent both in the rural as well as the urban areas in that year. On the other hand around one fourth of the SCs and STs population in the rural areas of Punjab lived in poverty. It may also be mentioned that the proportion of tribal population to total population in Punjab is quite small. In 1999-2000, over 70 percent of the ST population in rural Orissa and over 70 percent of the SC population in urban Orissa lived below the poverty line. The proportion of SC and ST population living in poverty in rural areas of Bihar was close to 60 percent in that year. On the other around one-eighth of Punjab's SC & ST population was below the poverty line. Overall, the trends suggest that in the rural areas in most of the States larger proportion of the ST population is likely to be below the poverty line as compared to the SC population, whereas in the urban areas, poverty ratios in most of the States are higher for the SCs than the STs. It may be mentioned that the proportion of all population living below the poverty line in most of the States is significantly lower than the proportion of SC and ST population living below the poverty line. There are a few exceptions mainly in the urban areas, particularly for the tribals. It is



felt that the aspect of lower poverty ratios for the tribals in the urban areas and lower poverty ratios for SC population in the urban areas needs to be examined further, particularly from the point of view of nature of migration from the rural to the urban areas, among the different social categories.

### 2.9.8 How poor are the people below the poverty line

One of the measures to analyse the state of the poor persons is the income gap ratio (IGR). It essentially measures the difference between the poverty line and the average consumption of the people living below the poverty line and can be expressed symbolically as

$$IGR = (P_l - P^* / P_l)$$

where

IGR = Income Gap Ratio

$P_l$  = Poverty Line

$P^*$  = Average Consumption of people below poverty line.

2.9.9 The Income gap ratio is reported for 1993-94 and 1999-2000 may be seen from the Tables 2.27 (a) and 2.27 (b), respectively.

**Tables 2.27 (a): Income Gap Ratio in States for 1993-94**

S.No.	States	Rural			Urban		
		Scheduled	Scheduled	All	Scheduled	Scheduled	All
		Caste	Tribe		Caste	Tribe	
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.187	0.188	0.182	0.268	0.326	0.241
2	Assam	0.169	0.141	0.183	0.151	0.208	0.129
3	Bihar	0.281	0.279	0.252	0.256	0.197	0.227
4	Gujarat	0.188	0.168	0.149	0.258	0.229	0.222
5	Haryana	0.216	0.423*	0.198	0.189	-	0.183
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.194	0.211	0.184	0.107	-	0.082
7	Karnataka	0.238	0.231	0.207	0.328	0.320	0.282
8	Kerala	0.220	0.328	0.219	0.261	0.028	0.226
9	Madhya Pradesh	0.221	0.264	0.233	0.315	0.294	0.278
10	Maharashtra	0.264	0.239	0.245	0.338	0.312	0.289
11	Orissa	0.230	0.286	0.240	0.281	0.323	0.275
12	Punjab	0.160	0.222	0.161	0.113	-	0.103
13	Rajasthan	0.225	0.205	0.197	0.235	0.172	0.229
14	Tamil Nadu	0.229	0.226	0.224	0.301	0.214	0.257
15	Uttar Pradesh	0.258	0.262	0.227	0.266	0.144	0.256
16	West Bengal	0.210	0.188	0.202	0.237	0.164	0.202
17	All India	0.243	0.254	0.229	0.273	0.264	0.250

**Tables 2.27 (b): Income Gap Ratio in States for 1999-2000**

S.No.	States	Rural			Urban		
		Scheduled	Scheduled	All	Scheduled	Scheduled	All
		Caste	Tribe		Caste	Tribe	
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.172	0.177	0.162	0.205	0.202	0.208
2	Assam	0.183	0.185	0.210	0.193	0.161	0.189
3	Bihar	0.219	0.219	0.197	0.225	0.263	0.204
4	Gujarat	0.149	0.184	0.171	0.181	0.173	0.159
5	Haryana	0.158	-	0.158	0.222	-	0.213
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.145	0.139	0.131	0.084	-	0.152
7	Karnataka	0.162	0.137	0.150	0.277	0.286	0.220
8	Kerala	0.182	0.193	0.181	0.206	-	0.195
9	Madhya Pradesh	0.208	0.218	0.206	0.260	0.306	0.248
10	Maharashtra	0.180	0.221	0.184	0.258	0.278	0.251
11	Orissa	0.233	0.279	0.243	0.271	0.265	0.256
12	Punjab	0.127	0.144	0.127	0.120	0.077	0.119
13	Rajasthan	0.159	0.184	0.150	0.194	0.176	0.177
14	Tamil Nadu	0.189	0.274	0.185	0.255	0.124	0.214
15	Uttar Pradesh	0.131	0.187	0.113	0.213	0.099	0.213
16	West Bengal	0.205	0.203	0.203	0.177	0.241	0.174
17	All India	0.200	0.225	0.194	0.228	0.246	0.218

2.9.10 Though the poverty ratio between the SCs, STs and the total population varies significantly, the income gap ratio in most of the States is not significantly different between SC, ST and All- population. This is true both of rural and the urban areas. This would seem to suggest that while the chances of SCs and STs being poor are significantly higher than that of the total population in most of the states, the condition of the poor as reflected in the consumption pattern of the Surveys conducted by the NSSO in 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and measured by the income-gap ratio is unlikely to be very different for SCs, STs and all-population. It may further be mentioned that this assertion needs to be examined further in detail as it could have policy implications for anti-poverty programmes.

2.9.11 It may be seen from the above table that although there has been a reduction in the incidence of poverty among all sections of society including Scheduled Castes, the reduction was comparatively lesser in case of Scheduled Castes in Urban areas. Still about 37.36% of Scheduled Caste population continues to live below the poverty line, as compared to 20.36% of total population. But the situation is strikingly worse in case of urban Scheduled Caste population. Their housing and economic empowerment would be

the main areas of concern although education, health and safe drinking water for the urban SC population, which mostly dwells in the slums, are not far behind.

## Chapter 3

### Existing Programmes: Better Targeting of SCs & STs

- 3.1 As seen in Chapter 1, in India, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population constitute 16.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively to the total population of the country. 79.8 per cent Scheduled Castes population lived in rural areas and 20.2 per cent lived in urban areas. A large percentage of Scheduled Castes population to the total SCs population in the country is reported in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, which constitute 57 per cent of total SCs population in the country. Likewise, 91.7 per cent of Scheduled Tribes live in rural areas and 8.3 per cent lived in urban areas. The highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total STs population of the country has been reported in Madhya Pradesh followed by Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. These States account for 68 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes population of the country.
- 3.1.1 As seen in Chapter 2, the poverty ratio among the SCs and STs is higher than that for the other sections of the society. While determining the criteria for rural development and poverty alleviation programmes, it is suggested that appropriate weightage should be given to SC and ST population in different States and districts.
- 3.1.2 The eastern part of the country is lagging behind more in respect of achievements on most parameters of **educational attainments** as compared to the western part of the country. In case of Literacy rate among SCs, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh and among STs Bihar, UP, AP, Orissa and J & K states are at the bottom in the list of the states/UTs as was seen in paragraphs 2.2.6 of the previous chapter. Various programmes have been launched with an aim to raise the school enrollment as well as the literacy rates particularly amongst the SCs / STs (refer Table 2A in appendix). The following special provisions for SCs and STs have been incorporated in the existing schemes of the Departments of Elementary Education & Literacy and Secondary & Higher Education:
- 3.1.2.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) aims at achieving goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) through a time bound integrated approach, in partnership with States

with a view to provide useful and quality elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group by 2010 in the country.

- 3.1.2.2 Relaxed norms for opening of primary schools: A primary school within 1 km walking distance from habitations of 200 population instead of habitations of 300 population.
- 3.1.2.3 Priority is given to the areas of concentration of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the programmes of District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Lok Jumbish (LJ), Shiksha Karmi (SK), Non-Formal Education (NFE) and National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education. A special scheme titled “Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya” in selected educationally backward blocks of the country has been formulated.
- 3.1.2.4 Also a new Central Sector Scheme – Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship to SC and ST students is in the final stages of approval. The Scheme provides for 1500 scholarships to SC students and 500 scholarships to ST students pursuing higher studies being enrolled in Universities for M. Phil., Ph.D., DSC/D.Phil. etc.
- 3.1.2.5 Under the Scheme of Strengthening of Boarding and Hostel facilities for girl students of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools preference is given to girl hostels located in educationally backward districts, particularly those predominantly inhabited by SC, ST and educationally backward communities.
- 3.1.2.6 The scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Swatantrata Vidyalaya is to improve literacy among the women belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs & Minorities.
- 3.1.2.7 The Mahila Samakhya (MS) programme enables women, especially from socially and economically disadvantaged and marginalized groups to address and deal with problems of isolation, lack of self-confidence, oppressive social customs and struggle for survival.
- 3.1.2.8 The higher educational institutions administered by the Central Government reserve 15% seats for Scheduled Castes and 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes in case of admissions as well as in appointments (teaching & non teaching posts). Besides, seats are also reserved in hostels attached to the Central universities/colleges.
- 3.1.2.9 Abolition of tuition fee in all States in Government Schools at least up to upper primary level. Most of the states have abolished tuition fee for SC/ST students up to senior secondary level.
- 3.1.2.10 Incentives like free textbooks, uniforms, stationary, school bags etc.
- 3.1.2.11 There is 15% reservation of seats for SCs and 7.5% for STs in Central Government Technical educational institutions including IITs, IIMs, Regional Engineering Colleges, etc. Apart from reservation, there is also relaxation in the minimum qualifying marks

for admissions for SCs & STs. There is fee exemption, book bank facility and scholarships in IITs.

- 3.1.2.12 There is relaxation in the minimum-qualifying cut off stages for admission in Universities, Colleges and Technical Institutions, apart from reservation.
- 3.1.2.13 University Grants Commission provides relaxation of 5% from 55% to 50% at the Master's level for appointment as Lecturer from SC/ST.
- 3.1.2.14 UGC has established SC/ST Cells in 113 Universities including Central Universities to ensure proper implementation of the reservation policy.
- 3.1.2.15 Kendriya Vidyalayas provide 15% reservation for SCs and 7.5% for STs. Norms are relaxed in admissions, if necessary and tuition fee is exempted.
- 3.1.2.16 Navodaya Vidyalayas provide reservation of seats in admissions for SC & ST students in proportion to their population in the District subject to the national minimum i.e. 15% and 7.5% for SCs and STs respectively.
- 3.1.2.17 Out of 43,000 scholarships at the secondary stage for talented children from rural areas 13,000 scholarships are awarded to SC/ST students. Out of 1000 scholarships, 225 scholarships are exclusively reserved for SC/ST students under the National Talent Search Scheme.
- 3.1.2.18 Development of Indian Languages by CIIL, Mysore through research, manpower, production of materials in modern Indian Languages including tribal languages.
- 3.1.2.19 244 districts have been Identified as special focus districts on cross matching basis from among those, consisting of areas of Minority Concentration blocks/tehsils, ITDP blocks, Schedule V & Scheduled VI areas and districts with SC female literacy less than 10% for focused attention by Centre as well as by States/Union Territories in implementation of Programmes/Schemes.
- 3.1.2.20 Allocation of 15% and 7.5% funds on notional basis from the budget of the Department of Elementary Education & Literacy and Secondary & Higher Education under the Special Component Plan (SCP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively.
- 3.1.3 The schemes are formulated and implemented to cover all segments of population including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and hence utilization of the earmarked funds is also done accordingly. A Special Component Plan (SCP) with a notional allocation of 15% is being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and a Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) with a notional allocation of 7.5% of the total allocation of all schemes is being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. There is no

exclusive scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes even though preferences/concessions are given Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under different schemes.

3.1.4 It has been observed that access to and benefits from the **public health** system have been very uneven across different sections of the society. Details of the Status of SCs and STs were seen in section 2.3 of the previous chapter. Various programmes have been taken up to reduce these inequities.

3.1.5 Under the Minimum Needs Programmes, 21,513 Sub-Centres (15.56% of the total), 3610 Primary Health Centres (15.75% of the total) and 604 Community Health Centres (19.45% of the total) have been established in tribal areas as on 31.3.2003. Considering that most of the tribal habitation are concentrated in far flung areas, forest land, hills and remote villages, the population coverage norms have been relaxed as under, in order to remove the imbalances.

Table 3.1 : Norms for Health Infrastructure

Centre	Population Norms	
	Plain Area	Hilly/Tribal Area
Sub-Centre	5,000	3,000
Primary Health Centre	30,000	20,000
Community Health Centre	1,20,000	80,000
Multipurpose workers	5,000	3,000

3.1.7 Apart from relaxed norms for setting up of primary health institutions, D/o Health is implementing National Disease Control Programmes for control of major diseases like Malaria, TB, Leprosy, Blindness and AIDS as Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Information in respect of STs under the National Disease Control Programmes are available in respect of malaria under the national vector borne disease programmes, tuberculosis, National Leprosy Elimination Programme and YAWS.

3.2 *Malaria Control Programme:*

3.2.1 About 95% of the population of the country lives in areas where malaria transmission can occur. North Eastern states contribute about 11% of total malaria though they have only 4 % of the total population.

- 3.2.2 The National Vector borne disease control programme is implemented by the state governments. GOI provides technical support and issues program guidelines. Supplies such as DDT, larvicides and anti malaria drugs are also provided to the state governments. The state also procures insecticides for indoor residual spray. Since December, 1994, the operational costs of the programme in the north eastern states is borne by the Central Government.
- 3.2.3 An Enhanced Malaria Control Project(EMCP) was started with World Bank assistance in September, 1997 to accord priority to the tribal blocks in 100 districts in 8 states of AP, Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. These districts were identified taking into consideration various criteria like (i) Annual Parasitic Incidence (API) of more than 2 for the last three years, (ii) p. falciparum being more than 30% of malaria cases, (iii) 25% population of the PHC being tribal and (iv) the area reporting deaths due to malaria. The objective of the project was to give priority to tribal areas with high disease burden due to malaria and introduce a mix of cost effective and sustainable strategies for the control of malaria through capacity building, improvement of the quality of services and introduction of new initiatives.
- 3.2.4 Of the 100 districts covered under EMCP, the 2 districts of Dangs and Valsad in Gujarat, 3 districts of Gumla, Lohardaga and Singhbhum in Jharkhand, the 3 districts of Barwani, Dhar and S.Jhabua and 8 districts in Orissa namely Gajapati, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawrangpur, Rayagada and Sundargarh have 50% or more tribals population. The EMCP with World bank support is being implemented in 1045 tribal blocks in the 100 districts. Details are in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: State Wise Distribution And Location Of EMCP Districts:

State	No. of districts	No. of PHCs
Andhra Pradesh	10	79
Jharkhand	10	108
Gujarat	8	239
Madhya Pradesh	17	155
Chhatisgarh	9	91
Maharashtra	14	181
Orissa	21	158
Rajasthan	10	34
Total	100	1045



3.2.5 For the country as a whole, the laboratory confirmed malaria cases reported in 1997 was 2.66 million of which 1.04 million (39%) were *P. falciparum*. A 33% decline in the reported cases has been documented in 2003 as compared to the baseline in 1997. the no. of Pf cases also declined from 1.04 million in 1997 to 0.85 million in 2003 (18% decline). Under the EMCP during the same period total malaria cases dropped from 1.19 million to 0.74 ( 38% decline), while the *P.falsiparum* cases declined from 0.72 million to 0.52 million ie a reduction by 28%.

### 3.3 *National Tuberculosis Control Programme*

3.3.1 National Tuberculosis Control Programme is implemented with 100% Central assistance for supply of anti TB drugs, equipment, etc. in Tribal areas under TSP. Further norms have been relaxed and steps are being taken for facilitating service delivery in rural tribal areas including (i) Providing STs and STLs for 2.5 lakh population against established norms of 5 lakhs; (ii) Opening of microscopic centres for 50,000 population against established norms of 1 lakh; (iii) Opening of more DOTs centres; and (iv) Provision to re-imburse the travel claims of patients and attendants for taking treatment at DOTs centre.

3.3.2 It is estimated that incidence of Tuberculosis in India is about 0.18% and it is by and large similar in the country. To control the disease, National TB Control Programme is in operation in the country since 1962. This could not achieve the desired results. Therefore, Revised National TB Control Programme, widely known as DOTS, which is a WHO recommended strategy, is being implemented in a phased manner, with the objective of achieving a cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at least 70% of such cases. The project districts have reported a cure rate of 85% which means more than 8 out of every 10 patients diagnosed and put on treatment under revised strategy are successfully treated. This is double that of the earlier programme.

3.3.3 DOTS coverage is being rapidly expanded in the country. It is envisaged to cover the entire country by 2005 under the revised strategy. The entire North-Eastern States including Sikkim have been covered under RNTCP except one district in Nagaland and two districts in Tripura. To make the programme more accessible to large segments of the population and to supplement the government efforts in this direction, emphasis is

being given to also involve medical colleges, all general hospitals, private practitioners and NGOs in the programme.

### 3.4 *National Leprosy Eradication Programme:*

3.4.1 National Leprosy Eradication Programme is 100% assisted for detection and treatment of leprosy cases. The leprosy patient requires treatment with multi-drug for a period of six to twelve months depending on the type of disease. This is an on-going programme in all the districts of the country and covers the entire Tribal Population.

3.4.2 The objective of NLEP is to reduce the prevalence of leprosy to less than 1/10,000 population by the end of year 2005. Of 590 districts in the country, 250 have achieved leprosy elimination level and 105 districts are nearing elimination, whereas only 72 districts are with PR>5/10000. Out of 250 districts where leprosy has been eliminated, 75 are those which have 20% or more population as tribals and 23 districts are those where 10% to 20% population are tribals. The prevalence rate of leprosy in districts having tribal population of over 50% of the total population is given in Annexure 3.1.

3.4.3.1 It is seen from the Annexure that except for few districts, the general trend is an appreciable decline in the rate of prevalence. Further in North east, the prevalence rate is less than 1 in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Nagaland was the first state to achieve leprosy elimination in 1997-98.

3.4.4 Both the states of Gujarat and Jharkhand have traditionally high endemic pockets in tribal as also non-tribal areas. In the case of Gujarat, these areas of high endemicity are slowly coming under control. Apart from Valsad a predominantly tribal district, districts of Navsari and Bharuch are also having high rates of prevalence. The state of Jharkhand also has several districts where there is a high prevalence of leprosy. Infact, the prevalence rate is higher in the non-tribal districts of Deogarh, Dhanbad, Saraikela and Bokaro with the rate being highest in Saraikela at 7.08 in march 2004. The prevalence rate in the state of Madhya Pradesh was 1.6 in March 2003, which further declined to 1.38 in Sep 2004. Orissa as a state contributes about 5% of the total recorded cases of leprosy in April 2004. In Orissa as of March 2003, the rate was at 8.26 and 7.30 in the tribal districts of Mayurbhanj and Nowrangpur but these 2 districts have registered a significant decline in March 2004 reaching levels of 3.38 and 2.29. In the state, districts

having tribal population of less than 50% like Bolangir, Baragarh, Sambalpur, Sonepur etc also have high rates of prevalence.

- 3.4.5 The variations between states is largely on account of endemecity at the initial stages when the Multi drug Therapy (MDT) introduced, late introduction of MDT, adequacy of services etc. The nation as a whole is poised to achieve elimination by Dec 2005 though it will take some more time for individual states to reach this level.
- 3.4.6 Four Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaigns (MLEC) have been completed in the country, covering all areas including remote/tribal localities. Besides discovering hidden cases, they have helped in spreading awareness about Leprosy to the far-flung areas, which resulted in more people coming forward to get diagnosed and treated for Leprosy without hesitation. During the current year, the 5<sup>th</sup> Modified Leprosy Elimination Campaigns (MLEC) has been carried out in 8 high endemic states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- 3.4.7 In addition, the left out, difficult and inaccessible population is covered by Special Action Plan for Elimination of Leprosy (SAPEL) Project. SAPEL Projects scheme was approved by Govt. of India in March, 97. A total 1440 SAPEL/LEC project have been decentralized along with guidelines to States/UTs for implementation during the 2001-04.
- 3.4.8 As a part of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), the Govt. of India extends grant-in-aid to NGOs under the Survey Education cum Treatment (SET) Scheme to function in different parts of country, especially difficult areas. There is a need for having a larger number of NGOs to work in tribal areas.

### 3.5 *Yaws Eradication Programme:*

- 3.5.1 Yaws Eradication Programme as a Central sector scheme implemented through National institute of Communicable Diseases is an initiative which started in 1996-97 exclusively for tribal and remote areas where living conditions are primitive, generally unhygienic and person to person contact most common. Yaws is a disfiguring and disability disease transmitted by (person to person) contact with the infectious yaws

lesion. The disease can be cured and prevented by a single injection of long acting penicillin.

- 3.5.2 The programme is now operational in the 10 states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. With the introduction of Yaws programme the number of reported cases has come down from more than 3500 to 46 during the period 1996-2003. During 2004, till October, no new case has been reported. Several states have reported nil cases for the 2- years. It is envisaged to achieve Yaws eradication by 2005.
- 3.5.3 WHO/ICMR collaborative project on development of capacity building for health care among primitive tribes being implemented since April, 1999 with the objective to carry out the base line survey to identify the magnitude of the problem of various diseases and disorders among primitive tribes and to develop capacity building for health care among primitive tribes by identifying volunteers from the community and imparting training to them in treatment of minor ailments and safe delivery. A total of 30,000 population have been covered for each of the 11 participating districts from 6 states. These states are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. In addition, two district of Bihar are being covered for hemoglobinopathy and viral marker studies.
- 3.5.4 The progress has been satisfactory. The baseline survey in all the participating districts have been completed and data have been analyzed by the ICMR. Trainers training was organized for medical officers, Lady Health Visitors and Tribal Welfare Officers of all 11 participating districts. These medical and paramedical staff now are imparting training to Tribal Welfare Volunteers and Dais identified from the primitive tribe community. The Module for Tribal Welfare Volunteers developed by ICMR is being used for training by medical and paramedical staff and kits distributed for treating minor ailments. Module for Dais developed by ICMR is being used for training by lady health visitors and kits distributed. Bicycles have also been given to these workers.
- 3.5.5 A drug delivery system has been developed for malaria control by Vector Control Research Center, at Pondicherry involving the traditional health healers (Disaris) in treating fever cases with chloroquine and referring the severe/complicated cases to



Jharkhand and Orissa are the states where the percentage of non-electrified ST villages is the highest. Scheme for Household/village electrification mainly include:

- 3.6.5 Kutir Jyoti Programme is a centrally sponsored scheme, wherein Government provides funds to the States as 100% grant for providing single point light connection to Below Poverty Line(BPL) households. The State Governments/State Electricity Boards make district wise/block wise allocations and identify the beneficiaries in the target group.
- 3.6.6 States also undertake the work of village electrification under Minimum Needs programme (MNP) and Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojna (PMGY). State Governments are free to take up village electrification out of their own funds. Rural Electrification Corporation (REC ) has been offering loans to State Utilities at low rate of interest to supplement the resources of State Government. Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) has schemes for electrification of remote and inaccessible villages.
- 3.6.7 Though the Ministry of Power have launched several schemes for the electrification of villages in the country but they do not maintain data separately for SCs and STs and because of this reason it is very difficult for the Department to assess the achievements/deprivation among SCs and STs. As the household amenities data of 2001 Census about of availability of electricity to the households of general, SCs and STs are available the same were utilized to know the deprivation among SCs and STs vis-à-vis general population.
- 3.6.8 As seen in Section 2.6, in India 80.6 percent of SC villages, 50.0 percent of ST villages and 75.1 percent of other villages have 50 percent or more households in the village using **improved drinking water** source (tap, handpump or tubewell). The percentage of SC, ST and Other villages not having any of improved drinking water sources are 4.5, 23.5 and 6.1 respectively. 36.4 percent of Total, 42.3 percent of General, 23.7 percent of Scheduled Castes and 17.0 percent of Scheduled Tribes households are having Latrine facility. 46.4 percent of Total, 50.6 percent of General, 42.9 percent of Scheduled Castes and 21.8 percent of Scheduled Tribes households are having connectivity for wastewater outlet.

- 3.6.9 While implementing centrally sponsored schemes for providing **water supply & sanitation** in the urban areas of the country, whole town approach is adopted thereby benefiting the entire population of the towns/cities, including SC&ST population and even slums.
- 3.6.10 In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Ministry of Urban Development has launched a Centrally sponsored 'Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) during 1993-94 for providing piped water supply facilities for the small towns having population less than 20,000 (Class IV, V & VI categories as per 1991 & 2001 Census) with a funding pattern of 50:50 basis between Central and State Govts.
- 3.6.11 Under the said Programme, water supply is provided with a per capita supply of 70 lpcd for 70% population through house service connections and 40 lpcd for 30% population for weaker section of the society through public stand posts which include SC & ST. The Ministry, so far, has sanctioned water supply schemes for 1051 towns at an estimated cost of Rs.1423.47 crores and released a central share of Rs.622.52 crores to different State Govts. The total population in these towns is 12.25 million as per 1991 census, which also includes SC/ST population. The schemes are implemented on whole town basis. While according technical approval of water supply schemes, all the State Govts, are advised to ensure adequate water supply facilities in the areas where the SC & ST people live predominantly as envisaged in the guidelines.
- 3.6.12 Urban Sanitation is a State subject and as such, it is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies to provide adequate sanitation facilities in the urban areas of the country. The sanitation schemes are planned, designed and executed by State PHED/Boards/Local Bodies with State Plan funds. While implementing centrally sponsored schemes for providing sanitation in the urban areas of the country, whole town approach is adopted thereby benefiting the entire population of the towns/cities including SC&ST population and even slums. Sanitation facilities are provided under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Low Cost Sanitation Programme for weaker section of the society.
- 3.6.13 In order to combat the problems indicated in Section 2.7, the Ministry has revised the existing scheme of Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme to be known as 'Accelerated Urban Water Supply & Sanitation Programme' to include all the cities and

towns as per 2001 census, wherein all SC and ST population living in urban areas of the country would be provided with water supply and sanitation facilities. It has been proposed to cover 100% population in all the towns with water supply facilities in the next 5 years. The total SC & ST population in all 5161 towns as per 2001 census is likely to be benefited under the scheme.

### 3.7 *Situation in respect of SC & ST population in rural areas:*

3.7.1 The guidelines for the Rural Water Supply programme stipulate that while covering the Not Covered habitations priority has to be given to the ones inhabited exclusively by SC/ST or having larger SC/ST population enumerated in the Status Report of 1994 (Survey) and resurveyed in 1996-97. Further, the States/UTs are required to earmark and utilize at least 25% of the ARWSP funds for drinking water supply to the SCs and another minimum 10% for the STs. Where the percentage of SC or ST population in a particular State is considerably high warranting earmarking/ utilization of more than stipulated provision, additional funds can be utilized. Besides, diversion of funds earmarked for the SC/ST sector to other sectors is not permitted. The State Governments are also to list out the SC/ST habitations separately and their coverage is to be monitored as a distinct component of the programme. The Schemes implemented in the urban and the rural areas for improving the sanitation facilities are as under:

3.7.2 In rural areas, there are provisions under TSC stipulating that for adequate coverage of the weaker sections and disadvantaged sections of the society, while selecting the districts, block, villages and demand for sanitary latrines, preference should be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Out of the total incentive earmarked for the construction of household latrines, a minimum of 25% should be earmarked for the individual households from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sanitary Latrines are provided to rural population with preference to SC/ST families and people below the poverty line. The guidelines stipulate that a minimum of 20% of the total funds should be earmarked for providing subsidy to individual households from SCs and STs below the poverty line. Where the SC/ST population below poverty line is more than 20% of the total population, earmarking should be enhanced at least to match the percentage of SCs/STs. Population.



- 3.7.3 It was observed in Section 2.8 of previous Chapter, 51.8 percent of Total, 57.7 percent of General, 42.8 percent of Scheduled Castes and 24.4 percent of Scheduled Tribes households are having **Permanent houses**. The regional variations for these amenities have been highlighted in this section and the maps 15 and 16.
- 3.7.4 The Schemes for the Rural housing are being monitored by the Ministry of Rural Development and for the Urban areas by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. The main schemes for the rural areas is Indira Awaas Yojana and for urban slum dwellers living below the poverty line (BPL) is Valmiki Ambedkar Yojana (VAMBAY) implemented by the Government.
- 3.7.5 The Government of India has initiated schemes with an objectives to provide shelter to everyone Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and conversion of kutchha houses into pucca houses (Upgradation). These schemes are (i) Innovative Stream for Rural Housing & Habitat Development, (ii) Rural Building Centres (RBCs) & (iii) Equity Support to HUDCO.
- 3.7.6 The Government of India is implementing the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) since the year 1985-86 to provide assistance for construction/upgradation of dwelling units to Below Poverty Line (BPL) rural households belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers categories. From the year 1993-94, the scope of the scheme was extended to cover non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes rural BPL poor subject to the condition that the benefits to non-SC/ST would not be more than 40% of the total IAY allocation. The benefits of the Scheme have also been extended to the families of Ex-servicemen of the armed and paramilitary forces killed in action. 3% of the houses are reserved for the rural Below Poverty Line physically and mentally challenged persons. The IAY became an independent scheme with effect from 1.1.1996.
- 3.7.7 As per the provisional estimates made available by 2001 Census, the housing shortage in the rural areas is about 149 lakhs as compared to 137 lakh housing shortage as per 1991 Census. Under the IAY, for the last three years, on an average, about 14-15 lakh houses are being constructed every year whereas the annual requirement is about 30 lakh houses per annum as per the 2001 Census. In addition to this, it is estimated that about 10 lakh shelterlessness are added every year. Thus, the total requirement is about 40 lakhs houses per annum whereas with the available resources, about 15 lakhs houses are constructed leaving the gap of about 25 lakh houses every years in the rural areas.

3.7.8 The ceiling on construction assistance under the IAY has been increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 25,000/- per unit for the plain areas and from Rs. 22,000/- to Rs. 27,500/- per unit for the hilly/difficult areas. The upper limit in respect of conversion of kutcha houses into semi/pucca houses (Upgradation) has also been increased from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 12,500/-. These revisions of ceiling on assistance have come into effect from 1.4.2004.

3.7.9 Under the IAY, about 112 lakh houses have been constructed since 1985-86 with the expenditure of about Rs. 19500 crores. During the Tenth Plan Period, i.e. in the last two years, the progress of the IAY is as under :

Table 3.3 : Progress in Construction of Houses

Years	Funds utilized (Rs. in crore)	Targets (No. in lakh)	Houses constructed /upgraded (in lakh)
2002-2003	2795	13.14	15.48
2003-2004	2579	14.84	13.55
2004- 2005**	3300	15.62	1.29

\*\* *During 2004-2005, the total funds available likely to be Rs.3300 crore (including state share) and targets are fixed as per the new unit cost i.e. Rs. 25,000/- in the plain areas and Rs. 27,500/- in the hilly/difficult areas respectively.*

3.7.10 During 1999-2000, a Rural Housing Scheme namely Innovative Stream for Rural Housing & Habitat Development was launched with an objective of promoting and propagating the cost effective and environmental friendly construction technologies, materials, designs, etc. for suitable rural human settlements consistent with agro-climatic variation and natural disaster proneness. The Scheme is being implemented on project basis through governmental and non-governmental organizations. The maximum permissible assistance is Rs. 50.00 lakh. Since inception of the Scheme till date, 171 projects have been approved and an amount of Rs. 42.10 crore has been released for implementation of various projects under the scheme. The performance of scheme during the first two years of the Tenth Five Year Plan, is given in Table 3.4

Table 3.4 : Progress in Innovative Schemes for Rural Housing

Year	Number of projects Approved	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
2002-2003	46	10.22
2003-2004	19	11.18

3.7.11 The objectives of establishment of the Rural Building Centres are: (a) Technology transfer and information dissemination (b) Skill upgradation through training and (c) Production of cost effective and environment friendly materials/components. For setting up a Building Centre, a one time grant of Rs.15 lakh is provided. Since inception of the Scheme till date, 85 projects have been approved and an amount of Rs. 7.67 crore has been released for implementation of various projects under the scheme.

Table 3.5 : Progress in Rural Building Centres

Year	Number of Projects Approved	Amount Released (Rs. in crore)
2002-2003	23	1.79
2003-2004	13	3.00

3.7.12 A new Centrally sponsored scheme called Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) was launched in 2001 to ameliorate the conditions of the urban slum dwellers living below poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter. The scheme has the primary objective to facilitate the construction and upgradation of the dwelling units for the slum dwellers and to provide health and enabling urban environment through community toilets. This is the first scheme of its kind meant exclusively for slum dwellers with a Government of India subsidy of 50 per cent, the balance 50 per cent is to be arranged by the State Government with ceiling costs prescribed both for dwelling units/ community toilets. While selecting the beneficiaries the reservation are such that for SC/ST - not less than 50% ; Backward classes-30% ; Other weaker sections -15%(OBD,BC, etc.) ; and for Physical disabled persons - 5%.

