

Evaluation Study  
on  
Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled  
Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Special Central  
Assistance  
to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)



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## **Executive Summary**

### **I. The Study**

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) was conceptualized to provide an added thrust to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in order to accelerate socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Special Central Assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). The main objective of SCA to SCSP is to give a thrust to the development programmes for Scheduled Castes with reference to their occupational pattern and the need for increasing the productivity of and income from their limited resources. Similarly, resource inadequacy affecting the effective implementation of various programmes undertaken under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) had prompted the Government of India to supplement the efforts of the State Governments by extending Special Central Assistance (SCA) as an additive to the State TSP. Accordingly, a scheme called SCA to TSP was launched in 1977-78 to bridge the resource gap for the implementation of TSP. The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand-based income-generation programmes and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals.

The evaluation study was carried out in 14 States to examine the pattern of utilization of the SCA to the SCSP and TSP, and assess the impact of the various SCA supplemented schemes on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In each State, four districts were selected for primary data collection. Of the four districts, two districts were those which had the highest and lowest allocation of the SCA to the SCSP and SCA to TSP. In each district, 3 Blocks/villages were selected and from each Block/village, 10 beneficiaries and 5 non- beneficiaries were selected for study. Thus, the total sample size comprised 2520 SC/ST respondents.

The objectives of the study are given below:

- To examine whether the SCA is released to various states as per the existing guidelines and whether there is need to revisit these guidelines;
- To assess the impact of the scheme towards reduction in poverty among the SCs and STs;
- To assess the impact of the scheme towards an increase in income and employment generation among the intended beneficiaries;
- To make an estimate of the creation of productive assets in favor of the intended beneficiaries of the scheme;
- To assess the impact of the scheme in developing human resources by providing training and skill development services amongst the intended beneficiaries;
- To assess the impact of the scheme as an additionality by providing resources for filling the critical gaps and for providing vital missing inputs so that the scheme can be made more meaningful;
- To assess the success of the scheme in provision of adequate financial security against all type of exploitation and oppression;

- To assess whether there is an effective monitoring system in place or not;
- To assess the diversion of earmarked grants to other areas;
- To assess the sectoral flow of funds under SCA with special attention to funds being allocated for disabled category and women; and
- To give suggestions and recommendations for improvement of the scheme.

## **II. Major Findings**

### **❖ Impact of the Special Central Assistance on the Scheduled Caste Beneficiaries**

#### **a. Nature of schemes sanctioned under SCA for SCs and STs**

The Scheduled Castes were given different types of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Most of the income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) can be classified into six broad categories i.e. agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, pisciculture, industry-service and business (ISB), and other. Maximum number of income generating schemes is under the ISB. Among all the States where empirical study was conducted, it was recorded that the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in Jharkhand got income generating schemes under the ISB sector to the extent of 98% followed by Chhattisgarh (86.3%), Madhya Pradesh (75%), Odisha (65%), Rajasthan and Gujarat (53.3%), Andhra Pradesh (40%), and West Bengal (43.4%). Primary sector income generating schemes was more popular in the north-east zone of India (76.45%), south zone (60.65%), and north zone (57.55%). The tertiary sector income generating schemes were more popular in west zone (70.99%) central zone (62.8%) followed by east zone (69.46%), central zone (67.77%) and so on.

As regards the income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the Scheduled Tribes, maximum number of schemes was under agriculture followed by animal husbandry, horticulture, and then the ISB sector. Income generating schemes under agriculture was highest in the State of Madhya Pradesh (100%) followed by Jharkhand (83%), Maharashtra (80%), Assam (73%), Andhra Pradesh (52%), Gujarat (45%), Chhattisgarh (40%) and so on. As regards the animal husbandry scheme, it was most popular in the States of West Bengal (70%), followed by Tripura (57%), Karnataka (30%), Chhattisgarh (28%) and so on. Horticulture scheme was most sought after by the tribals in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan (30%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (29%), Karnataka (22%) and so on. Tribals of Andhra Pradesh had received maximum number of income generating schemes (37%) under the ISB sector followed by Himachal Pradesh (20%), and Tripura and West Bengal (13% each). It is interesting to note that schemes related to non-timber forest produce (NTFP) was most popular in Odisha (68%) followed by Chhattisgarh (12%) and Uttar Pradesh (8%). Infrastructure related scheme was found to be highest in Rajasthan (33%) followed by Chhattisgarh (10%).

#### **b. Unit cost of the of schemes sanctioned under SCA for SCs and STs**

The income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) were linked with subsidy and the bank loan. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) was used primarily to give subsidy and the percentage of subsidy varied from State to State and



scheme to scheme. The unit cost of the schemes sanctioned under the SCA for the SCs and STs varied between Rs. 20,000.00, Rs. 30,000.00 and above Rs. 30,000.00. In the State of Assam, the all the schemes (100%) sanctioned for the SCs were within the unit cost of the Rs. 20,000.00 followed by Tripura and West Bengal (73.3%), Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh (70%), Himachal Pradesh (58.3%), Rajasthan (43.3%), Maharashtra (42.1%), Karnataka (38.4%), Jharkhand (33.3%) and so on. As regards the schemes with the unit cost of Rs. 30,000.00, it was highest in Jharkhand (51.7%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (47%), Andhra Pradesh (28.3%), Chhattisgarh (25%), Rajasthan (23.3%) and so on. Income generating schemes sanctioned with the unit cost of Rs. 30,001/- was highest in Odisha (96.7%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (63.4%), Chhattisgarh (60%), Karnataka (56.6%), Maharashtra (43.9%), Himachal Pradesh (38.3%) and so on.

As regards the unit cost of the schemes for the STs, field data revealed that in the State of Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal all the schemes (100%) sanctioned were within the unit cost of the Rs. 20,000.00 followed by Uttar Pradesh (93%), Rajasthan (92%), Chhattisgarh (87%), and Tripura (73%) and so on. As regards the schemes with the unit cost of Rs. 30,000.00, it was highest in the State of Odisha (60%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (45%), Karnataka (30%), Himachal Pradesh (13%) and so on. Income generating schemes sanctioned with the unit cost of Rs. 30,001/- was highest in Maharashtra (57.9%), Assam (53%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (32%), Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (13% each) and so on.

**c. Extent of increase in income from the schemes for the SCs and STs**

In the evaluation study, field team tried to ascertain the extent to which the SCs and STs had been successful in registering an increase in the level of their income from the income generating schemes given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). The empirical study recorded the annual rise in income generation in five ranges i.e. up to Rs. 10,000.00, Rs. 10001 to 20,000.00, between Rs. 20,001 to Rs. 30,000 and above Rs. 30001. It also recorded the responses of these beneficiaries who did not record any rise in income from the assets given to them from the Special Central Assistance (Special Central Assistance (SCA). In Gujarat State, the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries recorded highest percentage (98.3%) of income in the category of up to Rs. 20,000/- followed by Andhra Pradesh (83.3%), Himachal Pradesh (80%), Assam (68.4%), Odisha and West Bengal (68.3%), and so on. It was sad to note that 30.1% of the beneficiaries in the State of Tripura did not record any increase in their annual income followed by Madhya Pradesh (27%), Rajasthan (16.4%), Odisha (11.7%), and Jharkhand (11.5%) and so on. It was however heartening to note that 31.7% Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in Rajasthan State recorded rise in their annual income between Rs. 20001 to Rs. 30,000/- followed by Jharkhand (26.2%), Madhya Pradesh (26%), Karnataka (25%), Tripura (18.3%) and so on. It is also worth mentioning that the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of Karnataka State recorded rise in their annual income in the range of Rs. 30001 and above followed by Odisha (21.7%), Assam 915.8%), Uttar Pradesh (15%), Tripura (13.3%) and so on.

For the STs, increase in income up to Rs. 10,000/-, was to the extent of 91.67% in the State of Assam which is followed by Gujarat and Rajasthan (41%), Maharashtra (25.10%), Karnataka (21%), Andhra Pradesh (18%), and so on. As regards increase in

income in the range of Rs. 10,001/- to Rs. 20,000/- , it was highest in the State of West Bengal (76.67%), followed by Karnataka (64%), Gujarat (59%), Rajasthan (56%), Uttar Pradesh (46%), and so on. Increase in income in the range of Rs. 20,001/- to Rs. 30,000/- was only 20% among all the sampled beneficiaries and it was highest in the State of Odisha (65%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (47%), Maharashtra (45%), Jharkhand (40%), and so on. Only 12.40 % sampled beneficiaries could register an increase in the range of Rs. 30,001/- and above, and it was to the extent of 30% in the States(s) of Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Maharashtra followed by Madhya Pradesh (26%), Odisha (10%), and so on. It was distressing to note that 40% of the beneficiaries in the State of Tripura did not record any increase in their annual income followed by Andhra Pradesh (30%), Assam (29.70%), and Chhattisgarh (20%) and so on.

### III. Adherence to Special Central Assistance (SCA) guidelines

Special Central Assistance (SCA) is a central scheme under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs as an **additive** to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs and STs below the poverty line, by providing resources for **filling the critical gaps** and for providing missing vital inputs so that the schemes can be more meaningful. Since the schemes/programmes for SCs and STs may vary depending upon the local occupational pattern and the economic activities, the States/UTs have been given full flexibility in utilizing SCA with the only condition that it should be utilized in **conjunction** with SCSP and TSP and other resources available from other sources like various Corporations, financial institution etc. The three most important objectives of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are to:

- a. to make use of the SCA as an **additive** to their SCSP and TSP;
- b. to use the SCA as resources for **filling the critical gaps** and for providing missing vital inputs so that the schemes can be more meaningful; and
- c. it should be utilized in **conjunction** with SCSP TSP and other resources available from other sources like various Corporations, financial institution etc.

The evaluation study revealed that the very supplementary character of the assistance is disregarded in most of the States where the research study was carried out. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to SCSP and TSP in most States is utilized primarily towards providing subsidy to bank-linked income generating schemes. The funds received and utilized under the Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are not relatable to the SCSP and TSP and its sectoral departments. Government of India should explain terms like “additive”, “critical gaps”, “in conjunction with” in clearer way as these terms are neither appreciated nor adhered to in actual practice. Critical gaps are not identified and bulk of the Special Central Assistance amount is utilized for providing subsidy with the bank linked schemes. Such schemes are not linked and **converged** with the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

The SCA guidelines lay emphasis on using the SCA allocations as an additive to the SCSP and TSP. The evaluation study found that SCA allocation is not being added to the SCSP and TSP of the State(s). The SCA is being used largely for providing subsidy for the

schemes formulated by the SC/ST Development and finance Corporations, and such schemes do not constitute a part of the SCSP and the TSP of the State(s). It appears that no effort has been made in the States to analyse whether the SCA is to be added to the total State's budget for the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) or Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) or it is to be added to the sectors/schemes where there are critical gaps. It is therefore necessary that the term 'additive' be elaborated by the Government of India to indicate the level at which the addition has to be made viz. sector, programme, project, scheme level or at the level of beneficiaries. In the absence of such clarity, the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is not added to any programme/project/scheme approved under the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) or Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). This situation encourages the State Governments to use, in some cases, the entire Special Central Assistance (SCA) for providing subsidy to the bank-linked income generating schemes, which are not part of the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

In almost all States, the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is transferred to the State Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation(s) for channelizing the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for providing subsidy to the bank-linked income generating schemes. In addition, the income generating schemes implemented by these Corporations are not, in any way, linked with the sectoral schemes being implemented by the State Governments under their Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The senior officers of these Corporations do not know as to what are the critical gaps in the various schemes that are being implemented under the sectoral schemes of the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). For example, the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) of Agriculture Department of one State may have schemes for assisting one Scheduled Caste cultivator by way of giving him/her agricultural inputs. However, giving agricultural inputs like fertilizer, pesticides, etc. are not enough to help the SC cultivator improve agricultural outputs from his cultivable land unless he is also helped to purchase diesel pump set, improved variety of seeds, land leveling, water harvesting structures, etc. The Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Corporations officers who use the SCA may help the SC/ST cultivator meet his/her critical gaps if they make efforts to identify the critical gaps in the scheme. It is therefore necessary that the officers of the sectoral departments communicate the critical gaps in their scheme to the SC/ST Corporation so that they can meet those critical gaps from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) available with them. This would facilitate the SC/ST Corporations to get their schemes delinked with the bankable schemes where recovery of loans is always a big problem. All the critical gaps should be met from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) by way of giving full subsidy. Here the idea is to ensure that individual Scheduled Caste beneficiary's needs are covered in a cumulative manner so that all his requirements are addressed through one single window.

The SCA guidelines suggest that the allocation should be used as an **additive** to the SCSP and TSP. If we examine as to how much SCA allocation is available for addition to the SCSP allocation of the State, it will be noticed that it constitutes a very small percentage of the total SCSP/TSP allocation of a State. In the 14 states where the research study was carried out, this analysis revealed that during the year 2009-2010 the percentage of the SCA allocation to the SCSP allocation in six States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Karnataka, **was less than one percent**. Even in the

remaining seven other States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, **it was less than two percent**. We may also see almost similar trends in the case of SCA to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). In the case of SCA to the TSP it is also clear that except in the case of Assam, in all other States the percentage of the SCA allocation to the TSP of the States has been less than 5% for the year 2009-2010. It is, however, higher than the SCSP; may be due to the adoption of the area approach in the tribal sub-plan area.

Now the question that becomes pertinent is whether we can give so many guidelines to the States for their SCSP and the TSP when we allot **so little** in the form of SCA. It is due to this mismatch of the SCA percentage to the total SCSP and the TSP allocation that the State governments do not follow these guidelines in letter and spirit and evolve their own practices to suit their own socio-political situations. When we contribute a small amount of Special Central Assistance (SCA) as the additive in the States' allocation for the SCSP and TSP, the significance of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is reduced. That is why the small amount made available to the States in the name of SCA for supplementing their SCSP and TSP efforts, is used in a big way to provide subsidy against bank loan. Given the situation of poor loan recovery in the priority sector lendings, the income generating schemes for the Scheduled Castes with 50% subsidy (with a limit of Rs. 10,000/-) and 50% bank loan do not provide adequate and enhanced income in a sustained manner. The utilization of the SCA, however, in the context of TSP is much more satisfactory in the sense that in many States the ST beneficiaries are given 100% subsidy for income generating schemes. However, no such liberal use of 100% subsidy for the SC beneficiaries was witnessed anywhere in 14 States where evaluation study was carried out. **It is therefore suggested that the policy of permitting the utilization of the SCA as 50% subsidy with 50% bank loan should be revisited and dispensed with at the earliest. SCA can be utilized optimally only in a situation of convergent implementation of the area based and family-oriented income generating schemes within the framework of the SCSP and TSP approach.** In this regard, the SCA guidelines laying emphasis on utilization of the SCA in conjunction with the SCSP and TSP should be made **non-negotiable, compulsory, and the main criterion for release of the SCA.**

In the evaluation study, field team did not come across any instance where it could be established that the Special Central Assistance (SCA) was being used in conjunction with the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). The schemes being implemented under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) are in no way linked with the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). Similarly, the schemes being implemented under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are in no way linked with the schemes planned under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and grants under the Article 275(1).

#### **IV. Recommendations**

- a) Special Central Assistance (SCA) should be used for funding special projects emanating from the participatory needs assessment surveys in the Scheduled Caste majority villages, and Scheduled Tribe majority villages falling in the Scheduled Areas of 9 States under the fifth Schedule of the Constitution.

- b) It is also important that in the guidelines for the Special Central Assistance (SCA), it should be elaborated as to what should be the level at which the critical gaps should be met. Critical gaps should not be identified at the sectoral, programme, and project levels, but at the level of individuals' schemes.
- c) The ideal way utilizing the Special Central Assistance should be to link it with the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan of the State. The identification of the beneficiaries should be based on the **participatory need assessment survey** of all the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe households in the village, and the needs identified should form a part of the village or the **Gram Panchayat Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)**. Subsequently, in each of the identified schemes, one should identify the financial gaps, which cannot be met from the SCSP/TSP allocation and grants under Article 275(1). The Special Central Assistance allocation should be used to fill that gap. In this regard, it may also be said that the Special Central Assistance should be used as **gap filling fund** to supplement the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The SCSP/TSP of a Gram Panchayat should lay emphasis on **convergence** of the schemes identified for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes with the other similar schemes of the sectoral departments. The schemes which cannot be met from the available resources of the sectoral departments, can be met from the Special Central Assistance which should be treated as the **gap filling fund**. **The allocation of the Special Central Assistance as gap filling fund in a Gram Panchayat should be in proportion to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population or development deficits of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in that Gram panchayat.** If the Special Central Assistance given to an individual Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiary is not linked with schemes of other departments for the same beneficiary in relation to his identified needs, then there will be no visible and sustainable impact of the Special Central Assistance on the Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiaries. **We can have the sustainable impact of the Special Central Assistance on the Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiaries only when it is used in a convergent manner with other schemes for the same beneficiaries so that all their developmental requirements are saturated with all the available resources in a Gram Panchayat. The Scheduled Castes'/Tribes' developmental needs at the village level should be assessed by conducting participatory needs assessment survey which should be used to prepare a participatory plan for development of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes at the village level.** The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) prepared at the Gram Panchayat level should be subsequently linked or merged with the Block/Mandal and District level Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).

In view of the above, it is recommended that the criteria for allocation of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) should be revised and follow the below given criteria:

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| i. Preparation of the Gram Panchayat SCSP              | 15% |
| ii. Villages in States/UTs having 50% or more than 50% | 60% |

**Scheduled Castes population**

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| iii. Villages in States having less than 50 % Scheduled Castes populations                    | 20% |
| iv. Preparation of village development plan (VDP) for Scheduled Castes concentration villages | 05% |

The main feature of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) should also be revised and presented in the following manner.

- Funds under the scheme are provided as an additive to States/ UTs for implementing Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) at the Gram Panchayat level
- Main thrust is on promoting holistic development of the Scheduled Castes by adopting a convergence approach in planning for their development

- d) There is a need to revise the objectives laid down for releasing the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The instructions and parameters laid down in the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan for formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan are now not followed in letter and spirit. The lofty mission of TSP has come to such a sorry pass that the present sub-plan exercise is merely a listing of schemes with no objective assessment of earlier efforts and a bunch of routine clerical statements of financial provisions devoid of any pertinent narrations relevant to tribal development.

In the implementation of the TSP strategy, necessary attention has not been paid to the provisions in Part IX of the Constitution regarding Panchayats and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA). It may be recalled that the rationale behind the Extension Act was to empower Gram Sabha to approve and sanction all matters pertaining to tribal society and economy. The role of Panchayats at different levels was to execute decisions taken by the Gram Sabha. Some experts have hailed these provisions as revolutionary heralding an era of “self-rule” (Gram Swaraj) in the Scheduled Areas. All the States having Scheduled Areas have amended their Panchayat Acts endowing the Gram Sabha/Panchayat with appropriate powers - in varying degrees and manner - to promote the interests of the tribal people. But, these have not been largely operationalised. Follow up action in the shape of rules and regulations and executive orders for transfer of funds, functionaries and functions have either not been framed or not enforced.

It is therefore recommended that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) should use the Special Central Assistance (SCA) as an instrument for operationalising tribal sub-plan programmes through Panchayats. The objectives of the SCA to the TSP should be revised in the following manner.

- The SCA will be given to streamline the process of decentralized planning in tribal areas.

- The States which prepare the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) at the Gram Panchayat level will be given SCA for using this amount as gap filling fund for both income generating as well as area development schemes/projects which can not be met from the various financial resources available, including those of the Central Ministries, at the Gram Panchayat level. The Gram Panchayat level TSP must be approved by the Gram Sabha so as to receive Special Central Assistance (SCA) for using it as the gap filling fund.
- e) The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) should be given for special projects emanating from the participatory needs assessment surveys in the tribal majority villages falling in the Scheduled Areas of 9 States under the fifth Schedule of the Constitution. It is suggested that 60% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) should be allocated to the 9 States in India having scheduled areas **under the fifth Schedule of the Constitution.**

The Schedule V areas to which PESA extends are characterized by a high degree of poverty, lack of infrastructure, illiteracy, exploitation and marginalization. Of 94 PESA districts, 32 are also Extremist Affected Districts (EADs). Of 76 EADs, 32 are PESA districts. Of 33 Most Extremist Affected Districts, 16 are PESA districts. The major causes of extremism in these areas are indifference to the needs of the people in governance, distress caused by land alienation and displacement (loss of land, livelihood, collective identity, culture) and lack of control over local resources. People-centric governance and people centric planning & implementation in these areas is essential for containing Left Wing Extremism, and can be brought about through the implementation of PESA in letter and spirit. This point has been emphasized in the Seventh Report of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission, 'Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution', the report of the Expert group constituted by the Planning Commission on 'Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas' and the Standing Committee on Inter Sectoral Issues relating to Tribal Development on Raising Standards of Administration in Tribal Areas (known as Mungekar Committee)". {Vide Circular issued by Government of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Dated: 31st March, 2010 on the Subject 'Amendment to the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996'}. Compliance with PESA is also an administrative necessity since various Expert Groups have opined that effective implementation of PESA is the answer to various causes of discontent leading to extremism in the tribal areas

In view of this it is recommended that 60% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) should be given to the fifth schedule areas, and this amount should be given to the States in proportion to the population of Scheduled Tribes in the respective State. Further disaggregation of the SCA fund should be made on the basis Scheduled Tribes population in the districts having scheduled areas. The allocation of the SCA should be further disaggregated up to the Block or Mandal level on the population of the Scheduled Tribes in respective Blocks/Mandals.

It should however be emphasised that funds under the SCA will be released on the basis of the project proposals prepared under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach

which should also reflect the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) prepared at the level of the Gram Panchayat, Block/Mandal, and District by adopting a convergence approach.

Remaining 40% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) should be released to the States not having scheduled areas but are preparing Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) using convergence approach.

- f. We also need to examine the steps that would lead to stepping up the level of SCA allocation for the SCSP and the TSP. The allocations under the SCSP and the TSP of 62 Central Ministries/Departments should be parked with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, which in turn should use this corpus fund for significantly and enormously stepping up SCA allocations to the states for their SCSP and TSP. This one step, if accepted and followed within the democratic and federal framework of the Constitution, has the potential for channelizing adequate additional resources for development of the SCs and STs. This step can also help in a significant way to step up the percentage of SCA allocations to the States' SCSP and TSP from present level of around 2% and 5% respectively to above 50%. Only in such a situation we will be able to regulate the utilization of the SCA to the SCSP and TSP in a convergent manner. Otherwise, presently how much is the space and scope for convergence and for meeting critical gaps.

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## PREFACE

The Constitution of India, mandated special protections and provisions for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) population of India, as they have suffered historically and are in immense disadvantaged situation. The benefits of growth have not reached this population to the extent as compared to the rest of the population. The Planning Commission, Government of India in its Fifth Five Year Plan initiated the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Special Component Plan (SCP), now called Scheduled Caste Sub-plan (SCSP). These two schemes are seen as a critical initiative in closing the development gap between the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes when compared to others. The strategy of SCSP was adopted for ensuring rapid economic development of the Scheduled Castes population and the incorporation of Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plans of the State was introduced to have a comprehensive development of tribal areas focusing particularly on the welfare of individual tribal families. Despite the fact that the strategies of SCSP and TSP have been in operation for more than 30 years, they could not influence all the concerned in its right perspective.

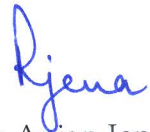
The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission launched the Evaluation Study of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) with the view to assess the implementing process and impact of the Special Central Assistance given by Government of India under these programmes for the development of SCs and STs. The sample of the study covered 56 Districts, 168 Blocks, 1680 Beneficiaries and 840 Non-Beneficiaries spread over 14 States of the country.

The study has come up with a number of important findings which require immediate attention by the implementing authorities to be addressed carefully, so that the intended benefits may reach the SC and ST population at the grass root level. One of the major findings of the study is that the critical gaps are not identified properly, and, the term 'additive' is not understood clearly, by the State Governments, as a result of which the entire SCA amount is utilized by the states for providing subsidy with the bank-linked schemes, which are not part of the States Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan. The study also suggests that whenever a scheme is provided for, by any Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), SCA should not be utilized for the same; major infrastructure development like roads, electrification etc. should be supplemented from the TSP flow, rather than being catered out of SCA; tribal populace below poverty line should alone be supported with SCA financed activities. The other findings of the study are given in details in different chapters of the report.

The study has been outsourced to the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad. I extend my thanks to Shri R.R. Prasad, Professor & Head (CESD), NIRD and his team for conducting the field study and preparing the draft report. The necessary cooperation and suggestions by the Officers of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and concerned divisions of Planning Commission are gratefully acknowledged.

I hope that the study, which provides useful information on the impact assessment and shortcomings in the process of implementation of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), would be useful to the policy makers, concerned Central Ministries and implementing agencies at various levels to introduce improvements and take suitable corrective actions so that the scheme delivers the intended benefits.

The study has received constant support and encouragement from Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Secretary, Planning Commission. The design of the study has been done by Dr. R.C.Dey, Director with the assistance of other officers of Programme Evaluation Organization and conducted under my guidance and overall supervision.



(Ratna Anjan Jena)  
Adviser (PEO)

Place: New Delhi

Dated: July, 2013

# **CHAPTER – 1**

## **DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

### **Approach and Strategies**

#### **1.0 Introduction**

India is a welfare State, committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections in particular. Preamble, Directive Principles of State Policy, fundamental Rights and specific sections, namely article 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India stand testimony to its people. As a matter of strategy, the Government of India has resorted to planned development for minimising inequality in income, status and opportunities for its people. This strategy is directed to secure distributive justice and utilisation of economic resources to subserve common good.

Development is essentially a process of change initiated with an objective of improving the quality of life. For certain sections of society, who are considered as weaker sections, the process of change would aim at bringing them into the mainstream of socio-economic system. Left to itself the process of change even if initiated by an external stimulus, would not be sustainable for these sections. Inclusive growth demands that all social groups have equal access to the services provided by the State and equal opportunity for upward economic and social mobility. It is also necessary to ensure that there is no discrimination against any section of our society. In India, certain social groups such as the **Scheduled Castes (SCs)** and **Scheduled Tribes (STs)** have historically been disadvantaged and vulnerable. Table 1.1 gives break-up of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in India.

Table-1.1: State wise SC, ST Population &amp; Percentage

| Total Population, Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their proportions to the total population (2001 Census) |                      |                  |                                  |                                  |                             |                             |
|---|----------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| State Code  | India/State/UT       | Population       |                                  |                                  | Proportion of SC Population | Proportion of ST Population |
|   |                      | Total Population | Scheduled Castes (SC) Population | Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population |                             |                             |
|   | India                | 1,028,610,328    | 166,635,700                      | 84,326,240                       | 16.2%                       | 8.2%                        |
| 01  | Jammu & Kashmir      | 10,143,700       | 770,155                          | 1,105,979                        | 7.6%                        | 10.9%                       |
| 02  | Himachal Pradesh     | 6,077,900        | 1,502,170                        | 244,587                          | 24.7%                       | 4.0%                        |
| 03  | Punjab               | 24,358,999       | 7,028,723                        | -                                | 28.9%                       | 0.0%                        |
| 04  | Chandigarh           | 900,635          | 157,597                          | -                                | 17.5%                       | 0.0%                        |
| 05  | Uttaranchal          | 8,489,349        | 1,517,186                        | 256,129                          | 17.9%                       | 3.0%                        |
| 06  | Haryana              | 21,144,564       | 4,091,110                        | -                                | 19.3%                       | 0.0%                        |
| 07  | Delhi                | 13,850,507       | 2,343,255                        | -                                | 16.9%                       | 0.0%                        |
| 08  | Rajasthan            | 56,507,188       | 9,694,462                        | 7,097,706                        | 17.2%                       | 12.6%                       |
| 09  | Uttar Pradesh        | 166,197,921      | 35,148,377                       | 107,963                          | 21.1%                       | 0.1%                        |
| 10  | Bihar                | 82,998,509       | 13,048,608                       | 758,351                          | 15.7%                       | 0.9%                        |
| 11  | Sikkim               | 540,851          | 27,165                           | 11,405                           | 5.0%                        | 20.6%                       |
| 12  | Arunachal Pradesh    | 1,097,968        | 6,188                            | 705,158                          | 0.6%                        | 64.2%                       |
| 13  | Nagaland             | 1,990,036        | -                                | 1,774,026                        | 0.0%                        | 89.1%                       |
| 14  | Manipur              | 2,166,788        | 60,037                           | 741,141                          | 2.8%                        | 34.2%                       |
| 15  | Mizoram              | 888,573          | 272                              | 839,310                          | 0.0%                        | 94.5%                       |
| 16  | Tripura              | 3,199,203        | 555,724                          | 993,426                          | 17.4%                       | 31.1%                       |
| 17  | Meghalaya            | 2,318,822        | 11,139                           | 1,992,862                        | 0.5%                        | 85.9%                       |
| 18  | Assam                | 26,655,528       | 1,825,949                        | 3,308,570                        | 6.9%                        | 12.4%                       |
| 19  | West Bengal          | 80,176,197       | 18,452,555                       | 4,406,794                        | 23.0%                       | 5.5%                        |
| 20  | Jharkhand            | 26,945,829       | 3,189,320                        | 7,087,068                        | 11.8%                       | 26.3%                       |
| 21  | Orissa               | 36,804,660       | 6,082,063                        | 8,145,081                        | 16.5%                       | 22.1%                       |
| 22  | Chhattisgarh         | 20,833,803       | 2,418,722                        | 6,616,596                        | 11.6%                       | 31.8%                       |
| 23  | Madhya Pradesh       | 60,348,023       | 9,155,177                        | 12,233,474                       | 15.2%                       | 20.3%                       |
| 24  | Gujarat              | 50,671,017       | 3,592,715                        | 7,481,160                        | 7.1%                        | 14.8%                       |
| 25  | Daman & Diu          | 158,204          | 4,838                            | 13,997                           | 3.1%                        | 8.8%                        |
| 26  | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 220,490          | 4,104                            | 137,225                          | 1.9%                        | 62.2%                       |
| 27  | Maharashtra          | 96,878,627       | 9,881,656                        | 8,577,276                        | 10.2%                       | 8.9%                        |
| 28  | Andhra Pradesh       | 76,210,007       | 12,339,496                       | 5,024,104                        | 16.2%                       | 6.6%                        |
| 29  | Karnataka            | 52,850,562       | 8,563,930                        | 3,463,986                        | 16.2%                       | 6.6%                        |
| 30  | Goa                  | 1,347,668        | 23,791                           | 566                              | 1.8%                        | 0.0%                        |
| 31  | Lakshadweep          | 60,650           | -                                | 57,321                           | 0.0%                        | 94.5%                       |
| 32  | Kerala               | 31,841,374       | 3,123,941                        | 364,189                          | 9.8%                        | 1.1%                        |
| 33  | Tamil Nadu           | 62,405,679       | 11,857,504                       | 651,321                          | 19.0%                       | 1.0%                        |
| 34  | Pondicherry          | 974,345          | 157,771                          | -                                | 16.2%                       | 0.0%                        |
| 35  | Andaman & Nicobar    | 356,152          | -                                | 29,469                           | 0.0%                        | 8.3%                        |

## **1.1 The Scheduled Castes**

Scheduled castes are a constitutionally declared collection of castes, which suffered from the practice of untouchability. Scheduled tribes are identified on the basis of certain criteria such as primitive traits, distinct culture, geographical isolation and general backwardness. However, the terms 'scheduled caste' and 'scheduled tribe' are nowhere defined in the Constitution of India. They comprise within them more than four hundred castes and tribes respectively, with large cultural heterogeneity (Singh, 1993; Singh, 1994). The former 'untouchables' were considered to be at the bottom of the Hindu social hierarchy and were not a part of the four-fold 'Varna system' comprising Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. They have been variously referred to as 'Avarna' and 'Ati-Shudra'. The tribal people also referred to as 'Adivasis' meaning original inhabitants of the land were not considered part of the Hindu social hierarchy. It is important to note that scheduled castes have historically suffered from social stigma due to untouchability and thus been socially excluded, though physically they have always been a part of mainstream society.