3.7.13 Since the year 2001-02 Central Subsidy of Rs.622.53 crore has so far been released under VAMBAY since its inception, for construction of 282831 dwelling units and 35363 toilet seats.

### 3.8 *Recommendations for Development of SCs*

- 3.8.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan should focus attention on those SC areas where the gap between national percentage in literacy and the SC literacy percentage in a district is more than 10%;
- 3.8.2 There should be greater fund flow to the “Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya” Yojna and the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes.
- 3.8.3 The Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship Scheme should be launched on a priority basis;
- 3.8.4 In order to provide employment avenues in the non-agriculture sector, there is need to impart skills including vocational training. Special courses can be devised for the target groups, keeping in view the market viability.
- 3.8.5 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions should oversee “special recruitment drive” to fill backlog of SC vacancies of Group A & B posts;
- 3.8.6 Concerted efforts should be made to strengthen the National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation by strengthening the equity base.
- 3.8.7 National Action Plan for total eradication of manual scavenging should be speedily implemented by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation to ensure rehabilitation of remaining scavengers by 2007 ;
- 3.8.8 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare should take up a concerted drive on reproductive health issues in those districts where the literacy level of SC girls is below 33%.

### 3.9 *Recommendations for Development of STs:*

- 3.9.1 There is a very strong need for a separate strategy for tribal areas in each of the sectors health services, education, developing water resources, creating infrastructure in minor irrigation, roads, telecommunications, electricity, PDS, etc. with a view to bringing tribal areas at par with the rest, it is recommended that each sectoral Ministry should, in consultation with Ministry of Tribal Affairs, have a separate strategy for development of STs, and creation of infrastructure in tribal areas.
- 3.9.2 There is a need to focus activities at the district level under a separate and suitably devised strategy exclusively for STs. Since the ITDPs/ITDAs are functioning in each tribal dominated district (195 in number) it is suggested that the funds from the sectoral Ministries are also routed through the ITDAs who have to prepare the area-based ITDA-wise plans. A separate cell within the DRDA is also necessary to devise a strategy focused on STs and then implement the same by pooling funds from all the sectors.

- 3.9.3 The norms for tribal areas for achieving infrastructure development should be more liberal, say one-third of those fixed for other areas. Although these norms provide for a higher population norm for Plain Areas as compared to Hilly/Tribal Areas, there is a need to lower such norms further to improve the prospects of Tribals who live in small clusters as such clusters might never be able to fulfill such norms. This should include health, roads, electricity, post offices, etc.
- 3.9.4 The field of education and health coverage needs priority attention. Health and Education are highly dependent on availability of staff in the remote tribal areas. However, teachers, doctors and other paramedical staff are reluctant to serve in tribal areas. As a result even if rudimentary infrastructure is available, the personnel are not available. It is therefore essential that locally available doctors, para-medical staff and teachers are recruited on contract basis. This would at least ensure availability of medical personnel in such areas. This would have to be adopted as a policy measure.
- 3.9.5 The persistent problems of low literacy and high drop-out rates may be tackled through
- easy access to residential school with assured minimum standards and training teachers (preferably local tribals, wherever feasible),
  - improvement in the educational status of tribal girls with priority focus on the pockets of low female literacy rate by setting up residential schools;
  - appropriate and adequate support services like hostels for tribal girls also with supplementary nutrition,
  - vocationalisation of education at middle-high school levels and promote employment orient courses through it and polytechnics,
  - introduction of local tribal dialects as the medium of instruction; especially, at the lower primary level, For developing primers for tribal children, Ministry of HRD (Human Resource Development) could establish a Tribal Cell in the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) to take required action.
- 3.9.6 To meet the special needs of the tribal area the health policy should provide:
- extension of primary health infrastructure to cover inaccessible area with relaxed norms for improving access and utilization of health services;
  - evolving a new strategy of combining the indigenous tribal medicines with that of the ISM&H so that healthcare reaches interior tribal area and also allow the tribals to contribute their traditional knowledge;

- training of motivated tribal youth as Village Health Guides. Shorter duration courses of, say, six months could be devised for training cadre of personnel on the pattern of bare-foot doctors with clear condition of posting in the tribal areas and who could be above the health worker;
- health education and health awareness among the tribals;
- specific agenda for medical research in case of killer or debilitating diseases affecting tribals;
- focused programme for eradication of malaria, leprosy, Blindness Control, TB and HIV in respect of tribals. Home remedy kits containing ISM&H medicine may be made available to Panchayat leaders/ teachers/ health/ anganwadi workers for use.

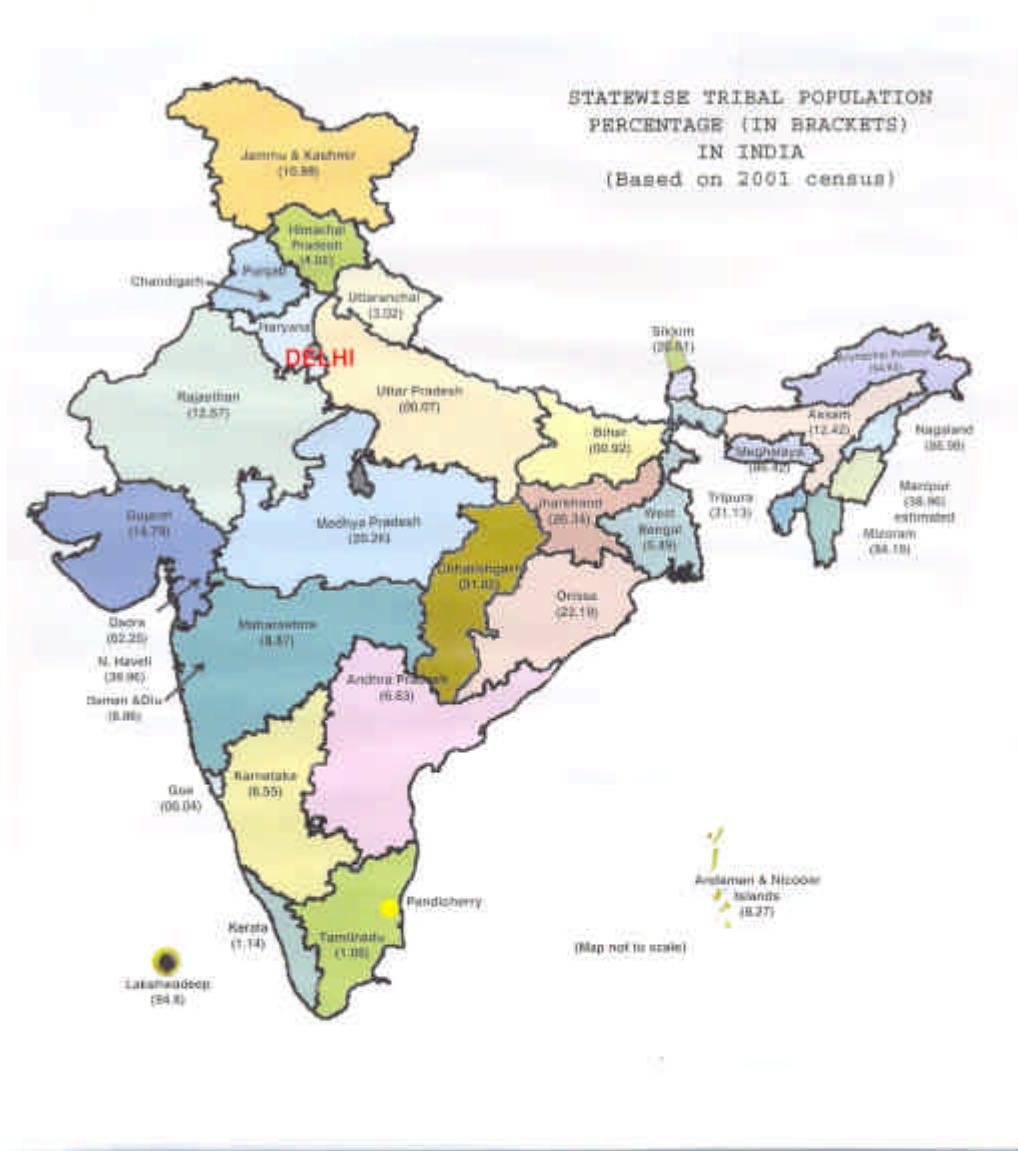
3.9.7 All universally applicable schemes like SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), KGSV (Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya), PMSY (Prime Minister's Sadak Yojana), Rural Electrification, etc. may be directly linked to making an impact on raising the level of service for the tribal population. For this, clear plans by each Central Ministry and State Government need be drawn.

## Chapter 4

### Tribal-Forest Interface

- 4.1 As seen in Chapter 1, the tribal population of the country, as per the 2001 Census, is 84.51 million, constituting 8.14% of the total population. The population of tribes had grown at a rate of 21.03% during the period 1991-2001. More than half the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat.
- 4.2 Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's areas, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains, forests, hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life at one end of the spectrum, there are 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), at the other, who are characterized by (a) a pre-agriculture level of technology, (b) a stagnant or declining population (c) extremely low literacy and (d) a subsistence level of economy. The varying concentration of tribal population in India is shown in the Map 17.
- 4.3 There are over 500 tribes (with many overlapping communities in more than one State) as notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country, the largest number being in the State of Orissa. i.e. 62.
- 4.4 The main concentration of tribal population is in central India and in the North-Eastern States, as may be seen in the following map. However, they have their presence in all States and Union territories except Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. The predominant tribal populated States/UTs of the country (tribal population more than 50% of the total population) are: Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep. The State-wise distribution of percentage tribal population is shown in the map.

# MAP 17

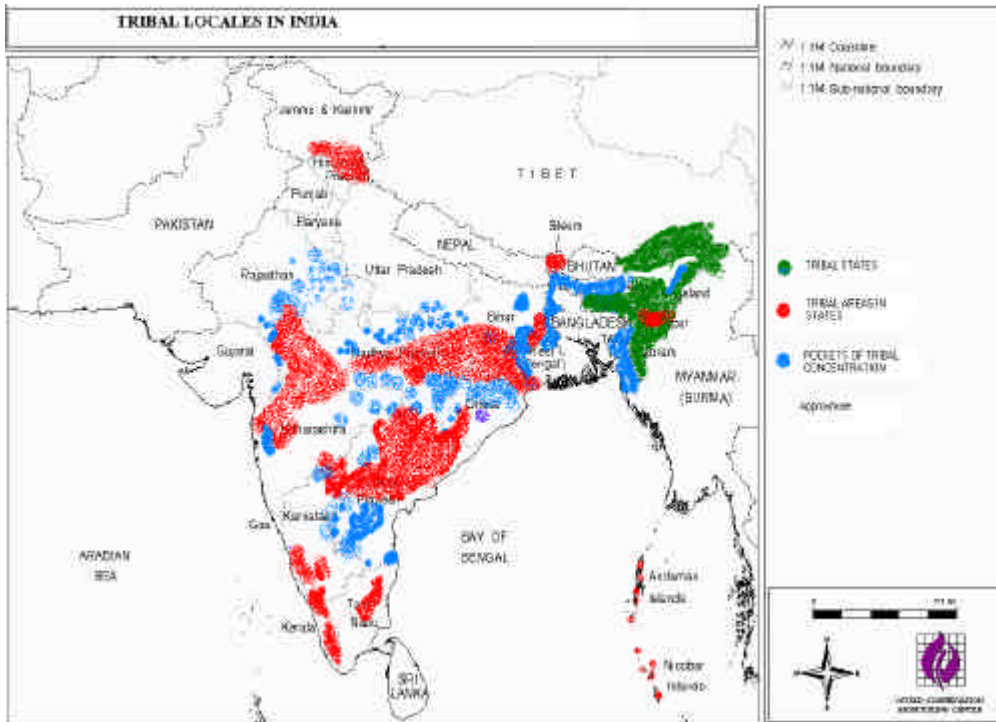




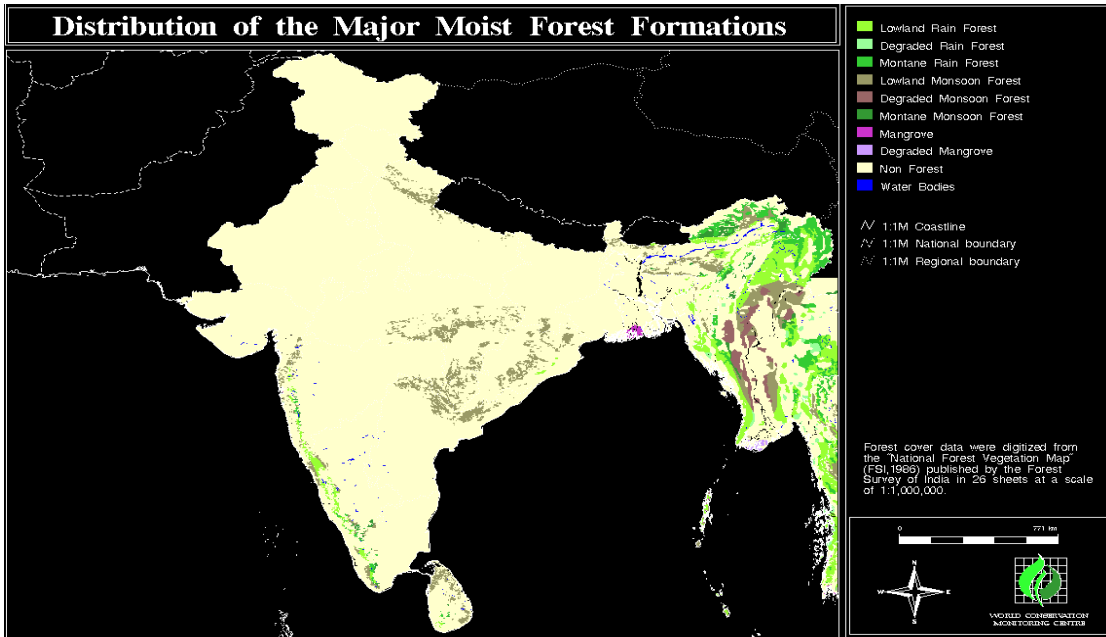
- 4.5 The Scheduled Tribes are among the weakest sections of our society. They live in comparative isolation in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranged from hill, forest, inaccessible area and plains. Tribal groups are at different stages of development –socially, economically and educationally. They do not constitute a unified group. They consist of a large number of groups, which differ from each other in socio-economic conditions. Majority of the population practice marginal, sustenance levels of agriculture, or not even that. Some are totally dependent on food provided to them by nature.
- 4.6 In general, most tribal populations inhabit under developed areas of the country which are remote, having low density of population and lacking in adequate access to basic amenities, education, employment opportunities and affordable health care services. Compound the problem, these deprived sections of the society also suffer from the geographical and cultural exclusion. The tribal habitats are mostly located in isolated villages or hamlets other than a smaller portion of their population now settled in permanent villages, towns and cities. Most of the tribal areas are the undulating plateau lands coinciding with the forest areas in the country having much less density of population.
- 4.7 It is because of these reasons that creation of critical infrastructure in the tribal areas in the sectors of roads, communication, health, education, drinking water, etc. has always been left out by development agencies. As a result, the physical infrastructure in the tribal areas is inadequate. The infrastructure scenario is bleak because of the availability of power, potable water or roads:
- 4.8 The gap in the infrastructure in the tribal areas vis-à-vis the rest of the areas is further widening at much faster rate. For example, while on the one hand the quality of roads, health services, telecommunications, distribution of power, etc. are improving in the country through participation of private sector, the condition is deteriorating in the tribal areas due to even poor maintenance of already created assets. Needless to add that private sector would perhaps never find it economically viable to invest in the tribal areas.
- 4.9 There exists a spatial relationship between tribals and biological resources in India. Map 18 approximately depicts the tribal concentration in the country. The major biological resources are found in forest and wetland ecosystems. Many of these biological resources existing in India have been recognised as hot spots of biodiversity

by the apex authority of International Union For Conservation of Nature, a component of United Nations Organisation. Map 19 depicts the concentration of moist forests in India and Map 20 shows the wetlands. Map 21 shows the protected areas arising out of realisation of the need to sustain and conserve representative spots from the major ecosystems. It may be seen that the habitats of the tribal community of the country co-exists with the important sites of biological diversity.

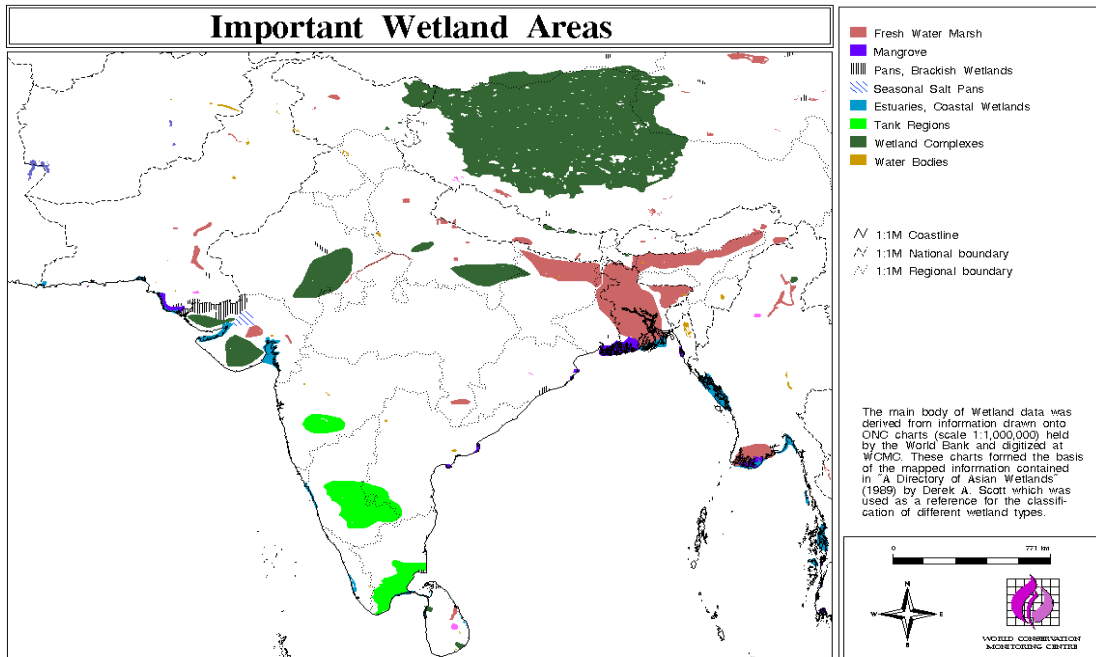
**Map 18**



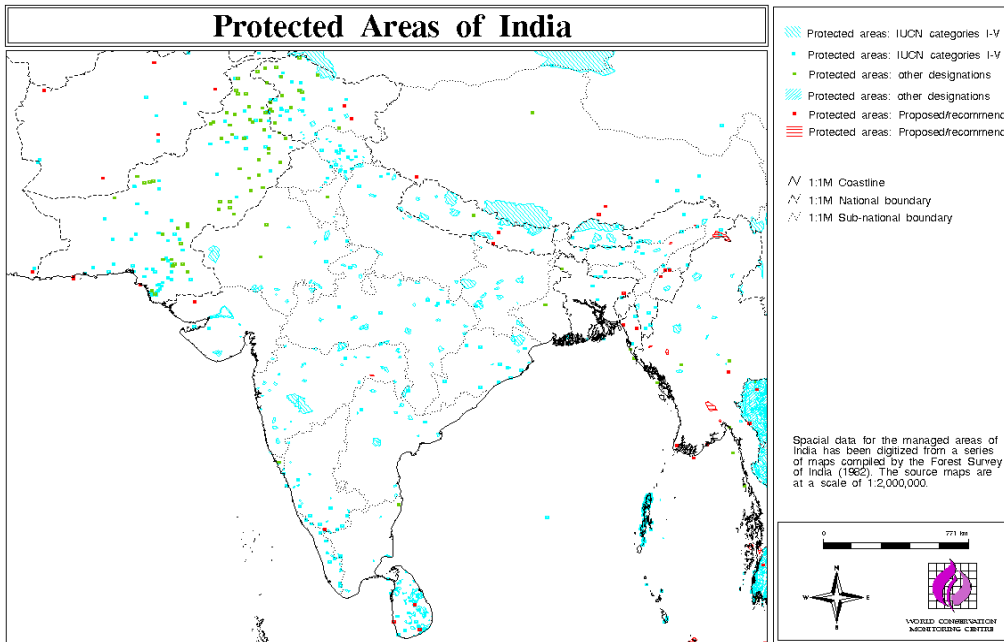
Map 19



Map 20



Map 21



- 4.10 Lack of adequate income generating opportunities coupled with food insecurity is a fundamental predicament faced by these under-privileged groups, particularly those living in difficult, practically inaccessible areas. Nutritional well-being of the people depends not only on food production, but also crucially on the reliability of production and people's access to supplies. In many rural areas forests and farm trees provide critical support to agricultural production [e.g. maintaining and improving soil conditions, and maintaining hydrological systems], they provide food, fodder and fuel, and they provide means of earning cash income. Thus, both directly and indirectly forestry activities may have an impact on people's food security.
- 4.11 Forests are just one element within the complex fabric of rural life, and food security depends on a whole range of factors quite apart from forests and forestry activities. It is therefore wrong to suggest that forestry can replace the normal food production systems like agriculture, fishery and so on. However, if enhanced and strengthened, it definitely has the potential for providing a range of benefits – augmenting food production, increasing the sustainability of food supplies, and improving access to food for the landless and poor by providing subsistence products, income and employment.
- 4.12 Foods obtained from trees and forests make an important direct contribution to family diets, providing a nutritious supplement to staple foods. The quantities involved may be

small, but their nutritional contribution is often critical, especially at certain times of the year, and during droughts or other emergency periods when cultivated foods are in short supply. Even more important for many families is the fact that forests provide a source of income and employment, especially from gathering, processing and selling forest products to buy food and other basic necessities. Trees grown on farms are used as savings to be harvested for emergent cash needs.

- 4.13 Scheduled Tribes are clearly identifiable as a vulnerable group to food security problems. They fall within the category of people who are:
  - 4.13.1 Landless poor – who depend on wage labour for income and who often rely heavily on dwindling common property resources for firewood, fodder and other basic needs;
  - 4.13.2 Forest dwellers and shifting cultivators – who often suffer due to their lack of secure land tenure and the increasing outside pressures on forest resources and forest land;
  - 4.13.3 Small farmers who lack the land and resources needed to guarantee adequate subsistence production or income generation – many of whom are subject to the combined threats of environmental degradation, declining fertility and continued fragmentation of landholdings;
  - 4.13.4 Pastoralists and herders – especially those in fragile environments that are susceptible to droughts, and in areas where rangelands have been reduced through encroachment by cultivators, exclusion by government, and other factors
  
- 4.14 Similarly the condition of the tribals living in forest villages are far more precarious and vulnerable due to displacement threats in view of the ever increasing demand for conservation of forests on the one hand, the tardy implementation of developmental activities for their welfare on the other. The tribals inhabiting the forest villages are not allowed to avail themselves of the benefits of schemes like houses under the Indira Awas Yojana, Dug Wells and financial assistance under various welfare programmes, etc. mainly due to (i) the non-availability of title of land in their favour; (ii) these activities being considered as non forestry activities under the Forest Conservation Act; (iii) the fact that in many cases, the jurisdiction of the block and revenue authorities does not cover forest villages; and (iv) as against the total 2690 number of forest villages reported so far in the country, only 167 such villages have so far been converted into revenue villages. The tardy development of forest villages and the tribals living therein

has also led to the problem of unrest in forest areas, which has surfaced in one form or the other, in various States.

4.15 Tribals have not been able to derive much benefit from Minor Forest Produce (MFPs) due to (i) Diversion of MFPs to industries; (ii) Restriction on storage, processing and transport of MFPs; (iii) Monopoly rights granted to Government/private agencies and their contractors in the marketing of MFPs; and (iv) Unremunerative and exploitative prices for whatever primary produce tribals could collect and bring to Bazar Hats (Rural Markets).

4.16 The tribals have been symbiotically co-existing in the forest areas for ages. It was during the forestry operations that the STs were engaged in most of the forest activities and were also settled in the forest areas. Involvement of STs in the forestry operations by assigning work to the SHGs of the STs, development of forest villages, conferring of ownership of MFP and judicious collection, precise value addition of the same would go a long way in providing sustainable livelihood to the STs and creating a sense of sustenance-security and thereby motivating sustaining their interests in protection of forests.

4.16.1 All programmes of economic growth in forest areas inhabited by tribals should take the symbiotic relationship of these groups with ecology. It is important to ensure treatment of tribals as children of nature and as a part of nature's ecological balance. Hence, tribals' interface with forests should be seen as this relationship and not as a challenge of biotic pressures. The issue of man versus ecology gains relevance only where non-tribals inhabit tribal areas for gainful occupation. It is against this background that following recommendations have been made to ensure economic growth with environmental conservation in tribal areas.

4.17 *Economic growth and environmental conservation in tribal areas*

4.17.1 As regards the issue relating to "ownership of minor forest produce", the Provisions of the *Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996* (PESA Act) should be implemented in the right spirit and that the respective Gram Sabhas should be given the right of ownership of all the MFPs.

4.17.2 Minor Forest Produce (MFP) should be clearly defined as "all gatherable biomass including bamboo and cane collected from living trees and forest areas on a sustainable and non-destructible basis." MFP would accordingly include all non-timber products –

such as bamboo, dead branches, leaves, reeds and grasses apart from herbs, honey, resin etc;

- 4.17.3 Ownership of Minor Forest Produce, (as provided in 4(m) (ii) of the PESA Act) should be passed on to the Gram Sabhas which would include the right to collect, develop and trade in Minor Forest Produce. The community should be provided facilities to collect and grade the produce processing locally & restriction of tribal rights to access and collect forest produce should be removed. TRIFED and state TDCCs should undertake marketing of such products at national and international levels.
- 4.17.4 All the agencies responsible for forest management including the Forest Development Corporations should associate the tribal people in protection, regeneration and development of forest as well as to provide gainful employment to the people living in around the forest. At present, the Forest Departments or the Forest Corporations of the States are managing forests according to an approved working plan . Many of the operations involved are of a seasonal nature and many activities including removal of timber, etc. given out on contract. There is no obligation on the part of these contractors to employ the local work force. As a step towards implementing the principles of NCMP (National Common Minimum programme), it is suggested that all forestry operations including afforestation through planting of long term, medium term and short term species, removal of timber, etc. could be assigned to self-help groups (SHGs) of tribals living in the vicinity of forests by forming SHGs of tribals. The local residents (tribals) would definitely have a stake in ensuring that the forest survives and that they continue to get income from forestry operations.
- 4.17.5 Area of jurisdiction of PESA Act should extend to all Schedule - V Areas, which includes all forest and non-forest areas.
- 4.17.6 Forest lands under occupation of tribals should be regularised after following due process of law. It is strongly suggested that in case of tribals the onus of proving wrongful occupation should be with the Department and not with the tribals, as they often do not have proof of possession like offence report or fine receipts by Forest Department.
- 4.17.7 Adequate investments should be made to ensure value addition in the minor forest produce and increase shelf life.

- 4.17.8 The State Governments should immediately review their legislation and procedures so that the provisions of the Central legislation relating to ownership rights on MFPs to Gram Sabha are honoured in letter and spirit.
- 4.17.9 In order to give legal status to the inhabitants of the forest villages and the lands cultivated by them, the conversion of forest villages into revenue villages should be taken in the right earnest and in a time bound manner.
- 4.17.10 The Ministry of Environment and Forests need to issue a one time exemption under the Forests Conservation Act for carrying out development activities in the Forests Villages.
- 4.17.11 Ministry of Environment and Forests should initiate action for establishment of sub-regional offices to be headed by an officer of the level of Conservator of Forests/ Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the identified tribal areas to enhance the reach of the regional offices. These sub-regional offices will be delegated power to grant forestry clearances up to one hectare of forest land in tribal/rural areas/forest habitations subject to the fulfillment of stipulated conditions in respect of the public utility projects/infrastructure development projects for schools, dispensary/hospital, electric and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/rainwater harvesting structure, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill upgradation /vocational training centre. Till the time, the Sub-Regional Centres are established in the identified tribal areas, Ministry of Environment and Forests will consider issuance of one time general clearance under Section -2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in tribal and rural areas/forest habitations in respect of the above stated public utility projects/infrastructural projects subject to the fulfillment of stipulated conditions.
- 4.17.12 The life of tribals and other poor living within and near forest revolves around forests. The rights and concessions enjoyed by them should be fully protected. Their domestic requirements of fuel-wood, fodder, and minor forest produce and construction timber should be the first charge on forest produce.
- 4.17.13 Broadening the range of products produced by forests – food and other items – and improving their supply to local people through joint management approaches and access arrangements in tune with the provisions of PESA;
- 4.17.14 Encouraging tree growing on farms using species and management approaches that complement crop and livestock production, help protect the environment, provide income to farmers, especially in closer vicinity of Forests areas;



- 4.17.15 Supporting small-scale forest-based enterprises by ensuring a sustainable supply of input materials, providing managerial and technological assistance, and improving access to credit;
- 4.17.16 Providing market support to help rural people get better price for the forest products they sell, and secure a more sustainable livelihood.
- 4.17.17 Given the central role that women play in food production and food security, involving women, and their concerns will provide invaluable insight for programme planning and direction.
- 4.17.18 The traditional knowledge and management practices should be thoroughly studied and documented, and local communities given a free hand to practice them.
- 4.17.19 Immediate steps should be taken to protect the intellectual property rights, especially in the field of traditional system of medicines.

## Chapter 5

### **Asset Creation For Minor Irrigation On Land Owned By Dalits & Adivasis**

5.1 As discussed in Chapter 2 there is limited availability of information on irrigated lands for SCs and STs. Several programmes have been initiated although specific programmes for these groups are not in operation as such. Keeping in view their different requirements, the programmes are examined in separate section.

#### **5.2 Programmes for Scheduled Castes**

5.2.1 Scheduled Castes face difficulty of access to financial resources to exploit water sources available in their areas. State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations should extend credit facilities to SC beneficiaries for augmenting their agricultural income.

5.2.2 The following issues were discussed relating to provision of minor irrigation facilities available to SCs:-

- (i) Ownership of cultivable land of Scheduled Caste farmers;
- (ii) Identification of unirrigated lands owned by Scheduled Castes;
- (iii) Possibility of existing minor and micro minor-irrigation schemes to irrigate the lands owned by the Scheduled Caste farmers;
- (iv) Preparation of cost estimates of alternative schemes to fulfill the objective within the next three years;

5.2.3 It was learnt that no systematic all India survey of SC owned lands had been conducted in any State. However, the general understanding was that SCs do not own contiguous areas and that their holdings are scattered in the midst of lands held by others. Similarly, data about irrigated/unirrigated holdings was also not available. However, it was mentioned that the State Governments were operating a Million-Well Scheme and many SC farmers had availed of benefits along with other farmers. For example, Government of Uttar Pradesh had been implementing irrigation schemes for SC/ST farmers since 1985. 31 lakh SC cultivators own about 14 lakh hectares land out of

which about 9.6 lakh beneficiaries owning 2 lakh hectares had been benefited. 5.23 lakh tube wells out of 35.25 lakh tube wells were drilled on the lands held by Scheduled Caste farmers by way of grant. Government of Karnataka is implementing a scheme for construction of tube wells on SC lands with a ceiling of Rs.75,000 (Ganga Kalyan Scheme). The Sub Group was also informed that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had launched the Comprehensive Land Development Project for providing sustainable livelihood to rural communities. The scope of this project is to provide integrated land development activities in villages where 50% of land is held by SC/ST cultivators. The project aims to administer the appropriate mix of on-farm and off-farm interventions. The Scheme has a provision for training, capacity building, monitoring and evaluation besides social audit.

5.2.4 As far as the assignment of water rights is concerned, the Group was informed that this is done at the local level in terms of recorded rights or customary rights. The Group felt that the State Governments should be called upon to have these rights duly recorded wherever needed with the help of “Paani Panchayats” in a time bound manner. This should be followed up by the MWR, evolving a National Policy on Assignment of Water Rights.

### 5.3 **Programmes for Scheduled Tribes**

5.3.1 As seen earlier, 44.70% of the scheduled tribes are cultivators having agriculture as main occupation and strive on land based economy and 36.90% are agricultural labours working in other field in the similar geo-ecological conditions to carry out similar agricultural operations. By and large, the Scheduled Tribe population depend on rain water and natural water resources for cultivating their fields and they are usually away from the existing irrigational facilities as available to other agricultural communities.

5.3.2 It is important to note that land-owning-specific data clarifying individual ST land-owning, quantum of land owned by STs at community level and other details of minor irrigation on tribal lands are not available. The situation makes it rather mandatory for the Government to take up the matter with State Governments to come up with the data pertaining to tribals in the country and availability of minor irrigation facilities for such lands.

5.3.3 The Himalayan tribes use traditional method of preparing water channels (KUHL) by canoeing large tree trunks of cedorous and chir species to irrigate their fields by channelising water from natural resources – glaciers and springs etc. to their fields. The Scheduled Tribe cultivators of the plain area depend on ground water facilities in form of dug wells, ponds, tanks etc. the Integrated Water Shed Management approach may work as boost to provide minor irrigational facilities to the needy Scheduled tribe cultivators.

5.3.4 There is need to prepare a comprehensive national programme for minor irrigation for tribals and it needs to be looked at with land owning pattern specially in case of the PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups). While tribal groups owning land can be helped by providing minor irrigation facilities, the same may not be implemented as unified programme in the areas where these are not required by the tribal groups owning no land and survive on usufructory rights on the MFP based economy.

#### 5.4 *Rights of Tribal Communities over water resources*

5.4.1 Water resources by the tribals, lack organisation and is largely traditional. Usually there are streams, rivulets, ponds etc. nearby the tribal settlements, which can be augmented by providing small check dams, infiltration wells, minor irrigation tanks and such other projects. Thus the tribals can be provided with irrigation facilities for their lands for better and effective aided agricultural operations not dependent on nature alone. The State Governments can be requested to implement the water management projects with priority in the tribal concentrated areas.

#### 5.5 *Recommendations*

5.5.1 Subsidy for free boring should be on actual cost basis

5.5.2 Constitute self-help groups of SCs & STs farmers – who can be given loans for purchase of pumping sets in joint ownership.

5.5.3 In ST/SC population villages, identified in every district where major / medium irrigation works / canals /distributaries etc., - take up CADA (Command Area Development) & DFD ( On Farm Development ) type works: channels / sub.

5.5.4 In every SC /ST dominant village create atleast one minor – irrigation work – pond, bandhi, taal etc.

- 5.5.5 Create water sharing alliances between SCs and non-SCs-by NGO driven persuasive action. Use moral suasion to bring about social change.
- 5.5.6 A programme of consolidation of land holdings should be formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development keeping in view the twin objectives of improving land productivity and protecting the interests of SCs/STs. State Governments, especially in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, should be encouraged to adopt such a model of land consolidation, with perhaps some support from the Centre.
- 5.5.7 Central Government should meet some portion of the cost of modernization and computerization of land revenue administration;
- 5.5.8 State Governments should determine the acreage of un-irrigated lands owned by SC's and should also project realistic estimate for providing irrigation facilities.
- 5.5.9 The data base relating to un-irrigated lands owned by SCs and the cost of providing irrigation facilities should be collated by the Ministry of Water Resources in consultation with State Government and Planning Commission.
- 5.5.10 The nodal Ministry at the Central level should be the Ministry of Water Resources, which should obtain quarterly progress reports from the State Governments, including data on irrigation facilities made available to SCs/STs through schemes and programmes implemented by other Ministries. .
- 5.5.11 A block-wise programme of minor irrigation for SC held lands should be prepared by the State Governments in 150 identified districts in the first phase.
- 5.5.12 The Planning Commission and Ministry of Water Resources should lay down that funds released for minor irrigation for dalit lands cannot be diverted and should be placed at the disposal of implementing department within a week of receipt by the State Governments.
- 5.5.13 A National Policy on Water Rights and Water Entitlements, along with guidelines for enforcement and grievance redressal, should be formulated by the Ministry of Water Resources. This could be given effect through the 'Paani Pachayat' or similar mechanisms involving people's participation.
- 5.5.14 Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has extended reservation policy in grantee voluntary organizations. This should be extended to NGOs in other sectors as well.
- 5.5.15 Affirmative action, outside public sector, should be initiated by a process of dialogue and consultation by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

5.6 *Comprehensive National programme for Minor irrigation*

5.6.1 Specific data relating to land-owning by STs and availability of minor irrigation facilities for them should be collected and compiled. For this, a comprehensive survey of water resources, including surface water and ground water, should be undertaken in tribal areas.

5.6.2 Where water level has gone down the dug wells need be deepened and Integrated Watershed Management approach be adopted in the tribal concentration areas to maximize the ground level water accessibility to the Scheduled Tribe cultivators.

5.6.3 Tube wells may be considered as remedy to the water scarcity for cultivation for these people.

5.6.4 There is need to increase the number of ponds and tanks and refurbish the existing ones for effective use.

5.6.5 Wherever the water channels are of temporary nature and KHUL in operation (in Himalayan areas) these require to be converted into permanent structures by laying concrete based water channels as medium for minor irrigation.

5.6.6 There should be more effective operationalisation of the National Water Policy in tribal areas so as to cover extension of irrigation facilities and provision of drinking water with special thrust on

- watershed management, rainwater harvesting, water resources management, water saving practices and protecting the water resource from pollution.
- promotion of micro-irrigation systems;
- management of irrigation projects by the local tribal farmers for involvement of Water Users' Associations;
- supply of safe drinking water to all the tribal habitations;

## Chapter 6

### Strategy For Viable Livelihood For Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

6.1 The strategies for improved livelihood for the SCs and STs need to be evolved in the context of existing occupational pattern. Based on the 2001 Census, the occupational classification of the workers in the country is as follows:-

Table 6.1 : Occupational Classification of workers in 2001

Category	SCs	STs	Others	Total
Cultivators	20.0	44.7	32.5	31.7
Agricultural labourers	45.6	36.9	20.7	26.5
Household Industry	3.9	2.1	4.6	4.2
Other workers	30.9	16.3	42.2	37.6

Source: Registrar General of India based on Census 2001

6.1.1 It may be observed that nearly two-thirds of the SCs and over 80% of the STs are occupied in agricultural activities. On the other hand, only about 53% of the 'Others' are involved in these activities. It may further be seen that the proportion of STs as cultivators is higher than agricultural labourers while in the case of SCs, the situation is reverse and to a substantial degree. This has implications on the land ownership pattern. This occupational distribution also underscores the need to provide to the SC and ST population alternative skills and easy access to credit at reasonable rates in order to encourage entrepreneurship and self employment and a move away from agricultural wage earnings. At the same time, keeping in view the different requirements of the STs from SCs with STs living mostly in contiguous areas as against SCs being widely spread out in the country, the strategies for viable livelihood are discussed in separate sections.

#### 6.2 Strategies for viable livelihood for SCs

6.2.1 While looking at alternative viable livelihood for Scheduled Castes, it is important to target programmes at the district level that have concentration of this group, as given in Chapter 1. In districts where the proportion of SC population in total population is lower, it may be essential to target beneficiaries at block or village level. A special scheme named '*Samagra Dalit Vikas*' needs to be created on the lines of the Ambedkar Village Scheme for development of SCs in SC

dominated areas. Separate strategies for districts where SC population is in excess of 50% and a separate one for the districts having more than 25% of SC population needs to be evolved. Various development interventions, such as the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) and the Food for Work (FFW) Scheme, target districts as a whole and have the proportion of SCs/STs as an important determinant for selection of the districts. While such schemes would be appropriate for districts, which have a majority of dalit population, there is chance that in others the dalits may be by-passed. The proportion of SCs/STs in the selected districts needs to be checked, and for those where the SC/ST ratio is below 50%, it would be necessary to build in special components targeted at the SC/ST populations.

6.2.2 Considering that a large percentage of SC population is dependent on land, issues relating to land holdings are of prime importance. As per the Agricultural Census conducted in 1995-96 and published in 2003, around 57% of the operated area by the SCs is less than 2 hectares. Similarly, only about 32% of entire operated area by the SCs is irrigated. Details may be seen in the following table:

**Table 6.2 : Number of operated area, net Irrigated area of SC land holdings in 1995-96.**

<u>Size class</u> (in ha.)	<u>Operated area</u> (000 ha.)	<u>Net Irrigated area</u> (000 ha.)	<u>Percentage</u>
0-0.5	1692	798	47.16
0.5-1.0	2143	837	39.05
1.0-2.0	3176	979	30.82
2.0-3.0	1866	499	26.74
3.0-4.0	1073	279	26.00
4.0-5.0	742	180	24.25
5.0-7.5	1026	240	23.39
7.5-10.0	524	92	17.55
0-10.00	12242	3904	31.89

Source : Agricultural Census 1995-96 – Bulletin on Number and Area of Operational Holdings – All India (Agricultural Census Division), Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, 2003.

6.2.2 The National Common Minimum Programme, inter-alia, stipulates that the landless families will be endowed with land through implementation of land ceiling and land redistribution legislation. It has also been stipulated that the revenue administration will be thoroughly modernized and clear land titles will be established.

6.2.3 On account of the growing pressure of population on land and the limited opportunities for work in the non-agricultural sector, there is an increasing trend towards sub-division



and fragmentation of land holdings in India. There is a case for land redistribution in favour of marginal/landless SC farmers. The average size of holdings is already very low and lacks economies of scale. When the different plots in the holdings remain fragmented, this leads to additional diseconomies due to wastage of time and money spent on movement of physical and human inputs from one farmstead to another. Besides, it makes the task of irrigation management, land improvement and personal supervision of different plots very difficult.

6.2.4 Consolidation of fragmented agricultural land holdings forms an integral part of the land reforms policy and the Five Year Plans have accordingly been laying stress on its implementation. After independence, almost all States except Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and parts of Andhra Pradesh had enacted legislations for consolidation of holdings, although the nature of legislation and the degree of success achieved in different States vary widely. In Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal, the legislation provides for consolidation on voluntary basis if two-thirds or more of the landowners agree. In all other States, it was compulsory. Generally speaking, the consolidation Acts of different States provide for (i) prohibition of fragmentation below standard area, (ii) fixation of minimum standard area of regulating transfers, (iii) schemes of consolidation by exchange of holdings, (iv) reservation of areas for common purposes, (v) procedure for payment of compensation to persons holdings of less market value in exchange, (vi) administrative machinery for carrying out consolidation schemes, and (vii) filing of objections, appeals and penalties.

6.2.5 In States like West Bengal and Assam legislation for consolidation exists, but no work had been done. Only experimental work was done in Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa while the scheme was discontinued in Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. In the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Rajasthan and Karnataka, the scheme had made some progress, but substantial areas are yet to be consolidated. In the States like Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra the task of consolidation is more or less completed. It was also learnt that no Central funding was being provided for the purpose of land reforms. Therefore, the Group felt that the Ministry of Rural Development should formulate a Central Sector Scheme for funding consolidation of

land holdings programmes. Special emphasis should be placed on the States of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, where bulk of SC population lives.

- 6.2.6 It was also noted that where land records had been computerized or modernized, a owner/cultivator was no longer dependent on the Patwari for obtaining a copy of the title of land. There was a high level of satisfaction among the users who had instant access to land records. The Group felt that it would be worthwhile for the Central Government to meet some part of the funding for modernization / management of staff.
- 6.2.7 The Group was convinced that in the absence of all-India data of lands owned by SC farmers and out of these lands the lands which still remain unirrigated, the magnitude of the task at hand was not known. It was impossible, therefore, to arrive at any responsible estimate of the funds requirement. This was compounded by the fact that costs of irrigation are dependent on soil conditions, depth of tube well required (as water tables differ from place to place), geographical terrain (costs in hilly areas are far higher than in the plains), distance from which the water has to be brought (length of pipes required) whether the scheme is one of lift irrigation or a gravity scheme etc. This will differ from State to State and within a State as well. Therefore, cost estimates will necessarily have to be made State wise. Moreover, the existing plans of the State Governments for major and medium projects will already be covering some SC lands and the cost estimates will have to be adjusted accordingly.
- 6.2.8 In order to provide employment avenues in the non-agriculture sector, there is need to impart skills to enable them to earn alternative livelihoods. The important thing is to identify economically viable schemes. For the literate segments of SC population, there should be greater thrust area on vocational training. Institutions like ITI, Institute of Fashion Design etc. can devise special courses for the target groups, keeping in pace with the modern times. While devising the course the market viability needs to be dovetailed.
- 6.2.9 The continuance of the practice of manual scavenging poses a big challenge. The Group noted that a National Action Plan for total eradication of manual scavenging by 2007 was prepared by the Planning Commission and is being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation. However, the work is proceeding at a slow pace and will need to be geared up if the target date is to be met.

6.2.10 The essential feature of the three pronged attack against manual scavenging are strict enforcement of Employment of Manual Scavengers and Conversion of Dry Latrines Prohibition Act and integrated low cost sanitation Scheme and the National Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers. The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis as well as National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation continue to give priority attention to the betterment of manual scavengers. Sub-Group noted that upto March, 2002, 4,08,972 scavengers and their dependents had been rehabilitated both by skill training as well as easy access to credit. Action to rehabilitate the remaining scavengers should now be taken on priority basis.

### 6.3 *Affirmative Action outside public sector for Scheduled Castes*

6.3.1 Affirmative action is designed as a public policy to reduce group inequalities or exclusion from different cultural and developmental activities. The affirmative action policies are not only confined to allocation of jobs but also provision of business loans, admission to higher education and awarding of contracts of preferential basis. The Group took note of the Maharashtra State Public Services (Reservation for SCs, STs, Denotified and Nomadic Tribes, Special Backward category and other OBCs) Act 2001, which was published in Gazette on 22.1.2004. This legislation provides for reservation of vacancies in public services and posts, which include cooperative societies, statutory authorities and Companies/Corporations established by Government and educational institutions and industries, which received grant-in-aid from the Government or had been given government land at concessional rates or other monetary concessions. Thus, the scope of this Act is extended to institutions and industries, which have received certain facilities.

Here, a reference to NCMP would be relevant which states:

“The UPA government is very sensitive to the issue of affirmative action, including reservations, in the private sector. It will immediately initiate a national dialogue with all political parties, industry and other organizations to see how best the private sector can fulfill the aspirations of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe youth.”

6.3.2 In keeping with the above, the Central Govt. has already set up a Group of Ministers to discuss the affirmative action including reservation in the private sector for fulfilling the aspirations of the youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The first meeting of the Group of Ministers was held on 3.11.2004. It was decided to obtain the

response of the private sector to the proposal for reservation. The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has already started implementation of the Govt. reservation policy in the NGOs, which it funds. The NGOs have also accepted this reservation. This may now be extended to NGOs in other sectors as well. The Group felt that a voluntary programme of affirmative action ought to be prepared by Associations and industries. This programme should include award of certain percentage of dealerships and retail outlets to otherwise eligible and qualified SC/ST youth. Further action should be taken up by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on receiving the response of the private sector.

6.3.3 The approach to affirmative action in India has relied almost exclusively on reservations and / or economic benefits. While this is of undoubted importance, the social dimensions of equity should not be neglected. Demonstrated adherence to established codes of social responsibility needs to be given recognition and to be held up as a model to be emulated by other institutions / organizations. It is suggested, therefore, that a system be established by which organizations which voluntarily comply with affirmative action norms are given due recognition by government and are encouraged to use this recognition in building their organizational image.

6.3.4 The United States of America (USA) and UK also have reservations for minorities/under-privileged groups. The word 'Affirmative Action' is specially used in USA for all Government policies, which provide equality and equity for minorities (read weaker section) of USA. 'Positive discrimination' is the selection of a candidate for a position in the grounds of race, sex and colour rather than merit alone. There are many ways this can be implemented. Some Universities in UK have quotas for candidates from ethnic minorities.

#### **6.4 Strategies for viable livelihood of Scheduled Tribes**

6.4.1 It is important to segregate tribals from non-tribals masquerading as tribals while devising suitable strategies for livelihood alternatives for Scheduled Tribes. There is need to ensure targeting the actual tribal population effectively. Settlement of tribal families on *gaon samaj* / forest lands for cultivation could be an alternative. Simultaneously, there is need to provide/build minor irrigation facilities as seen in Chapter 5 and ensure timely availability of crop loans. Moreover, it is important that access of tribals to minor forest produce is legitimized. Recognition should be given to the symbiotic relationship between tribals and

forests as also emphasized in Section 4.17. Tribals should be treated as nature's children and they should be given the first charge on minor forest produce.

- 6.4.2 Next, each ITDA/ITDP plan must necessarily have a component to provide a minimum of one hundred person-days of work to each tribe in a year. Also, there should be provision for setting up of grain banks to meet the food grain requirements of the villagers in times of scarcity, particularly during droughts or floods. Under universalization of Joint Forest Management (JFM), there should be endeavour to implement "Strengthening of Joint Forest Management" component effectively under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) to extend it to all 173,000 forest fringe villages, to promote formation of JFMCs and village based micro-planning. Priority in the coverage should be accorded to tribal and other remote rural areas.
- 6.4.3 The Ministry of Rural Development has successfully experimented with direct funding of district level bodies (District Rural Development Agencies – DRDAs), which has to a substantial extent shortened the channel between the fund receiving agency and the fund-utilizing agency, which actually implements project. On a similar pattern ITDAs (Integrated Tribal Development Agencies) also need to be directly funded to reach the implementing agencies quickly. In addition, a separate institutional mechanism needs to be created for planning and monitoring projects/programmes to be taken up for tribal development under the aegis of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- 6.4.4 Any strategy devised by the Government under the sub-heads of the CMP for providing livelihoods and there by enhancing employment, food and nutritional supplement will have to have an important tribal component. Unless a proper mechanism, which inter alia includes livelihood strategies besides focus on education, health and other HDIs, is devised for these target groups, the desirable growth may not be achieved.
- 6.4.5 The ST population is always attached to land -- whether as an agriculturist or as a forester. The occupational structuring of tribals was seen before. It may be seen that the livelihood strategy would thus have to take into account the land structure, level of skills, socio-economic conditions, low level of HDI and physical infrastructure and natural resource-base in the tribal areas.

- 6.4.6 In tribal areas the mineral wealth of the community lies in the form of mines of all natural resources but the tribals are the least benefited from those resources. An action plan which envisages not only sustenance livelihood but also improving their quality of life by spending of wealth achieved from mineral resources on their development and welfare is required.
- 6.4.7 Forests and tribals are interlinked and inter-dependent and Joint Forestry Management (JFM) should actually be made a joint forest management where tribals should be allowed to have a decisive say and the land in the vicinity of the forest could be used for development medicinal and herbal plans and creation of backward and forward linkages.
- 6.4.8 The STs possess various skills but the same are not at all beneficial and remunerative to them. If we have to reach the targeted sections, we have to classify them into four categories i.e.
- (a) literate and skilled
  - (b) literate but unskilled;
  - (c) illiterate and skilled (such as children of craftsmen);
  - (d) illiterate and unskilled.
- 6.4.9 Where people are unskilled, the need is to impart skills; where they are under-skilled, the need would be upgrade their skills to enable them to compete in the open market particularly in the era of competitions in the open market. The important thing is to identify economically viable schemes and the market for the products made by the tribals and then working backwards to develop the requirements for them at every step.
- 6.4.10 Tribal communities have a plethora of traditional skills, which yield products of daily need for their own type of communities. The general communities at large also largely use these items. But the remunerations the tribals get can be termed to be of exploitatively low levels. Moreover, these items are brought to use mostly by those people who inhabit areas adjoining or within tribal habitats. But still, there are items that find use in places far away as well; for instance, *sal* leaf utensils find wide usage.

## 6.5 *Affirmative Action outside Public Sector for STs*

- 6.5.1 Apart from the facilities of reservation in jobs of the government sector, there are concerted efforts required to develop the tribal youth in terms of their skills, educational levels, personality development, vocational training, marketing and entrepreneurship

abilities so that they are capable of competing on an equal footing with the general populace.

6.5.2 There has been a continuous reduction in employment in public sector since 1991-92 even prior to the start of disinvestments. The resultant unemployment has affected all categories of workers including SCs/STs. The public sector employment declined from 2.18 million in 1991-92 to 1.99 million in 2001-02 due to the need for Public Sector Enterprises to restructure and become more efficient.

6.5.3 There is always a fear that reservations compromise on quality of personnel. Thereby reducing the quality of the goods and services provided by industries and companies. Outside the public sector, this is the stand taken in defence of not applying positive bias in employment for weaker sections. The youth from weaker sections may lack quality of skills that can compete with that of the best of general category youth, primarily due to the fact that skill upgradation facilities are either not available or affordable for most of them. It is in this area that the efforts of the government need to be supplemented by those outside the public sector. Needless to state, there is also a need to allay the fears of the private sector that they will have to compromise in quality.

6.5.4 The Constitution has devoted more than 20 Articles to the redressal and upliftment of the underprivileged following the policy of positive discrimination and affirmative action, particularly with reference to the Scheduled Tribes. Two of the major States i.e. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have taken initiatives on affirmative action.

## 6.6 *Recommendations*

6.6.1 The State Governments need to formulate area/cluster based plans for each ITDP/ITDA indicating the viable livelihood programmes, most crucial for STs including infrastructure incidental thereto, like settled agriculture including land development, irrigation, dairy and animal husbandry, fisheries, afforestation including forest regeneration, housing, education, basic primary health facilities, safe drinking water besides programme for skill upgradation and vocational training, etc. The concerned central Ministries need to extend support under the schemes available with them to each ITDP/ITDA as per ITDA wise approved plan only.

6.6.2 For the literate segments of ST population, there should be greater thrust on vocational training. The accredit institutions like ITI, NIRD, Food and Craft Institution, Institute of Fashion Design etc. can devise special courses for the target groups, keeping in pace

with the modern times. While devising the course the market viability and the potentiality of the target group will have to be dovetailed.

- 6.6.3 For the semi-literate group, the traditional art and craft can be put to use as a motif in textile printing etc. The strength of the traditional skills is that they are handmade and, therefore, has a tremendous global potential amongst the elite.
- 6.6.4 Develop on the traditional skills so that products suit the current market, through vocational training programmes, which in turn have been developed on well researched ideas. A short-term action plan which will yield result at the earliest possible time for e.g. the vocational courses can be devised by taking basic and necessary components from the existing courses followed by immediate accreditation of the course.
- 6.6.5 In order to provide sustainability of the programme, a strong market chain will have to be evolved thereby establishing backward and forward linkages backed by aggressive marketing. Develop value addition including packaging, for these products thereby ensuring remunerative prices and an assured as well as expanding market base. TRIFED and its associates can take up this part of the issue.
- 6.6.6 For all these activities, the financial resources upto training and market development can be organised through the Ministry of Tribal Affairs by some enhancement in its existent programmes. For the actual enterprise, it would be better to introduce institutional finance. Here, the National ST Finance Development Corporation can contribute in conjunction with TRIFED and its associates, the latter's role to be particularly important in creating cooperative movements amongst the tribals.
- 6.6.7 The National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) can play a pivotal role through its State level channelising agencies. As of now, the NSTFDC does not have regular field agencies. It has to depend upon State Corporation on which NSTFDC has no control. The NSTFDC can pay honorarium to the designated persons in every State and make such persons responsible for reporting on regular basis. If necessary the whole loaning programmes and assets creation should be reviewed to give it a new dimension.
- 6.6.8 Agriculture should be made more broad based to include horticulture, floriculture, and dairying can also become highly remunerative option for them.
- 6.6.9 The successful models of providing like wadi programme livelihood, erection of check-dams, lift irrigation, minor irrigation, water harvesting systems, animal husbandry and dairying etc should be replicated.



- 6.6.10 Aquaculture can, on small scale, supplement the nutrition of the tribals, provided that the species are properly selected.
- 6.6.11 Afforestation in long run can become an income-giving proposition. However, if we can tie-up with organizations like Central Research Institute on Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), which has its field organizations in tribal concentrated States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Assam and other States, there is a possibility of creating jobs for tribal youth as para technical workers in dry land agriculture in the rainfed agriculture technology to help the farmers.
- 6.6.12 For the tribal solely dependent on MFP, lack of harmonious relationship between them & the Forest Department of the States is the main reason, which hinders in tapping the potential of MFPs and, therefore, both should work in unison. The foremost strategy is to introduce them to the process of value addition with back up training.
- 6.6.13 Model legislation conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce on people from weaker sections working in forests, will be prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, in consultation with concerned ministries.
- 6.6.14 Ministry of Environment and Forests should ensure the effective implementation of its guidelines already issued on 20-10-2003 for encouraging development projects in tribal areas which are as follows:
- General approval under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 shall be extended to several additional categories of public utility projects/infrastructure development projects. Ministry of Environment and Forests will frame the modalities in this regard.
  - Ministry of Environment and Forests, while granting forestry clearance to a project in tribal area, will stipulate that during the execution of the project, the State/UT Governments and User Agency shall ensure maximum employment for the local tribals by giving them the right of first referral on unskilled labour employment at the state notified minimum wage.
  - Ministry of Environment and Forests will ensure that the project proponent, while formulating a project involving forest land in a tribal area, earmarks 5% of the total

project cost for the development of indigenous skills of tribals, basic amenities, education, health, sports facilities for children/youths, etc. in the area.

- All the project proposals involving diversion of 40 ha or more forest area in tribal areas, would have an inbuilt component of providing alternative source of domestic energy on subsidized basis such as distribution of LPG, etc., to reduce pressure on the existing forests.
- For review of disputed claims over forest land arising out of forest settlement, detailed guidelines issued vide letter dated 18.9.90 shall be strictly followed in a time bound manner. (The Ministry of Environment and Forests will pursue the matter with the Cabinet and the Supreme Court for vacation of stay by the Supreme Court on its order dated 5-2-2004, wherein Ministry of Environment and Forests had requested the State / UT Governments to give legal recognition to the traditional rights of tribals on forest lands and submit proposals for de-notification of forest areas in their occupation in exercise of their traditional right subject to the stipulation that the tribals should be in continuous possession of forest land as on 31-12-1993).
- For regularisation of encroachments, Ministry of Environment and Forests will follow the detailed guidelines issued on 18-9-1990 in a time bound manner.

6.6.15 The industries should be persuaded to award a share of their outsourcing jobs to dalits/tribals.

6.6.16 7.5% share to STs may be considered in respect of awarding the tenders from Government & PSUs like Railway supply/CSD, etc.

6.6.17 Before granting essential facilities i.e. electricity connection/water supply/bank loans etc, the companies under Private Sector should give an undertaking that they will follow the reservation policy of the State Government in their private company.

6.6.18 The possibility of picking up potential workers in skilled category on the basis of promising talent exhibited at a very young age (say 7<sup>th</sup> class students) can be explored. Industries and companies can organize talent search amongst ST youths to detect promising trends with in them. After screening them, the best among them can be

selected and trained for skilled area employment by the company, along with providing education upto the higher secondary level. Such an engagement would require mutual commitment also, and if required, the costs can either be shared by the government or recovered from the candidate post employment. Training and placement is happening in many sectors even today, either by specialized training institutions or by the companies themselves. The need to do so at a young age is because the young mind and hands absorb training faster and retain longer.

- 6.6.19 Encouragement to employees from under-represented groups to apply for promotion and getting financial assurance for merit-upgradation.
- 6.6.20 The private schools/colleges which are aided by the Government should also follow the reservation policy of the Government.
- 6.6.21 Training for promotion or skill training for employees of under- represented groups who lack particular expertise should be imparted including language training.

## Chapter 7

### Financial Mechanism for Desired Goals

- 7.1 The Group also reviewed the financial mechanism for implementation of the various schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The efficacy of the existing system of devolution of Central Government funds was examined and the scope for improved review and monitoring of the schemes. First, looking at the devolution of Central Govt. funds through the State Governments and direct equity participation in the State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations, the Group took note of the tendency on the part of State Governments to divert funds towards payment of staff salaries to tide over the ways and means difficulties. On the other hand, it also noted that all the State channelising agencies i.e. the organizations responsible for delivery of services to the beneficiaries are controlled by the State Governments. Moreover, release of funds through State Governments also ensured supervision and monitoring by State legislatures and their committees. Therefore, while highlighting the need for closer scrutiny and regular monitoring of the utilization of funds, the Group did not recommend any change in the system. At the Central level, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment needs to be strengthened in order to enable it to fulfill its monitoring function more effectively.
- 7.2 As far as devolution of funds for STs is concerned, it was suggested that despite special provisions for their protection and socio-economic development in the Constitution and various other initiatives taken in this regard, there has been limited impact on STs population and they continue to lag far behind the rest of the population in terms of the indicators for socio-economic development, as seen in Chapter 2. The tendency so far has been to spread the resources uniformly in the entire tribal areas in accordance with the availability of funds in a disjointed, disintegrated and sectoral fashion without any linkage with the other programmes and local conditions. This thin spread makes the schemes very ineffective and there are hardly any tangible results in spite of substantial amounts of funds being spent over the years. This has to change and give way to adoption of area-specific programmes in accordance with availability of funds.
- 7.3 The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach, envisages earmarking a proportion of TSP component within the overall allocation of funds of each of the Central Ministries, at least, in proportion of the tribal population of the country. As of now the Central and State Governments have been implementing TSP programmes for the benefit of tribals.

Additional funds to TSP were being funded by the MTA by extending Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the States. The Planning Commission's guidelines on TSP approach envisaged earmarking a proportion of the overall allocation of funds of each of the Central Ministries towards TSP. This proportion should reflect the proportion of the tribal population of the country.

- 7.4 The approach, adopted at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan in 1974-75, applies to 21 States and two Union Territories (UTs), where Scheduled Tribes constitute a sizable population. These 21 States and 2 UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal; and A & N Islands, and Daman & Diu. It may be noted that no Scheduled Tribes have been specified in the States/UTs of Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry. TSP does not operate in the Tribal majority States/UTs of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep
- 7.5 The TSP has a two-pronged strategy for promotion of development activities to raise the level of living standards of Scheduled Tribes; and protection of their interest through legal and administrative support. The TSP strategy is being implemented through 195 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs/ITDAs); 259 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA); and 82 Clusters. The benefits of the Tribal Sub-Plan are also extended to the scattered tribal population. The Tribal Sub Plan Programmes are financed through Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Special Central Assistance, flow from the State Plan, and Institutional finance.
- 7.6 The recommendations made by the Working Group for the Tribal Development during the Tenth Plan period also specifically emphasised that the TSP concept should be formalized and the TSP component of each of the Central Ministries/ Departments should be put in a separate Demand Head to be operated in consultation with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- 7.7 Though the Ministry has been given the mandate to serve as the nodal agency for overall scenario of tribal development, there is no binding force behind the concept of TSP and this limits the Ministry only towards pursuing with the State Governments/Ministries of Central Governments without tangible results. To exhibit a sense of urgency and seriousness, this Ministry had taken up the matter for mandatory earmarking 8 % of the budget of the Ministries for the tribals under the TSP and making

the entire central funds under TSP as non-lapsable and non-divisible on the pattern of seminal provision in North East. However, barring a few ministries, by and large most central ministries have ignored the concept of Tribal Sub Plan. It is further revealed that TSP funds are being spent not in the proportion of the Tribal population and in a disintegrated manner.

7.8 After detailed analysis of the responses received from various Ministries, and their respective budget provisions for the year 2004-05, it was noticed that out of total plan budget of Rs. 87,886.25 crores for all the Central Ministries put together, the budget of 35 Ministries concerned with development/welfare activities comes to Rs. 66,530 crores and 8% of this would be Rs.5322.42 crores for tribal development in 2004-05. It is suggested that there is need to earmark and pool the funds for TSP for effective implementation of the schemes.

#### 7.9 *Mechanisms for Devolution of Funds for achieving desired goals*

7.9.1 There is an immediate requirement of separate earmarking of funds as per TSP approach and integrating resources within schemes of all these Ministries for better targeting of efforts. For example during 2004-05 an amount of Rs. 5,322.42 crores i.e. 8% of Rs. 66,530 crores of the budgeted of Central Ministries could be earmarked and pooled for TSP.

7.9.2 Keeping the urgent necessity of providing nutritional supplements regularly and effectively in tribal areas, it is suggested that out of the Non-Plan budget of Rs. 26,092 crores of the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution, an amount of Rs. 2,087 crores need to be spent and targeted in the tribal areas under a separate focused strategy involving STs or their SHGs in distribution of programmes of their choice under PDS, especially in areas chronic for malnutrition and hunger.

7.9.3 For the development of the tribal areas, area/cluster based approach should be adopted for development. Once the funds available with the Central Ministries are pooled, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs may approach the State Governments to formulate area/cluster based plans for each Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP)/ Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), listing the viable livelihood programmes most crucial for Scheduled Tribes (STs), including necessary related infrastructure, for example, settled agriculture including land development, irrigation, dairy & animal husbandry, fisheries, afforestation including forest regeneration, housing, education, basic primary health facilities, safe drinking water, besides skill upgradation and vocational training.

The concerned Central Ministries may be requested to extend support under the schemes available with them to each ITDP/ITDA as per the approved plan.