### **1.1.1 Demographic profile of the Scheduled Castes**

Population of SCs according to the Census 2001 was 16.67 crores, which constituted 16.2% of the total population. Total estimated SC population in 2011 is 19.47 crore. Rural-Urban breakup of SC and total population presented below indicates that a higher proportion of SCs live in rural areas.

**Table 1.2: Total Population vis-à-vis SC population in rural and urban areas**

| Sl. No. | Category    | Population, 2001 (in crore) |       |         |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|
|         |             | Over-all                    | SC    | % of SC |
| 1       | All - India | 102.87                      | 16.66 | 16.2    |
| 2       | Rural       | 74.27                       | 13.21 | 17.8    |
| 3       | Urban       | 28.60                       | 3.45  | 12.1    |

**Table 1.3: Percentage of Total Population vis-à-vis SC population in rural and urban areas**

| Category | Percentage of population living in |             |
|----------|------------------------------------|-------------|
|          | Rural Areas                        | Urban Areas |
| SC       | 79.6                               | 20.4        |
| All      | 72.2                               | 27.8        |

(Census, 2001)

As per the Census, 2001, sex ratio amongst SCs at 936 was slightly higher than for the general population at 933. More than 80% of the total SC population of the country resides in 10 States. State-wise SC population in these States is presented below.

| Table 1.4: Top Ten States in terms of SC population (in Descending order) (Census 2001) |                            |   |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Sl. No.   | State                      | Scheduled Castes Population (in Crores) |
| 1   | Uttar Pradesh              | 3.52                                    |
| 2   | West Bengal                | 1.85                                    |
| 3   | Bihar                      | 1.31                                    |
| 4   | Andhra Pradesh             | 1.23                                    |
| 5   | Tamil Nadu                 | 1.19                                    |
| 6   | Maharashtra                | 0.99                                    |
| 7   | Rajasthan                  | 0.97                                    |
| 8   | Madhya Pradesh             | 0.92                                    |
| 9   | Karnataka                  | 0.86                                    |
| 10  | Punjab                     | 0.70                                    |
|   | <b>Total for 10 States</b> | <b>13.54</b>                            |

The following table gives States and UTs arranged in descending order in terms of percentage of SC population:

| <b>Table 1.5: States and UTs arranged in descending order in terms of percentage of SC population</b> |                |                               |  |
|---|----------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>Category In terms of percentage of SC Population</b>   | <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>States/UTs</b>             | <b>Percentage of SC population In the total population of the State/UT</b> |
| <b>I. &gt; 20%</b>  | <b>1</b>       | <b>Punjab</b>                 | <b>28.9</b>  |
|   | <b>2</b>       | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b>       | <b>24.7</b>  |
|   | <b>3</b>       | <b>West Bengal</b>            | <b>23.0</b>  |
|   | <b>4</b>       | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>          | <b>21.2</b>  |
| <b>II. 15-20%</b>   | <b>5</b>       | <b>Tamil Nadu</b>             | <b>19.0</b>  |
|   | <b>6</b>       | <b>Uttarakhand</b>            | <b>17.9</b>  |
|   | <b>7</b>       | <b>Chandigarh (UT)</b>        | <b>17.5</b>  |
|   | <b>8</b>       | <b>Tripura</b>                | <b>17.4</b>  |
|   | <b>9</b>       | <b>Rajasthan</b>              | <b>17.2</b>  |
|   | <b>10</b>      | <b>NCT of Delhi (UT)</b>      | <b>16.9</b>  |
|   | <b>11</b>      | <b>Orissa</b>                 | <b>16.5</b>  |
|   | <b>12</b>      | <b>Haryana</b>                | <b>16.4</b>  |
|   | <b>13</b>      | <b>Karnataka</b>              | <b>16.2</b>  |
|   | <b>14</b>      | <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>         | <b>16.2</b>  |
|   | <b>15</b>      | <b>Pondicherry (UT)</b>       | <b>16.2</b>  |
|   | <b>16</b>      | <b>Bihar</b>                  | <b>15.7</b>  |
|   | <b>17</b>      | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>         | <b>15.2</b>  |
| <b>III. 10-15%</b>  | <b>18</b>      | <b>Jharkhand</b>              | <b>11.8</b>  |
|   | <b>19</b>      | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>           | <b>11.6</b>  |
|   | <b>20</b>      | <b>Maharashtra</b>            | <b>10.2</b>  |
| <b>IV. 5-10%</b>  | <b>21</b>      | <b>Kerala</b>                 | <b>9.8</b>   |
|   | <b>22</b>      | <b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>    | <b>7.6</b>   |
|   | <b>23</b>      | <b>Gujarat</b>                | <b>7.1</b>   |
|   | <b>24</b>      | <b>Assam</b>                  | <b>6.9</b>   |
|   | <b>25</b>      | <b>Sikkim</b>                 | <b>5.0</b>   |
| <b>V. &lt;5%</b>  | <b>26</b>      | <b>Daman &amp; Diu (UT)</b>   | <b>3.1</b>   |
|   | <b>27</b>      | <b>Manipur</b>                | <b>2.6</b>   |
|   | <b>28</b>      | <b>Goa</b>                    | <b>1.8</b>   |
|   | <b>29</b>      | <b>D &amp; N Haveli (UT)</b>  | <b>1.9</b>   |
|   | <b>30</b>      | <b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>      | <b>0.6</b>   |
|   | <b>31</b>      | <b>Meghalaya</b>              | <b>0.5</b>   |
|   | <b>32</b>      | <b>Mizoram</b>                | <b>0.0</b>   |
|   | <b>33</b>      | <b>Nagaland</b>               | <b>0.0</b>   |
|   | <b>34</b>      | <b>A &amp; N Islands (UT)</b> | <b>0.0</b>   |
|   | <b>35</b>      | <b>Lakshadweep (UT)</b>       | <b>0.0</b>   |

(Census 2001)

The above table shows that the highest proportion of SC population is in Punjab (28.9%). Four States – Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh - have more than 20% population belonging to SCs. Another six States and two UTs - Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Rajasthan, Orissa, Haryana, and NCT of Delhi and Chandigarh - have percentage of SC population higher than the national average of 16.2%. Four North-Eastern States viz. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and both the Island UTs viz. A&N Islands and Lakshadweep have less than one percent population belonging to SCs. In fact, in the case of Mizoram, Nagaland and the two Island UTs percentage of SC is zero.

60 districts in the country had over 25% SC population according to 2001 census, while 148 Districts had over 20 % SC population. Their details are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Table 1.5a: Distribution of Districts by % of SC population |                  |
|---------|---|------------------|
|         | % of SC Population  | No. of Districts |
| 1.      | 20-25   | 88               |
| 2       | 25-30   | 39               |
| 3.      | 30-40   | 19               |
| 4.      | 40-50   | 1*               |
| 5.      | >50   | 1                |
|         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>148</b>       |

(Census, 2001)

The two districts with >40% SC population were Cooch Bihar (50.1%), and Nawanshahar (40.5%) in West Bengal, and Punjab, respectively. State/UT-wise break-up of the above 148 districts, with States arranged in descending order of number of such districts, are given below:



| Table 1.6: State/UT-wise No. of Districts with >20% SC Population |                       |   |                                       |           |           |           |
|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Sl. No.   | State/Union Territory | No. of districts with > 20% SC population |                                       |           |           |           |
|   |                       | Total                                     | Of which Districts with SC Population |           |           |           |
|   |                       |   | >40%                                  | 30-40%    | 25-30%    | 20-25%    |
| 1   | Uttar Pradesh*        | 40  | -                                     | 4         | 12        | 24        |
| 2   | Punjab                | 17  | 1                                     | 7         | 4         | 5         |
| 3   | Tamil Nadu            | 12  | -                                     | 3         | 4         | 5         |
| 4   | West Bengal           | 11  | 1                                     | 3         | 5         | 2         |
| 5   | Madhya Pradesh        | 10  | -                                     |           | -         | 10        |
| 6   | Himachal Pradesh      | 10  | -                                     | -         | 6         | 4         |
| 7   | Haryana               | 8   | -                                     | -         | 3         | 5         |
| 8   | Rajasthan             | 7   | -                                     | 1         | 1         | 5         |
| 9   | Orissa                | 7   | -                                     | -         | -         | 7         |
| 10  | Karnataka             | 6   | -                                     | -         | 1         | 5         |
| 11  | Bihar                 | 5   | -                                     | -         | 1         | 4         |
| 12  | Uttarakhand           | 5   | -                                     | -         | 1         | 4         |
| 13  | Jharkhand             | 3   | -                                     | 1         | 1         | 1         |
| 14  | Andhra Pradesh        | 2   | -                                     | -         | -         | 2         |
| 15  | Jammu & Kashmir       | 2   | -                                     | -         | -         | 2         |
| 16  | Delhi                 | 2   | -                                     | -         | -         | 2         |
| 17  | Chhattisgarh          | 1   | -                                     | -         | -         | 1         |
|   | <b>Total</b>          | <b>148</b>                                | <b>2</b>                              | <b>19</b> | <b>39</b> | <b>88</b> |

(Census, 2001)

\* Note: One more District, in Sonbhadra of UP had >40% SC population as per 2001 Census. However, consequent upon specification of various erstwhile SC communities in Sonbhadra District as Scheduled Tribes (STs) in 2003, the percentage of SCs in the District has come down to around 15%.

**1252 of the total 6,413 blocks in the country (i.e. roughly one fifth) had over 25% SC population as per 2001 Census. Their details are as follows:**

| Sl. No. | Table 1.7: Distribution of Blocks by % of SC population |               |
|---------|---|---------------|
|         | % of SC Population                                      | No. of Blocks |
| 1.      | 25-30   | 652           |
| 2.      | 30-40   | 465           |
| 3.      | 40-50   | 102           |
| 4.      | >50   | 33            |
|         | <b>Total</b>  | <b>1252</b>   |

State/UT-wise break up of the above 1252 blocks, with States arranged in descending order of no. of such blocks, is given below:

Table 1.8: State/UT-wise No. of Blocks with > 25% SC Population

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | No. of Blocks with > 25% SC population |                                     |            |            |
|---------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
|         |                       | Total                                  | Of which, Blocks with SC Population |            |            |
|         |                       |  | >40%                                | 30-40%     | 25-30%     |
| 1       | Uttar Pradesh         | 307                                    | 33                                  | 100        | 174        |
| 2       | Andhra Pradesh        | 174                                    | 2                                   | 55         | 117        |
| 3       | West Bengal           | 170                                    | 44                                  | 81         | 45         |
| 4       | Tamil Nadu            | 153                                    | 16                                  | 63         | 74         |
| 5       | Punjab                | 121                                    | 28                                  | 67         | 26         |
| 6       | Himachal Pradesh      | 42                                     | 4                                   | 12         | 26         |
| 7       | Bihar                 | 42                                     | 0                                   | 22         | 20         |
| 8       | Karnataka             | 35                                     | 0                                   | 5          | 30         |
| 9       | Uttarakhand           | 31                                     | 0                                   | 7          | 24         |
| 10      | Orissa                | 30                                     | 0                                   | 5          | 25         |
| 11      | Jharkhand             | 27                                     | 2                                   | 9          | 16         |
| 12      | Madhya Pradesh        | 27                                     | 0                                   | 5          | 22         |
| 13      | Haryana               | 24                                     | 1                                   | 10         | 13         |
| 14      | Rajasthan             | 21                                     | 3                                   | 6          | 12         |
| 15      | Jammu & Kashmir       | 15                                     | 1                                   | 9          | 5          |
| 16      | Chhattisgarh          | 9                                      | 0                                   | 4          | 5          |
| 17      | Tripura               | 7                                      | 0                                   | 1          | 6          |
| 18      | Maharashtra           | 6                                      | 0                                   | 0          | 6          |
| 19      | Assam                 | 5                                      | 0                                   | 3          | 2          |
| 20      | Kerala                | 5                                      | 1                                   | 1          | 3          |
| 21      | Puducherry            | 1                                      | 0                                   | 0          | 1          |
|         | <b>Total</b>          | <b>1252</b>                            | <b>135</b>                          | <b>465</b> | <b>652</b> |

(Census, 2001)

Note: These figures include Blocks of Sonbhadra District which as per 2001 Census, had > 40% or 50% SC population and would need to be revised downwards in view the note at the end of para 2.6.5.

According to 2001 Census, of about 6 lakh villages in the country, about 44,000 and 71,400 villages had more than 50% and 40% SC population respectively. State/UT-wise break-up of the above villages, with States arranged in descending order in terms of number of villages with over 40% SC population, is as follows:

**Table 1.9: State/UT-wise No. of villages with  
>50%/40% SC Population**

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT  | No. of Villages with |                    |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
|         |                   | >50% SC population   | >40% SC population |
| (1)     | (2)               | (3)                  | (4)                |
| 1       | Uttar Pradesh     | 10266*               | 17696*             |
| 2       | West Bengal       | 7555                 | 10391              |
| 3       | Orissa            | 2514                 | 4185               |
| 4       | Bihar             | 2476                 | 4135               |
| 5       | Rajasthan         | 2467                 | 4116               |
| 6       | Madhya Pradesh    | 2079                 | 3968               |
| 7       | Himachal Pradesh  | 2594                 | 3891               |
| 8       | Punjab            | 2095                 | 3830               |
| 9       | Tamil Nadu        | 2169                 | 3562               |
| 10      | Karnataka         | 2150                 | 3478               |
| 11      | Jharkhand         | 1891                 | 2732               |
| 12      | Uttarakhand       | 1442                 | 2127               |
| 13      | Andhra Pradesh    | 908                  | 1882               |
| 14      | Chhattisgarh      | 987                  | 1359               |
| 15      | Assam             | 883                  | 1184               |
| 16      | Maharashtra       | 576                  | 1134               |
| 17      | Haryana           | 391                  | 752                |
| 18      | Jammu & Kashmir   | 500                  | 735                |
| 19      | Gujarat           | 50                   | 117                |
| 20      | Tripura           | 30                   | 64                 |
| 21      | Manipur           | 24                   | 26                 |
| 22      | Puducherry        | 14                   | 25                 |
| 23      | Meghalaya         | 7                    | 8                  |
| 24      | Delhi             | 2                    | 9                  |
| 25      | Arunachal Pradesh | 3                    | 3                  |
| 26      | Kerala            | 6                    | 8                  |
| 27      | Sikkim            | 1                    | 1                  |
| 28      | Chandigarh        | -                    | 1                  |
|         | <b>Total</b>      | <b>44080</b>         | <b>71419</b>       |

(Census, 2001)

**Note:** These figures include villages of Sonbhadra district which as per 2001 Census, had > 40% or 50% SC population and would need to be revised downwards in view the note at the end of para 2.6.5.

### 1.1.2 Educational Status of Scheduled Castes

As per the last five Census Literacy rates separately for SCs and overall population, by sex, are presented below:

| Census | Table 1.10: Literacy Rates of Scheduled Castes |        |       |      |        |       |
|--------|--|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
|        | Over all                                       |        |       | SC   |        |       |
|        | Male   | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1961   | 34.4   | 13     | 24    | 17   | 3.3    | 10.3  |
| 1971   | 39.5   | 18.7   | 29.5  | 22.4 | 6.4    | 14.7  |
| 1981   | 46.9   | 24.8   | 36.2  | 31.1 | 10.9   | 21.4  |
| 1991   | 64.1   | 39.3   | 52.2  | 49.9 | 23.8   | 37.4  |
| 2001   | 75.3   | 53.7   | 64.8  | 66.6 | 41.9   | 54.7  |

(Census, 2001)

Thus, the gap between SC and overall population in terms of literacy rate, which was 14 percentage points in 1961, *came* down to 10.1 percentage points in 2001. There has been considerable improvement in overall and female literacy rates for SCs, which increased from 10.3% for all SCs and 3.3% for female SCs in 1961, to 54.7% for all SCs and 41.9% for SC females in 2001. Also, the gap between SC female and over all female literacy rates declined from 15.5 percentage points in 1991 to 11.8 percentage points in 2001.

### 1.1.3 Health & Nutrition Status of the Scheduled Castes

Infant Mortality Rate is defined as the number of deaths in the first year of life per thousand live births, while under five Mortality Rate is defined as the number of deaths in the first five years of life per thousand live births. Another important indicator of maternal and child health is percentage of institution deliveries and percentage of full immunization. These rates for SC and overall population as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), 2005-06, carried out by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are given below:-

**Table 1.11: Maternal and Child Health Indicators**

| <b>Social Group</b> | <b>Mortality Rates</b>  |                             |                           | <b>Institutional Deliveries (%)</b> | <b>Full Immunization of Children (%)</b> |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
|                     | <b>Infant Mortality</b> | <b>Under five Mortality</b> | <b>Maternal Mortality</b> |                                     |  |
| <b>SCs</b>          | <b>50.7</b>             | <b>66.4</b>                 | <b>Not Available</b>      | <b>32.9</b>                         | <b>39.7</b>                              |
| <b>All</b>          | <b>41.5</b>             | <b>51.7</b>                 | <b>301*</b>               | <b>51.0</b>                         | <b>53.8</b>                              |

\*Number of deaths per lakh live births for the period 2001-03 from Sample Registration System, Office of RGI, India. Information not available for SCs separately. (NFHS, 2005-06)

These figures indicate higher risk to children born in SC families compared to others. Further, lower percentage of institutional deliveries and lower level of full immunization of children amongst SC families also indicate lower health status of SC families.

Nutritional Status is another important measure of the society's health. Information collected during NFHS, 2005-06, on nutritional status for SCs and over all is given below:

| <b>Table 1.12: Nutritional Status of Children and Women</b> |   |  |                                      |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Social Group</b>   | <b>Nutritional Deficiency % (weight for height) for children Under age of 5 years</b> | <b>Percentage of women with anemia</b> | <b>Percentage of Anemic Children</b> |
| <b>SCs</b>  | <b>21.0</b>   | <b>58.3</b>                            | <b>72.2</b>                          |
| <b>All</b>  | <b>16.3</b>   | <b>51.3</b>                            | <b>63.8</b>                          |

(NFHS, 2005-06)

Higher Nutritional deficiency and higher percentage of anemic women and children in SC families than in over all population indicates lower health status of SCs.

#### 1.1.4 Economic Development

Percentage distribution of workers by various types of activities, as per Census, 2001, is given below:

| Sl. No. | Type of activity                       | % of total Main Workers |       |
|---------|--|-------------------------|-------|
|         |  | SC                      | Total |
| 1.      | Workers engaged in Agriculture of whom | 61.2                    | 53.3  |
|         | (i) Cultivators                        | 22.1                    | 33.1  |
|         | (ii) Agriculture Labour                | 39.2                    | 20.3  |
| 2.      | Non-agriculture workers                | 38.8                    | 46.6  |

(Census, 2001)

More than 53% of main workers in overall population were engaged in agricultural activities as against 61.2% for SC population. However, proportion of cultivators was much higher for overall population at 33.1% against 22.1% for SCs. On the other hand, percentage of SCs engaged as agriculture labor was nearly double that for the population as a whole.

As per the Agricultural Census, 1995-96, the share of operational land holdings by SCs in the total land holdings was 12.7 %, and in the area under operational holdings, the share was even lower at 8.2%. The average area per operational holding of SCs was only 0.91 hectares as compared to 1.4 hectares for all social groups.

According to NSS, 2004-05, percentage of landlessness among SCs living in rural areas was 78 percent as against 57 percent for non-SC/STs. Thus, landlessness amongst Scheduled Castes is 40% higher than for the non-SC/STs. Largest number of rural SC landless households was in Bihar followed by Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu respectively.

Government have been distributing surplus ceiling land, donated land and treatable wasteland to landless agriculture labours specially those belonging to SCs. The availability of land from various sources and its distribution as in June 2007 is presented below:

**Table 1.14 (i): Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land (as on 30.6.07)**

|           |   |   |
|-----------|---|---|
| <b>1.</b> | <b>Surplus land</b>   | <b>68.61 lakh acres</b>                             |
| <b>2.</b> | <b>Area not available for distribution (under litigation)</b>       | <b>8.56 lakh acres</b>                              |
| <b>3.</b> | <b>Taken over land</b>  | <b>60.05 lakh acres</b>                             |
| <b>4.</b> | <b>Distributed to landless poor</b>                                 | <b>49.88 lakh acres<br/>(to 53.98 lakh persons)</b> |
| <b>5.</b> | <b>% of SCs among the allottees</b>                                 | <b>39%</b>  |
| <b>6.</b> | <b>Reserved/Transferred for public purposes</b>                     | <b>2.39 lakh acres</b>                              |
| <b>7.</b> | <b>Unfit for cultivation</b>  | <b>0.94 lakh acres</b>                              |
| <b>8.</b> | <b>Taken over land available for distribution [(3)-(4)-(6)-(7)]</b> | <b>6.84 lakh acres</b>                              |

**Table 1.14 (ii) : Distribution of Donated Land (as on Sept, 2006)**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Description</b>                     | <b>Area in lakh acres</b> |
|----------------|--|---------------------------|
| <b>1.</b>      | <b>Land donated</b>                    | <b>21.59</b>              |
| <b>2.</b>      | <b>Land distributed</b>                | <b>16.57</b>              |
| <b>3.</b>      | <b>Land available for distribution</b> | <b>5.02</b>               |

**Table 1.14 (iii) : Waste Land Atlas of India, 2005**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>Description</b>              | <b>Area in lakh hectare</b> |
|----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>1.</b>      | <b>Waste and Degraded land</b>  | <b>552.7</b>                |
| <b>2.</b>      | <b>Of which, Treatable land</b> | <b>431.5</b>                |
|                | <b>Of which</b>                 |                             |
|                | <b>(i) Non-forest land</b>      | <b>304.9</b>                |
|                | <b>(ii) Degraded forest</b>     | <b>126.6</b>                |

(Extracted from the Report of Sub-Group I on "Land, Common Property Resources and Housing" of the Committee of Ministers on Dalit Affairs)

It would be seen from the above that (6.84+5.02 =) 11.86 lakh acres was available for distribution among the landless in 2006-07. Besides, about 305 lakh hectares of non-forest wasteland can also be treated and reclaimed, and then allotted for various purposes.

#### 1.1.4.1 Incidence of Poverty:

Percentage of persons below poverty line for SCs and overall population, separately for rural and urban areas, in 1993-94 and 2004-05 are given below:

| <b>Category</b>       | <b>1993-94</b> |              | <b>2004-05</b> |              |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
|                       | <b>Rural</b>   | <b>Urban</b> | <b>Rural</b>   | <b>Urban</b> |
| <b>All</b>            | <b>37.3</b>    | <b>32.4</b>  | <b>28.3</b>    |              |
| <b>SCs</b>            | <b>48.1</b>    | <b>49.5</b>  | <b>36.8</b>    | <b>39.9</b>  |
| <b>GAP (% points)</b> | <b>10.8</b>    | <b>17.1</b>  | <b>8.5</b>     | <b>14.2</b>  |

(Planning Commission: XI Plan document)

Thus, while percentage of SC below the poverty line is coming down, as is the gap between SCs and overall population, there continues to be **higher prevalence of poverty amongst SCs compared to the population as a whole. Also, the gap between SCs and overall population is higher in urban than the rural areas.**

#### 1.1.5 Access to Safe Drinking Water, Toilet and Electricity:

The information collected in this regard during Census, 2001 separately for SC and overall population is presented below:

| <b>Household Amenity</b>   | <b>Table 1.16: Percentage of Households having Access to Household Amenities, 2001</b> |                  |
|----------------------------|--|------------------|
|                            | <b>SC</b>  | <b>Non SC/ST</b> |
| <b>Safe Drinking Water</b> | <b>81.1</b>  | <b>79.2</b>      |
| <b>Toilet</b>              | <b>23.7</b>  | <b>42.3</b>      |
| <b>Electricity</b>         | <b>44.3</b>  | <b>61.4</b>      |

(Census 2001)

Thus, SC households had slightly better access to safe drinking water compared to others. But their access to toilet facilities and electricity was considerably lower.

## 1.2 Strategy for Scheduled Castes Development: The SCSP Approach

The Scheduled Castes Special Component Plan (SCSP) is designed to channelise the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the plans of the States and the Central Ministries for development of Scheduled Castes, at



least, in proportion to their population to the total population. The strategy of Scheduled Castes Sub- Plan (SCSP) is one of the most important interventions through the planning process for social, economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes and also for improvement in their working and living conditions. Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) is not a scheme by itself. It is an umbrella strategy to ensure flow of targeted financial and physical benefits from all the general sectors of development for the benefit of Scheduled Castes. Under this strategy, States/UTs and Central Ministries are required to formulate and implement Scheduled Castes Sub- Plan (SCSP) as part of their Annual Plans by earmarking resources in proportion to their share in total population. At present, 27 States/ UTs are implementing the SCSP through different mechanisms. The details of total State Plan Outlay, flow to SCP as reported by the State Governments and UT Administrations for Seven years are given below: -

| <b>Table 1.17: Details of total State Plan Outlay, flow to SCP</b> |                               |   |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| <b>Year</b>  | <b>SC Population % (2001)</b> | <b>% of SCP Outlay to State Plan Outlay</b> |
| <b>2004-2005</b>   | <b>16.23</b>                  | <b>11.06</b>                                |
| <b>2005-2006</b>   |                               | <b>12.09</b>                                |
| <b>2006-2007</b>   |                               | <b>13.73</b>                                |
| <b>2007-2008</b>   |                               | <b>15.30</b>                                |
| <b>2008-2009</b>   |                               | <b>14.85</b>                                |
| <b>2009-2010</b>   |                               | <b>14.56</b>                                |
| <b>2010-2011</b>   |                               | <b>14.67</b>                                |

As can be seen, the percentage of allocation under SCSP in the last three years of the Tenth and four years of Eleventh Five Year Plan has not been commensurate with the 16.23% share of Scheduled Castes in the total population. There has, however, been steady increase in percentage allocations under SCSP.

While compliance with the SCSP guidelines of Planning Commission by the State Governments has improved considerably over the years, their compliance by Central Ministries has not yet made adequate progress. A summary of the implementation status of SCSP by States/UTs is as follows:

| S. No. | Category  | States/UTs   |
|--------|---|--|
| 1      | States/UTs, which are earmarking SCSP funds in proportion to their SC Population.     | Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, Chandigarh, and Delhi. |
| 2      | States/UTs, which are not earmarking SCSP funds in proportion to their SC Population. | Assam, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tripura, and Puducherry.   |

### 1.2.1 Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan

Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a central scheme under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs as an additive to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line, by providing resources for filling the critical gaps and for providing missing vital inputs so that the schemes can be more meaningful. Since the schemes/programmes for SCs may be depending upon the local occupational pattern and the economic activities available, the States/UTs have been given full flexibility in utilizing SCA with the only condition that it should be utilized in conjunction with SCP and other resources available from other sources like various Corporations, financial institution etc. State Governments have been given flexibility in choice of schemes to be implemented out of Special Central Assistance, within the overall framework of the scheme. The Special Central Assistance as an additive is provided to Scheduled Castes Sub- Plan (SCSP) of the States/UTs, on the basis of the following criteria:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>a. SC population of the States/UTs</b>   | <b>40%</b> |
| <b>b. Relative backwardness of the States/UTs</b>   | <b>10%</b> |
| <b>c. Percentage of SC families in the States/ UTs covered by composite economic development programmes in the State Plan to enable them to cross the poverty line.</b> | <b>25%</b> |
| <b>d. Percentage of SCSP to the Annual Plan as compared to SC population percentage of the States/UTs.</b>  | <b>25%</b> |

**Broad guidelines have been issued by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment on utilization of Special Central Assistance by States/UTs. Out of total allocation under SCA to SCSP, percentage of funds is to be earmarked for the following categories:-**

- i. 15% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilized by States/UTs exclusively on viable income generating economic development schemes/programmes for SC women;**
- ii. 5% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilized for the economic development of disabled persons among SCs;**
- iii. 3% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs shall be utilized by the States/UTs for supervision, monitoring and evaluation of economic development schemes implemented with the support of SCA funds.**
- iv. 10% of the total SCA released to the States/UTs in a year shall be utilized for infrastructure development programmes in the villages having 50% or more of Scheduled Castes population.**
- v. 5% of the total Special Central Assistance released in year should be utilized for skill development training programmes.**

**Data on SCA released to States during 2007-2010 may be seen in the below given statement.**

| Table 1.18: State-wise Central Assistance Released and Number of Beneficiaries under Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub Plan in India (2007-2008 to 2009-2010) |                             |                      |                             |                      |                             |                      |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (Rs. in Lakh)   |                             |                      |                             |                      |                             |                      |
| States  | 2007-08                     |                      | 2008-09                     |                      | 2009-10                     |                      |
|   | Central Assistance Released | No. of Beneficiaries | Central Assistance Released | No. of Beneficiaries | Central Assistance Released | No. of Beneficiaries |
| Andhra Pradesh  | 4476.42                     | 196735               | 5167.85                     | 217205               | 3668.49                     | N.R.                 |
| Assam   | 972.70                      | 9557                 | 1089.04                     | 3219                 | 249.22                      | N.R.                 |
| Bihar   | 1268.76                     | N.R.                 | 4009.15                     | N.R.                 | 1916.86                     | N.R.                 |
| Chhattisgarh  | 294.30                      | N.R.                 | 547.21                      | N.R.                 | 666.69                      | N.R.                 |
| Gujarat   | 1111.40                     | N.R.                 | 959.52                      | N.R.                 | 932.86                      | N.R.                 |
| Haryana   | 1443.53                     | 16643                | 1213.48                     | 12926                | 1350.53                     | 8397                 |
| Himachal Pradesh  | 1035.64                     | 20936                | 517.08                      | 24943                | 498.20                      | 20280                |
| Jammu & Kashmir   | 161.61                      | N.R.                 | 230.48                      | N.R.                 | 173.22                      | N.R.                 |
| Jharkhand   | 0.00                        | N.R.                 | 574.94                      | N.R.                 | 0.00                        | N.R.                 |
| Karnataka   | 2723.09                     | 15913                | 3605.30                     | 18374                | 2464.41                     | N.R.                 |
| Kerala  | 312.72                      | N.R.                 | 813.12                      | N.R.                 | 763.24                      | N.R.                 |
| Madhya Pradesh  | 3822.66                     | 12500                | 4806.42                     | N.R.                 | 3653.47                     | N.R.                 |
| Maharashtra   | 3398.55                     | 19053                | 4222.80                     | N.R.                 | 2880.66                     | N.R.                 |
| Orissa  | 2453.49                     | 14528                | 2832.14                     | 20283                | 2209.99                     | 11633                |
| Punjab  | 375.85                      | 12006                | 1004.07                     | 6996                 | 1075.88                     | N.R.                 |
| Rajasthan   | 3988.14                     | 22532                | 3331.86                     | 37341                | 3460.63                     | N.R.                 |
| Sikkim  | 52.40                       | 92                   | 40.06                       | 20                   | 22.60                       | N.R.                 |
| Tamil Nadu  | 4897.99                     | 49985                | 6002.81                     | 43845                | 4605.30                     | 20945                |
| Tripura   | 424.90                      | N.R.                 | 311.42                      | 2592                 | 355.58                      | N.R.                 |
| Uttar Pradesh   | 11023.37                    | 119499               | 14351.57                    | 65140                | 10426.82                    | 60244                |
| Uttarakhand   | 594.24                      | 1503                 | 0.00                        | 3142                 | 0.00                        | 2009                 |
| West Bengal   | 5158.23                     | N.R.                 | 4503.80                     | N.R.                 | 4502.75                     | N.R.                 |
| Chandigarh  | 25.00                       | N.R.                 | 25.00                       | N.R.                 | 18.75                       | N.R.                 |
| Puducherry  | 125.00                      | 608                  | 0.00                        | 278                  | 0.00                        | 451                  |
| India   | 50139.99                    | 512090               | 60159.12                    | 456304               | 45896.15                    | 123959               |

### **1.3 The Scheduled Tribes**

Scheduled tribes have historically been physically or geographically excluded, but did not face any social stigma and are not socially excluded. So, while scheduled castes even today can be found in almost all villages and urban centers in India, except perhaps the exclusive tribal regions, scheduled tribes are generally concentrated in a few geographical regions, which are relatively physically inaccessible, such as hilly regions and forests. These historically rooted different forms of exclusion have very important implications for the present-day nature and causes of poverty among these groups.