- 7.9.4 Each ITDA/ITDP plan must necessarily have a component to provide a minimum of one hundred person-days of work to each tribe in a year, and provision for setting up of grain banks to meet the food grain requirements of the villagers in times of scarcity, particularly during droughts or floods.
- 7.9.5 Under universalization of Joint Forest Management (JFM), Ministry of Environment and Forests will endeavour to implement “Strengthening of Joint Forest Management” component effectively under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) to extend it to all 173,000 forest fringe villages, to promote formation of JFMCs and village based micro-planning. Priority in the coverage will be accorded to tribal and other remote rural areas.
- 7.9.6 The Ministry of Rural Development has successfully experimented with direct funding of district level bodies (District Rural Development Agencies - DRDAs), which has to a substantial extent shortened the channel between the fund receiving agency and the fund-utilizing agency, which actually implements projects. On the similar pattern ITDAs (Integrated Tribal Development Agencies) also need to be directly funded to reach the implementing agencies quickly.
- 7.9.7 A separate institutional mechanism needs to be created under PMO or Planning Commission for planning and monitoring projects/ programmes to be taken up out of the pooled TSP component of the Central Ministries. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs should serve the institutionalized planning and monitoring body/mechanism so created.

## Chapter 8

### A Summary of Recommendations

#### Chapter 3 : *Existing Programmes: Better Targeting of SCs and STs*

##### *Improved Attainments of SCs:*

- (i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan should focus attention on those SC areas where the gap between national percentage in literacy and the SC literacy percentage in a district is more than 10%;
- (ii) There should be greater fund flow to the “Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya” Yojna and the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Castes.
- (iii) The Rajiv Gandhi Fellowship Scheme should be launched on a priority basis;
- (iv) In order to provide employment avenues in the non-agriculture sector, there is need to impart skills including vocational training. Special courses can be devised for the target groups, keeping in view the market viability.
- (v) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions should oversee “special recruitment drive” to fill backlog of SC vacancies of Group A & B posts;
- (vi) Concerted efforts should be made to strengthen the National Scheduled Castes Finance & Development Corporation by strengthening the equity base.
- (vii) National Action Plan for total eradication of manual scavenging should be speedily implemented by the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation to ensure rehabilitation of remaining scavengers by 2007 ;
- (viii) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare should take up a concerted drive on reproductive health issues in those districts where the literacy level of SC girls is below 33% ;

##### *Improved Attainments of STs:*

- (i) There is a strong need for a separate strategy for tribal areas in each of the sectors health services, education, developing water resources, creating infrastructure in minor irrigation, roads, telecommunications, electricity, PDS, etc. with a view to bringing tribal areas at par with the rest, it is recommended that each sectoral Ministry should, in consultation with Ministry of Tribal Affairs, have a separate strategy for development of STs, and creation of infrastructure in tribal areas.



- (ii) There is a need to focus activities at the district level under a separate and suitably devised strategy exclusively for STs. Since the ITDPs/ITDAs are functioning in each tribal dominated district (195 in number) it is suggested that the funds from the sectoral Ministries are also routed through the ITDAs who have to prepare the area-based ITDA-wise plans. A separate cell within the DRDA is also necessary to devise a strategy focused on STs and then implement the same by pooling funds from all the sectors.
- (iii) The norms for tribal areas for achieving infrastructure development should be more liberal, say one-third of those fixed for other areas. Although these norms provide for a higher population norm for Plain Areas as compared to Hilly/Tribal Areas, there is a need to lower such norms further to improve the prospects of Tribals who live in small clusters as such clusters might never be able to fulfill such norms. This should include health, roads, electricity, post offices, etc.
- (iv) The field of education and health coverage needs priority attention. Health and Education are highly dependent on availability of staff in the remote tribal areas. However, teachers, doctors and other paramedical staff are reluctant to serve in tribal areas. As a result even if rudimentary infrastructure is available, the personnel are not available. It is therefore essential that locally available doctors, para-medical staff and teachers are recruited on contract basis. This would at least ensure availability of medical personnel in such areas. This would have to be adopted as a policy measure.
- (v) The persistent problems of low literacy and high drop-out rates may be tackled through
- easy access to residential school with assured minimum standards and training teachers (preferably local tribals, wherever feasible),
  - improvement in the educational status of tribal girls with priority focus on the pockets of low female literacy rate by setting up residential schools;
  - appropriate and adequate support services like hostels for tribal girls also with supplementary nutrition,
  - vocationalisation of education at middle-high school levels and promote employment orient courses through it and polytechnics,
  - introduction of local tribal dialects as the medium of instruction; especially, at the lower primary level, For developing primers for tribal children, Ministry of HRD (Human Resource Development) could establish a Tribal Cell in the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) to take required action.

(vi) To meet the special needs of the tribal area the health policy should provide:

- extension of primary health infrastructure to cover inaccessible area with relaxed norms for improving access and utilization of health services;
- evolving a new strategy of combining the indigenous tribal medicines with that of the ISM&H so that healthcare reaches interior tribal area and also allow the tribals to contribute their traditional knowledge;
- training of motivated tribal youth as Village Health Guides. Shorter duration courses of, say, six months could be devised for training cadre of personnel on the pattern of bare-foot doctors with clear condition of posting in the tribal areas and who could be above the health worker;
- health education and health awareness among the tribals;
- specific agenda for medical research in case of killer or debilitating diseases affecting tribals;
- focused programme for eradication of malaria, leprosy, blindness control, TB and HIV in respect of tribals.
- Home remedy kits containing ISM&H medicine may be made available to Panchayat leaders/ teachers/ health/ anganwadi workers for use.

(vii) All universally applicable schemes like SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), KGSV (Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya), PMSY (Prime Minister's Sadak Yojana), Rural Electrification, etc. may be directly linked to making an impact on raising the level of service for the tribal population. For this, clear plans by each Central Ministry and State Government need be drawn.

#### **Chapter 4 : Tribal – Forest Interface**

- (i) As regards the issue relating to “ownership of minor forest produce”, the Provisions of the *Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996* (PESA Act) should be implemented in the right spirit and that the respective Gram Sabhas should be given the right of ownership of all the MFPs
- (ii) Minor Forest Produce (MFP) should be clearly defined as “ all gatherable biomass including bamboo and cane collected from living trees and forest areas on a sustainable and non-destructible basis.” MFP would accordingly include all non-timber products –

such as bamboo, dead branches, leaves, reeds and grasses apart from herbs, honey, resin etc;

- (iii) Ownership of Minor Forest Produce, (as provided in 4(m) (ii) of the PESA Act) should be passed on to the Gram Sabhas which would include the right to collect, develop and trade in Minor Forest Produce. The community should be provided facilities to collect and grade the produce processing locally & restriction of tribal rights to access and collect forest produce should be removed. TRIFED and state TDCCs should undertake marketing of such products at national and international levels.
- (iv) All the agencies responsible for forest management including the Forest Development Corporations should associate the tribal people in protection, regeneration and development of forest as well as to provide gainful employment to the people living in around the forest. At present, the Forest Departments or the Forest Corporations of the States are managing forests according to an approved working plan . Many of the operations involved are of a seasonal nature and many activities including removal of timber, etc. given out on contract. There is no obligation on the part of these contractors to employ the local work force. As a step towards implementing the principles of NCMP (National Common Minimum programme), it is suggested that all forestry operations including afforestation through planting of long term, medium term and short term species, removal of timber, etc. could be assigned to self-help groups (SHGs) of tribals living in the vicinity of forests by forming SHGs of tribals. The local residents (tribals) would definitely have a stake in ensuring that the forest survives and that they continue to get income from forestry operations.
- (v) Area of jurisdiction of PESA Act should extend to all Schedule - V Areas, which includes all forest and non-forest areas.
- (vi) Forest lands under occupation of tribals should be regularised after following due process of law. It is strongly suggested that in case of tribals the onus of proving wrongful occupation should be with the Department and not with the tribals, as they often do not have proof of possession like offence report or fine receipts by Forest Department.
- (vii) Adequate investments should be made to ensure value addition in the minor forest produce and increase shelf life.

- (viii) The State Governments should immediately review their legislation and procedures so that the provisions of the Central legislation relating to ownership rights on MFPs to Gram Sabha are honoured in letter and spirit.
- (ix) In order to give legal status to the inhabitants of the forest villages and the lands cultivated by them, the conversion of forest villages into revenue villages should be taken in the right earnest and in a time bound manner.
- (x) The Ministry of Environment and Forests need to issue a one time exemption under the Forests Conservation Act for carrying out development activities in the Forests Villages.
- (xi) Ministry of Environment and Forests should initiate action for establishment of sub-regional offices to be headed by an officer of the level of Conservator of Forests/ Deputy Conservator of Forests, in the identified tribal areas to enhance the reach of the regional offices. These sub-regional offices will be delegated power to grant forestry clearances up to one hectare of forest land in tribal/rural areas/forest habitations subject to the fulfillment of stipulated conditions in respect of the public utility projects/infrastructure development projects for schools, dispensary/hospital, electric and telecommunication lines, drinking water, water/rainwater harvesting structure, minor irrigation canal, non-conventional sources of energy, skill upgradation /vocational training centre. Till the time, the Sub-Regional Centres are established in the identified tribal areas, Ministry of Environment and Forests will consider issuance of one time general clearance under Section -2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in tribal and rural areas/forest habitations in respect of the above stated public utility projects/infrastructural projects subject to the fulfillment of stipulated conditions.
- (xii) The life of tribals and other poor living within and near forest revolves around forests. The rights and concessions enjoyed by them should be fully protected. Their domestic requirements of fuel-wood, fodder, and minor forest produce and construction timber should be the first charge on forest produce.
- (xiii) Broadening the range of products produced by forests – food and other items – and improving their supply to local people through joint management approaches and access arrangements in tune with the provisions of PESA;
- (xiv) Encouraging tree growing on farms using species and management approaches that complement crop and livestock production, help protect the environment, provide income to farmers, especially in closer vicinity of Forests areas;

- (xv) Supporting small-scale forest-based enterprises by ensuring a sustainable supply of input materials, providing managerial and technological assistance, and improving access to credit;
- (xvi) Providing market support to help rural people get better price for the forest products they sell, and secure a more sustainable livelihood.
- (xvii) Given the central role that women play in food production and food security, involving women, and their concerns will provide invaluable insight for programme planning and direction.
- (xviii) The traditional knowledge and management practices should be thoroughly studied and documented, and local communities given a free hand to practice them.
- (xix) Immediate steps should be taken to protect the intellectual property rights, especially in the field of traditional system of medicines.

#### **Chapter 5 : *Asset Creation for Minor Irrigation on Lands for Dalits and Adivasies***

- (i) Subsidy for free boring should be on actual cost basis
- (ii) Constitute self-help groups of SCs & STs farmers – who can be given loans for purchase of pumping sets in joint ownership.
- (iii) In ST/SC population villages, identified in every district where major / medium irrigation works / canals /distributaries etc. are not available. It is necessary to take up Command Area Development (CADA) & On Farm Development (OFD) type works.
- (iv) In every SC /ST dominant village create at least one minor – irrigation work – pond, bandhi, taal etc. should be taken up.
- (v) Create water sharing alliances between SCs and non-SCs-by NGO driven persuasive action. Use moral suasion to bring about social change.
- (vi) A central sector scheme for funding a programme of consolidation of land holdings should be formulated by the Ministry of Rural Development with special emphasis on the States of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu;
- (vii) Central Government should meet some portion of the cost of modernization and computerization of land revenue administration;
- (viii) State Governments should determine the acreage of un-irrigated lands owned by SC's and should also project realistic estimate for providing irrigation facilities.

- (ix) The data base relating to un-irrigated lands owned by SCs and the cost of providing irrigation facilities should be collated by the Ministry of Water Resources in consultation with State Government and Planning Commission.
- (x) The nodal Ministry at the Central level should be the Ministry of Water Resources, which should obtain quarterly progress reports from the State Governments.
- (xi) A block-wise programme of minor irrigation for SC held lands should be prepared by the State Governments in 150 identified districts in the first phase.
- (xii) The Planning Commission and Ministry of Water Resources should lay down that funds released for minor irrigation for dalit lands cannot be diverted and should be placed at the disposal of implementing department within a week of receipt by the State Governments.
- (xiii) National Policy on Assignment of Water Rights should be formulated by the Ministry of Water Resources through 'Paani Pachayat' mechanism.

## **Chapter 6 : *Viable Livelihood Strategies***

### *Strategies for viable livelihood of SCs*

- (i) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has extended reservation policy in grantee voluntary organizations. This should be extended to NGOs in other sectors as well.
- (ii) Affirmative action, outside public sector, should be initiated by a process of dialogue and consultation by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

### *Strategies for viable livelihood of STs*

- (i) The State Governments need to formulate area/cluster based plans for each ITDP/ITDA indicating the viable livelihood programmes, most crucial for STs including infrastructure incidental thereto, like settled agriculture including land development, irrigation, dairy and animal husbandry, fisheries, afforestation including forest regeneration, housing, education, basic primary health facilities, safe drinking water besides programme for skill upgradation and vocational training, etc. The concerned central Ministries need to extend support under the schemes available with them to each ITDP/ITDA as per ITDA wise approved plan only.
- (ii) For the literate segments of ST population, there should be greater thrust on vocational training. The accredited institutions like ITI, NIRD, Food and Craft Institution, Institute of Fashion Design etc. can devise special courses for the target groups, keeping in pace

with the modern times. While devising the course the market viability and the potentiality of the target group will have to be dovetailed.

- (iii) For the semi-literate group, the traditional art and craft can be put to use as a motif in textile printing etc. The strength of the traditional skills is that they are handmade and, therefore, has a tremendous global potential amongst the elite.
- (iv) Develop on the traditional skills so that products suit the current market, through vocational training programmes, which in turn have been developed on well researched ideas. A short-term action plan which will yield result at the earliest possible time for e.g. the vocational courses can be devised by taking basic and necessary components from the existing courses followed by immediate accreditation of the course.
- (v) In order to provide sustainability of the programme, a strong market chain will have to be evolved thereby establishing backward and forward linkages backed by aggressive marketing. Develop value addition including packaging, for these products thereby ensuring remunerative prices and an assured as well as expanding market base. TRIFED and its associates can take up this part of the issue.
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- (viii) Agriculture should be made more broad based to include horticulture, floriculture, and dairying can also become highly remunerative option for them.
- (ix) The successful models of providing like wadi programme livelihood, erection of check-dams, lift irrigation, minor irrigation, water harvesting systems, animal husbandry and dairying etc should be replicated.

- (x) Aquaculture can, on small scale, supplement the nutrition of the tribals, provided that the species are properly selected.
- (xi) Afforestation in long run can become an income-giving proposition. However, if we can tie-up with organizations like Central Research Institute on Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA), which has its field organizations in tribal concentrated States like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Assam and other States, there is a possibility of creating jobs for tribal youth as para technical workers in dry land agriculture in the rainfed agriculture technology to help the farmers.
- (xii) For the tribal solely dependent on MFP, lack of harmonious relationship between them & the Forest Department of the States is the main reason, which hinders in tapping the potential of MFPs and, therefore, both should work in unison. The foremost strategy is to introduce them to the process of value addition with back up training.
- (xiii) Model legislation conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce on people from weaker sections working in forests, will be prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, in consultation with concerned ministries.
- (xiv) Ministry of Environment and Forests should ensure the effective implementation of its guidelines already issued on 20-10-2003 for encouraging development projects in tribal areas which are as follows:
- General approval under Section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 shall be extended to several additional categories of public utility projects/infrastructure development projects. Ministry of Environment and Forests will frame the modalities in this regard.
  - Ministry of Environment and Forests, while granting forestry clearance to a project in tribal area, will stipulate that during the execution of the project, the State/UT Governments and User Agency shall ensure maximum employment for the local tribals by giving them the right of first referral on unskilled labour employment at the state notified minimum wage.
  - Ministry of Environment and Forests will ensure that the project proponent, while formulating a project involving forest land in a tribal area, earmarks 5% of the total



project cost for the development of indigenous skills of tribals, basic amenities, education, health, sports facilities for children/youths, etc. in the area.

- All the project proposals involving diversion of 40 ha or more forest area in tribal areas, would have an inbuilt component of providing alternative source of domestic energy on subsidized basis such as distribution of LPG, etc., to reduce pressure on the existing forests.
- For review of disputed daims over forest land arising out of forest settlement, detailed guidelines issued vide letter dated 18.9.90 shall be strictly followed in a time bound manner. (The Ministry of Environment and Forests will pursue the matter with the Cabinet and the Supreme Court for vacation of stay by the Supreme Court on its order dated 5-2-2004, wherein Ministry of Environment and Forests had requested the State / UT Governments to give legal recognition to the traditional rights of tribals on forest lands and submit proposals for de-notification of forest areas in their occupation in exercise of their traditional right subject to the stipulation that the tribals should be in continuous possession of forest land as on 31-12-1993).
- For regularisation of encroachments, Ministry of Environment and Forests will follow the detailed guidelines issued on 18-9-1990 in a time bound manner.

(xv) The industries should be persuaded to award a share of their outsourcing jobs to dalits/tribals.

(xvi) 7.5% share to STs may be considered in respect of awarding the tenders from Government & PSUs like Railway supply/CSD, etc.

(xvii) Before granting essential facilities i.e. electricity connection/water supply/bank loans etc, the companies under private sector should give an undertaking that they will follow the reservation policy of the State Government in their private company.

(xviii) The possibility of picking up potential workers in skilled category on the basis of promising talent exhibited at a very young age (say 7<sup>th</sup> class students) can be explored. Industries and companies can organize talent search amongst ST youths to detect promising trends with in them. After screening them, the best among them can be

selected and trained for skilled area employment by the company, along with providing education upto the higher secondary level. Such an engagement would require mutual commitment also, and if required, the costs can either be shared by the government or recovered from the candidate post employment. Training and placement is happening in many sectors even today, either by specialized training institutions or by the companies themselves. The need to do so at a young age is because the young mind and hands absorb training faster and retain longer.

- (xix) Encouragement to employees from under-represented groups to apply for promotion and getting financial assurance for merit-upgradation.
- (xx) The private schools/colleges which are aided by the Government should also follow the reservation policy of the Government.
- (xxi) Training for promotion or skill training for employees of under- represented groups who lack particular expertise should be imparted including language training.

## **Chapter 7 : *Financial Mechanism***

- (i) There is an immediate requirement of separate earmarking of funds as per TSP approach and integrating resources within schemes of all these Ministries for better targeting of efforts. For example during 2004-05 an amount of Rs. 5,322.42 crores i.e. 8% of Rs. 66,530 crores of the budgeted of Central Ministries could be earmarked and pooled for TSP.
- (ii) Keeping the urgent necessity of providing nutritional supplements regularly and effectively in tribal areas, it is suggested that out of the Non-Plan budget of Rs. 26,092 crores of the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution, an amount of Rs. 2,087 crores need to be spent and targeted in the tribal areas under a separate focused strategy involving STs or their SHGs in distribution of programmes of their choice under PDS, especially in areas chronic for malnutrition and hunger.
- (iii) For the development of the tribal areas, area/cluster based approach should be adopted for development. Once the funds available with the Central Ministries are pooled, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs may approach the State Governments to formulate area/cluster based plans for each Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP)/ Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), listing the viable livelihood programmes most crucial for Scheduled Tribes (STs), including necessary related infrastructure, for example, settled agriculture including land development, irrigation, dairy & animal husbandry,

fisheries, afforestation including forest regeneration, housing, education, basic primary health facilities, safe drinking water, besides skill upgradation and vocational training. The concerned Central Ministries may be requested to extend support under the schemes available with them to each ITDP/ITDA as per the approved plan.

- (iv) Each ITDA/ITDP plan must necessarily have a component to provide a minimum of one hundred person-days of work to each tribe in a year, and provision for setting up of grain banks to meet the food grain requirements of the villagers in times of scarcity, particularly during droughts or floods.
- (v) Under universalization of Joint Forest Management (JFM), Ministry of Environment and Forests will endeavour to implement “Strengthening of Joint Forest Management” component effectively under National Afforestation Programme (NAP) to extend it to all 173,000 forest fringe villages, to promote formation of JFMCs and village based micro-planning. Priority in the coverage will be accorded to tribal and other remote rural areas.
- (vi) The Ministry of Rural Development has successfully experimented with direct funding of district level bodies (District Rural Development Agencies - DRDAs), which has to a substantial extent shortened the channel between the fund receiving agency and the fund-utilizing agency, which actually implements projects. On the similar pattern ITDAs (Integrated Tribal Development Agencies) also need to be directly funded to reach the implementing agencies quickly.
- (vii) A separate institutional mechanism needs to be created under PMO or Planning Commission for planning and monitoring projects/ programmes to be taken up out of the pooled TSP component of the Central Ministries. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs should serve the institutionalized planning and monitoring body/mechanism so created.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Additional Assistance
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CDS	Canteen Defence Supply
CMP	Common Minimum Programme
CRIDA	Central Research Institute on Dry-land Agriculture
CS	Centrally Sponsored
DRDA	District Rural Development Agencies
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IRD	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ISM&H	Indian System of Medicine and Health
ITDA	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies
ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Projects
ITI	Indian Training Institute
JFM	Joint Forest Management
KGSV	Kasturba Gandhi Swatantra Vidyalaya
MDA	Modified Area Development Approach
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
MTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
NCERT	National Council of Education Research and Training
NCMP	National Common Minimum Programme
NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
NSTDFC	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
OBCs	Other Backward Classes
PAFs	Project Affected Families
PDS	Public Distribution System
PESA	Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
PHCs	Primary Health Centres
PMSY	Prime Minister's Sadak Yojana
PSUs	Public Sector Undertakings
PTGs	Primitive Tribal Groups
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCs	Scheduled Castes
SHG	Self-Help Group
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
STDCCs	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations
STs	Scheduled Tribes
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UTs	Union Territories

**Extracts from NCMP -- Provisions which relate more specifically to  
Scheduled Tribes/Adivasis**

**Food and Nutrition Security:**

The UPA will work out , in the next three months, a comprehensive medium-term strategy for food and nutrition security. The objective will be to move towards universal food security over time, if found feasible.

The UPA government will strengthen the public distribution system (PDS) particularly in the poorest and backward blocks of the country, and also involve women's and ex-servicemen's cooperatives in its management. Special schemes to reach food grains to the most destitute and infirm will be launched.

**Grain banks in chronically good-scare areas will be established.**

Antodaya cards for all households at risk of hunger will be introduced.

**Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes:**

The UPA will urge the states to make legislation for conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce, including tendu patta, on all those people from the weaker sections who work in the forests.

All reservation quotas, including those relating to promotions, will be fulfilled in a time-bound manner. To codify all reservations, a Reservation Act will be enacted.

The UPA government will launch a comprehensive national programme for minor irrigation of all lands owned by dalits and adivasis. Landless families will be endowed with land through implementation of land ceiling and land redistribution legislation. No reversal of ceilings legislation will be permitted.

The UPA administration will take all measures to reconcile the objectives of economic growth and environmental conservation, particularly as far as tribal communities dependent on forests are concerned.

The UPA is concerned with the growth of extremist violence and other forms of terrorist activity in different states. This is not merely a law-and-order problem, but a far deeper socio-economic issue which will be addressed more meaningfully than has been the case so far. False encounters will not be permitted.

The UPA government will immediately review the overall strategy and programmes for the development of tribal areas to plug loopholes and to work out more viable livelihood strategies. In addition, more effective systems of relief and rehabilitation will be put in place for tribal and other groups displaced by development projects. Tribal people alienated from land will be rehabilitated.

The UPA government is very sensitive to the issue of affirmative action, including reservations, in the private sector. It will immediately initiate a national dialogue with all political parties, industry and other organizations to see how best the private sector can fulfill the aspirations of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe youth.

Eviction of tribal communities and other forest-dwelling communities from forest areas will be discontinued. Cooperation of these communities will be sought for protecting forests and for undertaking social afforestation. The rights of tribal communities over mineral resources, water sources, etc as laid down by law will be fully safeguarded.

**Terms of Reference for the Task Group on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Selected Agenda Items in National Common Minimum Programme**

- (i) To assess the prevailing situation in respect of SCs, STs and identify the gaps vis-à-vis others for certain parameters such as poverty, land-holdings, health indicators, educational attainments, access to amenities like water supply, sanitation, electricity, pucca houses, etc.
- (ii) Identify the nature of constraints facing SCs, STs – geographic, social, economic.
- (iii) Suggest measures to bridge the gap between SCs, STs and others in respect of these variables.
- (iv) Suggest measures to reinforce or reconcile the objectives of economic growth and environmental conservation in tribal affairs.
- (v) Prepare more viable livelihood strategies for Scheduled Tribes.
- (vi) Prepare a comprehensive national programme for minor irrigation of all lands owned by dalits and adivasis, including, if necessary, proposals for land consolidation and assignment of water rights.
- (vii) Suggest mechanism for introducing effective affirmative action outside the public sector.
- (viii) Suggest concrete mechanism for devolution of funds / financial package for achieving desired goals emphasised in the National Common Minimum Programme and for monitoring progress on a regular basis.

No.N-11017/7/2004-PC  
Government of India  
Planning Commission

Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi, 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2004.

ORDER

**Subject: Setting up of an Inter-Ministry Task Group on Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on selected agenda items in National Common Minimum Programme.**

In pursuance of the decision taken by the Prime Minister for setting up of Inter Ministry Task Groups to consider action needed for those areas of National Common Minimum Programme where the agenda is cross sectoral and requires action encompassing a number of Ministries / Departments, it has been decided to set up an Inter-Ministry Task Group on Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on selected agenda items in National Common Minimum Programme.

2. The composition of the Task Group is as under

- |       |   |   |          |
|-------|---|---|----------|
| i)    | Secretary, Planning Commission                            | - | Chairman |
| ii)   | Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Forests              | - | Member   |
| iii)  | Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure | - | Member   |
| iv)   | Secretary, Department of Elementary Education & Literacy  | - | Member   |
| v)    | Secretary, Department of Health                           | - | Member   |
| vi)   | Secretary, Department of Family Welfare                   | - | Member   |
| vii)  | Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs                     | - | Member   |
| viii) | Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment       | - | Member   |
| ix)   | Secretary, Ministry of Textiles                           | - | Member   |
| x)    | Secretary, Department of Rural Development                | - | Member   |
| xi)   | Secretary, Department of Drinking Water Supply            | - | Member   |



xii)	Secretary, Department of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation	-	Member
xiii)	Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	-	Member
xiv)	Secretary, Department of Food and Public Distribution	-	Member
xv)	Secretary, Ministry of Agro & Rural Industries	-	Member
xvi)	Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources	-	Member
xvii)	Sectoral Officer-in-Charge, Prime Minister's Office	-	Member
xviii)	Adviser (PP), Planning Commission	-	Convener

3. The Terms of Reference of the Task Group would be developed in the first meeting of the Task Group by the Group itself keeping in view the objectives and priorities laid down in NCMP relating to the subject of the Task Group after sharing with the Prime Minister's Office. In addition the Group will make specific recommendations/ suggestions in respect of the following :-

- i) Measures to reconcile objectives of economic growth and environmental conservation in tribal affairs.
- ii) Comprehensive national programme for minor irrigation of all lands owned by dalits and adivasis.
- iii) Working out more viable livelihood strategies for Scheduled Tribes.

4. The Task Group may constitute a support group of domain specialists in the Ministries (i.e. officers in the rank of Joint/Additional Secretaries) in its first meeting to assist the Task Group in the spadework and in preparing and finalizing its Report.

5. Each Ministry / Department concerning the subject of the Task Group should make a written presentation to the Task Group on what possibilities exist in their areas of concern.

6. The Task Group will have the powers to co-opt/ associate professionals/ domain experts into the Group. The Task Group will also have the powers to set up Sub Groups/ Steering Committees of officials/non officials to finalize its views on specific issues. The Task Group should, however, encourage active participation of the State Governments in the areas of concern of the Group.

7. The expenditure of the members on TA/DA in connection with the meetings of the Task Group will be borne by the Ministry/ Department/ State Government to which the members belong. In case of private members, TA/DA will be borne by the Planning Commission as admissible to the Class I officers of the Government of India.

8. The Task Group will submit its report to the Planning Commission within **Ninety days** from the date of its constitution.

9. The Task Group will be serviced by the Planning Commission.

(Rajan Katoch)  
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

All Members of the Task Group

Copy to :

1. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
2. Minister of State (Planning)
3. Members, Planning Commission.
4. Cabinet Secretary
5. Secretary to the President of India.
6. Pr. Secretary to Prime Minister
7. Joint Secretary to Prime Minister (Sh. R. Gopalakrishnan)with reference to his U.O.No. 360/31/C/20/04-ES.II, Dated 29<sup>th</sup> July 2004.
8. Pr. Advisers/Advisers, Planning Commission.

## NUMBER OF LITERATES &amp; LITERACY RATE AMONG THE GENERAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION BY INDIA/ STATE, 2001.