Scheduled Tribes are referred to in Article 366(25) of the Constitution of India as those tribal communities, parts of, or groups within such tribes or tribal communities, who are scheduled in accordance with Article 342 of the Constitution. The essential characteristics, first laid down by the Lokur Committee, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are –

- indications of primitive traits;
- distinctive culture;
- shyness of contact with the community at large;
- geographical isolation; and
- backwardness.

There are over 700 Scheduled Tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different states and Union Territories of the Country.

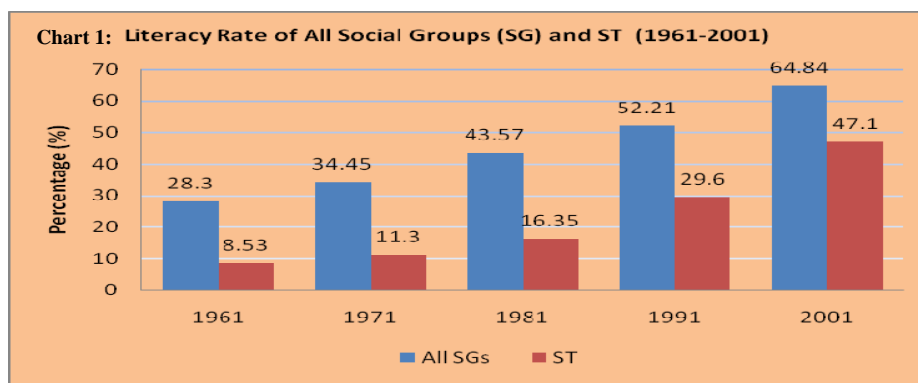
#### **1.3.1 Demography**

As per 2001 census, tribal population of the country is 8.43 crores, constituting 8.2% of the total population. 91.7% of them live in rural areas and 8.3% in urban areas. About 15% of the country's area is inhabited by the tribal communities, who live in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas.

Broadly, they inhabit two distinct geographical areas. A large segment inhabits Central India, i.e., Madhya Pradesh (14.51%), Chhattisgarh (7.85%), Jharkhand (8.4%), Andhra Pradesh (5.98%), Maharashtra (10.17%), Orissa (9.66%), Gujarat (8.87%) and Rajasthan (8.42%). The other distinct area is the North East (Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh).

### 1.3.2 Education among the Scheduled Tribes

Literacy rate of STs is 47.10% as per Census 2001. The comparison between the literacy rate of STs and all Social Groups (SGs) from Census 1961 to Census 2001 is shown in Chart 1.



Source: M/o HRD

Among ST males, the literacy is 59.17% and for ST females, the literacy is 34.76%. The ST female literacy is lower by approximately 19 percentage point as compared to the overall female literacy of the general population.

### 1.3.3 Health and Family Welfare

As per the 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), some of the key health indicators of ST population in the country are indicated below:

| Indicators                                      | ST   | Total |
|---|------|-------|
| Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)                     | 62.1 | 57.0  |
| Child Mortality                                 | 35.8 | 18.4  |
| Ante-Natal Check-up (ANC)                       | 70.5 | 77.1  |
| Percentage Institutional Deliveries             | 17.7 | 38.7  |
| Prevalence of any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl) in women | 68.5 | 55.3  |

Source: National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2005-06

As per the estimates of NFHS-3, the likelihood of having received care from a doctor is lowest for scheduled tribe mothers (only 32.8 % compared to all India total of 50.2 % and 42 % for Scheduled Caste).

Based on information obtained from a vaccination card or reported by the mother (either source), only 31.3% of ST children were found to be fully vaccinated as compared to 53.8% belonging to "Others". 11.5% of ST children have no vaccinations at all. (See table below)

**Table 1.20: Vaccinations of children 12-23 months (Figures in percentages)**

| <b>Social Groups</b>                              | <b>All basic vaccinations</b> | <b>No vaccinations</b> |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>ST</b>   | <b>31.3</b>                   | <b>11.5</b>            |
| <b>SC</b>   | <b>39.7</b>                   | <b>5.4</b>             |
| <b>OBC</b>  | <b>40.7</b>                   | <b>3.9</b>             |
| <b>Others</b>                                     | <b>53.8</b>                   | <b>4.3</b>             |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>43.5</b>                   | <b>5.1</b>             |
| <i>Source: NFHS-3, 2005-06, MoD H&amp;FW, GOI</i> |                               |                        |

ST men and women are found to be highly anaemic among all social groups. 68.5% of women and 39.6% of men whose haemoglobin level was tested were found to be anaemic. 76.8 % of children belonging to ST category are anaemic, which includes mildly anaemic, moderately anaemic and severely anaemic. As far as prevalence of “any anaemia” is concerned, the condition of ST children is worse among all social groups.

#### **1.2.4 Employment**

As per Census 2001 data, 50.37% of the tribals living in rural areas were workers compared to 42.5% of SCs and 41.75% of the All India population. In the urban areas, 34.56% of the STs were workers compared to 33.14% of the SCs.

**81.56% of the total ST workers, both rural and urban taken together, are engaged in the primary sector, of whom 44.71% are cultivators and 36.85% are agricultural labourers. In rural areas, 38.37% of STs were agricultural labourers as compared to 52.23% of SCs, whereas 2.08% of STs were working in household industries compared to 3.73% SCs and 3.92% of all India population. Also, in the rural areas, 47.07% of STs were cultivators compared to 23.47% SCs and 40.24% of All India population. This indicates that STs are essentially dependent on agriculture.**

### **1.2.5 Land/ Houses/ Amenities/ Assets**

**As per the Agricultural Census 2005-06, out of the total area under operational holdings among STs, the holdings by males account for 91.5 percent while that by females is only 8.5 percent. These holdings comprise 88.36 percent of individual holdings and 11.64 percent of joint holdings. Among individual holdings, the majority of holdings were found to be below 0.5 hectares in size.**

**As per the Census 2001, the comparison of basic amenities available to ST households and All Social Groups Households, with respect to permanent houses, drinking water source within premises and access to electricity, latrine facility and connectivity for waste-water outlet is as below:**

| Area                | Description   | STs  | All Social Groups |
|---------------------|---|------|-------------------|
| Housing             | % households having Permanent houses                      | 24.4 | 51.8              |
| Drinking water      | % households having drinking water source within premises | 15.2 | 39.0              |
| Electricity         | % households having access to electricity                 | 36.5 | 55.8              |
| Sanitation          | % households having latrine facility                      | 17.0 | 36.4              |
|                     | % households with connectivity for waste - water          | 21.8 | 46.4              |
| Source: Census 2001 |   |      |                   |



Regarding availability of sufficient drinking water, high proportion of ST households do not get sufficient drinking water from the major source as shown below:

| Table 1.22: Proportion (Per 1000) of households who did not get sufficient drinking |       |       |               |
|---|-------|-------|---------------|
| Household Social Group  | Rural | Urban | Rural + Urban |
| ST  | 237   | 157   | 228           |
| SC  | 131   | 107   | 126           |
| OBC   | 120   | 87    | 111           |
| Others  | 130   | 80    | 108           |
| All (incl. n. r)  | 138   | 89    | 124           |
| Source : NSSO Housing Conditions & Amenities in India, 2008-09                      |       |       |               |

### 1.3.6 Indicators of Backwardness:

According to the 2001 Census figures, 44.70% of the ST population were cultivators, 36.9% agricultural labourers, 2.1% household industry workers and 16.3% were workers in other occupations. Thus, about 81.6% of the main workers from these communities were engaged in primary sector activities. These disparities are compounded by higher dropout rates in formal education, resulting in disproportionately low representation in higher education.

The various development indices indicate that the Scheduled Tribes continue to lag significantly behind the other communities. The level of rural poverty amongst the Scheduled Tribes on an all-India basis as per Planning Commission's estimates in 2004-05 is 47.20% and urban poverty is 33.30%, both levels significantly higher than the average across different social groups.

In terms of literacy levels, the gap between the ST and others remains significant. While the all-India average literacy was 64.84% in 2001 ( Male- 75.26%, Female- 53.67%), the level for ST was 47.10% (Male-59.17%, female- 34.76%); though the gap narrowed when compared to literacy levels over a 40-year period but there are the high drop-out rates amongst STs.

#### **1.4 Strategy for Tribal Development: The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Approach**

The Tribal Sub Plan strategy was developed by an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C. Dube for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people and was adopted for the first time in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The strategy adopted continues till this day and the salient features are given below; the extant guidelines are under review by a Task force of the Planning Commission:

- (i) Preparation of plan meant for the welfare and development of tribals within the ambit of a State or a UT plan is a part of the overall plan of a State or UT, and is therefore called a Sub-Plan;
- (ii) The funds provided under the Tribal Sub-Plan have to be at least equal in proportion to the ST population of each State or UT;
- (iii) Tribals and tribal areas of a State or a UT are given benefits under the TSP, in addition to what percolates from the overall Plan of a State/ UT;
- (iv) The Sub-Plan should:
  - a. Identify the resources for TSP areas;
  - b. Prepare a broad policy framework for development; and,
  - c. Define a suitable administrative strategy for its implementation.
- (v) The TSP strategy has been in operation in 22 States and two UTs. The names of TSP States and UTs are in the below given Table.

|                  |                           |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh   | Madhya Pradesh            |
| Assam            | Maharashtra               |
| Bihar            | Manipur                   |
| Chhattisgarh     | Rajasthan                 |
| Goa              | Sikkim                    |
| Gujarat          | Tamil Nadu                |
| Himachal Pradesh | Tripura                   |
| Jammu & Kashmir  | Uttar Pradesh             |
| Jharkhand        | Uttarakhand               |
| Karnataka        | West Bengal               |
| Kerala           | Andaman & Nicobar Islands |
| Orissa           | Daman & Diu               |

- (vi) TSP concept is not applicable to the tribal majority States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and in the UTs of Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli where tribals represent more than 60% of the population, since the Annual Plan in these States/ UTs is itself a Tribal Plan.

Though the States are expected to provide under the TSP funds which are at least equal to the percentage of the tribal population to the total population in the State, and though both the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Planning Commission had written to the States to do so, this was unfortunately not followed by all the States while preparing the Annual Plan for 2010-11. The details of Annual Plan outlays for 2010-11 of States/UTs and the proportion of Funds provided under the TSP can be seen in the below given Table.

**Table 1.23: Status of the TSP Formulated By States/ UTs for 2010-11  
(a) States which have made adequate/ excess provision.**

| Sl. No. | State/UT         | ST Population % | Annual Plan 2010-11 (Rs. in crore) |             |                         |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
|         |                  |                 | State Plan Outlay                  | Flow to TSP | % of TSP to Annual Plan |
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | 6.6             | 36800.00                           | 2529.20     | 6.9                     |
| 2       | Bihar            | 0.9             | 20000.00                           | 222.49      | 1.1                     |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | 31.8            | 12277.83                           | 4094.83     | 33.4                    |
| 4       | Himachal Pradesh | 4.0             | 3000.00                            | 270.00      | 9.0                     |
| 5       | Jammu & Kashmir  | 10.9            | 6000.00                            | 673.75      | 11.2                    |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | 26.3            | 9240.00                            | 4657.72     | 50.4                    |
| 7       | Kerala           | 1.1             | 10025.00                           | 200.50      | 2.0                     |
| 8       | Madhya Pradesh   | 20.3            | 19000.00                           | 4244.10     | 22.3                    |
| 9       | Manipur          | 34.2            | 2600.00                            | 1017.50     | 39.1                    |
| 10      | Orissa           | 22.1            | 11000.00                           | 2463.08     | 22.4                    |
| 11      | Tripura          | 31.1            | 1860.00                            | 630.27      | 33.9                    |
| 12      | Uttar Pradesh    | 0.1             | 42000.00                           | 31.00       | 0.1                     |
| 13      | Uttarakhand      | 3.0             | 6800.00                            | 204.00      | 3.0                     |
| 14      | West Bengal      | 5.5             | 17985.00                           | 1127.28     | 6.3                     |
| 15      | A & N Islands    | 8.3             | 924.97                             | 180.93      | 19.6                    |
| 16      | Daman & Diu      | 8.8             | 169.23                             | 14.99       | 8.9                     |

**(b) States which have not made adequate provision.**

| Sl. No. | State/UT    | ST Population % | Annual Plan 2010-11 (Rs. in crore) |             |                         |
|---------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
|         |             |                 | State Plan Outlay                  | Flow to TSP | % of TSP to Annual Plan |
| 1       | Assam       | 12.4            | 7645.00                            | 53.55       | 0.7                     |
| 2       | Goa         | 12.1            | 2710.00                            | 153.09      | 5.6                     |
| 3       | Gujarat     | 14.8            | 30000.00                           | 4146.45     | 13.8                    |
| 4       | Karnataka   | 6.6             | 31050.00                           | 1517.94     | 4.9                     |
| 5       | Maharashtra | 8.9             | 33934.00                           | 2793.54     | 8.2                     |
| 6       | Rajasthan   | 12.6            | 24000.00                           | 2857.41     | 11.9                    |
| 7       | Sikkim      | 20.6            | 1175.00                            | 92.74       | 7.9                     |
| 8       | Tamil Nadu  | 1.0             | 20068.00                           | 38.51       | 0.2                     |

**1.4.1 Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan**

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends special central assistance to the TSP States and Union Territories and also to North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura as an additional grant to these states/UTs. These grants are basically meant for family oriented income generating Scheme in various TSP areas to meet the gaps, which have not otherwise been taken care of by the State Plan. The GOI guidelines broadly lay down the following norms:-

- SCA is primarily meant for income generating family oriented schemes and infrastructure incidental thereto (not more than 30% of the total outlay)
- Wherever a scheme is provided for any Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), SCA should not be utilised for the same. Rather, the allocations available under specific schemes can be availed of
- Major infrastructure development should be supplemented from the TSP flow, rather than being catered out SCA like roads, electrification etc.

- **Schemes for funding demonstration units should not be financed out of SCA. Rather, the follow-up of demonstrations should be catered to looking to the Special disadvantages that the tribal funds himself or herself with.**
- **Tribal populace below poverty line should alone be supported with SCA financed activities.**
- **In any specific schematic projects financed by outside agencies, both national and international, normally a part of the outlay is proposed as State Government contribution. Such contribution should flow from normally State Plan and not out of SCA.**
- **Wherever State Government Organizations like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs) or Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) are dealing with schemes related to tribal welfare and development, the equity based should not be financed out of SCA, without prior approval of the GOI. This will lead to better monitoring of the concerned activities.**
- **Specific sectors related to the Tribal need to be gives a fillip by special schemes in the areas like sericulture, horticulture, etc out of SCA.**
- **Wherever conjunctional flow of funds can be ensured from other on going development programmes, this must be dovetailed so as to have a better spatial and demographic coverage.**

**SCA is released for the economic development of the following:-**

- **Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) area contiguous large area in which ST population is 50% or more out of a total population.**
- **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets identification of pockets containing 50% or more of ST population out of a total population of 10000 and above**
- **Clusters-identified pockets containing 50% or more ST Population out of a total population of 5000.**

- **Primitive Tribes-identified isolated communities among the STs characterised by the low rate of population, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy (so far 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) have been identified.**
- **Displaced tribal population outside (a), (b), (c) and (d) above.**
- **Assistance for Margin Money Loan Programme (MMLP) for Tribal Finance and Development Corporations in the States to implement MMLP.**
- **Special Projects-Specific Project proposals are also received and sanctioned.**

**So far as the procedural aspect is concerned, the guidelines are as follows:**

- ✓ **SCA should be allocated by the State Governments/UT Administrations to the ITDPs and no part of SCA should be released to any department at the State level, Transfer of funds to implementing departments/agencies if required should be done by the ITDP to the corresponding officer of the implementing agency / line.**
- ✓ **ITDP should prepare 5 year/Annual Plans depending upon the local parameters. Activities of, non-plan nature should not be catered to from SCA.**
- ✓ **To fulfill the constitutional provisions, the schemes on which SCA is proposed to be utilized, should be specified in the annual TSPs of the States/UTs and administrative approval of the Government of India be obtained financial sanctions however need not be obtained on a case-by-case basis.**
- ✓ **SCA is released to the States normally in three installments and the entire amounts expected to be made available by the end of third quarter. The releases would be subject to the performance by the State Governments and the utilization of previously released funds.**

**State-wise Fund Released and Utilisation under Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan(TSP) in India from 2006-2007 to 2010-2011 may be seen in below given table.**

| States             | 2006-2007       |                              |                  | 2007-2008       |                              |                  | 2008-2009    |                 |                          | 2009-2010    |                 |                          | 2010-2011     |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                    | Fund Released   | Amount for Which UC Received | % of Utilisation | Fund Released   | Amount for Which UC Received | % of Utilisation | Allocation   | Amount Released | Utilisation Not Reported | Allocation   | Amount Released | Utilisation Not Reported | Allocation    | Amount Released |
| Andhra Pradesh     | 3344.33         | 2912.03                      | 87.07            | 3712.99         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 4176.00      | 4176.75         | 0.00                     | 4404.35      | 1930.00         | 0.00                     | 5062          | 5746.50         |
| Assam              | 3601.59         | 3601.59                      | 100.00           | 3220.27         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 3896.00      | 8451.70         | 0.00                     | 4158.33      | 2883.00         | 0.00                     | 4675          | 3500.00         |
| Bihar              | 656.00          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 715.50          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 816.00       | 0.00            | 0.00                     | 870.94       | 870.94          | 0.00                     | 979           | 650.00          |
| Chhattisgarh       | 5477.04         | 5457.48                      | 99.64            | 5893.78         | 2369.70                      | 40.20            | 6839.00      | 6829.20         | 0.00                     | 7211.44      | 6322.88         | 93.14                    | 8189          | 9953.00         |
| Goa                | 110.00          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 133.00          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 150.00       | 0.00            | 0.00                     | 160.10       | 0.00            | 0.00                     | 178           | 0.00            |
| Gujarat            | 4882.13         | 4868.77                      | 99.72            | 5419.14         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 6095.25      | 4571.43         | 0.00                     | 6427.23      | 5635.53         | 10.50                    | 7326          | 9477.96         |
| Himachal Pradesh   | 1022.14         | 1022.14                      | 100.00           | 1133.43         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 1276.00      | 1276.00         | 0.00                     | 1345.10      | 1179.40         | 0.00                     | 1506          | 1506.00         |
| Jammu & Kashmir    | 1088.00         | 1088.00                      | 100.00           | 956.24          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 1352.00      | 676.00          | 181.79                   | 1443.04      | 263.79          | 263.79                   | 1622          | 489.57          |
| Jharkhand          | 7041.25         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 7711.12         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 8793.00      | 2198.25         | 0.00                     | 9271.38      | 0.00            | 0.00                     | 9140          | 9481.55         |
| Karnataka          | 1242.00         | 1242.00                      | 100.00           | 1372.00         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 1544.00      | 1544.00         | 0.00                     | 1647.96      | 1647.96         | 0.00                     | 1853          | 2053.00         |
| Kerala             | 318.13          | 198.26                       | 62.32            | 352.36          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 396.25       | 396.25          | 0.00                     | 417.33       | 366.10          | 14.93                    | 502           | 440.00          |
| Madhya Pradesh     | 10126.02        | 10126.02                     | 100.00           | 9129.39         | 4066.10                      | 44.53            | 12644.25     | 19146.75        | 0.00                     | 13332.33     | 8722.00         | 0.00                     | 15214         | 15214.00        |
| Maharashtra        | 3888.00         | 3888.00                      | 100.00           | 4293.00         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 4830.00      | 2500.00         | 6.31                     | 5879.67      | 895.91          | 730.45                   | 6696          | 6696.00         |
| Manipur            | 796.00          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 879.00          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 989.00       | 989.00          | 110.00                   | 1055.59      | 527.80          | 0.01                     | 1187          | 1187.00         |
| Mozoram            |                 |                              |                  |                 |                              |                  | 0.00         | 435.00          |                          | 0.00         | 0.00            |                          | 0.00          | 0.00            |
| Orissa             | 7695.87         | 7695.87                      | 100.00           | 8543.41         | 2962.72                      | 34.67            | 9610.50      | 10290.50        | 0.00                     | 10133.53     | 8885.55         | 0.00                     | 11520         | 12393.00        |
| Rajasthan          | 4214.00         | 2737.61                      | 64.96            | 4654.00         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 5236.00      | 5236.00         | 0.00                     | 5588.56      | 3400.00         | 2439.19                  | 7273          | 8209.00         |
| Sikkim             | 135.52          | 6.51                         | 4.80             | 280.36          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 315.00       | 315.00          | 0.00                     | 332.21       | 291.38          | 0.00                     | 328           | 369.00          |
| Tamilnadu          | 375.55          | 16.91                        | 4.50             | 142.59          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 469.00       | 469.00          | 184.95                   | 494.18       | 108.00          | 32.70                    | 578           | 393.05          |
| Tripura            | 1240.34         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 1318.28         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 1548.00      | 2106.00         | 0.00                     | 1632.22      | 1431.29         | 0.00                     | 1879          | 1879.00         |
| Uttarakhand        | 50.00           | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 0.00            | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 124.00       | 0.00            | 0.00                     | 132.35       | 108.14          | 108.14                   | 149           | 0.00            |
| Uttar Pradesh      | 0.00            | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 425.36          | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 644.25       | 674.25          | 581.61                   | 679.62       | 0.00            | 0.00                     | 760           | 151.14          |
| West Bengal        | 2270.00         | 2168.09                      | 95.51            | 2894.59         | 0.00                         | 0.00             | 3255.75      | 5805.75         | 814.43                   | 3432.54      | 2654.34         | 2654.34                  | 3384          | 3384.00         |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | <b>59573.91</b> | <b>47029.28</b>              | <b>78.94</b>     | <b>63179.81</b> | <b>9398.52</b>               | <b>14.87</b>     | <b>75000</b> | <b>78086.83</b> | <b>-</b>                 | <b>80050</b> | <b>48124</b>    | <b>-</b>                 | <b>900000</b> | <b>93172.77</b> |

### **1.5 The Evaluation Report**

**The present evaluation report is based on the research study carried out in 14 States to examine the pattern of utilization of the SCA to the SCSP and TSP, and impact of the various schemes which the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes received from the special central assistance. The methodology of the evaluation study and other related parameters and information are given in the Chapter - II.**

**(())(())**



## **CHAPTER – II**

### CONTEXT OF THE EVALUATION STUDY

#### **2.0 Objectives**

**This research study on the evaluation of the Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan has been carried out with the following objectives:**

- **To examine whether the SCA is released to various states as per the existing guidelines and whether there is need to revisit these guidelines;**
- **To assess the impact of the scheme towards reduction in poverty among the SCs and STs;**
- **To assess the impact of the scheme towards an increase in income and employment generation among the intended beneficiaries;**
- **To make an estimate of the creation of productive assets in favor of the intended beneficiaries of the scheme;**
- **To assess the impact of the scheme in developing human resources by providing training and skill development services amongst the intended beneficiaries;**
- **To assess the impact of the scheme as an additionality by providing resources for filling the critical gaps and for providing vital missing inputs so that the scheme can be made more meaningful;**
- **To assess the success of the scheme in provision of adequate financial security against all type of exploitation and oppression;**
- **To assess whether there is an effective monitoring system in place or not;**
- **To assess the diversion of earmarked grants to other areas;**
- **To assess the sectoral flow of funds under SCA with special attention to funds being allocated for disabled category and women; and**
- **To give suggestions and recommendations for improvement of the scheme.**

## **2.1 Indicators for conducting the evaluation study**

The evaluation of study used the following five indicators:

- ❖ **Performance of Implementing Agencies**
  - a. Performance and importance of the role of Implementing Agencies in the implementation of the scheme, and organizational structure and administrative mechanism for the development of SCs and Scheduled Tribes.
  - b. Details of the various schemes being provided and being utilized by the beneficiaries, and the level of awareness of the beneficiaries about the programmes/schemes being offered by the government.
  
- ❖ **Physical and financial performance**
  - a. Physical and financial performance over the reference period
  - b. Physical and financial performance were measured in terms of economic services which included Agriculture & Allied Services (Crop Husbandry, Soil & Water Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development, Fisheries, Forestry, Co-operation), Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood control, Energy, Industries & Minerals, Roads & Bridges, Gen. Eco. Service (Civil Supply). The Social Services would include General Education, Technical Education, Medical & Public Health, Water Supply & Sanitation, Housing, Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, labour & Employment, Nutrition, Mid Day Meal.
  
- ❖ **Identifying the Socio Economic Characteristics**
  - a. Family Size
  - b. Occupational Structure (Cultivation. Agricultural wage labour. Non-Agricultural wage labor, Artisan, Petty shop, Organised business trade, Salaried employment, pension, Others)

- c. Literacy Rates (Illiterates, literates, primary, middle, matric, inter, graduate and above; Gross Enrollment rates in various levels and Dropouts at various levels)
- d. Sex ratio among SCs / STs; and
- ❖ **Estimating the impact of the scheme**
  - a. Change in assets/income of the beneficiaries over the reference period.
  - b. Percentage of beneficiaries getting drinking water, percentage of beneficiaries living in kucchha, pucca and semi- pucca houses, family size of the beneficiaries, drainage supply, and electricity supply.
  - c. Poverty ratio by estimating the percentage of urban and rural BPL populations
  - d. Households with amenities like sanitary facilities and permanent houses.
  - e. Number and area of operational holdings, if any.
- ❖ **Impact on the nutritional health status**
  - a. Health status including Infant mortality, neonatal mortality, Child mortality, Institutional delivery, percentage of women who had a health visitor, total fertility rate and full immunization
  - b. Nutritional deficiency by calculating weight for height, anemic children, undernourished children and percentage of women with anemia
  - c. Health facilities by measuring the district hospitals, Community Health Centres. Primary Health Centres. Sub Health Centers, Urban Family Welfare Center's. Rural Family Welfare Center's. Civil Hospital. Urban Civil Dispensary. Leprosy Hospital. T.B. Center (Poly Clinic) etc.

The reference period for the evaluation study was from 2002-03 to 2009-10.

### **2.3 Methodology**

Both primary and secondary data were collected for the evaluation study. While the secondary data were collected from various institutional sources at the Centre, State, and District level for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and TSP, the schedules-cum-questionnaires were developed for collection of primary data from the Scheduled Caste and

Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and also from non-beneficiaries as control sample.

### **2.3.1 Sampling Design**

States have been selected for the evaluation study by the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad, as per the suggestion of the Programme Evaluation Organization (PEO of the Planning Commission using a zone wise purposive selection method. In the selection of districts, two districts with the highest financial allocation and two districts with the lowest financial allocation would be chosen. About 56 districts have been chosen for the evaluation study in 14 States. This has been done with a view to ensuring that there is adequate representation of all the sectors in which SCA funds are allocated.

### **2.3.2 Sample Size:**

The states covered in the valuation study include Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh from the Centre; Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka from the South; Orissa, West Bengal and Jharkhand from the East; Maharashtra and Gujarat from the West; Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh from the North and Assam and Tripura from the North - East. Thus, 14 States were selected for the study. About 56 districts/ITDP centres have been chosen for the study for SCA to SCSP and SCA to TSP. 10 beneficiaries and 5 non beneficiaries were chosen randomly from each village. Beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries necessarily belonged to SCs and STs community.

| <b>Selection Unit</b>                        | <b>Sample Size</b>     |
|--|------------------------|
| <b>States</b>                                | <b>14</b>              |
| <b>Districts/ITDP centres (for SCSP/TSP)</b> | <b>14 x 4 = 56</b>     |
| <b>Village/Blocks</b>                        | <b>56 x 3 = 168</b>    |
| <b>Beneficiaries</b>                         | <b>168 x 10 = 1680</b> |
| <b>Non-beneficiaries</b>                     | <b>168 x 5 = 840</b>   |

In addition, numerous Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) at village level were organized and qualitative notes at Block / District and State levels were also be taken for enriching qualitative data of the evaluation report.

**This evaluation report is based on the data collected from 14 States. In the State of Maharashtra, two districts namely Ratnagiri and Aurangabad were selected for study of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). Similarly, for studying the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), two districts namely, Nashik and Chandrapur were selected. Data collection work in the left wing extremism affected district Chandrapur could not be undertaken due to law and order problem as this district is one of the left wing extremists affected districts. Accordingly, we are submitting this final evaluation report based on the data collected from 4 districts (two for the SCA to SCSP and two for SCA to the TSP ) in 13 States and only for three districts (two districts for SCA to SCSP and one district for SCA to TSP) in Maharashtra.**

**In the evaluation study, we selected four districts in each State. Two districts were selected for evaluating the impact of the SCA on the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries, and two districts for evaluating the impact of the SCA on the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. The districts were selected on the basis of highest and lowest SCA allocations to the SCSP and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). From each selected district, minimum three villages were selected, and from each village 10 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of SCA and five non-beneficiaries of SCA by the Scheduled Castes were selected. Thus from each district selected for evaluating the impact of the SCA on the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries, 30 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and 15 non Scheduled Caste beneficiaries were selected. Similar pattern was followed for evaluating the impact of the SCA on the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. Table 2.1 a and 2.1b gives break-up of the State-wise, District-wise and Village-wise details of the samples selected for evaluation study. When in some village we could not get 10 Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, number of village was increased to more than 3 so as to get at least 10 beneficiaries.**

**Table 2.1a: List of villages, Blocks selected for primary data collection from the beneficiaries of SCA to SCSP**

| SI. No | State          | Area particulars                      |  |   | No. of beneficiaries | No. of non-beneficiaries |
|--------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|----------------------|--------------------------|
|        |                | District                              | Block/Mandal                                     | village   |                      |                          |
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh | East Godavari<br>(Highest allocation) | a. Pedapudi<br>b. Karapa<br>c. Kakinada (Rural)  | a. G.Mamidada<br>b. Aratlakatta<br>c. Recharlapeta  | 30                   | 15                       |
|        |                | Nizamabad<br>(Lowest allocation)      | a. Nandipet<br>b. Bodhan<br>c. Nizamabad (Urban) | a. Badguna<br>b. Mayapoor-Bodhan-Chekarnagar-Pentakalan Gandhi Chowk  | 30                   | 15                       |
| 2      | Assam          | Golaghat<br>(Highest allocation)      | a. GEDB Padumoni<br>b. Kokodonga<br>c. GWD Block | a. Moutgaon<br>b. Negheriting<br>c. Panbari Adarsga Gaon  | 30                   | 15                       |
|        |                | Hailakandi<br>(Lowest allocation)     | a. Katlicherra<br>b. S. Sailakandi<br>c. Algapur | a. Alexanderpur<br>b. Dariarghat<br>c. Gaimura<br>d. Jacobpur<br>e. Manipur Aloichera<br>f. Manipur Bagan<br>g. Palaichera Sultonchera<br>h. Kalinagar Pt-I<br>i. Mohanpur Pt-III<br>j. Mohanpur Pt-V<br>k. Mohanpur R/A<br>l. Padmapur | 30                   | 15                       |

|   |                  |                                      |  |  |    |    |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|----|----|
| 3 | Chhattisgarh     | Bilaspur<br>(Highest allocation)     | a Kota<br>b Masturi<br>c Bilha         | a. Kota<br>b. Pachpedi<br>c. Silyari   | 30 | 15 |
|   |                  | Kawardha<br>(Lowest allocation)      | a Karwardha<br>b Pandariya<br>c Lohara | a. Birkonda- Ghoyati<br>b. Pandariya-Mohgaon- Tenduadih-<br>Sodha- Padatarai<br>Lohara-Udiyakala-<br>c. Lakhatola- Biroda-Thothanpara-<br>Maharajpur | 30 | 15 |
| 4 | Gujarat          | Bharuch<br>(Highest allocation)      | a Amod<br>b Jambusar<br>c Bharush      | a.Pursa<br>b.Ankhi<br>c. Sukaltirath   | 30 | 15 |
|   |                  | Ahmedabad<br>(Lowest allocation)     | a Dhalka<br>b Barla<br>c Barla         | a.Bodarkha<br>b.Kavita<br>c.Gangoa   | 30 | 15 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | Dharma Shala<br>(Highest allocation) | a Lambagaon<br>b Rait                  | a Ropari<br>b Dhanotu<br>c Dargela   | 30 | 15 |
|   |                  | Una<br>(Lowest allocation)           | a Amb<br>b Gagret                      | a Nariyan GP(Dhuki)<br>b Ladoli<br>c Gagret upper  | 30 | 15 |
| 6 | Jharkhand        | East Singhbhum                       | a. Jugsali                             | a. Bhalubasa Harijan<br>Basti, Agriko<br>b. Medical Basti, Dhatkidih<br>c. Aditaypur<br>d. Harijan Basti, Dhatkidih                                  | 30 | 15 |
|   |                  | Ranchi                               | a. Ranchi Sadar<br>b. Namkum           | a. Upper Chutia<br>b. Dhurwa<br>c. Kokar   | 30 | 15 |