State code	India/ State	Total			General **			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total Population	Total Population Literate	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Total Population Literate	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Total Population	Literacy Rate	Total Population	Total Population Literate	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>0</b>	<b>INDIA @</b>	<b>1,028,610,328</b>	<b>560,687,797</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>777,648,388</b>	<b>452,982,691</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>166,635,700</b>	<b>75,318,285</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>84,326,240</b>	<b>32,386,821</b>	<b>47.1</b>
1	JAMMU & KASHMIR	10,143,700	4,807,286	55.5	8,267,566	4,083,819	57.5	770,155	385,518	59.0	1,105,979	337,949	37.5
2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,077,900	4,041,621	76.5	4,331,143	2,998,610	79.2	1,502,170	904,795	70.3	244,587	138,216	65.5
3	PUNJAB	24,358,999	14,756,970	69.7	17,330,276	11,415,705	74.9	7,028,723	3,341,265	56.2	NST	NST	-
4	CHANDIGARH	900,635	643,245	81.9	743,038	553,683	84.8	157,597	89,562	67.7	NST	NST	-
5	UTTARANCHAL	8,489,349	5,105,782	71.6	6,716,034	4,187,355	73.7	1,517,186	783,467	63.4	256,129	134,960	63.2
6	HARYANA	21,144,564	12,093,677	67.9	17,053,454	10,225,675	70.8	4,091,110	1,868,002	55.4	NST	NST	-
7	DELHI	13,850,507	9,664,764	81.7	11,507,252	8,274,404	83.8	2,343,255	1,390,360	70.8	NST	NST	-
8	RAJASTHAN	56,507,188	27,702,010	60.4	39,715,020	21,198,715	65.0	9,694,462	4,022,964	52.2	7,097,706	2,480,331	44.7
9	UTTAR PRADESH	166,197,921	75,719,284	56.3	130,941,581	62,773,482	58.9	35,148,377	12,916,266	46.3	107,963	29,536	35.1
10	BIHAR	82,998,509	31,109,577	47.0	69,191,550	28,058,787	50.6	13,048,608	2,880,895	28.5	758,351	169,895	28.2
11	SIKKIM	540,851	318,335	68.8	402,281	239,787	69.7	27,165	14,389	63.0	111,405	64,159	67.1
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,097,968	484,785	54.3	386,622	199,836	62.5	6,188	3,470	67.6	705,158	281,479	49.6
13	NAGALAND	1,990,036	1,132,323	66.6	216,010	133,473	71.9	NSC	NSC	-	1,774,026	998,850	65.9
14	MANIPUR @	2,166,788	1,310,534	70.5	1,365,610	853,816	73.0	60,037	37,088	72.3	741,141	419,630	65.9
15	MIZORAM	888,573	661,445	88.8	48,991	35,184	80.2	272	223	89.2	839,310	626,038	89.3
16	TRIPURA	3,199,203	2,022,099	73.2	1,650,053	1,193,238	82.3	555,724	359,729	74.7	993,426	469,132	56.5
17	MEGHALAYA	2,318,822	1,157,875	62.6	314,821	186,122	70.0	11,139	5,251	56.3	1,992,862	966,502	61.3
18	ASSAM	26,655,528	14,015,354	63.3	21,521,009	11,267,927	63.1	1,825,949	1,023,999	66.8	3,308,570	1,723,428	62.5
19	WEST BENGAL	80,176,197	47,196,401	68.6	57,316,848	36,352,608	73.6	18,452,555	9,251,190	59.0	4,406,794	1,592,603	43.4
20	JHARKHAND	26,945,829	11,777,201	53.6	16,669,441	8,484,653	61.9	3,189,320	953,755	37.6	7,087,068	2,338,793	40.7
21	ORISSA	36,804,660	19,837,055	63.1	22,577,516	14,474,236	73.9	6,082,063	2,854,656	55.5	8,145,081	2,508,163	37.4
22	CHHATTISGARH	20,833,803	11,173,149	64.7	11,798,485	7,077,574	71.7	2,418,722	1,268,889	64.0	6,616,596	2,826,686	52.1
23	MADHYA PRADESH	60,348,023	31,592,563	63.7	38,959,372	23,298,737	71.6	9,155,177	4,338,127	58.6	12,233,474	3,955,699	41.2
24	GUJARAT	50,671,017	29,827,750	69.1	39,597,142	24,733,974	72.9	3,592,715	2,149,878	70.5	7,481,160	2,943,898	47.7
25	DAMAN & DIU	158,204	107,600	78.2	139,369	96,452	79.4	4,838	3,539	85.1	13,997	7,609	63.4
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	220,490	103,904	57.6	79,161	56,497	82.6	4,104	2,691	78.2	137,225	44,716	41.2
27	MAHARASHTRA	96,878,627	63,965,943	76.9	78,419,695	54,030,431	79.7	9,881,656	6,051,588	71.9	8,577,276	3,883,924	55.2
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	76,210,007	39,934,323	60.5	58,846,407	32,714,173	63.8	12,339,496	5,678,873	53.5	5,024,104	1,541,277	37.0
29	KARNATAKA	52,850,562	30,434,962	66.6	40,822,646	25,185,891	71.0	8,563,930	3,837,955	52.9	3,463,986	1,411,116	48.3
30	GOA	1,347,668	985,562	82.0	1,323,311	970,244	82.2	23,791	15,052	71.9	566	266	55.9
31	LAKSHADWEEP	60,650	44,683	86.7	3,329	2,984	94.8	NSC	NSC	-	57,321	41,699	86.1
32	KERALA	31,841,374	25,485,688	90.9	28,353,244	23,002,007	92.1	3,123,941	2,281,432	82.7	364,189	202,249	64.4
33	TAMIL NADU	62,405,679	40,524,545	73.5	49,896,854	33,784,285	76.2	11,857,504	6,509,361	63.2	651,321	230,899	41.5
34	PONDICHERRY	974,345	696,367	81.2	816,574	602,311	83.5	157,771	94,056	69.1	NST	NST	-
35	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	356,152	253,135	81.3	326,683	236,016	82.6	NSC	NSC	-	29,469	17,119	66.8

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST = No Scheduled Tribe notified

(Sources: PCA, 2001 Census)

Primary Classes Dropout and decrease in %age points

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	Dropout (I-V)		Decrease in % age points	Dropout (I-V)		Decrease in % age points	Dropout (I-V)		Decrease in % age points
		All categories			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		1996-97	2002-03		1996-97	2002-03		1996-97	2002-03	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	46.71	41.71	5.00	55.45	46.63	8.82	74.26	65.82	8.44
2	Arunachal Pradesh	51.55	37.94	13.61	-	-	-	57.84	44.41	13.42
3	Assam	54.95	61.17	-6.22	51.78	48.80	2.98	63.06	56.72	6.35
4	Bihar	59.10	62.31	-3.21	63.46	58.81	4.65	64.50	66.13	-1.64
5	Chattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	6.06	2.69	3.37	48.37	35.13	13.23	-	-	-
7	Gujarat	41.94	24.77	17.16	44.50	26.44	18.06	57.28	39.32	17.96
8	Haryana	18.55	6.89	11.66	28.54	25.32	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	26.94	12.42	14.53	27.10	20.02	7.08	41.32	18.95	22.37
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22.08	24.82	-2.74	37.59	25.72	11.87	-	41.76	-
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	42.18	18.74	23.44	46.77	18.14	28.62	38.48	6.13	32.36
13	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.93	4.01	14.92
14	Madhya Pradesh	27.71	31.43	-3.72	28.40	35.00	-6.60	45.56	51.30	-5.74
15	Maharashtra	22.41	15.55	6.86	28.69	8.68	20.01	46.89	34.21	12.69
16	Manipur	42.46	25.60	16.86	63.14	40.51	22.63	57.16	45.23	11.93
17	Meghalaya	60.87	56.51	4.37	55.93	70.33	-14.40	58.13	60.36	-2.23
18	Mizoram	58.10	56.38	1.73	-	-	-	58.39	55.43	2.96
19	Nagaland	31.47	51.80	-20.33	-	-	-	41.28	37.21	4.06
20	Orissa	50.59	46.13	4.46	55.42	36.48	18.94	69.97	56.28	13.69
21	Punjab	22.31	25.29	-2.98	31.81	31.78	0.03	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	56.51	56.93	-0.42	57.43	53.82	3.62	65.36	54.31	11.04
23	Sikkim	58.88	52.06	6.82	64.84	53.85	11.00	55.40	43.84	11.56
24	Tamil Nadu	15.06	15.37	-0.31	12.52	33.53	-21.01	30.02	24.41	5.61
25	Tripura	54.35	42.97	11.38	51.44	36.37	15.07	70.16	59.60	10.56
26	Uttar Pradesh	39.55	23.55	16.01	31.63	51.02	-19.39	27.25	30.69	-3.44
27	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	54.85	36.41	18.44	61.71	52.32	9.39	35.93	55.54	-19.61
29	A&N Islands	20.37	2.31	18.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.36	17.56	10.80
30	Chandigarh	1.39	30.44	-29.05	16.95	14.33	2.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	D&N Haveli	38.53	24.82	13.71	20.22	33.60	-13.38	44.74	31.52	13.21
32	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.01	-4.01
33	Delhi	0.00	12.13	-	9.33	15.85	-6.52	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	13.33	3.03	10.30	-	-	-	14.15	0.00	14.15
35	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>40.20</b>	<b>34.89</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>42.74</b>	<b>41.47</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>56.54</b>	<b>51.37</b>	<b>5.17</b>

Source: Selected Educational statistics-2002, Education in India-1996-97(School Education)

Upper Primary Classes Dropout and decrease in %age points

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	Dropout (I-VIII)		Decrease in % age points	Dropout (I-VIII)		Decrease in % age points	Dropout (I-VIII)		Decrease in % age points
		All categories			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		1996-97	2002-03	1996-97	2002-03	1996-97	2002-03			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	72.51	59.94	12.56	79.87	66.90	12.96	86.92	81.09	5.83
2	Arunachal Pradesh	67.35	58.01	9.34	72.38	0.00	72.38	72.75	65.85	6.89
3	Assam	68.16	68.76	-0.60	64.60	66.16	-1.56	73.06	70.60	2.45
4	Bihar	76.95	79.01	-2.06	82.38	83.23	-0.84	83.65	83.73	-0.08
5	Chattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	7.77	5.54	2.23	53.58	57.95	-4.37	78.26	0.00	78.26
7	Gujarat	61.40	45.48	15.92	64.32	48.93	15.40	77.10	62.30	14.80
8	Haryana	33.20	9.90	23.30	56.60	41.58	15.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	21.66	9.56	12.09	36.60	29.34	7.26	37.68	31.90	5.78
10	Jammu & Kashmir	46.42	26.71	19.72	38.63	38.77	-0.14	-	76.14	-
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	56.43	48.46	7.97	67.17	57.50	9.66	46.82	54.53	-7.71
13	Kerala	-0.79	0.00	-0.79	3.45	0.00	3.45	36.37	36.73	-0.35
14	Madhya Pradesh	49.44	46.94	2.50	53.23	51.89	1.33	68.86	67.47	1.39
15	Maharashtra	43.39	32.59	10.80	50.28	39.82	10.46	70.41	63.54	6.86
16	Manipur	72.42	32.93	39.48	65.88	46.74	19.14	80.99	62.18	18.81
17	Meghalaya	45.68	71.67	-26.00	0.00	74.69	-74.69	76.14	80.71	-4.57
18	Mizoram	67.76	58.31	9.45	-	-	-	67.57	58.20	9.37
19	Nagaland	37.29	53.38	-16.09	-	-	-	43.75	43.47	0.28
20	Orissa	64.98	61.73	3.25	79.35	69.13	10.22	84.06	78.12	5.94
21	Punjab	33.17	32.75	0.42	53.02	53.87	-0.85	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	67.25	66.60	0.64	71.18	59.67	11.51	79.15	60.27	18.88
23	Sikkim	75.03	69.66	5.38	80.08	74.28	5.80	73.96	68.89	5.07
24	Tamil Nadu	30.28	42.85	-12.57	41.15	42.32	-1.17	53.90	55.80	-1.91
25	Tripura	72.53	65.19	7.34	72.22	65.11	7.11	83.01	79.31	3.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	51.93	45.57	6.36	57.50	68.77	-11.27	45.09	36.75	8.34
27	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	70.54	68.23	2.31	83.18	63.54	19.63	73.97	55.81	18.16
29	A&N Islands	27.52	18.42	9.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.44	31.42	20.03
30	Chandigarh	-22.69	0.00	-22.69	25.97	47.88	-21.91	-	-	-
31	D&N Haveli	62.87	48.00	14.87	28.57	39.60	-11.03	72.56	56.86	15.70
32	Daman & Diu	12.62	14.83	-2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.94	38.94	-3.99
33	Delhi	0.05	23.57	-23.52	29.30	47.93	-18.63	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	40.56	4.48	36.08	-	-	-	43.31	0.00	43.31
35	Pondicherry	5.03	0.00	5.03	8.60	0.00	8.60	-	-	-
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>56.45</b>	<b>52.79</b>	<b>3.66</b>	<b>64.50</b>	<b>59.91</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>75.18</b>	<b>68.67</b>	<b>6.50</b>

Source: Selected Educational statistics-2002, Education in India-1996-97(School Education)

## Secondary Classes Dropout and decrease in %age points

Sl. No.	State/ UTs	Dropout (I-X)		Decrease in % age points	Dropout (I-X)		Decrease in % age points	Dropout (I-X)		Decrease in % age points
		All categories			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
		1996-97	2002-03		1996-97	2002-03		1996-97	2002-03	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	78.43	68.95	9.48	84.83	76.29	8.55	90.42	86.64	3.78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	76.43	71.66	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.05	73.62	3.43
3	Assam	75.94	74.91	1.03	65.45	71.02	-5.57	75.47	75.52	-0.05
4	Bihar	83.55	83.60	-0.04	89.06	89.36	-0.30	89.73	89.89	-0.17
5	Chattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Goa	43.38	39.68	3.70	81.52	78.77	2.75	74.07	0.00	74.07
7	Gujarat	71.33	62.82	8.51	72.28	75.58	-3.29	84.59	80.22	4.37
8	Haryana	56.32	29.14	27.18	77.59	62.77	14.82	-	-	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	49.55	29.95	19.60	64.38	45.73	18.65	62.42	41.10	21.32
10	Jammu & Kashmir	59.30	51.07	8.23	74.19	70.89	3.30	-	79.95	-
11	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	66.82	62.14	4.68	71.18	66.74	4.43	58.27	64.36	-6.09
13	Kerala	27.89	12.90	14.99	41.05	23.67	17.38	64.16	54.11	10.05
14	Madhya Pradesh	68.96	63.79	5.17	50.23	75.44	-25.21	81.75	82.15	-0.40
15	Maharashtra	60.46	52.05	8.41	65.33	58.71	6.63	80.07	76.66	3.41
16	Manipur	77.69	60.54	17.15	68.82	58.67	10.15	86.35	78.54	7.81
17	Meghalaya	63.72	80.93	-17.21	51.91	77.31	-25.40	84.17	86.90	-2.72
18	Mizoram	72.06	75.68	-3.62	-	-	-	71.77	75.23	-3.46
19	Nagaland	67.94	77.47	-9.53	-	-	-	69.95	67.81	2.14
20	Orissa	74.45	71.74	2.71	84.62	72.14	12.48	88.87	84.97	3.91
21	Punjab	52.73	48.01	4.72	71.01	63.35	7.65	-	-	-
22	Rajasthan	80.96	75.77	5.18	91.10	79.95	11.15	91.95	81.17	10.79
23	Sikkim	81.32	75.12	6.21	84.20	87.31	-3.11	74.08	86.34	-12.26
24	Tamil Nadu	62.53	46.80	15.73	69.16	57.03	12.13	74.08	75.79	-1.71
25	Tripura	80.20	74.27	5.93	80.91	75.68	5.23	86.93	86.17	0.76
26	Uttar Pradesh	60.24	46.31	13.93	74.74	67.40	7.33	53.58	56.36	-2.78
27	Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	West Bengal	84.05	78.74	5.31	89.93	84.93	5.00	87.79	67.16	20.63
29	A&N Islands	48.85	51.35	-2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.55	59.40	13.15
30	Chandigarh	16.84	21.90	-5.06	49.19	78.52	-29.33	-	-	-
31	D&N Haveli	75.54	72.34	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.28	79.86	3.42
32	Daman & Diu	43.75	45.24	-1.49	6.12	0.00	6.12	72.70	67.57	5.13
33	Delhi	18.38	47.19	-28.81	71.45	77.45	-6.00	-	-	-
34	Lakshadweep	57.65	24.13	33.52	-	-	-	59.64	25.47	34.18
35	Pondicherry	39.76	21.69	18.06	49.58	25.84	23.74	-	-	-
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>69.97</b>	<b>62.58</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>77.59</b>	<b>71.92</b>	<b>5.67</b>	<b>84.21</b>	<b>80.29</b>	<b>3.92</b>

Source: Selected Educational statistics-2002, Education in India-1996-97(School Education)

## Annexure 2.5

States	Total Fertility Rate				Total
	Caste				
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
<b>India</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.85</b>
Andhra Pradesh	2.51	2.75	2.26	2.00	2.25
Arunachal					2.52
Assam	2.57	2.10	1.54	2.35	2.31
Bihar	3.91	2.45	3.64	3.13	3.5
Chhattisgarh	2.86	2.88	2.89	1.88	2.79
Delhi	3.01		2.77	2.12	2.40
Goa	2.31		2.40	1.72	1.77
Gujarat	3.02	2.95	2.77	2.45	2.72
Haryana	3.70		3.06	2.49	2.88
Himachal Pradesh	2.15		2.37	2.05	2.14
J & K	3.18	3.62	3.36	2.51	2.7
Jharkhand	2.86	2.30	3.05	2.62	2.76
Karnataka	2.49	2.38	1.85	2.24	2.1
Kerala	1.52		1.90	1.85	1.96
Madhya Pradesh	3.87	3.69	3.34	2.49	3.31
Maharashtra	2.42	2.93	2.19	2.59	2.52
Manipur					3.04
Meghalaya					4.57
Mizoram					2.89
Nagaland					3.77
Orissa	2.85	2.66	2.47	2.07	2.46
Punjab	2.93		2.55	1.79	2.2
Rajasthan	4.34	4.31	3.80	3.44	3.78
Sikkim	3.42	2.66	2.83	2.69	2.75
Tamil Nadu	2.25	2.39	2.18	1.69	2.19
Tripura					1.87
Uttar Pradesh	4.44	4.83	4.12	3.77	3.99
Uttaranchal	3.08	4.18	1.83	2.42	2.60
West Bengal	2.34	2.31	1.89	2.21	2.29

Source : National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1998-99

Neo-natal , Infant and Child Mortality Rate

	Infant					Neonatal					Child					Under five				Total	
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others		
India	83	84.2	76	61.8	67.6	53.2	53.3	50.8	40.7	43.4	39.5	46.3	29.3	22.2	29.3	119.3	126.6	103.1	82.6	94.9	
Andhra Pradesh	95.4	103.6	69.7	47.1	65.8	69.4	57.7	42.9	35.7	43.8	29.8	13.8	21.3	18.5	21.0	122.4	115.9	89.5	64.7	85.5	
Arunachal Pradesh					63.1					41.8					37.4					98.1	
Assam	44.8	59.3	46.7	68.2	69.5	32.7	32.8	34.3	40.5	44.6	12.0	15.1	26.9	20.1	21.4	56.3	73.5	72.4	86.9	89.5	
Bihar	86.3	81.9	75.3	61.2	72.9	52.8	56.3	51.0	37.2	46.5	52.0	37.8	34.1	29.9	34.7	133.8	116.6	106.8	89.3	105.1	
Chhattisgarh	Breakup not available				80.9					54.7					45.4						
Delhi	73.8		49.9	34.4	46.8	49.6		27.0	20.1	29.5	22.5		13.2	8.0	9.0	94.7		62.4	42.1	55.4	
Goa	Break-up not available				36.7					31.2					10.5						46.8
Gujarat	80.1	60.3	74.2	53.7	62.6	49.1	31.1	51.7	39.2	39.6	46.6	36.5	23.6	17.5	24.0	123.0	94.6	96.0	70.3	85.1	
Haryana	67.5		55.3	56.5	56.8	36.8		30.3	34.3	34.9	26.4		20.5	19.4	21.2	92.1		74.7	74.8	76.8	
Himachal Pr.	43.7		38.0	39.1	34.4	33.2		26.1	21.5	22.1	14.8		9.6	6.8	8.3	57.9		47.2	45.6	42.4	
J & K	44.3		85.7	62.3	65.0	21.5		43.3	39.9	40.3	19.4		24.1	15.4	16.1	62.8		107.7	76.7	80.1	
Jharkhand	Breakup not available				54.3					36.6					25.4						
Karnataka	69.9	85.0	60.6	56.4	51.5	46.9	63.2	44.7	39.6	37.1	37.4	38.9	18.7	14.2	19.3	104.6	120.6	78.2	69.8	69.8	
Kerala			17.3	20.5	16.3			9.6	17.6	13.8			7.3	3.5	2.6			24.5	23.9	18.8	
Madhya Pradesh	101.5	101.0	92.3	72.4	86.1	68.2	69.4	58.0	42.2	54.9	60.7	87.4	52.3	24.1	56.4	156.0	179.6	139.8	94.8	137.6	
Maharashtra	52.6	73.6	52.8	48.9	43.7	40.2	49.8	40.0	34.3	32.0	14.2	20.2	17.3	17.9	15.0	66.1	92.3	69.2	65.9	58.1	
Manipur					37					18.6					19.9					56.1	
Meghalaya					89.0					50.7					36.2					122.0	
Mizoram					37					18.8					18.4					54.7	
Nagaland					42.1					20.1					22.7					63.8	
Orissa	83.9	98.7	95.6	79.1	81.0	48.9	56.1	71.0	43.1	48.6	42.4	44.0	20.1	15.0	25.5	122.7	138.4	113.8	92.9	104.4	
Punjab	73.7		57.6	44.3	57.1	44.9		34.6	30.2	34.3	22.5		15.8	7.4	15.9	94.6		72.5	51.4	72.1	
Rajasthan	98.9	94.7	87.5	81.6	80.4	60.3	58.0	54.7	49.9	49.5	46.4	66.6	39.1	30.1	37.6	140.7	155.0	123.2	109.3	114.9	
Sikkim					43.9					26.3					28.4					71.0	
Tamil Nadu	41.8		52.7		48.2	29.2		37.1		34.8	22.5		10.9		15.9	63.3		63.0		63.3	
Tripura					44.2					28.6					7.4					NA	
Uttar Pradesh	110.0	83.3	105.7	82.3	86.7	69.7	51.1	71.0	54.1	53.6	54.1	45.0	40.8	32.5	39.2	158.1	124.5	142.2	112.1	122.5	
Uttaranchal	Breakup not available				37.6					25.7					19.2						
West Bengal	55.4	85.1		45.0	48.7	31.7	58.3		31.8	31.9	27.6		16.4	19.3	19.9	81.5		100.1	63.4	67.6	



## CURRENTLY MARRIED PERSONS USING DIFFERENT FAMILY PLANNING METHODS (in %)

States	Male Sterilisation					Female Sterilisation					IUD					Using Any Method				
	Caste				Total	Caste				Total	Caste				Total	Caste				Total
	SC	ST	OBC	Others		SC	ST	OBC	Others		SC	ST	OBC	Others		SC	ST	OBC	Others	
India	1.9	3.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	34.4	28.8	37.2	31.1	34.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.6	44.6	39.1	46.8	53.5	48.2
Andhra Pradesh	3.3	8.0	4.6	4.0	4.3	47.2	39.4	54.7	55.4	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	52.2	48.5	61.3	63.6	59.6
Arunachal					0.1					20.6					4.2					35.4
Assam	2.3	1.5	1.6	0.5	1.0	18.7	20.2	21.9	12.4	15.7	2.1	3.3	4.0	0.9	1.9	47.4	47.5	51.3	40.3	43.3
Bihar	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	15.8	8.6	19.2	27.3	19.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	19.5	14.1	24.6	34.3	24.5
Chhattisgarh	5.8	1.9	3.7	2.5	3.3	28.2	29.1	41.3	39.7	35.1	1.7	0.0	0.8	5.2	1.0	38.0	35.3	52.0	61.5	45.0
Delhi	4.1		1.4	2.1	2.3	32.0		29.6	24.0	26.3	2.0		5.2	7.5	6.2	57.0		55.7	67.4	63.8
Goa	0.0		0.0	0.4	0.4	44.3		33.1	26.0	27.8	0.0		3.8	1.9	1.9	67.2		46.7	45.8	47.5
Gujarat	2.3	5.0	1.4	1.5	2.3	43.0	46.7	45.2	40.0	43.0	1.7	0.6	2.7	5.0	3.1	54.5	57.1	59.7	61.2	59.0
Haryana	1.4		1.8	2.5	2.1	39.3		40.6	37.7	38.7	0.9		2.6	4.9	3.6	52.9		62.0	65.9	62.4
Himachal Pr.					7.3	50.7		43.2	43.6	45.1	0.4		1.7	2.8	2.1	68.5		65.2	68.4	67.7
J & K	1.1	0.0	1.6	3.2	2.7	38.4	14.3	18.6	28.0	28.0	2.4	5.2	0.6	3.3	3.0	56.0	26.1	34.1	50.9	49.1
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	0.9					21.1	-	-	-	-	0.3					27.6
Karnataka	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	53.8	42.1	56.3	46.6	51.5	1.0	0.9	2.8	3.9	2.8	57.5	44.8	62.0	56.9	58.3
Kerala	4.8	0.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	61.4	50.9	49.0	45.7	48.5	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	75.5	62.4	62.6	62.6	63.7
Madhya Pradesh	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.2	32.5	27.9	40.0	38.0	35.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.3	0.8	37.7	32.9	47.7	54.7	44.3
Maharashtra	4.7	7.9	3.4	2.8	3.7	52.4	41.6	52.6	47.1	48.5	0.9	0.7	1.4	2.6	1.9	62.2	53.7	64.0	60.7	60.9
Manipur					1.1					14.4					6.8					38.7
Meghalaya					0.0					6.5					3.3					20.2
Mizoram					0.1					45.2					5.4					57.7
Nagaland					0.0					12.3					7.7					30.3
Orissa	1.1	4.5	1.0	1.1	1.7	35.5	25.8	34.3	37.5	33.9	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	42.7	37.5	47.1	55.7	46.8
Punjab	2.1		1.6	1.4	1.6	36.4		31.0	25.0	29.3	2.6		2.8	8.9	6.1	63.4		66.4	68.4	66.7
Rajasthan	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	26.0	21.8	32.8	34.0	30.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.2	31.4	29.3	41.1	46.1	40.3
Sikkim	5.7	1.4	1.7	3.1	2.4	27.9	19.6	23.0	22.8	22.4	6.9	7.1	3.7	5.9	5.6	60.7	50.6	56.1	52.8	53.8
Tamil Nadu	1.3	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	44.8	47.0	45.5	37.4	45.2	0.6	0.9	3.0	4.7	2.5	48.6	54.4	53.1	55.8	52.1
Tripura					0.6					26.1					1.9					55.5

Uttar Pradesh	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	14.5	10.5	13.2	16.2	14.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.0	24.8	15.1	24.2	32.7	28.1
Uttaranchal					3.8					27.3					1.6					43.1
West Bengal	1.7	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	43.6	31.1	40.4	27.3	32.0	1.0	1.9	3.7	1.3	1.4	68.2	52.8	73.9	66.9	66.6

Source : National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1998-99

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## UNMET NEED for FAMILY PLANNING (figures in percentage)

	States	Unmet Need Limiting					Unmet Need Spacing					Unmet Need Total				
		Caste					Caste					Caste				
		SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
	<b>India</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.0	7.5	1.7	2.6	2.5	5.6	5.8	5.1	5.0	5.2	8.6	13.3	6.8	7.7	7.7
2	Arunachal					9.3					17.2					26.5
3	Assam	9.6	11.2	5.9	10.5	10.0	7.7	5.1	8.1	7.3	7.0	17.3	16.3	14.0	17.8	17.0
4	Bihar	13.6	10.9	12.0	10.3	11.9	13.6	9.7	13.2	11.4	12.6	27.2	20.6	25.2	21.6	24.5
5	Chhattisgarh	7.5	5.5	4.0	10.3	5.6	7.4	6.5	9.1	9.0	8.0	14.9	12.1	13.1	19.3	13.5
6	Delhi	8.9		8.6	6.9	7.5	8.9		8.8	4.4	5.9	17.8		17.4	11.3	13.4
7	Goa	4.9		9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6		9.4	7.1	7.3	13.5		18.6	17.4	17.5
8	Gujarat	2.7	2.3	3.2	4.9	3.7	5.3	5.8	4.6	4.4	4.8	8.0	8.0	7.8	9.3	8.5
9	Haryana	6.3		5.3	3.9	4.7	3.1		3.4	2.6	2.9	9.4		8.7	6.5	7.6
10	Himachal Pradesh	5.4		5.4	4.6	4.9	3.5		4.0	3.5	3.6	8.9		9.4	8.1	8.6
11	J & K	10.1	17.4	16.3	12.2	12.6	5.9	5.1	12.2	7.0	7.4	16.1	22.5	28.5	19.3	20.0
12	Jharkhand	6.9	10.6	10.3	10.9	9.9	12.8	9.5	11.3	11.8	11.1	19.6	20.1	21.6	22.7	21.0
13	Karnataka	4.0	4.9	2.5	3.6	3.2	7.6	11.8	7.3	9.2	8.3	11.6	16.8	9.8	12.7	11.5
14	Kerala	5.1	(3.9)	4.5	5.2	4.9	3.8	2.7	5.7	8.5	6.9	8.1	6.6	10.2	13.8	11.7
15	Madhya Pradesh	8.9	6.8	6.2	8.7	7.3	9.7	7.7	9.6	8.3	8.9	18.6	14.5	15.8	17.0	16.2
16	Maharashtra	4.7	4.6	3.8	5.5	4.9	9.2	12.3	7.0	7.6	8.1	13.9	16.8	10.8	13.1	13.0
17	Manipur					10.0					13.6					23.6
18	Meghalaya					12.1					23.4					35.5
19	Mizoram					3.7					11.7					15.5
20	Nagaland					11.9					18.3					30.2
21	Orissa	7.3	5.4	7.6	6.7	6.8	10.2	6.9	10.0	7.3	8.7	17.5	12.3	17.5	14.0	15.5
22	Punjab	4.1		4.2	4.8	4.5	2.2		3.7	2.8	2.8	6.3		7.9	7.7	7.3
23	Rajasthan	9.4	9.1	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.9	8.9	9.5	7.8	8.7	19.2	18.0	17.9	16.7	17.6
24	Sikkim	14.3	14.0	13.9	11.3	13.2	9.1	11.6	8.5	10.2	9.9	23.4	25.5	22.4	21.6	23.1
25	Tamil Nadu	7.1	0.0	6.2	6.2	6.4	7.7	6.6	6.4	2.3	6.6	14.8	6.6	12.6	8.6	13.0
26	Tripura					9.6					8.1					17.7
27	Uttar Pradesh	14.6	13.5	13.4	12.9	13.4	11.9	15.1	12.2	11.1	11.8	26.5	28.6	25.6	24.0	25.1
28	Uttaranchal	11.7	9.0	11.8	10.4	10.5	11.5	19.3	11.0	9.8	10.5	23.2	28.3	22.8	20.2	21.0
29	West Bengal	5.1	6.3	2.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	6.1	4.5	6.9	6.3	9.8	12.3	6.8	12.8	11.8

Institutional Delivery					
India & State/UTs	Caste/Tribe				Total
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
<b>India</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>33.6</b>
Andhra Pradesh	37.6	22.3	49.5	65.7	50.0
Arunachal Pradesh	Breakup not available				31.2
Assam	21.4	16.1	35.2	15.1	17.6
Bihar	8.1	5.3	13.7	29.0	14.6
Chhatisgarh	13.8	7.2	14.5		13.8
Delhi	40.4		44.5	71.0	59.1
Goa	83.1			91.6	90.9
Gujarat	42.3	28.8	48.1	56.2	46.3
Haryana	9.7		20.4	29.8	22.4
Himachal Pradesh	26.2		20.1	33.4	29.0
Jammu & Kashmir	19.5	19.2	27.2	40.8	35.7
Jharkhand	12.0	4.6	15.2		13.9
Karnataka	39.2	31.0	54.6	57.8	51.1
Kerala	92.1		92.5	94.3	93.0
Madhya Pradesh	16.1	7.3	21.9	38.4	20.4
Maharashtra	58.8	32.2	55.6	54.7	52.6
Manipur					34.5
Meghalaya					17.3
Mizoram					57.6
Nagaland					12.1
Orissa	14.3	7.7	26.6	39.7	22.9
Punjab	21.8		32.8	52.6	37.5
Rajasthan	14.2	15.8	18.9	27.9	21.7
Sikkim	32.6	22.3	26.8	43.9	31.5
Tamil Nadu	68.7		82.8	98.3	79.3
Tripura					45.2
Uttar Pradesh	10.2	8.8	12.8	21.0	15.7
Uttaranchal	11.0	18.5			20.6
West Bengal	43.5	20.2	54.4	40.2	40.1

Source : National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1998-99

States	% ever married women who had atleast one visit by Health/Family Planning Worker				Any ANC Checkup				Total
	Caste				Caste				
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
India	13.4	17.9	13.6	11.3	61.1	56.5	64.6	71.3	65.4
Andhra Pradesh	22.8	26.4	17.8	12.1	92.0	74.1	92.8	97.1	92.7
Arunachal Pradesh									61.6
Assam	8.0	3.5	2.5	3.4	73.1	52.7	77.8	57.6	60.1
Bihar	2.8	7.0	1.5	2.4	27.6	29.2	36.2	49.8	36.3
Chhattisgarh	Not available				Breakup not available				57.5
Delhi	0.7		1.6	1.2	75.1		78.3	88.0	83.5
Goa	19.6		10.9	17.9	100.0			97.0	99.0
Gujarat	35.8	42.8	32.7	28.0	84.4	77.9	84.3	93.1	86.3
Haryana	2.2		1.9	1.6	45.2		65.6	61.0	58.0
Himachal Pr.	5.5		5.7	2.3	87.9		86.0	87.0	86.8
J & K	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.0	79.9	78.6	71.2	86.1	83.2
Jharkhand	Not Available				Breakup not available				41.7
Karnataka	21.1	16.7	16.8	15.6	82.4	71.8	89.0	88.8	86.3
Kerala	12.4	10.4*	20.3	17.1	98.1		99.0	99.2	98.9
Madhya Pradesh	9.4	10.6	8.6	7.0	61.7	43.8	63.9	78.6	61.1
Maharashtra	20.3	31.6	27.1	21.4	88.7	74.8	92.7	93.4	90.4
Manipur									80.2
Meghalaya									53.6
Mizoram									91.8
Nagaland									60.4
Orissa	9.1	11.5	8.6	7.7	81.8	62.9	85.4	84.8	79.5
Punjab	1.6		2.3	1.4	66.2		72.3	81.5	74.1
Rajasthan	13.2	17.0	11.3	10.2	42.0	42.1	47.2	51.8	47.2
Sikkim	9.6	5.2	5.1	1.6	89.7	56.4	63.8	81.8	70.0
Tamil Nadu	24.7	31.3*	26.6	17.5	99.0		98.3	100.0	98.4
Tripura									70.8
Uttar Pradesh	3.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	29.3	20.6	28.6	42.3	34.3
Uttaranchal	Not available				Breakup not available				43.4
West Bengal	20.5	22.9	18.3	16.8	93.0	85.5	97.2	88.1	90.0