|          |                      |                                   |  |   |    |    |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|----|----|
| 7        | Karnataka            | Medikeri<br>(Highest allocation)  | a Madikeri<br>b Somwarpet<br>c Virajpe   | a. Medikare- Mangala<br>Devinagar,<br>b. Doddabilaha-<br>Gopalpur- Chouddu<br>c. Harikera- Ammati                                       | 30 | 15 |
|          |                      | Kolar<br>(Lowest allocation)      | a Bangarpet<br>b Mulbagal<br>c Malur     | a. Desihalli<br>b. Bheemahali- Kenchanahalli<br>c. Chikkaigabalur- Karisadra  | 30 | 15 |
| 8        | Madhya Pradesh       | Ujjain<br>(Highest allocation)    | a Ujjain<br>b Ghatia<br>c Tarana         | a. Hirnavada Cluster<br>b. Ghatia<br>c. Barandwa Cluster  | 30 | 15 |
|          |                      | Ashoknagar<br>(Lowest allocation) | a Mungawali<br>b Isagarh<br>c Ashoknagar | a. Mungwali Cluster<br>b. Mahidpur Cluster<br>c. Pipalkheda Cluster   | 30 | 15 |
| 9        | Maharashtra          | Ratnagiri                         | Ratnagiri                                | a. Hatkhamba, b. Someshwar,<br>c. Athawade Bazar. D. Pomed  | 30 | 15 |
|          |                      |                                   | Sangameshwar                             | a. Pangari, b. Talokate,<br>c. Choravne, d. Ambav   |    |    |
|          |                      |                                   | Lanja                                    | a.Veravali, b. Run, c. Devadhe<br>d. Gavane, e. Benikhurd<br>f. Palu, g. Padvan, h. Lanja City<br>i. Vadgaon, j. Kangavali              |    |    |
|          |                      |                                   | Rajapur                                  | Kelavali  |    |    |
|          |                      |                                   | Chiplun                                  | Kapasal, Kalanmbaste  |    |    |
|          |                      | Aurangabad                        | Aurangabad                               | a. Labour Colony, b.Usmanpura,<br>c. SidharthNagar,<br>d.Ambedkarnagar,<br>e. Jaibhimnagar<br>f.Misarwadi,g. Padampura,<br>h.Mukundwadi | 30 | 15 |
|          |                      |                                   | Kultabad                                 | a.Kasabkheda,b. Khultabad,<br>c.Verula, 4.Maliwada  |    |    |
| Fulambri | a.Fulambri, b. Bilda |                                   |  |   |    |    |



|           |                  |   |  |   |           |           |
|-----------|------------------|---|--|---|-----------|-----------|
| <b>10</b> | <b>Odisha</b>    | <b>Balasure<br/>(Highest allocation)</b>      | <b>a Aleswar<br/>b Basta<br/>c Remuna</b>          | <b>a. Pirabds-Keshpur<br/>b. Ujada-Renupada-<br/>Kudida-Sitapur-<br/>Dunda<br/>c. Mohamadabad-<br/>Bhimpura</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |
|           |                  | <b>Jharsuguda<br/>(Lowest allocation)</b>     | <b>a Jharsuguda<br/>b Kolabira<br/>c Lakhanpur</b> | <b>a. Talapatia-Panuratelpetia-Old<br/>talapatia-Chandnimal<br/>b. Kulihamal-Kolabira<br/>c. Ankuli</b>         | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Rajasthan</b> | <b>Sriganganagar<br/>(Highest allocation)</b> | <b>a Padmapur<br/>b Anoopgarh<br/>c Gharsana</b>   | <b>a. Ridmalsar<br/>b. SAS:Matesher<br/>c. 24 ASC</b>   | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |
|           |                  | <b>Jaisalmer<br/>(Lowest allocation)</b>      | <b>a Sankara<br/>b Sam<br/>c Jaisalmer</b>         | <b>a. Ramdevara<br/>b. Ramgharh<br/>c. Chandan</b>  | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |
| <b>12</b> | <b>Tripura</b>   | <b>West District<br/>Highest allocation)</b>  | <b>a Dukli<br/>b Bishalgarh<br/>c Jirania</b>      | <b>a. Srinagar<br/>b. Konaban<br/>c. Horijoy Choudhury Para</b>   | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |
|           |                  | <b>South District<br/>(Lowest allocation)</b> | <b>a Matabari<br/>b Kakraban<br/>c Hrishyamukh</b> | <b>a. North Kalobon<br/>b. Gangacherra<br/>c. Sonaichari</b>  | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |

|           |                      |   |  |   |           |           |
|-----------|----------------------|---|--|---|-----------|-----------|
| <b>13</b> | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> | <b>Seetapur<br/>(Highest allocation)</b>    | <b>a Gondalamau<br/>b Mishrikh<br/>c Machhrehata</b>           | <b>a. Gangoi<br/>b. Imliayan<br/>c. Lauli</b>                       | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |
|           |                      | <b>Shravasti<br/>(Lowest allocation)</b>    | <b>a Hariharpur Rani<br/>b Hariharpur Rani<br/>c Gilaula</b>   | <b>a. Gonadhoi<br/>Puradhari Katar</b>                              | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |
| <b>14</b> | <b>West Bengal</b>   | <b>Cooch Behar<br/>(Highest allocation)</b> | <b>a Toofanganj-I<br/>b Cooch Behar-I<br/>c Cooch Behar-II</b> | <b>a. Nakkatigach<br/>b. Jiranpur<br/>c. Kalajani</b>               | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |
|           |                      | <b>Purulla<br/>(Lowest allocation)</b>      | <b>a Santuri<br/>b Manbazar-I<br/>c Bagmundi</b>               | <b>a. Gorsika<br/>b. Kendbeda<br/>c. Pirorgoria &amp; Peroorang</b> | <b>30</b> | <b>15</b> |

**Table 2.1b: List of villages, Blocks selected for primary data collection from the beneficiaries of SCA to TSP**

| Sl. No            | State          | Area particulars |                      |                         | No. of beneficiaries | No. of non-beneficiaries |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
|                   |                | District         | Block/ITDP/ITDA      | village                 |                      |                          |
| 1                 | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam    | Arakuvalley          | Kothavalasa             | 10                   | 5                        |
|                   |                |                  | Hukumpet             | Santary                 | 10                   | 5                        |
|                   |                |                  | G.Madugula           | Palamamdi               | 10                   | 5                        |
|                   |                | Kurnool          | Srisailam            | Mekalabandha            | 10                   | 5                        |
|                   |                |                  | Dornala              | Chintala                | 10                   | 5                        |
|                   |                |                  | Balmor               | Chenchugudem            | 10                   | 5                        |
| 2                 | Assam          | Cachar           | Nanshingpur          | Donipur                 | 10                   | 5                        |
|                   |                |                  | Rajabazar            | Kanakpur                | 1                    | 5                        |
|                   |                |                  |                      | Karaibil, Kanakpur East | 1                    |                          |
|                   |                |                  |                      | Kumacherra              | 6                    |                          |
|                   |                |                  |                      | Langlacherra            | 1                    |                          |
|                   |                |                  |                      | Salamatpur              | 1                    |                          |
|                   |                | Lakhinagar       | Zailura              | 10                      | 5                    |                          |
|                   |                | Kokrajhar        | Kokrajhar / Titaguri | Debargaon               | 10                   | 5                        |
|                   |                |                  | Dotama               | Dolarpara               | 1                    | 10                       |
|                   |                |                  |                      | Dotma                   | 1                    |                          |
|                   |                |                  |                      | Naochali                | 2                    |                          |
|                   |                |                  |                      | Napalpara               | 10                   |                          |
| Nepalpara bazar   | 3              |                  |                      |                         |                      |                          |
| Ramfall-Beborgaon | 1              |                  |                      |                         |                      |                          |

|          |                         |                             |                  |                      |           |          |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------|
|          |                         |                             |                  | <b>Thaigargur</b>    | <b>2</b>  |          |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>     | <b>Sarguja (Ambika Pur)</b> | <b>Lundra</b>    | <b>Nagam</b>         | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             | <b>Udaypur</b>   | <b>kedma - Kesma</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             | <b>Ambikapur</b> | <b>Manikpur</b>      | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         | <b>Dantewada</b>            | <b>Dantewada</b> | <b>Bhogam</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             | <b>Gidam</b>     | <b>Muchnar</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             | <b>Kuakonda</b>  | <b>palnar</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Gujarat</b>          | <b>Dahod</b>                | <b>Dahod</b>     | <b>Kharedi</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             |                  | <b>Mandav</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             | <b>Dhanpur</b>   | <b>Pav</b>           | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         | <b>Dang</b>                 | <b>Ahawa</b>     | <b>Gundiya</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             |                  | <b>Borigawatha</b>   | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             |                  | <b>Koyalipada</b>    | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | <b>Chamba</b>               | <b>Bharmor</b>   | <b>Bharmor</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>0</b> |
|          |                         |                             |                  | <b>Sachin</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>0</b> |
|          |                         |                             |                  | <b>Holi</b>          | <b>10</b> | <b>0</b> |
|          |                         | <b>Kinnaur</b>              | <b>Nichar</b>    | <b>Katgoan</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>0</b> |
|          |                         |                             |                  | <b>Kafnoo</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>0</b> |
|          |                         |                             |                  | <b>Sungra</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>0</b> |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Jharkhand</b>        | <b>Ranchi</b>               | <b>Kanke</b>     | <b>Manha</b>         | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             |                  | <b>Chhouli</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             | <b>Namkum</b>    | <b>Rampur</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         | <b>Garhwa</b>               | <b>Ranka</b>     | <b>Bahokudar</b>     | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          |                         |                             | <b>Ranka</b>     | <b>Siroikala</b>     | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|          | <b>Chinya</b>           | <b>Hetadkala</b>            | <b>10</b>        | <b>5</b>             |           |          |

|    |                |            |                                     |  |    |    |
|----|----------------|------------|-------------------------------------|--|----|----|
| 7  | Karnataka      | Kodagu     | Somwarpet                           | Malambi  | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            | Veerajpet                           | Peddaragulapaddu   | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            | Madikeri                            | Mankadur   | 10 | 5  |
|    |                | Mysore     | Peryapatna                          | Malingagomalabatte   | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            | Hunsur                              | Manglore-malla   | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            | H.D.Kote                            | Segurhalli   | 10 | 5  |
| 8  | Madhya Pradesh | Jhabua     | Jhabua                              | Kundla   | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            | Meghnagar                           | Devigarh   | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            | Thandla                             | Balvasa  | 10 | 5  |
|    |                | Khargone   | Maheshwar                           | Awaliya  | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            |                                     | Navrangpura  | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            |                                     | Vaslikundiya   | 10 | 5  |
| 9  | Maharashtra    | Nashik     | Nashik ITDP<br>Block: Trambakeshwar | a.Harsul, b. Asavali Harsh   | 06 | 03 |
|    |                |            | Block:Nashik                        | a. Umbardahad, b.Lavali,<br>c. Kharwad, d. Donewade,<br>e. Dhondegaon, f.<br>Bankarmala,<br>g. Nalegaon, h. D.P.G. Nagar | 14 | 03 |
|    |                |            | Block:Igatpuri                      | A, Taked Khurd, b. Dhamani,<br>C. Mukane, d. Dhargaon  | 09 | 07 |
|    |                |            | Block:Peth                          | Kohare   | 01 | 02 |
| 10 | Odisha         | Balasore   | Nilgiri                             | Tiakata  | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            |                                     | Telipal  | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            |                                     | Siadimala  | 10 | 5  |
|    |                | Mayurbhanj | Badasahi                            | Jadunathpur  | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            | Bangriposi                          | Bangriposi   | 10 | 5  |
|    |                |            | Samakuntha                          | Jamasale   | 10 | 5  |

|           |                      |                               |                      |                          |           |          |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------|
| <b>11</b> | <b>Rajasthan</b>     | <b>Udaipur</b>                | <b>Jhadal</b>        | <b>Selana</b>            | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Kherawana</b>     | <b>Piplibi</b>           | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Sarana</b>        | <b>Nimboda</b>           | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      | <b>Banswara</b>               | <b>Ghatol</b>        | <b>Tometiya</b>          | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               |                      | <b>Kotamagari</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Kushalgarh</b>    | <b>Haldupura</b>         | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
| <b>12</b> | <b>Tripura</b>       | <b>South Tripura District</b> | <b>Matabari</b>      | <b>North Kalobon</b>     | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Kakraban</b>      | <b>Gangacherra</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Hrishyamukh</b>   | <b>Sonaichari</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      | <b>North Tripura District</b> | <b>Kadamtala</b>     | <b>Churaibari</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Gournagar</b>     | <b>Dhanbilash</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Pecharthal</b>    | <b>Pencharthal</b>       | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
| <b>13</b> | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> | <b>Lakhimpur Kheri</b>        | <b>Paliya</b>        | <b>Dhyan Pur</b>         | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Nigashan</b>      | <b>Bella Parsual</b>     | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Paliya</b>        | <b>Pach Pena</b>         | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      | <b>Balrampur</b>              | <b>Gaisni</b>        | <b>Jagan Bhariya</b>     | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Panchperwan</b>   | <b>Dhabanliya</b>        | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               |                      | <b>Bishunpur Vishram</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
| <b>14</b> | <b>West Bengal</b>   | <b>West Midnapur</b>          | <b>Kharagpur-I I</b> | <b>North Arsini</b>      | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Gorbeta-III</b>   | <b>Adhar Narayan</b>     | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Jhargram</b>      | <b>Dalhati</b>           | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      | <b>Darjeeling</b>             | <b>Kalimpong-I</b>   | <b>Manigumba</b>         | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Kalimpong-II</b>  | <b>Lyngsay</b>           | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |
|           |                      |                               | <b>Sukhia Pokhri</b> | <b>Pokhria Bong-I</b>    | <b>10</b> | <b>5</b> |

## CHAPTER – III

### INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SCSP AND TSP

#### 3.0 Introduction

With a view to evaluating the impact of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 14 States, it is necessary to examine the socio-economic profile of the SCs and STs in these States. Similarly, for effective implementation of the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), necessary administrative and institutional arrangements must be created at different levels for preparation and implementation of SCSP and the TSP and their monitoring. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to present the socio-economic profile of the SCs and STs in 14 States, and discuss the various institutional and administrative arrangements that have been made in 14 States, where evaluation study was carried out, for effective monitoring of the implementation of the SCSP and TSP.

#### 3.1 ANDHRA PRADESH

Covering an area of 2, 75,068 sq km, Andhra Pradesh (AP) is the fourth-largest state in India by area. It has the second-longest coastline—970 kms—in the country. The state is divided into 23 districts. It has two major rivers, Godavari and Krishna. There are seven agro-climatic conditions and a variety of soils to support the cultivation of wide array of crops, Hyderabad is the state capital and Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Warangal are the other key cities in the state.



➤ **Demographic profile**

It is the fifth most-populous state in India with a population of 76.2 million, constituting 7.43 per cent of the country's population. According to Census 2001, 27.3 per cent of the total population of the state was urban, compared to 26.89 per cent in 1999. Population density stands at 277 persons per sq km as against 313 persons per sq km in the country. The state's sex ratio is 978 females per 1,000 males as against 933 females per 1,000 males across India.