Source : National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1998-99

## Nutritional Deficiency &amp; Anaemia Among Women

States	Nutritional Deficiency in % (Weight for height)					% of women with any anaemia				Total
	Caste					Caste				
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others	
India	42.1	46.3	35.8	30.5	35.8	56.0	64.9	50.7	47.6	51.8
Andhra Pradesh	44.8	44.2	40.6	26.9	37.4	56.0	48.6	48.5	47.9	49.8
Arunachal Pradesh					10.7					62.5
Assam	25.7	19.1	22.1	31.1	27.1	68.1	65.3	59.9	73.3	69.7
Bihar	46.7	41.0	38.8	32.1	39.3	67.0	82.1	60.9	58.5	63.4
Chhattisgarh	48.8	55.2	46.0	27.5	48.1	68.8	75.2	65.1	58.8	68.7
Delhi	17.0		20.9	8.2	12.0	49.7		44.0	37.3	40.5
Goa	35.9		40.2	25.4	27.1	32.8		39.8	36.5	36.4
Gujarat	45.0	55.0	40.4	23.9	37.0	48.4	55.5	45.0	42.1	46.3
Haryana	35.4		28.3	21.6	25.9	52.5		41.9	47.0	47.0
Himachal Pr.	36.6		37.4	24.6	29.7	37.1		51.1	38.4	40.5
J & K	43.8	43.4	32.5	22.0	26.4	57.9	62.6	63.7	58.0	58.7
Jharkhand	45.0	40.9	43.5	30.9	41.1	75.5	85.6	67.8	59.8	72.9
Karnataka	44.2	49.0	40.1	32.8	38.8	46.6	45.9	41.9	40.3	42.4
Kerala	27.6	29.4	19.8	15.8	18.7	26.8	34.1	22.3	22.1	22.7
Madhya Pradesh	39.9	49.2	37.4	27.4	38.2	50.5	70.3	52.2	44.0	54.3
Maharashtra	38.1	54.8	40.7	36.8	39.7	49.7	64.2	48.6	45.2	48.5
Manipur					18.8					28.9
Meghalaya					25.8					63.3
Mizoram					22.6					48.0
Nagaland					18.4					38.4
Orissa	54.6	55.5	48.2	37.9	48.0	66.3	74.7	61.3	54.4	63.0
Punjab	26.2		18.1	11.9	16.9	47.7		42.1	37.9	41.4
Rajasthan	43.7	39.6	38.3	31.5	36.1	47.6	58.4	46.6	47.2	48.5
Sikkim	15.6	4.8	8.8	17.7	11.2	64.1	60.2	60.8	61.1	61.1
Tamil Nadu	38.1	56.1	26.3	12.4	29.0	64.2	61.4	54.2	49.4	56.5
Tripura					35.2					59.0
Uttar Pradesh	41.3	32.6	37.3	31.9	35.8	51.9	53.6	51.0	45.2	48.7
Uttaranchal	35.6		57.4	28.6	32.4	44.4		32.7	47.0	45.6
West Bengal	49.4	64.2	35.3	39.9	43.7	67.1	80.6	61.7	59.1	62.7

Source : National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1998-99

## Childhood Vaccination

## Percentage vaccinated

States	Full Immunization					BCG					DPT-III					POLIO-III				
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
India	40.2	26.4	43.0	46.8	42.0	69.9	60.0	71.6	76.1	71.6	52.7	37.5	56.7	60.4	55.1	61.3	49.0	65.6	65.6	62.8
Andhra Pradesh	60.7		59.3	62.3	58.7	88.3		92.3	91.7	90.2	83.4		79.3	81.8	79.5	82.3		82.0	85.5	81.6
Arunachal Pradesh	Breakup not available				20.5					54.2					41.8					43.3
Assam	20.4	14.4		18.2	17.0	64.9	44.9		53.1	53.5	47.2	30.7		37.3	37.5	47.4	33.8		37.9	37.9
Bihar	9.5	4.0	11.1	15.3	11.0	30.7	36.8	36.7	50.9	37.7	19.3	12.3	24.5	34.5	24.2	35.0	32.4	44.2	42.7	41.0
Chhattisgarh	Breakup not available				20.0					74.3					38.5					53.8
Delhi	53.1		73.7	74.2	69.8	84.1		90.5	94.9	92.0	65.1		83.1	83.8	79.9	75.6		83.2	82.2	81.0
Goa	Breakup not available				82.6					99.2					93.4					95.8
Gujarat	52.8	40.6	50.1	61.6	53.0	87.4	81.0	81.1	87.9	84.7	65.6	50.7	59.3	73.8	64.1	71.1	58.2	63.5	76.4	68.6
Haryana	56.4		59.8	67.7	62.7	83.1		84.0	90.5	86.8	62.0		71.2	76.0	71.1	67.4		73.5	78.5	74.3
Himachal Pr.	82.5		87.4	82.9	83.4	98.2		98.0	92.3	94.6	87.3		95.9	87.3	88.8	89.0		93.9	89.2	89.8
J & K	55.4		58.9	56.5	56.7	80.4		81.3	88.1	85.6	64.4		69.4	74.4	72.3	69.9		69.5	76.3	74.3
Jharkhand	Breakup not available				6.5					40.6					18.5					31.2
Karnataka	55.2	31.5	65.8	63.2	60.0	81.8	65.5	90.0	85.3	84.8	69.2	58.6	82.9	74.6	75.2	74.8	54.9	84.9	79.3	78.3
Kerala			77.9	83.9	79.7			98.9	93.1	96.2			89.5	88.4	88.0			87.2	90.2	88.4
Madhya Pradesh	17.9	11.1	23.6	40.1	22.4	66.5	53.8	64.7	79.4	64.9	33.1	18.4	40.0	60.4	37.0	58.7	42.1	60.0	68.5	56.7
Maharashtra	79.8	62.2	85.3	78.5	78.4	99.2	77.0	96.0	94.6	93.7	92.2	74.6	95.0	89.5	89.4	90.5	76.7	96.2	91.5	90.8
Manipur					42.3					71.0					59.1					62.5
Meghalaya					14.3					46.1					25.4					27.6
Mizoram					59.6					88.2					69.5					71.9
Nagaland					14.1					46.1					29.6					41.8
Orissa	44.5	26.4	48.5	49.3	43.7	88.3	71.7	87.2	87.4	84.7	62.4	41.5	66.3	70.9	61.9	70.0	49.5	70.0	79.5	68.4
Punjab	54.6		80.9	82.3	72.1	77.1		95.9	94.8	88.7	71.0		84.9	89.5	82.0	72.2		84.9	92.0	83.6
Rajasthan	13.4	10.3	14.4	22.8	17.3	48.9	39.7	53.6	60.8	53.9	19.5	15.7	23.2	34.2	26.1	46.1	31.5	40.1	50.3	44.6
Tamil Nadu	84.2		90.6		88.8	99.0		98.8		98.6	97.0		96.8		96.7	99.0		98.0		98.0
Tripura					40.7					73.5					51.7					57.9
Uttar Pradesh	21.7	14.1	16.9	24.7	21.2	54.5	35.7	56.2	61.9	57.5	31.4	18.2	32.5	37.9	33.9	39.8	32.2	43.3	44.7	42.3
Uttaranchal	Breakup not available				34.6					74.9					54.2					58.4
West Bengal	50.9			40.4	43.8	81.6			72.8	76.5	63.7			55.6	58.3	66.1			59.5	61.7

Annexure 2.12

States	MEASELS				
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
India	47.6	34.3	50.7	57.1	50.7
Andhra Pradesh	64.6		65.3	69.6	64.7
Arunachal Pradesh					33.6
Assam	30.7	18.9		25.1	24.6
Bihar	13.4	8.0	16.0	25.8	16.6
Chhattisgarh					35.5
Delhi	61.5		76.1	82.9	77.5
Goa					84.3
Gujarat	62.0	49.2	61.6	73.0	63.6
Haryana	64.1		71.2	77.3	72.2
Himachal Pr.	88.1		89.4	90.2	89.1
J & K	71.5		65.6*	69.6	68.9
Jharkhand					14.1
Karnataka	62.1	41.9	75.8	67.9	67.3
Kerala			81.8	87.5	84.6
Madhya Pradesh	33.2	18.8	38.2	55.2	35.5
Maharashtra	80.2	73.2	93.0	84.2	84.3
Manipur					45.8
Meghalaya					17.7
Mizoram					71.0
Nagaland					19.6
Orissa	53.2	36.8	59.9	59.3	54.0
Punjab	61.1		83.0	85.9	76.5
Rajasthan	23.4	19.0	23.1	34.4	27.1
Tamil Nadu	85.2		92.2		90.2
Tripura					44.6
Uttar Pradesh	32.9	23.3	27.4	41.3	34.6
Uttaranchal					48.6
West Bengal	58.5			49.5	52.4



**Undernourishment & Anaemia Among Children**

States	% Children undernourished (Weight for Age)					% Children with Anaemia				Total
	Caste				Total	Caste				
	SC	ST	OBC	Others		SC	ST	OBC	Others	
<b>India</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>
Andhra Pradesh	43.4	45.9	39.1	29.7	37.7	79.6	68.2	71.4	69.7	72.3
Arunachal Pradesh					24.3					54.5
Assam	32.4	18.8	20.6	43.8	36.0	55.3	59.1	47.9	67.9	63.2
Bihar	58.5	59.7	55.8	43.1	54.4	83.5	93.5	80.2	76.8	81.3
Chhattisgarh	68.0	68.7	58.7	0.0	60.8	90.2	92.8	82.7		87.7
Delhi	41.3		44.7	28.8	34.7	80.4		75.6	63.2	69.0
Goa	25.2			28.1	28.6	Break-up not available				53.4
Gujarat	45.4	56.6	49.0	36.3	45.1	76.2	82.4	72.0	71.1	74.5
Haryana	40.3		42.8	28.0	34.6	87.3		81.0	83.6	83.9
Himachal Pr.	52.2		59.2	34.7	43.6	63.8		77.9	69.1	69.9
J & K	54.3	38.7	49.3	28.0	34.5	82.9		75.8	67.7	71.1
Jharkhand	57.9	61.0	54.3	37.8	54.3	80.2	95.7	78.4	72.4	82.4
Karnataka	52.8	55.7	40.0	41.3	43.9	77.7	71.9	68.8	67.9	70.6
Kerala	43.0		30.6	20.1	26.9	36.1		38.6	49.2	43.9
Madhya Pradesh	57.5	64.5	55.4	40.5	55.1	71.4	83.9	73.1	70.9	75.0
Maharashtra	51.4	65.2	48.4	46.3	49.6	81.4	83.2	70.9	75.1	76.0
Manipur					27.5					45.2
Meghalaya					37.9					67.6
Mizoram					27.7					57.2
Nagaland					24.1					43.7
Orissa	59.4	59.0	56.3	43.0	54.4	75.2	83.9	70.9	61.3	72.3
Punjab	38.8		35.0	17.9	28.7	86.1		76.8	75.9	80.0
Rajasthan	56.3	59.3	51.1	45.0	50.6	86.6	80.2	81.8	81.3	82.3
Sikkim	29.2	15.1	16.9	25.4	20.6	91.5	72.6	77.3	74.0	76.5
Tamil Nadu	48.1		32.8		36.7	73.3		67.7		69.0
Tripura					42.6					61.8
Uttar Pradesh	60.3	59.4	53.3	45.9	51.7	77.6	72.9	71.2	73.9	73.9
Uttaranchal	61.6			38.0	41.8	Breakup Not available				77.4
West Bengal	56.1	57.4	36.1	45.8	48.7	22.0	18.1	21.1	30.3	78.3

Source : National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 1998-99

**PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN & MARGINAL WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION, 2001 CENSUS**

State Code	India/ State	Percentage of Working population to total population				Percentage of Main Workers to total workers				Percentage of Marginal Workers to total workers			
		Total	General	SCs	STs	Total	General	SCs	STs	Total	General	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	INDIA @	39.1	30.3	40.4	49.1	77.8	80.2	73	68.9	22.2	19.8	27	31.1
1	JAMMU & KASHMIR	37.0	36.1	36.7	43.9	69.5	71.6	68.4	57.4	30.5	28.4	31.6	42.6
2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	49.2	49.0	48.9	54.6	65.6	66.1	63.8	67.7	34.4	33.9	36.2	32.3
3	PUNJAB	37.5	37.7	37.0	NST	85.8	88.4	79.5	NST	14.2	11.6	20.5	NST
4	CHANDIGARH	37.8	38.3	35.3	NST	96.6	97.0	95.0	NST	3.4	3.0	5.0	NST
5	UTTARANCHAL	36.9	36.6	37.5	41.1	74.1	75.5	68.4	73.1	25.9	24.5	31.6	26.9
6	HARYANA	39.6	39.8	38.7	NST	74.5	76.6	65.6	NST	25.5	23.4	34.4	NST
7	DELHI	32.8	33.3	30.3	NST	95.0	95.7	91.4	NST	5.0	4.3	8.6	NST
8	RAJASTHAN	42.1	41.2	41.6	47.6	73.4	75.5	70.3	66.8	26.6	24.5	29.7	33.2
9	UTTAR PRADESH	32.5	31.9	34.7	40.3	72.9	75.1	65.2	66.6	27.1	24.9	34.8	33.4
10	BIHAR	33.7	32.4	39.7	45.2	75.3	76.3	71.0	68.7	24.7	23.7	29.0	31.3
11	SIKKIM	48.6	49.0	43.4	48.6	80.9	82.0	78.7	77.6	19.1	18.0	21.3	22.4
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	44.0	45.9	38.4	43.0	85.9	88.5	90.2	84.4	14.1	11.5	9.8	15.6
13	NAGALAND	42.6	44.7	NSC	42.3	83.0	89.2	NSC	82.2	17.0	10.8	NSC	17.8
14	MANIPUR	43.6	43.0	51.4	44.1	69.8	67.6	67.4	73.8	30.2	32.4	32.6	26.2
15	MIZORAM	52.6	66.7	68.8	51.7	77.6	91.4	90.9	76.5	22.4	8.6	9.1	23.5
16	TRIPURA	36.2	33.6	32.5	42.7	78.7	84.6	81.7	69.6	21.3	15.4	18.3	30.4
17	MEGHALAYA	41.8	36.1	31.3	42.8	78.0	89.6	85.3	76.5	22.0	10.4	14.7	23.5
18	ASSAM	35.8	34.8	34.4	43.2	74.6	76.3	74.8	65.3	25.4	23.7	25.2	34.7
19	WEST BENGAL	36.8	35.2	38.8	48.8	78.1	80.9	74.0	65.7	21.9	19.1	26.0	34.3
20	JHARKHAND	37.5	33.8	37.6	46.3	63.8	67.5	58.2	59.4	36.2	32.5	41.8	40.6
21	ORISSA	38.8	35.0	39.3	49.0	67.2	72.9	64.8	57.4	32.8	27.1	35.2	42.6
22	CHHATTISGARH	46.5	43.3	42.9	53.4	72.9	76.9	71.8	67.4	27.1	23.1	28.2	32.6
23	MADHYA PRADESH	42.7	40.2	43.1	50.5	74.1	77.3	71.0	67.8	25.9	22.7	29.0	32.2
24	GUJARAT	41.9	40.3	39.4	51.7	80.1	82.5	79.7	70.4	19.9	17.5	20.3	29.6
25	DAMAN & DIU	46.0	46.9	30.9	42.8	92.8	93.1	95.5	88.1	7.2	6.9	4.5	11.9
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	51.8	54.6	38.1	50.6	84.3	96.2	86.5	76.8	15.7	3.8	13.5	23.2
27	MAHARASHTRA	42.5	41.8	41.9	49.7	84.4	85.7	81.9	76.9	15.6	14.3	18.1	23.1
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	45.8	44.1	50.5	53.9	83.2	84.6	79.2	79.3	16.8	15.4	20.8	20.7
29	KARNATAKA	44.5	43.7	46.3	49.4	82.3	83.6	78.4	77.9	17.7	16.4	21.6	22.1
30	GOA	38.8	38.8	41.1	44.3	81.3	81.4	76.5	86.5	18.7	18.6	23.5	13.5
31	LAKSHADWEEP	25.3	67.5	NSC	22.9	76.3	89.7	NSC	74.0	23.7	10.3	NSC	26.0
32	KERALA	32.3	31.2	40.4	46.3	80.1	81.3	73.7	65.1	19.9	18.7	26.3	34.9
33	TAMIL NADU	44.7	43.7	48.1	54.9	85.2	86.9	79.0	81.3	14.8	13.1	21.0	18.7
34	PONDICHERRY	35.2	34.2	40.2	NST	92.6	93.6	88.2	NST	7.4	6.4	11.8	NST
35	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	38.3	37.5	NSC	47.0	83.4	86.3	NSC	57.4	16.6	13.7	NSC	42.6

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST = No Scheduled Tribe notified

(Source: PCA, 2001 Census)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, 2001 CENSUS

State Code	India/ State	Percentage distribution of total wokers for the total population by industrial category				Percentage distribution of total wokers among the General** population by industrial category				Percentage distribution of total wokers among the SCs by industrial category				Percentage distribution of total wokers among the STs by industrial category			
		Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Occupations	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Occupations	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Occupations	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other Occupations
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
0	INDIA @	31.7	26.5	4.2	37.6	32.5	20.7	4.6	42.2	20.0	45.6	3.9	30.5	44.7	36.9	2.1	16.3
1	JAMMU & KASHMIR	42.4	6.6	6.2	44.8	39.1	6.4	7.3	47.2	49.7	8.7	1.7	39.8	58.5	6.4	2.4	32.7
2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	65.3	3.1	1.8	29.8	64.2	2.9	1.4	31.5	66.6	4.3	2.8	26.3	76.1	1.0	1.4	21.5
3	PUNJAB	22.6	16.3	3.7	57.4	30.1	7.5	3.8	58.6	3.9	38.4	3.4	54.4	NST	NST	NST	NST
4	CHANDIGARH	0.6	0.2	1.1	98.1	0.7	0.2	1.2	97.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	98.8	NST	NST	NST	NST
5	UTTARANCHAL	50.1	8.3	2.3	39.3	50.2	6.5	1.9	41.4	47.2	15.3	3.3	34.2	63.0	13.2	6.2	17.6
6	HARYANA	36.0	15.3	2.6	46.1	42.5	9.0	2.6	45.8	8.0	42.2	2.4	47.5	NST	NST	NST	NST
7	DELHI	0.8	0.3	3.1	95.7	0.9	0.3	3.1	95.7	0.3	0.6	2.8	96.3	NST	NST	NST	NST
8	RAJASTHAN	55.3	10.6	2.9	31.2	55.3	7.4	3.1	34.1	43.8	20.7	3.4	32.0	69.0	14.1	0.7	16.3
9	UTTAR PRADESH	41.1	24.8	5.6	28.5	44.0	19.6	6.0	30.3	30.9	42.5	4.3	22.2	44.6	31.4	2.4	21.6
10	BIHAR	29.3	48.0	3.9	18.8	34.3	40.9	4.1	20.7	7.9	77.6	3.3	11.2	21.3	62.5	4.0	12.2
11	SIKKIM	49.9	6.5	1.6	42.0	48.6	6.6	1.4	43.4	43.2	9.1	5.8	41.8	56.1	5.4	1.4	37.0
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	57.8	3.9	1.3	37.0	29.1	6.6	1.3	62.9	14.5	1.8	2.1	81.6	75.0	2.3	1.2	21.5
13	NAGALAND	64.7	3.6	2.6	29.0	12.6	4.7	2.1	80.6	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	71.4	3.5	2.6	22.4
14	MANIPUR @	40.2	12.0	10.3	37.6	26.8	14.1	12.8	46.3	32.8	21.7	9.6	35.8	64.9	7.4	5.7	22.0
15	MIZORAM	54.9	5.7	1.5	37.9	12.0	3.3	1.6	83.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	96.8	58.1	5.9	1.5	34.5
16	TRIPURA	27.0	23.8	3.0	46.1	18.3	15.1	3.3	63.2	19.4	21.5	4.2	54.8	41.6	36.2	2.1	20.0
17	MEGHALAYA	48.1	17.7	2.2	32.0	13.7	10.9	2.6	72.8	4.2	12.9	4.2	78.7	52.9	18.6	2.1	26.4
18	ASSAM	39.1	13.2	3.6	44.0	34.1	13.6	3.4	48.9	33.7	12.7	6.5	47.2	67.7	11.6	3.7	17.0
19	WEST BENGAL	19.2	25.0	7.4	48.5	19.3	17.3	8.4	55.0	18.6	38.0	5.8	37.5	19.5	53.2	3.0	24.2
20	JHARKHAND	38.5	28.2	4.3	29.1	34.3	22.6	4.7	38.4	19.3	47.1	5.7	27.9	52.6	31.0	3.0	13.5
21	ORISSA	29.8	35.0	4.9	30.3	31.4	25.8	4.7	38.1	18.2	45.7	6.0	30.2	33.3	46.9	4.8	15.0
22	CHHATTISGARH	44.5	31.9	2.1	21.5	38.6	29.5	2.5	29.4	32.6	41.6	2.7	23.2	56.6	32.7	1.2	9.5
23	MADHYA PRADESH	42.8	28.7	4.0	24.5	45.2	19.9	4.2	30.7	27.0	42.5	7.8	22.7	46.8	42.1	1.1	10.0
24	GUJARAT	27.3	24.3	2.0	46.4	26.3	18.3	2.2	53.2	10.6	38.5	3.2	47.7	37.6	43.6	0.8	18.0
25	DAMAN & DIU	5.5	1.8	1.6	91.0	5.8	1.2	1.8	91.3	1.9	0.8	1.0	96.2	3.8	9.2	0.3	86.7
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	34.6	12.9	0.7	51.8	4.0	2.0	1.0	93.0	5.8	8.1	4.1	81.9	54.3	19.8	0.5	25.4
27	MAHARASHTRA	28.7	26.3	2.6	42.4	30.4	20.6	2.7	46.3	12.9	46.1	3.7	37.3	30.6	50.7	1.3	17.5
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	22.5	39.6	4.7	33.1	24.4	31.8	5.6	38.3	9.7	68.3	1.9	20.1	34.3	49.3	3.0	13.5
29	KARNATAKA	29.2	26.5	4.1	40.2	31.0	21.0	4.6	43.4	20.5	43.8	2.5	33.1	30.8	43.2	2.6	23.4
30	GOA	9.6	6.8	2.8	80.7	9.8	6.8	2.6	80.8	1.8	8.7	15.5	74.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	96.4
31	LAKSHADWEEP	0.0	0.0	5.9	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	99.2	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	0.0	0.0	6.8	93.2
32	KERALA	7.0	15.8	3.6	73.6	7.7	12.6	3.7	75.9	1.7	33.7	2.8	61.9	11.2	47.1	3.1	38.6
33	TAMIL NADU	18.4	31.0	5.4	45.3	20.2	23.7	6.2	49.9	10.2	58.5	2.3	29.0	36.3	37.8	2.4	23.6
34	PONDICHERRY	3.2	21.1	1.8	73.9	3.6	13.3	2.1	81.0	1.2	55.4	0.8	42.6	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	15.8	3.8	5.2	75.3	17.5	4.2	0.9	77.4	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	0.4	0.1	43.4	56.0

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST = No Scheduled Tribe notified

(Sources: PCA, 2001 Census)

**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY 2001 CENSUS**

State Code	India/ State	Percentage of SCs to the total population of India/ State/ District (2001 Census)	Percentage of STs to the total population of India/ State/ District (2001 Census)	Total			General **			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
				Total number of households	Households having Edectricity	Percentage	Total number of households	Households having Electricity	Percentage	Total number of households	Households having Edectricity	Percentage	Total number of households	Households having Edectricity	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>0 INDIA @</b>		<b>16.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>191,963,935</b>	<b>107,209,054</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>137,998,854</b>	<b>84,713,546</b>	<b>61.4</b>	<b>35,750,343</b>	<b>15,845,136</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>18,214,738</b>	<b>6,650,372</b>	<b>36.5</b>
1 JAMMU & KASHMIR		7.6	10.9	1,551,768	1,250,738	80.6	1,201,962	1,025,535	85.3	152,662	132,047	86.5	197,144	93,156	47.3
2 HIMACHAL PRADESH		24.7	4	1,240,633	1,176,338	94.8	863,633	828,582	95.9	316,392	292,443	92.4	60,608	55,313	91.3
3 PUNJAB		28.9	NST	4,265,156	3,920,301	91.9	2,855,295	2,715,414	95.1	1,409,861	1,204,887	85.5	NST	NST	-
4 CHANDIGARH		17.5	NST	201,878	195,362	96.8	163,509	158,967	97.2	38,369	36,395	94.9	NST	NST	-
5 UTTARANCHAL		17.9	3	1,586,321	956,995	60.3	1,222,383	789,063	64.6	311,480	136,742	43.9	52,458	31,190	59.5
6 HARYANA		19.3	NST	3,529,642	2,926,038	82.9	2,707,814	2,348,298	86.7	821,828	577,740	70.3	NST	NST	-
7 DELHI		16.9	NST	2,554,149	2,371,811	92.9	2,048,643	1,912,830	93.4	505,506	458,981	90.8	NST	NST	-
8 RAJASTHAN		17.2	12.6	9,342,294	5,109,018	54.7	6,285,581	3,990,119	63.5	1,765,481	806,786	45.7	1,291,232	312,113	24.2
9 UTTAR PRADESH		21.1	0.1	25,760,601	8,216,439	31.9	18,974,337	6,834,731	36.0	6,471,030	1,251,074	19.3	315,234	130,634	41.4
10 BIHAR		15.7	0.9	13,982,590	1,433,477	10.3	11,212,724	1,301,241	11.6	2,561,076	117,251	4.6	208,790	14,985	7.2
11 SIKKIM		5	20.6	104,738	81,444	77.8	76,266	59,141	77.5	6,189	4,370	70.6	22,283	17,933	80.5
12 ARUNACHAL PRADESH		0.6	64.2	212,615	116,275	54.7	79,611	46,309	58.2	5,526	3,555	64.3	127,478	66,411	52.1
13 NAGALAND		NSC	89.1	332,050	211,194	63.6	26,722	19,278	72.1	NSC	NSC	-	305,328	191,916	62.9
14 MANIPUR @		2.8	34.2	397,656	238,733	60	226,073	151,756	67.1	22,307	14,374	64.4	149,276	72,603	48.6
15 MIZORAM		N	94.5	160,966	112,079	69.6	4,729	3,845	81.3	2,777	2,383	85.8	153,460	105,851	69
16 TRIPURA		17.4	31.1	662,023	277,015	41.8	337,594	189,909	56.3	121,999	49,874	40.9	202,430	37,232	18.4
17 MEGHALAYA		0.5	85.9	420,246	179,597	42.7	48,601	30,847	63.5	15,504	9,770	63	356,141	138,980	39
18 ASSAM		6.9	12.4	4,935,358	1,229,126	24.9	3,720,127	997,896	26.8	535,698	130,443	24.4	679,533	100,787	14.8
19 WEST BENGAL		23	5.5	15,715,915	5,885,724	37.5	10,620,949	4,796,893	45.2	4,070,061	893,769	22	1,024,905	195,062	19
20 JHARKHAND		11.8	26.3	4,862,590	1,181,628	24.3	2,802,477	935,415	33.4	658,506	136,332	20.7	1,401,607	109,881	7.8
21 ORISSA		16.5	22.1	7,870,127	2,118,195	26.9	4,535,053	1,745,036	38.5	1,457,558	236,945	16.3	1,877,516	136,214	7.3
22 CHHATTISGARH		11.6	31.8	4,148,518	2,202,987	53.1	2,248,070	1,411,434	62.8	554,239	326,812	59	1,346,209	464,741	34.5
23 MADHYA PRADESH		15.2	20.3	10,919,653	7,641,993	70	6,778,044	5,135,787	75.8	1,837,945	1,302,142	70.8	2,303,664	1,204,064	52.3
24 GUJARAT		7.1	14.8	9,643,989	7,754,307	80.4	7,342,707	6,239,626	85.0	811,342	686,352	84.6	1,489,940	828,329	55.6
25 DAMAN & DIU		3.1	8.8	34,342	33,573	97.8	30,543	29,969	98.1	878	862	98.2	2,921	2,742	93.9
26 DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		1.9	62.2	43,973	37,813	86	16,333	15,858	97.1	1,277	1,214	95.1	26,363	20,741	78.7
27 MAHARASHTRA		10.2	8.9	19,063,149	14,772,090	77.5	14,085,085	11,667,706	82.8	2,779,615	1,957,889	70.4	2,198,449	1,146,495	52.2
28 ANDHRA PRADESH		16.2	6.6	16,849,857	11,317,766	67.2	12,645,905	9,409,037	74.4	2,969,915	1,471,391	49.5	1,234,037	437,338	35.4
29 KARNATAKA		16.2	6.6	10,232,133	8,037,052	78.5	7,771,477	6,379,529	82.1	1,721,458	1,179,315	68.5	739,198	478,208	64.7
30 GOA		1.8	N	279,216	261,273	93.6	268,484	252,047	93.9	8,721	7,547	86.5	2,011	1,679	83.5
31 LAKSHADWEEP		NSC	94.5	9,240	9,213	99.7	668	665	99.6	NSC	NSC	-	8,572	8,548	99.7
32 KERALA		9.8	1.1	6,595,206	4,632,722	70.2	5,769,440	4,215,543	73.1	709,143	374,110	52.8	116,623	43,069	36.9
33 TAMIL NADU		19	1	14,173,626	11,081,424	78.2	10,786,685	8,865,468	82.2	3,070,374	2,014,945	65.6	316,567	201,011	63.5
34 PONDICHERRY		16.2	NST	208,655	183,217	87.8	173,029	156,821	90.6	35,626	26,396	74.1	NST	NST	-
35 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		NSC	8.3	73,062	56,097	76.8	68,301	52,951	77.5	NSC	NSC	-	4,761	3,146	66.1

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST = No Scheduled Tribe notified

N = Negligible

(Sources: Houselisting Tables Nos. H-9, H-9 SC & H-9 ST)

Percentage distribution of electrified villages as per Housetlist, Census of India 2001

India/States	Percentage of SC Villages			Percentage of ST Villages			Percentage of Other Villages		
	0	>0% - < 10%	>=10%	0	>0% - < 10%	>=10%	0	>0% - < 10%	>=10%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>68.2</b>
JAMMU & KASHMIR	2.5	1.3	96.2	21.9	11.6	66.5	5.3	3.3	91.4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.9	0.0	99.1	10.5	0.1	89.3	1.1	0.1	98.8
PUNJAB	0.3	0.1	99.7	NST	NST	NST	0.9	0.2	99.0
CHANDIGARH	0.0	0.0	100.0	NST	NST	NST	0.0	0.0	100.0
UTTRANCHAL	21.4	5.8	72.8	37.0	3.8	59.2	25.2	3.9	71.0
HARYANA	0.1	0.3	99.6	NST	NST	NST	0.9	1.6	97.5
DELHI	0.0	0.0	100.0	NST	NST	NST	2.9	0.0	97.1
RAJASTHAN	19.3	8.6	72.0	37.0	20.6	42.4	17.3	8.0	74.7
UTTAR PRADESH	25.3	26.9	47.8	38.4	19.0	42.6	27.5	24.2	48.3
BIHAR	65.0	26.1	8.9	92.8	5.0	2.1	55.0	32.5	12.5
SIKKIM	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.3	1.3	84.4	1.9	1.4	96.7
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	58.8	8.8	32.4	64.7	1.6	33.6	36.0	8.1	55.9
NAGALAND	NSC	NSC	NSC	19.9	4.4	75.7	13.0	0.0	87.0
MANIPUR	16.4	6.6	77.0	50.1	4.1	45.8	15.6	3.4	81.0
MIZORAM	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.3	3.0	46.7	66.7	16.7	16.7
TRIPURA	0.8	7.6	91.7	32.7	25.2	42.0	0.4	5.4	94.2
MEGHALAYA	36.1	9.6	54.2	59.1	5.3	35.5	29.8	22.9	47.3
ASSAM	36.5	24.2	39.3	65.7	15.0	19.2	33.2	25.2	41.6
WEST BENGAL	26.6	22.9	50.5	68.7	14.9	16.4	26.9	22.0	51.1
JHARKHAND	77.1	10.8	12.1	86.1	8.7	5.1	71.1	11.3	17.5
ORISSA	28.3	18.1	53.7	70.8	17.2	12.0	22.8	17.0	60.2
CHHATISGARH	2.8	2.3	95.0	31.4	10.3	58.4	3.8	3.0	93.2
MADHYA PRADESH	5.3	4.5	90.2	17.4	8.3	74.3	6.7	5.0	88.3
GUJARAT	2.5	1.1	96.4	8.9	7.6	83.5	1.2	1.4	97.5
DAMAN & DIU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
D & N HAVELI	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	98.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
MAHARASHTRA	2.1	2.1	95.8	13.8	10.6	75.6	0.8	1.9	97.3
ANDHRA PRADESH	2.4	3.6	93.9	54.4	14.8	30.9	1.0	1.7	97.3
KARNATAKA	1.4	0.5	98.1	4.6	1.2	94.3	1.3	0.3	98.4
GOA	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.3	98.5
LAKSHADWEEP	NSC	NSC	NSC	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KERALA	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.1	99.9
TAMIL NADU	0.3	0.2	99.5	12.6	7.7	79.7	0.3	0.3	99.4
PONDICHERRY	0.0	0.0	100.0	NST	NST	NST	0.0	0.0	100.0
A & N ISLANDS	NSC	NSC	NSC	58.2	0.0	41.8	28.3	1.5	70.2

Note:

ST VILLAGE:- 50 % and above ST households in a village

SC VILLAGE:- 30 % and above SC households in a village

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST= No Scheduled Tribe notified

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## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER SOURCE

State Code	India/ State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households having drinking water source by location				General ** households having drinking water source by location				Scheduled Caste households having drinking water source by				Scheduled Tribe households having drinking water source by location			
			Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
<b>0 INDIA @</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>191,963,935</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>137,998,854</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>35,750,343</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18,214,738</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>0 INDIA @</b>	<b>Rural</b>		<b>138,271,559</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>94,443,566</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>27,941,787</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>15,886,206</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>29.8</b>
<b>0 INDIA @</b>	<b>Urban</b>		<b>53,692,376</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>43,555,288</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7,808,556</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>2,328,532</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>
1 State - JAMMU & KASHMIR 01	Total		1,551,768	31.6	42.9	25.5	1,201,962	34.6	42.5	22.9	152,662	39.1	40.5	20.5	197,144	7.1	47.6	45.3
1 State - JAMMU & KASHMIR 01	Rural		1,161,357	17.1	50.9	32.0	858,080	17.7	52.3	30.0	122,534	32.1	44.6	23.2	180,743	4.1	48.7	47.3
1 State - JAMMU & KASHMIR 01	Urban		390,411	74.6	19.2	6.1	343,882	76.9	18.1	5.0	30,128	67.2	23.5	9.3	16,401	40.3	36.1	23.6
2 State - HIMACHAL PRADESH 02	Total		1,240,633	32.6	54.0	13.4	863,633	36.5	51.5	11.9	316,392	23.7	59.1	17.3	60,608	23.6	63.4	13.0
2 State - HIMACHAL PRADESH 02	Rural		1,097,520	27.3	58.4	14.3	750,194	30.3	56.7	13.0	291,187	20.9	61.4	17.7	56,139	19.9	66.5	13.6
2 State - HIMACHAL PRADESH 02	Urban		143,113	73.3	20.4	6.3	113,439	77.5	17.5	5.0	25,205	55.3	32.4	12.3	4,469	69.1	24.5	6.3
3 State - PUNJAB 03	Total		4,265,156	85.5	11.3	3.2	2,855,295	89.3	8.4	2.3	1,409,861	77.8	17.0	5.2	NST	NST	NST	NST
3 State - PUNJAB 03	Rural		2,775,462	82.0	13.8	4.2	1,748,725	86.1	10.9	3.1	1,026,737	75.0	18.9	6.1	NST	NST	NST	NST
3 State - PUNJAB 03	Urban		1,489,694	92.0	6.5	1.5	1,106,570	94.5	4.6	1.0	383,124	85.1	12.1	2.8	NST	NST	NST	NST
4 State - CHANDIGARH 04	Total		201,878	77.2	19.7	3.2	163,509	82.8	15.0	2.2	38,369	53.0	39.6	7.4	NST	NST	NST	NST
4 State - CHANDIGARH 04	Rural		21,302	69.3	27.8	2.9	17,773	71.1	26.3	2.6	3,529	60.0	35.5	4.5	NST	NST	NST	NST
4 State - CHANDIGARH 04	Urban		180,576	78.1	18.7	3.2	145,736	84.3	13.6	2.1	34,840	52.2	40.0	7.7	NST	NST	NST	NST
5 State - UTTARANCHAL 05	Total		1,586,321	44.8	38.5	16.7	1,222,383	48.2	36.7	15.2	311,480	31.9	45.2	22.9	52,458	44.0	40.3	15.7
5 State - UTTARANCHAL 05	Rural		1,196,157	32.7	46.9	20.4	895,486	34.6	46.2	19.3	257,495	25.2	49.7	25.1	43,176	38.9	44.0	17.1
5 State - UTTARANCHAL 05	Urban		390,164	82.1	12.7	5.2	326,897	85.5	10.6	4.0	53,985	63.9	23.8	12.3	9,282	67.6	23.3	9.2
6 State - HARYANA 06	Total		3,529,642	44.5	34.7	20.8	2,707,814	49.2	31.6	19.2	821,828	29.0	45.2	25.9	NST	NST	NST	NST
6 State - HARYANA 06	Rural		2,454,463	30.7	42.7	26.6	1,835,140	33.7	40.6	25.7	619,323	21.8	49.1	29.2	NST	NST	NST	NST
6 State - HARYANA 06	Urban		1,075,179	76.0	16.5	7.5	872,674	81.8	12.7	5.5	202,505	50.9	33.2	15.8	NST	NST	NST	NST
7 State - DELHI 07	Total		2,554,149	74.9	18.1	7.0	2,048,643	79.3	14.6	6.0	505,506	56.9	32.2	10.9	NST	NST	NST	NST
7 State - DELHI 07	Rural		169,528	62.3	20.6	17.1	131,873	65.4	18.3	16.3	37,655	51.7	28.6	19.6	NST	NST	NST	NST
7 State - DELHI 07	Urban		2,384,621	75.8	18.0	6.3	1,916,770	80.3	14.4	5.3	467,851	57.3	32.5	10.1	NST	NST	NST	NST
8 State - RAJASTHAN 08	Total		9,342,294	32.9	43.3	23.8	6,285,581	40.2	39.1	20.7	1,765,481	24.1	48.4	27.5	1,291,232	9.7	56.4	33.9
8 State - RAJASTHAN 08	Rural		7,156,703	19.8	51.6	28.6	4,550,154	24.6	49.2	26.2	1,406,482	15.9	53.5	30.6	1,200,067	6.1	58.7	35.2
8 State - RAJASTHAN 08	Urban		2,185,591	75.8	16.0	8.2	1,735,427	80.9	12.9	6.2	358,999	56.0	28.5	15.5	91,165	56.7	26.3	17.0
9 State - UTTAR PRADESH 09	Total		25,760,601	46.0	44.0	10.1	18,974,337	51.7	39.6	8.7	6,471,030	29.2	56.8	14.0	315,234	47.2	42.0	10.9
9 State - UTTAR PRADESH 09	Rural		20,590,074	38.2	50.6	11.2	14,742,476	43.3	46.7	10.0	5,643,601	24.8	60.7	14.5	203,997	34.7	52.4	13.0
9 State - UTTAR PRADESH 09	Urban		5,170,527	77.0	17.6	5.4	4,231,861	80.7	15.0	4.3	827,429	59.1	30.4	10.5	111,237	70.1	22.9	7.0
10 State - BIHAR 10	Total		13,982,590	39.6	48.2	12.2	11,212,724	44.6	45.1	10.3	2,561,076	18.4	61.5	20.0	208,790	28.8	54.0	17.3
10 State - BIHAR 10	Rural		12,660,007	36.3	51.1	12.6	10,075,109	41.2	48.1	10.7	2,393,476	16.7	63.2	20.1	191,422	25.6	56.6	17.8
10 State - BIHAR 10	Urban		1,322,583	70.5	20.9	8.6	1,137,615	74.6	18.5	6.9	167,600	43.5	36.8	19.6	17,368	63.7	25.1	11.2
11 State - SIKKIM 11	Total		104,738	45.7	35.7	18.6	76,266	46.5	34.8	18.7	6,189	39.3	39.0	21.7	22,283	44.5	38.1	17.4
11 State - SIKKIM 11	Rural		91,723	40.0	39.1	20.9	66,364	40.7	38.2	21.1	5,358	34.6	41.6	23.9	20,001	39.2	41.6	19.1
11 State - SIKKIM 11	Urban		13,015	85.6	11.6	2.8	9,902	85.7	11.7	2.6	831	70.2	22.3	7.6	2,282	90.6	7.1	2.3
12 State - ARUNACHAL PRADESH 12	Total		212,615	32.4	49.7	17.9	79,611	43.1	40.3	16.6	5,526	39.3	45.6	15.1	127,478	25.5	55.7	18.8
12 State - ARUNACHAL PRADESH 12	Rural		164,501	25.3	54.9	19.8	52,254	35.4	45.0	19.6	3,237	33.0	50.0	17.0	109,010	20.2	59.8	20.0

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER SOURCE

State Code	India/ State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households having drinking water source by location				General ** households having drinking water source by location				Scheduled Caste households having drinking water source by				Scheduled Tribe households having drinking water source by location				
			Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
12	State - ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12	Urban	48,114	56.8	31.8	11.4	27,357	57.9	31.2	10.9	2,289	48.1	39.3	12.5	18,468	56.4	31.6	12.0
13	State - NAGALAND	13	Total	332,050	22.9	46.1	31.0	26,722	46.7	36.3	17.0	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	305,328	20.9	46.9	32.2
13	State - NAGALAND	13	Rural	265,334	17.6	49.0	33.5	11,677	28.8	48.6	22.6	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	253,657	17.1	49.0	34.0
13	State - NAGALAND	13	Urban	66,716	44.3	34.6	21.1	15,045	60.6	26.8	12.7	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	51,671	39.5	36.9	23.6
14	State - MANIPUR	14@	Total	397,656	11.9	57.3	30.8	226,073	14.0	58.7	27.4	22,307	11.8	65.8	22.4	149,276	8.8	54.0	37.2
14	State - MANIPUR	14@	Rural	296,354	7.5	58.9	33.6	143,370	7.1	62.8	30.1	10,861	9.3	66.1	24.6	142,123	7.7	54.5	37.8
14	State - MANIPUR	14@	Urban	101,302	24.9	52.5	22.6	82,703	25.9	51.5	22.6	11,446	14.2	65.5	20.3	7,153	30.7	43.4	25.8
15	State - MIZORAM	15	Total	160,966	19.6	51.9	28.5	4,729	31.7	45.9	22.4	2,777	38.6	40.7	20.7	153,460	18.8	52.3	28.9
15	State - MIZORAM	15	Rural	79,362	5.3	56.8	37.9	994	7.0	59.7	33.3	786	20.2	52.9	26.8	77,582	5.1	56.8	38.1
15	State - MIZORAM	15	Urban	81,604	33.4	47.2	19.4	3,735	38.3	42.2	19.5	1,991	45.8	35.9	18.3	75,878	32.9	47.7	19.4
16	State - TRIPURA	16	Total	662,023	21.8	50.7	27.4	337,594	31.9	48.9	19.2	121,999	21.3	55.1	23.6	202,430	5.4	51.2	43.4
16	State - TRIPURA	16	Rural	539,680	13.6	55.0	31.4	244,822	20.6	56.1	23.2	98,980	16.5	57.9	25.6	195,878	3.3	52.1	44.6
16	State - TRIPURA	16	Urban	122,343	58.2	32.0	9.9	92,772	61.5	29.8	8.7	23,019	42.2	42.9	14.9	6,552	68.0	23.4	8.5
17	State - MEGHALAYA	17	Total	420,246	20.1	50.8	29.0	48,601	48.5	33.4	18.1	15,504	30.8	46.3	22.8	356,141	15.8	53.4	30.8
17	State - MEGHALAYA	17	Rural	329,678	12.1	55.6	32.3	23,549	37.1	43.6	19.2	8,845	19.3	54.1	26.6	297,284	10.0	56.5	33.5
17	State - MEGHALAYA	17	Urban	90,568	49.3	33.6	17.1	25,052	59.2	23.7	17.1	6,659	46.2	36.0	17.8	58,857	45.3	37.6	17.1
18	State - ASSAM	18	Total	4,935,358	37.9	39.7	22.4	3,720,127	39.9	39.1	21.1	535,698	33.1	40.9	26.1	679,533	30.9	42.0	27.0
18	State - ASSAM	18	Rural	4,220,173	33.6	41.9	24.5	3,152,675	35.3	41.5	23.2	439,423	28.1	43.4	28.5	628,075	28.9	43.0	28.1
18	State - ASSAM	18	Urban	715,185	63.1	26.3	10.5	567,452	65.2	25.4	9.4	96,275	55.6	29.2	15.1	51,458	55.0	30.7	14.3
19	State - WEST BENGAL	19	Total	15,715,915	32.1	49.9	18.0	10,620,949	36.4	46.9	16.7	4,070,061	25.6	54.5	19.9	1,024,905	13.5	63.5	23.0
19	State - WEST BENGAL	19	Rural	11,161,870	23.4	56.1	20.4	6,985,104	25.6	54.5	19.9	3,287,578	22.5	56.9	20.6	889,188	9.7	66.5	23.8
19	State - WEST BENGAL	19	Urban	4,554,045	53.4	34.7	11.9	3,635,845	57.2	32.2	10.6	782,483	38.7	44.4	16.9	135,717	38.5	43.7	17.8
20	State - JHARKHAND	20	Total	4,862,590	20.0	55.5	24.5	2,802,477	28.6	52.0	19.4	658,506	11.8	60.2	27.9	1,401,607	6.7	60.1	33.2
20	State - JHARKHAND	20	Rural	3,802,412	9.7	63.6	26.7	2,000,188	14.5	63.8	21.7	523,234	6.0	66.1	27.8	1,278,990	3.6	62.4	34.0
20	State - JHARKHAND	20	Urban	1,060,178	57.2	26.1	16.7	802,289	63.7	22.8	13.6	135,272	34.3	37.3	28.4	122,617	39.7	35.6	24.7
21	State - ORISSA	21	Total	7,870,127	19.0	50.2	30.8	4,535,053	26.6	46.1	27.3	1,457,558	11.1	54.7	34.2	1,877,516	6.7	56.6	36.6
21	State - ORISSA	21	Rural	6,782,879	13.7	53.9	32.4	3,724,037	19.2	51.1	29.7	1,296,500	8.8	56.7	34.5	1,762,342	5.5	58.0	36.5
21	State - ORISSA	21	Urban	1,087,248	52.1	27.1	20.9	811,016	60.5	23.4	16.1	161,058	29.3	38.7	32.0	115,174	25.0	36.2	38.8
22	State - CHHATTISGARH	22	Total	4,148,518	19.0	60.3	20.7	2,248,070	25.9	57.1	17.1	554,239	12.5	66.5	21.0	1,346,209	10.3	63.1	26.6
22	State - CHHATTISGARH	22	Rural	3,359,078	11.9	65.8	22.3	1,639,899	15.4	65.6	19.0	449,423	8.5	70.4	21.2	1,269,756	8.6	64.3	27.1
22	State - CHHATTISGARH	22	Urban	789,440	49.3	37.1	13.7	608,171	54.1	34.0	11.9	104,816	29.7	50.0	20.3	76,453	37.7	43.5	18.8
23	State - MADHYA PRADESH	23	Total	10,919,653	24.6	51.2	24.3	6,778,044	32.7	46.6	20.7	1,837,945	14.4	57.3	28.3	2,303,664	8.6	59.7	31.7
23	State - MADHYA PRADESH	23	Rural	8,124,795	14.0	58.6	27.3	4,588,267	19.2	56.2	24.6	1,407,453	8.1	62.5	29.3	2,129,075	6.7	61.3	31.9
23	State - MADHYA PRADESH	23	Urban	2,794,858	55.2	29.4	15.3	2,189,777	61.1	26.5	12.4	430,492	35.0	40.2	24.8	174,589	31.5	40.1	28.4
24	State - GUJARAT	24	Total	9,643,989	46.5	38.3	15.2	7,342,707	53.7	32.7	13.6	811,342	45.6	39.3	15.1	1,489,940	11.6	65.2	23.2
24	State - GUJARAT	24	Rural	5,885,961	29.3	49.9	20.8	4,145,097	36.6	43.8	19.6	462,096	29.4	50.5	20.1	1,278,768	5.5	69.7	24.8
24	State - GUJARAT	24	Urban	3,758,028	73.5	20.0	6.5	3,197,610	75.9	18.3	5.8	349,246	67.0	24.4	8.5	211,172	48.5	37.8	13.7
25	State - DAMAN & DIU	25	Total	34,342	42.4	54.1	3.4	30,543	44.4	52.1	3.5	878	41.2	55.4	3.4	2,921	22.3	75.3	2.4
25	State - DAMAN & DIU	25	Rural	22,091	25.5	69.9	4.6	19,239	27.0	68.2	4.8	561	25.1	70.9	3.9	2,291	13.1	84.5	2.4
25	State - DAMAN & DIU	25	Urban	12,251	72.9	25.7	1.4	11,304	73.9	24.7	1.3	317	69.7	27.8	2.5	630	56.0	41.9	2.1



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER SOURCE

State Code	India/ State	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total households having drinking water source by location				General ** households having drinking water source by location				Scheduled Caste households having drinking water source by				Scheduled Tribe households having drinking water source by location			
			Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away	Total number of households	Within premises	Near premises	Away
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
26	State - DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	26 Total	43,973	15.8	72.9	11.3	16,333	36.5	61.1	2.4	1,277	20.2	76.2	3.6	26,363	2.8	80.0	17.3
26	State - DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	26 Rural	32,783	8.4	77.3	14.2	7,581	29.0	68.7	2.3	904	11.6	84.4	4.0	24,298	1.8	79.8	18.4
26	State - DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	26 Urban	11,190	37.5	59.7	2.8	8,752	43.0	54.6	2.5	373	41.0	56.3	2.7	2,065	13.5	82.3	4.2
27	State - MAHARASHTRA	27 Total	19,063,149	53.4	34.3	12.3	14,085,085	58.5	30.8	10.8	2,779,615	44.4	40.8	14.8	2,198,449	32.4	48.2	19.4
27	State - MAHARASHTRA	27 Rural	10,993,623	38.9	43.9	17.2	7,704,964	43.6	40.7	15.7	1,628,708	32.4	48.7	18.9	1,659,951	23.4	54.0	22.6
27	State - MAHARASHTRA	27 Urban	8,069,526	73.2	21.1	5.7	6,380,121	76.5	18.8	4.8	1,150,907	61.5	29.7	8.9	538,498	60.2	30.3	9.5
28	State - ANDHRA PRADESH	28 Total	16,849,857	31.3	48.9	19.8	12,645,905	36.4	45.3	18.3	2,969,915	18.2	59.4	22.4	1,234,037	10.7	60.6	28.7
28	State - ANDHRA PRADESH	28 Rural	12,676,218	22.7	55.3	21.9	9,118,773	27.0	52.3	20.7	2,463,823	13.9	63.1	23.0	1,093,622	7.0	63.3	29.7
28	State - ANDHRA PRADESH	28 Urban	4,173,639	57.2	29.3	13.5	3,527,132	60.5	27.2	12.3	506,092	39.2	41.2	19.6	140,415	39.7	38.9	21.3
29	State - KARNATAKA	29 Total	10,232,133	31.7	46.4	21.8	7,771,477	36.7	43.5	19.8	1,721,458	15.8	56.5	27.7	739,198	16.9	53.9	29.2
29	State - KARNATAKA	29 Rural	6,675,173	18.5	55.4	26.1	4,808,550	21.9	53.5	24.5	1,288,171	9.2	61.1	29.6	578,452	10.7	57.9	31.4
29	State - KARNATAKA	29 Urban	3,556,960	56.5	29.6	13.8	2,962,927	60.6	27.2	12.2	433,287	35.5	42.5	22.0	160,746	38.9	39.6	21.5
30	State - GOA	30 Total	279,216	61.7	27.1	11.1	268,484	62.1	26.9	11.0	8,721	53.8	33.4	12.8	2,011	48.4	30.1	21.4
30	State - GOA	30 Rural	140,755	54.0	31.7	14.3	136,210	54.1	31.7	14.2	3,881	51.9	32.8	15.3	664	44.3	35.4	20.3
30	State - GOA	30 Urban	138,461	69.6	22.4	8.0	132,274	70.4	21.9	7.7	4,840	55.4	33.8	10.8	1,347	50.5	27.5	22.0
31	State - LAKSHADWEEP	31 Total	9,240	83.5	11.1	5.4	668	86.2	10.0	3.7	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	8,572	83.3	11.2	5.5
31	State - LAKSHADWEEP	31 Rural	5,351	87.6	8.1	4.3	296	87.2	7.1	5.7	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	5,055	87.7	8.2	4.2
31	State - LAKSHADWEEP	31 Urban	3,889	77.9	15.2	6.9	372	85.5	12.4	2.2	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	3,517	77.1	15.5	7.4
32	State - KERALA	32 Total	6,595,206	71.6	16.5	12.0	5,769,440	74.5	14.9	10.6	709,143	52.5	26.4	21.1	116,623	42.6	31.8	25.6
32	State - KERALA	32 Rural	4,942,550	69.1	17.4	13.5	4,248,537	72.3	15.7	12.0	587,262	51.1	26.8	22.1	106,751	40.2	32.9	26.9
32	State - KERALA	32 Urban	1,652,656	78.9	13.6	7.4	1,520,903	80.6	12.7	6.7	121,881	59.3	24.6	16.1	9,872	69.1	19.6	11.3
33	State - TAMIL NADU	33 Total	14,173,626	27.1	60.8	12.1	10,786,685	31.9	56.9	11.2	3,070,374	11.0	74.5	14.4	316,567	18.5	60.9	20.6
33	State - TAMIL NADU	33 Rural	8,274,790	12.0	74.7	13.3	5,918,700	14.4	72.8	12.8	2,152,565	5.9	80.3	13.8	203,525	6.3	70.0	23.7
33	State - TAMIL NADU	33 Urban	5,898,836	48.2	41.3	10.4	4,867,985	53.2	37.6	9.3	917,809	23.2	60.9	15.9	113,042	40.5	44.7	14.9
34	State - PONDICHERY	34 Total	208,655	60.5	35.4	4.1	173,029	67.7	28.6	3.7	35,626	25.5	68.3	6.2	NST	NST	NST	NST
34	State - PONDICHERY	34 Rural	72,199	39.0	56.3	4.7	52,080	47.9	47.6	4.4	20,119	15.8	78.7	5.5	NST	NST	NST	NST
34	State - PONDICHERY	34 Urban	136,456	71.9	24.3	3.8	120,949	76.2	20.4	3.4	15,507	38.1	54.8	7.1	NST	NST	NST	NST
35	State - ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	35 Total	73,062	47.1	39.0	13.9	68,301	48.7	38.2	13.1	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	4,761	23.4	50.2	26.5
35	State - ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	35 Rural	49,653	32.5	48.5	19.0	45,329	34.1	47.9	18.0	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	4,324	16.7	54.3	29.0
35	State - ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	35 Urban	23,409	78.0	18.7	3.3	22,972	77.7	18.9	3.3	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	437	89.5	8.7	1.8

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST = No Scheduled Tribes notified

Source: Houselisting Tables Nos. H-8, H-8SC & H-8 ST)



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCE USED, 2001 CENSUS

State Code	Total/ General / SC/ ST	India/ State	Total number of households	Source of drinking water							
				Tap	Handpump	Tubewell	Well	Tank, Pond, Lake	River, Canal	Spring	Any other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0 Total	INDIA @		191,963,935	36.7	35.7	5.6	18.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.2
0 General	INDIA @		137,998,854	40.1	33.6	5.6	17.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.1
0 SC	INDIA @		35,750,343	32.2	43.6	5.3	15.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.2
0 ST	INDIA @		18,214,738	20.0	35.8	5.9	28.4	1.4	3.2	3.9	1.5
1 Total	State - JAMMU & KASHMIR 01		1,551,768	52.5	11.3	1.4	5.6	1.2	13.3	5.6	9.1
1 General	State - JAMMU & KASHMIR 01		1,201,962	57.3	10.2	1.5	5.0	1.2	13.6	4.1	7.2
1 SC	State - JAMMU & KASHMIR 01		152,662	43.0	29.6	1.9	8.3	1.0	1.4	7.1	7.6
1 ST	State - JAMMU & KASHMIR 01		197,144	30.5	4.0	0.6	7.3	1.3	20.6	13.7	21.9
2 Total	State - HIMACHAL PRADESH 02		1,240,633	84.1	4.0	0.5	4.8	0.8	0.6	1.7	3.5
2 General	State - HIMACHAL PRADESH 02		863,633	85.0	4.2	0.5	4.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	3.0
2 SC	State - HIMACHAL PRADESH 02		316,392	81.4	3.6	0.6	5.6	1.1	0.8	2.3	4.7
2 ST	State - HIMACHAL PRADESH 02		60,608	86.0	2.4	0.7	2.2	0.4	1.5	3.0	3.9
3 Total	State - PUNJAB 03		4,265,156	33.6	60.8	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2
3 General	State - PUNJAB 03		2,855,295	37.9	56.1	4.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8
3 SC	State - PUNJAB 03		1,409,861	24.9	70.3	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2
3 NST	State - PUNJAB 03		NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
4 Total	State - CHANDIGARH 04		201,878	91.9	7.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
4 General	State - CHANDIGARH 04		163,509	93.5	5.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
4 SC	State - CHANDIGARH 04		38,369	85.0	13.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
4 NST	State - CHANDIGARH 04		NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
5 Total	State - UTTARANCHAL 05		1,586,321	65.9	19.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.1	6.9
5 General	State - UTTARANCHAL 05		1,222,383	68.4	18.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.1	6.5
5 SC	State - UTTARANCHAL 05		311,480	57.9	23.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.2	9.1
5 ST	State - UTTARANCHAL 05		52,458	54.4	35.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	2.6	1.6	2.8
6 Total	State - HARYANA 06		3,529,642	48.1	31.7	6.2	11.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.2
6 General	State - HARYANA 06		2,707,814	49.4	30.5	6.5	11.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.9
6 SC	State - HARYANA 06		821,828	43.9	35.7	5.2	12.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.8
6 NST	State - HARYANA 06		NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
7 Total	State - DELHI 07		2,554,149	75.3	18.7	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.0
7 General	State - DELHI 07		2,048,643	76.1	18.0	3.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.9
7 SC	State - DELHI 07		505,506	72.3	21.4	2.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.5
7 NST	State - DELHI 07		NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
8 Total	State - RAJASTHAN 08		9,342,294	35.3	26.4	6.6	24.0	5.1	1.2	0.1	1.5
8 General	State - RAJASTHAN 08		6,285,581	41.2	21.1	7.4	22.3	5.5	1.1	0.1	1.4
8 SC	State - RAJASTHAN 08		1,765,481	33.3	29.6	5.8	21.6	6.0	1.7	0.1	2.0
8 ST	State - RAJASTHAN 08		1,291,232	9.1	47.8	3.4	35.3	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.8
9 Total	State - UTTAR PRADESH 09		25,760,601	23.7	63.4	0.7	11.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
9 General	State - UTTAR PRADESH 09		18,974,337	25.7	62.2	0.8	10.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
9 SC	State - UTTAR PRADESH 09		6,471,030	17.4	67.3	0.5	14.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5
9 ST	State - UTTAR PRADESH 09		315,234	34.6	54.5	1.1	8.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6
10 Total	State - BIHAR 10		13,982,590	3.7	77.9	5.0	12.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5
10 General	State - BIHAR 10		11,212,724	4.0	78.6	5.1	11.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
10 SC	State - BIHAR 10		2,561,076	2.6	75.4	4.3	16.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
10 ST	State - BIHAR 10		208,790	4.3	68.2	6.8	17.9	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.9
11 Total	State - SIKKIM 11		104,738	70.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	25.3	1.7
11 General	State - SIKKIM 11		76,266	71.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	24.5	1.8
11 SC	State - SIKKIM 11		6,189	64.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	29.2	2.1
11 ST	State - SIKKIM 11		22,283	69.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	27.1	1.3
12 Total	State - ARUNACHAL PRADESH 12		212,615	67.8	7.4	2.4	4.7	1.2	8.0	6.2	2.4
12 General	State - ARUNACHAL PRADESH 12		79,611	58.2	14.3	4.7	6.8	1.2	10.3	2.8	1.8
12 SC	State - ARUNACHAL PRADESH 12		5,526	72.4	6.2	3.1	4.0	0.6	9.6	1.5	2.7
12 ST	State - ARUNACHAL PRADESH 12		127,478	73.6	3.1	0.9	3.4	1.2	6.5	8.5	2.8
13 Total	State - NAGALAND 13		332,050	42.0	2.5	2.0	34.9	9.6	2.2	5.5	1.3
13 General	State - NAGALAND 13		26,722	28.2	11.1	6.4	42.7	4.2	3.4	2.2	1.7
13 NSC	State - NAGALAND 13		NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC
13 ST	State - NAGALAND 13		305,328	43.2	1.7	1.6	34.2	10.1	2.1	5.8	1.3

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCE USED, 2001 CENSUS

State Code	Total/ General / SC/ ST	India/ State	Total number of households	Source of drinking water							
				Tap	Handpump	Tubewell	Well	Tank, Pond, Lake	River, Canal	Spring	Any other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14 Total	State - MANIPUR	14	397,656	29.3	6.4	1.3	6.4	26.8	17.8	10.3	1.7
14 General	State - MANIPUR	14	226,073	31.3	6.5	0.5	3.3	34.7	20.3	1.7	1.8
14 SC	State - MANIPUR	14	22,307	30.6	11.1	0.9	8.8	26.6	17.3	2.9	1.8
14 ST	State - MANIPUR	14	149,276	26.0	5.4	2.6	10.9	14.9	14.2	24.4	1.6
15 Total	State - MIZORAM	15	160,966	31.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	4.0	11.4	40.6	6.0
15 General	State - MIZORAM	15	4,729	41.8	2.7	0.8	2.3	3.6	11.0	30.2	7.6
15 SC	State - MIZORAM	15	2,777	46.7	2.8	3.8	4.3	1.9	6.9	25.9	7.7
15 ST	State - MIZORAM	15	153,460	31.4	1.9	2.1	1.9	4.1	11.5	41.2	5.9
16 Total	State - TRIPURA	16	662,023	24.6	14.9	13.1	38.3	1.7	3.0	2.5	1.9
16 General	State - TRIPURA	16	337,594	33.8	17.7	15.5	27.3	2.3	0.8	0.2	2.3
16 SC	State - TRIPURA	16	121,999	27.4	19.6	14.8	33.0	1.4	1.4	0.3	2.1
16 ST	State - TRIPURA	16	202,430	7.6	7.3	8.0	59.9	1.0	7.6	7.7	1.1
17 Total	State - MEGHALAYA	17	420,246	34.5	2.0	2.5	27.4	5.5	4.2	21.9	2.0
17 General	State - MEGHALAYA	17	48,601	46.8	7.9	10.6	17.4	1.4	3.3	9.2	3.4
17 SC	State - MEGHALAYA	17	15,504	43.5	2.9	4.7	23.0	2.9	3.6	17.0	2.3
17 ST	State - MEGHALAYA	17	356,141	32.5	1.1	1.3	28.9	6.2	4.4	23.9	1.8
18 Total	State - ASSAM	18	4,935,358	9.2	44.6	5.0	26.7	7.0	5.2	1.4	1.0
18 General	State - ASSAM	18	3,720,127	9.7	46.9	4.8	24.5	7.8	4.5	0.9	1.0
18 SC	State - ASSAM	18	535,698	10.6	41.3	4.6	27.5	6.9	6.9	1.0	1.1
18 ST	State - ASSAM	18	679,533	5.4	34.7	6.3	38.2	2.7	7.6	4.2	0.9
19 Total	State - WEST BENGAL	19	15,715,915	21.4	55.8	11.3	10.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4
19 General	State - WEST BENGAL	19	10,620,949	25.0	54.6	11.4	7.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
19 SC	State - WEST BENGAL	19	4,070,061	13.8	61.7	11.5	11.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
19 ST	State - WEST BENGAL	19	1,024,905	14.9	45.5	9.9	26.3	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.4
20 Total	State - JHARKHAND	20	4,862,590	12.6	27.0	3.1	51.8	0.4	2.7	1.4	1.1
20 General	State - JHARKHAND	20	2,802,477	16.7	25.4	3.2	51.5	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7
20 SC	State - JHARKHAND	20	658,506	13.1	28.9	2.3	50.3	0.5	3.1	0.7	1.1
20 ST	State - JHARKHAND	20	1,401,607	4.0	29.2	3.4	52.9	0.5	4.2	3.7	2.0
21 Total	State - ORISSA	21	7,870,127	8.7	28.5	27.0	28.6	1.9	2.6	2.2	0.6
21 General	State - ORISSA	21	4,535,053	11.8	26.4	26.4	30.5	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.4
21 SC	State - ORISSA	21	1,457,558	6.5	31.0	31.6	23.7	2.1	3.1	1.3	0.6
21 ST	State - ORISSA	21	1,877,516	3.1	31.4	24.8	27.5	2.2	3.6	6.6	0.8
22 Total	State - CHHATTISGARH	22	4,148,518	15.5	53.3	1.7	24.6	0.4	1.8	1.4	1.2
22 General	State - CHHATTISGARH	22	2,248,070	21.7	52.0	2.3	21.8	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.5
22 SC	State - CHHATTISGARH	22	554,239	14.9	63.1	1.3	18.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.6
22 ST	State - CHHATTISGARH	22	1,346,209	5.3	51.6	0.7	31.9	0.6	3.6	3.7	2.7
23 Total	State - MADHYA PRADESH	23	10,919,653	25.3	39.2	3.9	29.0	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.4
23 General	State - MADHYA PRADESH	23	6,778,044	32.0	32.9	4.8	28.8	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
23 SC	State - MADHYA PRADESH	23	1,837,945	21.3	46.2	3.0	27.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
23 ST	State - MADHYA PRADESH	23	2,303,664	8.8	52.2	2.1	30.7	0.7	3.4	1.7	0.5
24 Total	State - GUJARAT	24	9,643,989	62.3	16.7	5.1	11.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.2
24 General	State - GUJARAT	24	7,342,707	69.0	11.4	5.9	9.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.5
24 SC	State - GUJARAT	24	811,342	71.1	12.8	3.2	7.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	4.5
24 ST	State - GUJARAT	24	1,489,940	24.8	44.7	2.3	23.9	0.3	1.7	1.0	1.4
25 Total	State - DAMAN & DIU	25	34,342	72.9	15.7	7.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25 General	State - DAMAN & DIU	25	30,543	71.6	16.1	8.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25 SC	State - DAMAN & DIU	25	878	77.9	13.3	7.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
25 ST	State - DAMAN & DIU	25	2,921	85.4	11.2	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
26 Total	State - DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	26	43,973	28.2	42.9	5.8	19.4	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.4
26 General	State - DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	26	16,333	43.6	40.3	13.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
26 SC	State - DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	26	1,277	41.7	40.4	9.3	7.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
26 ST	State - DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	26	26,363	18.0	44.7	1.1	30.3	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.6
27 Total	State - MAHARASHTRA	27	19,063,149	64.0	12.9	2.9	17.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
27 General	State - MAHARASHTRA	27	14,085,085	67.2	10.8	2.9	17.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8
27 SC	State - MAHARASHTRA	27	2,779,615	62.6	16.8	3.0	15.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.2
27 ST	State - MAHARASHTRA	27	2,198,449	45.2	21.7	2.6	26.2	0.6	1.4	1.5	0.8

## PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DRINKING WATER SOURCE USED, 2001 CENSUS

State Code	Total/ General / SC/ ST	India/ State	Total number of households	Source of drinking water							
				Tap	Handpump	Tubewell	Well	Tank, Pond, Lake	River, Canal	Spring	Any other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28 Total	State - ANDHRA PRADESH	28	16,849,857	48.1	26.1	5.9	16.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.2
28 General	State - ANDHRA PRADESH	28	12,645,905	50.9	23.3	6.1	16.9	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.1
28 SC	State - ANDHRA PRADESH	28	2,969,915	46.2	30.9	5.1	14.5	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.1
28 ST	State - ANDHRA PRADESH	28	1,234,037	24.1	43.4	6.7	16.7	0.5	2.5	4.1	1.9
29 Total	State - KARNATAKA	29	10,232,133	58.9	17.1	8.6	12.4	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.6
29 General	State - KARNATAKA	29	7,771,477	60.3	14.7	8.3	13.8	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.6
29 SC	State - KARNATAKA	29	1,721,458	54.7	25.8	9.5	7.2	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.6
29 ST	State - KARNATAKA	29	739,198	53.7	22.3	9.4	10.1	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6
30 Total	State - GOA	30	279,216	69.0	0.6	0.4	26.1	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.5
30 General	State - GOA	30	268,484	69.1	0.6	0.4	26.1	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.5
30 SC	State - GOA	30	8,721	66.7	1.2	0.4	28.9	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.7
30 ST	State - GOA	30	2,011	68.3	1.5	1.4	22.4	0.2	0.4	3.1	2.5
31 Total	State - LAKSHADWEEP	31	9,240	3.1	1.5	0.0	93.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8
31 General	State - LAKSHADWEEP	31	668	3.9	0.9	0.0	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
31 NSC	State - LAKSHADWEEP	31	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC
31 ST	State - LAKSHADWEEP	31	8,572	3.0	1.6	0.0	93.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
32 Total	State - KERALA	32	6,595,206	20.4	1.1	1.9	71.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	1.6
32 General	State - KERALA	32	5,769,440	20.1	1.0	1.9	72.9	0.7	0.4	1.7	1.4
32 SC	State - KERALA	32	709,143	24.0	1.6	1.6	66.3	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.8
32 ST	State - KERALA	32	116,623	15.7	1.3	1.7	55.9	4.6	5.0	13.0	2.8
33 Total	State - TAMIL NADU	33	14,173,626	62.5	17.8	5.2	10.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.0
33 General	State - TAMIL NADU	33	10,786,685	62.8	16.3	5.7	11.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	2.0
33 SC	State - TAMIL NADU	33	3,070,374	63.2	22.7	3.3	6.8	1.1	0.3	0.5	2.0
33 ST	State - TAMIL NADU	33	316,567	47.3	22.8	4.3	18.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0
34 Total	State - PONDICHERRY	34	208,655	89.3	5.5	1.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3
34 General	State - PONDICHERRY	34	173,029	88.5	5.9	1.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
34 SC	State - PONDICHERRY	34	35,626	92.9	3.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
34 NST	State - PONDICHERRY	34	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST	NST
35 Total	State - ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		73,062	76.2	0.3	0.2	16.0	1.0	3.3	2.0	1.0
35 General	State - ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		68,301	78.7	0.3	0.2	13.6	1.0	3.4	2.0	0.8
35 NSC	State - ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC	NSC
35 ST	State - ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		4,761	41.1	0.2	0.3	50.1	1.1	1.1	1.9	4.3

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified NST = No Scheduled Tribe notified

(Source: Houselisting Table Nos. H-8, H-8 SC & H-8 ST )

**Percentage distribution of villages were LOCATION OF DRINKING WATER  
is Away as per Houselist, Census- 2001**

India/States	Percentage of SC Villages			Percentage of ST Villages			Percentage of Other		
	0	>0%- <50%	>50%	0	>0%- <50%	>50%	0	>0%- <50%	>50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>
JAMMU & KASHMIR	27.7	56.2	16.1	17.1	41.8	41.0	20.6	53.2	26.2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	32.7	56.2	11.1	52.0	38.5	9.5	41.9	47.2	11.0
PUNJAB	38.8	60.2	0.9	NST	NST	NST	51.2	47.4	1.4
CHANDIGARH	33.3	66.7	0.0	NST	NST	NST	30.0	70.0	0.0
UTTRANCHAL	32.1	45.8	22.1	43.9	36.3	19.7	37.8	40.6	21.6
HARYANA	15.0	74.1	10.8	NST	NST	NST	14.9	65.5	19.6
DELHI	5.6	83.3	11.1	NST	NST	NST	15.0	75.0	10.0
RAJASTHAN	26.5	51.3	22.1	24.3	45.6	30.1	23.2	52.1	24.7
UTTAR PRADESH	21.2	74.6	4.2	36.5	56.7	6.8	25.6	71.4	3.1
BIHAR	24.4	66.3	9.3	43.3	28.9	27.8	22.1	73.5	4.4
SIKKIM	40.0	20.0	40.0	11.7	68.8	19.5	14.5	70.1	15.3
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	76.5	20.6	2.9	59.7	18.9	21.4	35.1	44.7	20.3
NAGALAND	NSC	NSC	NSC	30.4	36.3	33.3	34.8	60.9	4.3
MANIPUR	31.1	49.2	19.7	44.0	17.4	38.6	20.8	51.4	27.8
MIZORAM	75.0	25.0	0.0	45.0	17.4	37.6	66.7	0.0	33.3
TRIPURA	1.5	90.9	7.6	6.6	48.2	45.1	1.1	90.3	8.6
MEGHALAYA	32.5	42.2	25.3	41.5	25.4	33.1	23.7	57.3	19.1
ASSAM	11.3	69.5	19.2	25.8	48.2	26.0	13.1	71.6	15.2
WEST BENGAL	20.6	67.1	12.3	36.8	41.4	21.8	18.1	67.0	14.9
JHARKHAND	32.6	47.6	19.8	29.7	35.8	34.5	31.8	51.8	16.4
ORISSA	22.7	49.3	28.0	32.6	31.6	35.8	20.7	52.2	27.2
CHHATISGARH	27.8	59.8	12.4	25.5	50.4	24.1	24.1	64.1	11.8
MADHYA PRADESH	28.0	50.0	21.9	24.8	45.4	29.9	26.0	53.3	20.8
GUJARAT	32.0	44.9	23.1	24.2	56.8	19.1	24.3	58.8	16.8
DAMAN & DIU	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	0.0
D & N HAVELI	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	69.8	7.9	0.0	100.0	0.0
MAHARASHTRA	33.1	53.3	13.6	38.4	40.5	21.1	25.8	62.1	12.1
ANDHRA PRADESH	21.5	64.1	14.4	40.0	24.0	36.1	16.7	70.7	12.6
KARNATAKA	24.0	53.7	22.2	29.8	40.3	30.0	19.7	60.8	19.5
GOA	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	82.4	7.6
LAKSHADWEEP	NSC	NSC	NSC	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KERALA	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.3	99.2	0.5
TAMIL NADU	21.4	71.7	7.0	25.4	42.0	32.6	16.3	77.3	6.4
PONDICHERRY	6.8	93.2	0.0	NST	NST	NST	12.5	87.5	0.0
A & N ISLANDS	NSC	NSC	NSC	44.4	23.5	32.0	30.4	53.9	15.7

Note:

ST VILLAGE:- 50 % and above ST households in a village

SC VILLAGE:- 30 % and above SC households in a village

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST= No Scheduled Tribe notified

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**Annexure 2.21**

**Percentage distribution of villages were 50% and above households were using improved drinking water source (Tap ,Hand pump or Tubewell) as per Housetlist, Census -2001**

India/States	Percentage of SC Villages			Percentage of ST Villages			Percentage of Other Villages		
	0	>0% - <50%	>50%	0	>0%- <50%	>50%	0	>0% - <50%	>50%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>75.1</b>
JAMMU & KASHMIR	5.6	19.2	75.2	24.4	45.1	30.5	10.5	32.0	57.4
HIMACHAL PRADESH	4.4	8.2	87.4	6.9	3.4	89.7	4.7	6.8	88.4
PUNJAB	0.0	0.6	99.4	NST	NST	NST	0.1	1.0	98.9
CHANDIGARH	0.0	0.0	100.0	NST	NST	NST	0.0	0.0	100.0
UTTRANCHAL	8.7	12.6	78.7	6.5	5.8	87.7	9.6	10.7	79.7
HARYANA	0.7	6.6	92.8	NST	NST	NST	1.7	14.4	83.9
DELHI	0.0	5.6	94.4	NST	NST	NST	1.4	3.6	95.0
RAJASTHAN	14.9	27.4	57.7	9.6	30.0	60.4	14.8	27.9	57.3
UTTAR PRADESH	0.7	10.1	89.2	1.9	6.5	91.6	0.9	7.2	91.9
BIHAR	3.5	16.7	79.8	34.4	19.9	45.7	2.2	10.1	87.7
SIKKIM	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.0	37.7	49.4	2.5	20.3	77.3
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	17.6	17.6	64.7	25.3	6.3	68.4	19.5	18.0	62.5
NAGALAND	NSC	NSC	NSC	31.5	23.2	45.3	21.7	43.5	34.8
MANIPUR	41.0	32.8	26.2	54.3	17.2	28.4	31.0	44.3	24.7
MIZORAM	25.0	0.0	75.0	63.4	17.3	19.3	100.0	0.0	0.0
TRIPURA	0.8	41.7	57.6	23.0	67.9	9.1	0.0	48.9	51.1
MEGHALAYA	38.6	36.1	25.3	54.7	21.5	23.8	20.6	35.1	44.3
ASSAM	16.0	33.3	50.7	36.5	27.8	35.7	11.4	31.5	57.1
WEST BENGAL	3.9	11.5	84.7	28.2	26.8	45.1	5.3	11.0	83.7
JHARKHAND	20.6	46.6	32.8	30.3	37.6	32.1	20.3	48.8	30.9
ORISSA	6.2	24.4	69.4	23.0	25.4	51.5	6.3	27.9	65.8
CHHATISGARH	1.5	15.5	83.0	9.0	35.5	55.5	2.3	22.0	75.7
MADHYA PRADESH	6.6	26.4	67.0	10.6	27.9	61.5	8.1	29.6	62.2
GUJARAT	7.5	15.4	77.1	5.8	22.7	71.5	5.1	14.5	80.3
DAMAN & DIU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
D & N HAVELI	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	28.6	68.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
MAHARASHTRA	8.2	19.4	72.4	19.8	23.6	56.5	7.8	24.2	67.9
ANDHRA PRADESH	2.7	13.7	83.6	44.9	12.5	42.6	2.6	16.8	80.6
KARNATAKA	1.7	5.4	92.9	7.1	8.7	84.2	4.7	15.2	80.1
GOA	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	32.8	60.4
LAKSHADWEEP	NSC	NSC	NSC	12.5	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
KERALA	0.0	78.3	21.7	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.1	93.3	6.6
TAMIL NADU	1.4	5.1	93.5	18.6	32.3	49.1	1.8	7.4	90.8
PONDICHERRY	0.0	4.5	95.5	NST	NST	NST	0.0	0.0	100.0
A & N ISLANDS	NSC	NSC	NSC	75.2	13.1	11.8	31.9	12.3	55.7

Note:

ST VILLAGE:- 50 % and above ST households in a village

SC VILLAGE:- 30 % and above SC households in a village

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST= No Scheduled Tribe notified

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE # 2001 CENSUS

State Code	India/ State	Percentage of SCs to the total population of India/ State/ District (2001)	Percentage of STs to the total population of India/ State/ District (2001)	Total			General **			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
				Total number of households	No of households having Latrine facilities	Percentage	Total number of households	No of households having Latrine facilities	Percentage	Total number of households	No of households having latrine facilities	Percentage	Total number of households	No of households having latrine facility	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>0 INDIA @</b>		<b>16.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>191,963,935</b>	<b>69,885,799</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>137,998,854</b>	<b>58,312,317</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>35,750,343</b>	<b>8,469,603</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>18,214,738</b>	<b>3,103,879</b>	<b>17.0</b>
1	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7.6	10.9	1,551,768	824,602	53.1	1,201,962	702,934	58.5	152,662	40,452	26.5	197,144	81,216	41.2
2	HIMACHAL PRADESH	24.7	4	1,240,633	414,718	33.4	863,633	313,918	36.3	316,392	81,329	25.7	60,608	19,471	32.1
3	PUNJAB	28.9	NST	4,265,156	2,424,433	56.8	2,855,295	1,885,217	66.0	1,409,861	539,216	38.2	NST	NST	-
4	CHANDIGARH	17.5	NST	201,878	159,186	78.9	163,509	137,514	84.1	38,369	21,672	56.5	NST	NST	-
5	UTTARANCHAL	17.9	3	1,586,321	716,987	45.2	1,222,383	608,367	49.8	311,480	90,810	29.2	52,458	17,810	34
6	HARYANA	19.3	NST	3,529,642	1,570,805	44.5	2,707,814	1,320,566	48.8	821,828	250,239	30.4	NST	NST	-
7	DELHI	16.9	NST	2,554,149	1,991,209	78	2,048,643	1,716,375	83.8	505,506	274,834	54.4	NST	NST	-
8	RAJASTHAN	17.2	12.6	9,342,294	2,708,889	29	6,285,581	2,247,117	35.8	1,765,481	370,571	21	1,291,232	91,201	7.1
9	UTTAR PRADESH	21.1	0.1	25,760,601	8,095,426	31.4	18,974,337	6,734,033	35.5	6,471,030	1,222,157	18.9	315,234	139,236	44.2
10	BIHAR	15.7	0.9	13,982,590	2,683,351	19.2	11,212,724	2,450,111	21.9	2,561,076	206,626	8.1	208,790	26,614	12.7
11	SIKKIM	5	20.6	104,738	66,384	63.4	76,266	48,656	63.8	6,189	3,340	54	22,283	14,388	64.6
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.6	64.2	212,615	119,707	56.3	79,611	51,546	64.7	5,526	3,961	71.7	127,478	64,200	50.4
13	NAGALAND	NSC	89.1	332,050	234,319	70.6	26,722	23,459	87.8	NSC	NSC	-	305,328	210,860	69.1
14	MANIPUR @	2.8	34.2	397,656	326,215	82	226,073	209,247	92.6	22,307	19,140	85.8	149,276	97,828	65.5
15	MIZORAM	N	94.5	160,966	143,285	89	4,729	4,458	94.3	2,777	2,606	93.8	153,460	136,221	88.8
16	TRIPURA	17.4	31.1	662,023	539,204	81.4	337,594	313,361	92.8	121,999	108,713	89.1	202,430	117,130	57.9
17	MEGHALAYA	0.5	85.9	420,246	215,144	51.2	48,601	36,711	75.5	15,504	10,944	70.6	356,141	167,489	47
18	ASSAM	6.9	12.4	4,935,358	3,190,339	64.6	3,720,127	2,590,795	69.6	535,698	341,127	63.7	679,533	258,417	38
19	WEST BENGAL	23	5.5	15,715,915	6,869,777	43.7	10,620,949	5,427,006	51.1	4,070,061	1,254,149	30.8	1,024,905	188,622	18.4
20	JHARKHAND	11.8	26.3	4,862,590	956,682	19.7	2,802,477	779,515	27.8	658,506	85,562	13	1,401,607	91,605	6.5
21	ORISSA	16.5	22.1	7,870,127	1,172,207	14.9	4,535,053	993,903	21.9	1,457,558	110,169	7.6	1,877,516	68,135	3.6
22	CHHATTISGARH	11.6	31.8	4,148,518	589,199	14.2	2,248,070	476,350	21.2	554,239	53,262	9.6	1,346,209	59,587	4.4
23	MADHYA PRADESH	15.2	20.3	10,919,653	2,619,446	24	6,778,044	2,211,746	32.6	1,837,945	270,733	14.7	2,303,664	136,967	5.9
24	GUJARAT	7.1	14.8	9,643,989	4,301,491	44.6	7,342,707	3,786,436	51.6	811,342	317,712	39.2	1,489,940	197,343	13.2
25	DAMAN & DIU	3.1	8.8	34,342	15,090	43.9	30,543	14,520	47.5	878	303	34.5	2,921	267	9.1
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	1.9	62.2	43,973	14,318	32.6	16,333	12,212	74.8	1,277	517	40.5	26,363	1,589	6
27	MAHARASHTRA	10.2	8.9	19,063,149	6,688,468	35.1	14,085,085	5,455,423	38.7	2,779,615	788,137	28.4	2,198,449	444,908	20.2
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	16.2	6.6	16,849,857	5,559,206	33	12,645,905	4,836,322	38.2	2,969,915	567,945	19.1	1,234,037	154,939	12.6
29	KARNATAKA	16.2	6.6	10,232,133	3,837,026	37.5	7,771,477	3,322,644	42.8	1,721,458	364,629	21.2	739,198	149,753	20.3
30	GOA	1.8	N	279,216	163,722	58.6	268,484	158,157	58.9	8,721	4,579	52.5	2,011	986	49
31	LAKSHADWEEP	NSC	94.5	9,240	8,242	89.2	668	592	88.6	NSC	NSC	-	8,572	7,650	89.2
32	KERALA	9.8	1.1	6,595,206	5,540,768	84	5,769,440	4,992,314	86.5	709,143	486,663	68.6	116,623	61,791	53
33	TAMIL NADU	19	1	14,173,626	4,982,820	35.2	10,786,685	4,315,387	40.0	3,070,374	571,603	18.6	316,567	95,830	30.3
34	PONDICHERRY	16.2	NST	208,655	104,210	49.9	173,029	98,307	56.8	35,626	5,903	16.6	NST	NST	-
35	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	NSC	8.3	73,062	38,924	53.3	68,301	37,098	54.3	NSC	NSC	-	4,761	1,826	38.4

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST = No Scheduled Tribe notified

# (Pit Latrine+Water Closet + Other latrine)

N = Negligible

(Sources: Houselisting Tables Nos. H-10, H-10 SC & H-10 ST)

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF CONNECTIVITY FOR WASTE WATER OUTLET #															
State Code	India/ State	Percentage of SCs to the total population of India/ State/ District (2001 Census)	Percentage of STs to the total population of India/ State/ District (2001 Census)	Total			General **			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
				Total number of households	No of households connectivity for waste water outlet	Percentage	Total number of households	No of households connectivity for waste water outlet	Percentage	Total number of households	No of households having connectivity for water outlet	Percentage	Total number of households	No of households having connectivity for water outlet	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>0 INDIA @</b>		<b>16.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>191,963,935</b>	<b>89,068,115</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>137,998,854</b>	<b>69,760,253</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>35,750,343</b>	<b>15,333,365</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>18,214,738</b>	<b>3,974,497</b>	<b>21.8</b>
1 JAMMU & KASHMIR		7.6	10.9	1,551,768	630,684	40.6	1,201,962	546,832	45.5	152,662	56,893	37.3	197,144	26,959	13.7
2 HIMACHAL PRADESH		24.7	4	1,240,633	461,575	37.2	863,633	341,717	39.6	316,392	98,621	31.2	60,608	21,237	35
3 PUNJAB		28.9	NST	4,265,156	3,504,414	82.2	2,855,295	2,375,795	83.2	1,409,861	1,128,619	80.1	NST	NST	-
4 CHANDIGARH		17.5	NST	201,878	181,841	90.1	163,509	151,603	92.7	38,369	30,238	78.8	NST	NST	-
5 UTTARANCHAL		17.9	3	1,586,321	762,367	48.1	1,222,383	607,186	49.7	311,480	131,685	42.3	52,458	23,496	44.8
6 HARYANA		19.3	NST	3,529,642	2,710,787	76.8	2,707,814	2,111,642	78.0	821,828	599,145	72.9	NST	NST	-
7 DELHI		16.9	NST	2,554,149	2,297,229	89.9	2,048,643	1,851,747	90.4	505,506	445,482	88.1	NST	NST	-
8 RAJASTHAN		17.2	12.6	9,342,294	3,410,954	36.5	6,285,581	2,673,385	42.5	1,765,481	566,726	32.1	1,291,232	170,843	13.2
9 UTTAR PRADESH		21.1	0.1	25,760,601	18,157,433	70.5	18,974,337	13,741,239	72.4	6,471,030	4,176,628	64.5	315,234	239,566	76
10 BIHAR		15.7	0.9	13,982,590	5,320,346	38	11,212,724	4,390,056	39.2	2,561,076	871,802	34	208,790	58,488	28
11 SIKKIM		5	20.6	104,738	41,246	39.4	76,266	29,917	39.2	6,189	2,223	35.9	22,283	9,106	40.9
12 ARUNACHAL PRADESH		0.6	64.2	212,615	73,325	34.5	79,611	33,124	41.6	5,526	2,698	48.8	127,478	37,503	29.4
13 NAGALAND		NSC	89.1	332,050	150,549	45.3	26,722	14,899	55.8	NSC	NSC	-	305,328	135,650	44.4
14 MANIPUR @		2.8	34.2	397,656	155,051	39	226,073	94,975	42.0	22,307	11,790	52.9	149,276	48,286	32.3
15 MIZORAM		N	94.5	160,966	71,082	44.2	4,729	2,952	62.4	2,777	1,564	56.3	153,460	66,566	43.4
16 TRIPURA		17.4	31.1	662,023	192,828	29.1	337,594	112,409	33.3	121,999	34,055	27.9	202,430	46,364	22.9
17 MEGHALAYA		0.5	85.9	420,246	156,149	37.2	48,601	29,518	60.7	15,504	8,929	57.6	356,141	117,702	33
18 ASSAM		6.9	12.4	4,935,358	1,009,137	20.4	3,720,127	807,779	21.7	535,698	122,849	22.9	679,533	78,509	11.6
19 WEST BENGAL		23	5.5	15,715,915	4,834,060	30.8	10,620,949	3,847,393	36.2	4,070,061	796,838	19.6	1,024,905	189,829	18.5
20 JHARKHAND		11.8	26.3	4,862,590	1,440,642	29.6	2,802,477	1,071,423	38.2	658,506	183,328	27.8	1,401,607	185,891	13.3
21 ORISSA		16.5	22.1	7,870,127	1,632,555	20.7	4,535,053	1,193,103	26.3	1,457,558	235,743	16.2	1,877,516	203,709	10.8
22 CHHATTISGARH		11.6	31.8	4,148,518	877,013	21.1	2,248,070	619,591	27.6	554,239	97,838	17.7	1,346,209	159,584	11.9
23 MADHYA PRADESH		15.2	20.3	10,919,653	3,733,772	34.2	6,778,044	2,877,934	42.5	1,837,945	573,457	31.2	2,303,664	282,381	12.3
24 GUJARAT		7.1	14.8	9,643,989	3,745,932	38.8	7,342,707	3,236,892	44.1	811,342	317,469	39.1	1,489,940	191,571	12.9
25 DAMAN & DIU		3.1	8.8	34,342	13,499	39.3	30,543	12,969	42.5	878	140	15.9	2,921	390	13.4
26 DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		1.9	62.2	43,973	9,821	22.3	16,333	8,098	49.6	1,277	314	24.6	26,363	1,409	5.3
27 MAHARASHTRA		10.2	8.9	19,063,149	11,590,028	60.8	14,085,085	9,073,932	64.4	2,779,615	1,643,288	59.1	2,198,449	872,808	39.7
28 ANDHRA PRADESH		16.2	6.6	16,849,857	8,686,946	51.6	12,645,905	7,028,613	55.6	2,969,915	1,291,178	43.5	1,234,037	367,155	29.8
29 KARNATAKA		16.2	6.6	10,232,133	5,242,425	51.2	7,771,477	4,228,639	54.4	1,721,458	724,545	42.1	739,198	289,241	39.1
30 GOA		1.8	N	279,216	142,333	51	268,484	136,829	51.0	8,721	4,423	50.7	2,011	1,081	53.8
31 LAKSHADWEEP		NSC	94.5	9,240	-	0	668	-	0.0	NSC	NSC	-	8,572	-	0
32 KERALA		9.8	1.1	6,595,206	1,300,669	19.7	5,769,440	1,183,641	20.5	709,143	101,348	14.3	116,623	15,680	13.4
33 TAMIL NADU		19	1	14,173,626	6,394,201	45.1	10,786,685	5,199,726	48.2	3,070,374	1,062,089	34.6	316,567	132,386	41.8
34 PONDICHERRY		16.2	NST	208,655	107,698	51.6	173,029	96,278	55.6	35,626	11,420	32.1	NST	NST	-
35 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		NSC	8.3	73,062	29,524	40.4	68,301	28,417	41.6	NSC	NSC	-	4,761	1,107	23.3

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST = No Scheduled Tribe notified

# (Closed drainage + Other Drainage)

N = Negligible

(Source: Houselisting Tables Nos. H-10, H-10 SC & H-10 ST)



**DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING PARMANENT (PUCCA) HOUSES 2001 CENSUS**

State Code	India/ State	Percentage of SCs to the total population of India/ State/ District (2001 Census)	Percentage of STs to the total population of India/ State/ District (2001 Census)	Total			General **			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
				Total number of households	Households having Parmanent houses	Percentage	Total number of households	Households having Parmanent houses	Percentage	Total number of households	Households having Parmanent houses	Percentage	Total number of households	Households having Parmanent houses	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>0 INDIA @</b>		<b>16.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>191,963,935</b>	<b>99,431,727</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>137,998,854</b>	<b>79,669,074</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>35,750,343</b>	<b>15,318,756</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>18,214,738</b>	<b>4,443,897</b>	<b>24.4</b>
1 JAMMU & KASHMIR		7.6	10.9	1,551,768	853,408	55	1,201,962	751,765	62.5	152,662	66,833	43.8	197,144	34,810	17.7
2 HIMACHAL PRADESH		24.7	4	1,240,633	800,664	64.5	863,633	577,643	66.9	316,392	188,699	59.6	60,608	34,322	56.6
3 PUNJAB		28.9	NST	4,265,156	3,672,451	86.1	2,855,295	2,572,199	90.1	1,409,861	1,100,252	78	NST	NST	-
4 CHANDIGARH		17.5	NST	201,878	181,303	89.8	163,509	151,946	92.9	38,369	29,357	76.5	NST	NST	-
5 UTTARANCHAL		17.9	3	1,586,321	1,369,656	86.3	1,222,383	1,082,383	88.5	311,480	250,968	80.6	52,458	36,305	69.2
6 HARYANA		19.3	NST	3,529,642	2,322,039	65.8	2,707,814	1,916,973	70.8	821,828	405,066	49.3	NST	NST	-
7 DELHI		16.9	NST	2,554,149	2,341,874	91.7	2,048,643	1,920,653	93.8	505,506	421,221	83.3	NST	NST	-
8 RAJASTHAN		17.2	12.6	9,342,294	6,066,447	64.9	6,285,581	4,614,165	73.4	1,765,481	989,084	56	1,291,232	463,198	35.9
9 UTTAR PRADESH		21.1	0.1	25,760,601	13,752,000	53.4	18,974,337	10,924,538	57.6	6,471,030	2,654,924	41	315,234	172,538	54.7
10 BIHAR		15.7	0.9	13,982,590	5,695,671	40.7	11,212,724	4,939,219	44.1	2,561,076	714,476	27.9	208,790	41,976	20.1
11 SIKKIM		5	20.6	104,738	39,493	37.7	76,266	29,240	38.3	6,189	1,893	30.6	22,283	8,360	37.5
12 ARUNACHAL PRADESH		0.6	64.2	212,615	43,363	20.4	79,611	23,820	29.9	5,526	1,812	32.8	127,478	17,731	13.9
13 NAGALAND		NSC	89.1	332,050	54,089	16.3	26,722	9,173	34.3	NSC	NSC	-	305,328	44,916	14.7
14 MANIPUR @		2.8	34.2	397,656	33,491	8.4	226,073	24,143	10.7	22,307	1,520	6.8	149,276	7,828	5.2
15 MIZORAM		N	94.5	160,966	85,288	53	4,729	2,728	57.7	2,777	1,773	63.8	153,460	80,787	52.6
16 TRIPURA		17.4	31.1	662,023	65,726	9.9	337,594	52,914	15.7	121,999	7,641	6.3	202,430	5,171	2.6
17 MEGHALAYA		0.5	85.9	420,246	93,389	22.2	48,601	18,393	37.8	15,504	5,281	34.1	356,141	69,715	19.6
18 ASSAM		6.9	12.4	4,935,358	971,530	19.7	3,720,127	804,632	21.6	535,698	94,864	17.7	679,533	72,034	10.6
19 WEST BENGAL		23	5.5	15,715,915	6,353,785	40.4	10,620,949	5,183,158	48.8	4,070,061	972,350	23.9	1,024,905	198,277	19.3
20 JHARKHAND		11.8	26.3	4,862,590	1,526,946	31.4	2,802,477	1,176,956	42.0	658,506	195,082	29.6	1,401,607	154,908	11.1
21 ORISSA		16.5	22.1	7,870,127	2,170,796	27.6	4,535,053	1,645,570	36.3	1,457,558	283,668	19.5	1,877,516	241,558	12.9
22 CHHATTISGARH		11.6	31.8	4,148,518	1,053,912	25.4	2,248,070	820,310	36.5	554,239	122,985	22.2	1,346,209	110,617	8.2
23 MADHYA PRADESH		15.2	20.3	10,919,653	4,536,975	41.5	6,778,044	3,449,266	50.9	1,837,945	640,381	34.8	2,303,664	447,328	19.4
24 GUJARAT		7.1	14.8	9,643,989	6,300,314	65.3	7,342,707	5,313,684	72.4	811,342	554,879	68.4	1,489,940	431,751	29
25 DAMAN & DIU		3.1	8.8	34,342	31,745	92.4	30,543	29,076	95.2	878	825	94	2,921	1,844	63.1
26 DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		1.9	62.2	43,973	20,114	45.7	16,333	14,351	87.9	1,277	762	59.7	26,363	5,001	19
27 MAHARASHTRA		10.2	8.9	19,063,149	11,021,426	57.8	14,085,085	8,826,914	62.7	2,779,615	1,427,426	51.4	2,198,449	767,086	34.9
28 ANDHRA PRADESH		16.2	6.6	16,849,857	9,220,878	54.7	12,645,905	7,314,805	57.8	2,969,915	1,450,474	48.8	1,234,037	455,599	36.9
29 KARNATAKA		16.2	6.6	10,232,133	5,613,007	54.9	7,771,477	4,410,445	56.8	1,721,458	879,515	51.1	739,198	323,047	43.7
30 GOA		1.8	N	279,216	195,040	69.9	268,484	188,281	70.1	8,721	5,420	62.1	2,011	1,339	66.6
31 LAKSHADWEEP		NSC	94.5	9,240	8,808	95.3	668	633	94.8	NSC	NSC	-	8,572	8,175	95.4
32 KERALA		9.8	1.1	6,595,206	4,493,814	68.1	5,769,440	4,070,627	70.6	709,143	366,194	51.6	116,623	56,993	48.9
33 TAMIL NADU		19	1	14,173,626	8,295,106	58.5	10,786,685	6,673,397	61.9	3,070,374	1,472,118	47.9	316,567	149,591	47.3
34 PONDICHERRY		16.2	NST	208,655	126,277	60.5	173,029	115,264	66.6	35,626	11,013	30.9	NST	NST	-
35 ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS		NSC	8.3	73,062	20,902	28.6	68,301	19,810	29.0	NSC	NSC	-	4,761	1,092	22.9

Note: \*\* General population means total population minus Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes population.

@ The figures for India and Manipur excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur.

NSC = No Scheduled Caste notified

NST = No Scheduled Tribe notified

N = Negligible

(Source: Houselisting Tables Nos. H-4, H-4 SC & H-4 ST)