**3.1.1. The Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh**

The total population of Andhra Pradesh, as per the 2001 Census is 76,210,007. Of this, 12,339,496 (16.2 per cent) are Scheduled Castes (SCs). The SC population constitutes 7.4 per cent of the country's SC population. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976, have notified 59 SCs in Andhra Pradesh. None of the SCs has been notified with an area restriction. Andhra Pradesh occupies 4th position in terms of SC population among 32 states/UTs having SC population. The growth rate of SC population in the decade 1991-2001 at 16.5 per cent has been higher if compared to the overall growth rate of the state population (14.6 per cent) as a whole. Among the numerically major SCs, Mala have recorded the highest growth rate of 29.7 per cent, followed by Madiga (25.5 per cent). On the other hand, Adi Andhra caste, the fourth largest in the state has recorded a negative growth (-80.5 per cent). Adi Dravida have also recorded a low growth rate of 4 per cent. Due to the ethnic affinity, it is likely that a number of Adi Andhra and Adi Dravida have reported themselves as Mala and/or Madiga, resulting in such a large differential in growth rate.

Out of the 59 SCs, Mala, Madiga, Adi Dravida and Adi Andhra together constitute 93.6 per cent of the SC population of the state. Madiga are numerically the largest SCs with a population of 6,074,250, constituting 49.2 per cent of the state SC population. They are followed by Mala having a population of 5,139,305 (41.6 per cent), Adi Dravida with a population of 194,806 (1.6 per cent) and Adi Andhra (1.2 per cent). Nineteen (19) SCs have returned a population below one thousand each in 2001 census.

As per 2001 Census, 82.5 per cent of SCs are living in the rural areas of the state. Among the numerically major SCs, Adi Dravida has the highest (88.7 per cent) rural population, followed by Madiga (85.1 per cent), Mala (81.9 per cent) and Adi Andhra



(76.8 per cent). Among the districts, Nellore has returned the highest (22 per cent) SC population to its total population, while Visakhapatnam has the lowest (7.6 %). Out of the 59 SCs, Mala, Madiga, Adi Dravida and Adi Andhra together constitute 93.6 per cent of the SC population of the state. Madiga are numerically the largest SCs with a population of 6,074,250, constituting 49.2 per cent of the state SC population. They are followed by Mala having a population of 5,139,305 (41.6 per cent), Adi Dravida with a population of 194,806 (1.6 per cent) and Adi Andhra (1.2 per cent). Nineteen (19) SCs have returned a population below one thousand each in 2001 census. 4. As per 2001 Census, 82.5 per cent of SCs are living in the rural of the state. Among the numerically major SCs, Adi Dravida has the highest (88.7 per cent) rural population, followed by Madiga (85.1 per cent), Mala (81.9 per cent) and Adi Andhra (76.8 per cent). Among the districts, Nellore has returned the highest (22 per cent) SC population to its total population, while Visakhapatnam has the lowest (7.6%). Out of the 12,339,496 SC population of Andhra Pradesh, 26,507 are Buddhists, 1178 are Sikhs, and the remaining are Hindus, as per 2001 Census.

➤ **Literacy and educational level**

Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2001 Census, percentage of SC literates, (who can read and write with understanding) aged 7 years and above is 53.5 per cent, which is lower than 60.5 per cent reported for the state population as a whole. The literacy data show that the SC population of the state has made a significant improvement during the decade 1991- 2001. The literacy rate, which was 31.6 per cent in 1991, has increased by 21.9 percentage points in 2001.

Among the major SCs, Adi Andhra have been reported the highest literacy rate of 69.6 per cent, followed by Adi Dravida (65.4 per cent) and Mala (60 per cent). More than half of Madigas are illiterate with literacy rate of 47.5 per cent. The female literacy rate of 43.3 per cent among SC population is lower compared to the total females of the state (50.4 per cent) as well their male counterparts (63.5 per cent). The highest and lowest female literacy rate of 63 per cent and 36.9 per cent have been recorded among Adi Andhra and Madiga.

| <b>Table 3.1: Educational levels attained by major SCs in Andhra Pradesh</b> |   |                      |                |               |   |  |                             |
|--|---|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>Name of SC</b>  | <b>Literate without educational level</b> | <b>Below Primary</b> | <b>Primary</b> | <b>Middle</b> | <b>Matric/Secondary /Higher Secondary Intermediate etc.</b> | <b>Technical &amp; Non-technical diploma</b> | <b>Graduate &amp; above</b> |
| All SCs  | 4.6                                       | 30.3                 | 32.0           | 10.6          | 17.8  | 1.0  | 3.7                         |
| Madiga   | 5.1                                       | 34.3                 | 31.7           | 9.8           | 15.7  | 0.7  | 2.7                         |
| Mala   | 4.2                                       | 26.9                 | 32.2           | 11.3          | 19.6  | 1.2  | 4.6                         |
| Adi Dravida  | 4.7                                       | 24.6                 | 37.3           | 12.7          | 17.5  | 0.8  | 2.4                         |
| Adi Andhra   | 3.2                                       | 25.0                 | 32.2           | 11.9          | 19.9  | 1.5  | 6.3                         |

Out of total literates, 34.9 per cent are literates having attained educational level below the Primary level. The literates, who have attained education up to Primary and Middle levels, constitute 32 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively. 17.8 per cent are having educational level up to Matric/Higher Secondary etc. levels, implying that every 6<sup>th</sup> SC literate is a Matriculate. Literates with educational level of Graduation and above are 3.7 per cent. Individually, Adi Andhra (6.3 per cent) have highest percentage of Graduation and above educational levels.

➤ **Economic Activity Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The work participation rate (WPR) is the percentage of workers to the total population. The WPR of the SC population is 50.5 per cent at 2001 Census, which is higher than 45.8 per cent recorded for state population as a whole. The WPR of SC population however, has declined marginally as compared to 51.8 per cent reported at 1991 Census. The male WPR has been 54.4 per cent and female WPR 45.6 per cent at 2001 Census.

At individual caste level, the WPR varies from the highest 52.2 per cent among Madiga to the lowest 45.9 per cent among Adi Andhra. Adi Andhra have also recorded the lowest female WPR of 36.5 per cent.

➤ **Category of Workers**

There has been a decline in the SC main workers from 95.6 per cent at 1991 Census to 79.2 per cent at 2001 Census. This, in turn, has resulted in corresponding increase in the marginal workers from 4.4 per cent in 1991 to 20.8 per cent in 2001. Out of total workers, 'agricultural labourers' constitute 68.3 per cent, which is higher than 22.7 percentage points when compared to 45.6 per cent registered for SC population at the national level. 'Other workers' account for 20.1 per cent and only 9.7 per cent has been returned as 'cultivators'. Remaining 1.9 per cent are workers in the 'household industry'. At the individual caste level, Adi Dravida have recorded the highest 72.7 per cent agricultural labourers, followed by Adi Andhra (71.4 per cent), Madiga (70.4 per cent) and Mala (68 per cent).

➤ **Administrative Set-up**

The Social Welfare department is dedicated to the integrated and overall development of Scheduled Castes. The main objectives of the Social Welfare Department are Educational advancement, Socio-Economic development, Welfare and Protection of Scheduled Castes and implementation of programmes of Social Security like Homes for orphan children, rehabilitation of jogs, bonded labourers and scavengers and house-sites to weaker sections.

The Commissioner of Social Welfare is the Head of the Department. He is assisted by the Additional Director, Six Zonal Joint Directors (including S.W. Fund) seven Deputy Directors three Assistant Directors, two Accounts Officers - one for accounts and one for audit and one Assistant Accounts Officer, who is the Drawing Officer and other supporting Staff. Important functions of the commissioners include:

- a. The Commissioner of Social Welfare is the inspecting Officer of various institutions functioning under the Department throughout the State and the offices of the Deputy Directors and Assistant Social Welfare Officer.
- b. He monitors the schemes of social welfare, reviews the budgetary allocations made for each scheme and expenditure incurred in the districts while on tours in the light of targets fixed to each district scheme wise and institution wise.

- c. He contacts the District Collector, Joint Collector and reviews the progress of implementation of schemes meant for scheduled Castes, Social security measures etc., and Special Component Plan.
- d. He also gives spot clarifications required in the implementation of the schemes and to overcome the hurdles if any in the process of grounding the schemes.
- e. As Secretary of Social Welfare Fund, he also inspects institutions run by Non-Governmental Organizations receiving grant in aid from AP Social Welfare fund and grant from Government of India.
- f. Soon after filed visits, inspections, tour notes are circulated to concerned staff members to enable them to take corrective action.

The implementation of all Social Welfare Schemes is under the supervision of District Collectors in the districts with the assistance of the Deputy Director (SW), Dist. Social Welfare Officer and Asst. Accounts Officer. In the districts of Guntur, Krishna, and Prakasam, 3 posts of Joint Collectors (Welfare & Protection) are sanctioned for implementation of schemes for the welfare of S.Cs and monitoring the cases of atrocities on S.Cs and S.Ts. In addition, there are 165 Assistant Social Welfare Officers who are assisting the Dy. Directors in the executive functions at the field level. The Deputy Director (SW) is also assisted by a Deputy Tahsildar, Revenue Inspector and ministerial staff in Land Acquisition work for allotment of house-sites to weaker sections.

Three formats are designed for monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) of the district. Format-I pertains to plan and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) outlays Format-II pertains to department wise / scheme wise plan allocation, Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) allocation, plan expenditure, Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) expenditure and targets and achievements for the previous plan year and scheme wise plan allocation, Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) allocation and proposed targets for the current year. Format III pertains to the monthly progress report.

For preparation of the M.P .R. at district level information has to be obtained from district heads of each sector. The expenditure and achievements have to be obtained from the concerned by 10<sup>th</sup> of every succeeding month.

District Collectors may select a team of officers to visit the villages selected under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) from time to time during the year to monitor and to get feed back on implementation of the programmes taken up under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) They may also identify the bottlenecks in implementation of the programmes and suggest possible remedial measures.

➤ **Coordination Committee:**

A high level Co-ordination committee comprising of Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman and Secretary (planning), Secretary (Finance), Secretary (PR) and Principal Secretary Social Welfare as members, has been constituted to monitor the implementation of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and to make suggestions and recommendations for speedy implementation of programmes under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) vide G.O.Ms.No.170, SW (B3) Dept., dt.3-11-1981.

At the district level, a Cell has been set up with the District Collector as Chairman and the Deputy Director (SW) as convener and the Chief Planning Officer should assist in preparation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP). The cell shall meet once in a month to review the programmes. A.S.W.Os are also to be involved in the implementation of SCSP programmes.

➤ **Special Budget Head '789' Created For Funds Earmarked Under SCSP:**

In order to have an effective mechanism for monitoring the plan outlay earmarked towards SCSP by the departments and to prevent the diversion of funds to schemes other than the one designed under SCSP, exclusively for the development of SCs, a separate Budget Head "789" has been created and is in operation since 1998-99. The amount provided under SCSP should not be diverted for another schemes as per instructions issued vide Govt.Memo.No.570/SCSP-II/86-1 SW (SCSP-II)/86-1, dt.12-5-86 of the Chief Secretary.

**Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation** was set up in the year 1974 with a view to take up programs for the economic development of the Scheduled caste families in the State. The prime objective of SC Corporation is to achieve and sustain increase in income level of the Scheduled caste population,

especially those living in below poverty line. Financial assistance is being given to the Scheduled castes through SC Corporation to start Income Generating Activities. The Managing Director of the Corporation formulates policies in terms of preparation and implementation of Action plans and monitoring by way of conducting review meetings and securing periodical progress reports. The AP State Corporation with the help of Central Government and other financial institutions and in turn releases financial assistance to all the Districts for implementation of the Scheme. The Executive Director, SC Corporation mobilizes the financial resources at District level in terms of SGSY subsidy, subsidy from DRDA, SCSP from line departments, Loans from Banks and 15 percent earmarked funds from the local bodies besides monitoring Scheduled Caste Sub plan allocation and expenditure.

The Scheduled Castes Corporation prepares a proposal of funding plan and sends to the State Corporation. The Vice-Chairman cum Managing Director manages the affairs of the Corporation under the guidance of a Committee. The Vice-Chairman cum Managing Director is assisted by General Manager, Special Officers and other supporting staff. The SC Corporation sanctions the financial assistance under SCA to the eligible candidates in all the districts. The Executive Director, SC Corporation at District level disburses the financial assistance to the beneficiaries in the district.

➤ **Steps In Monitoring**

The Corporation has developed a software package for monitoring its program of implementation of Schemes on regular basis. The Corporation scrutinizes the data related to sanction and status of the schemes with reference to funds mobilized by the District Agencies, selection of beneficiaries, disbursement of financial assistance, recovery of margin money and other expenditure. The Corporation conducts periodical review meetings with Executive Directors at frequent intervals on programs of action plan and guidelines to be followed in implementation of the schemes.

### **3.1.2 The Scheduled Tribes In Andhra Pradesh**

The total population of Andhra Pradesh, as per the 2001 Census, is 76,210,007. Of which, 5,024,104 (6.6 per cent) are Scheduled Tribes (STs). The ST population constitutes 6 per cent of the country's ST population. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 have notified 33 STs in the state. Out of the 33 STs, five namely, Goudu, Malis, Nayaks, Thoti and Valmiki have been notified with an area restriction. Goudu, Nayaks and Valmiki have been notified in the Agency tracts area, which comprises Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam districts. Malis have been notified in the state excluding Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts. Thoti have been notified in the Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Warangal districts.

Twelve tribes namely, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Bondo Poraja, Khond Poraja, Parangiperja, Chenchu, Dongaria Khonds, Kuttiya Kondhs, Kolam, Kondareddis, Konda Savaras, and Thoti have been recognized as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). Except Kondareddis and Thoti, population on other PTGs is not available separately as these are notified as sub-groups/sections of main communities. The population of Kondareddis and Thoti is 83,096 and 2,074 respectively, as per the 2001 Census. Out of the 33 STs, Sugalis are numerically the largest ST with a population of 2,077,947 constituting 41.4 per cent of the state's ST population. They are followed by Koya 568,019 (11.3 per cent), Yenadis 462,167 (9.2 per cent), Yerukulas 437,459 (8.7 per cent) and Gond 252,038 (5 per cent). These five (5) STs together account for 76 per cent of the ST population of the state.

Of the total ST population, 92.5 per cent are residing in rural areas. Among the major STs, Gond has the highest (97.6 per cent) rural population, followed by Koya (95.5 per cent), Sugalis (93.7 per cent), Yenadis (86.4 per cent) and Yerukulas (77.5 per cent). District-wise distribution of ST population shows that they are mainly concentrated in the districts of Khammam, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Adilabad and Nalgonda. These five districts constitute 48.9 per cent of the total ST population of the state.

### **Literacy and educational level**

Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in a more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read & write with understanding), aged 7 years and above, among ST population of Andhra Pradesh is 37 per cent, which is lower than 60.5 per cent reported for state population as a whole. The literacy data show that the ST population of the state has made significant improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 17.1 per cent in 1991, has increased by 19.9 percentage points in 2001. But in comparison to other states/UTs, the position of ST population of Andhra Pradesh is not satisfactory. It is just above Uttar Pradesh (35.1 per cent) and Bihar (28.2 per cent), which are bottom two states in literacy rate for ST population among all states/UTs. At the district level, the highest literacy rate has been recorded in Hyderabad (55.4 per cent) and the lowest in Mahbubnagar (25.8 per cent). Among the major STs, Yerukulas have reported the highest literacy rate (45.4 per cent), followed by Koya (41.8 per cent), Gond (36.4 per cent), Yenadis (35.3 per cent) and Sugalis (34.3 per cent). The female literacy rate of 26.1 per cent among the Scheduled Tribes population is matter of concern, as almost a fourth of ST females are illiterate in the state.

Out of total literates, 48.3 per cent are literates without any educational level or have attained below Primary level. The literates, who have attained education up to Primary level and Middle level, constitute 28.4 per cent and 8.5 per cent respectively. 12.3 per cent are having educational level up to Matric/Higher Secondary etc. levels, implying that every 8th ST literate is a Matriculate. Literates with educational level of Graduation & above are 1.8 per cent. Individually, Yerukulas (3.3 per cent) have the highest percentage of Graduate & above educational level.



### **Economic activity: Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The work participation rate (WPR) is the percentage of workers to the total population. The WPR of the ST population is 53.9 per cent at 2001 Census, which is almost equal to 54.3 per cent recorded in 1991. The WPR among male 55.7 per cent and females 52 per cent more than half of male/female have been returned workers among ST at 2001 Census. At the individual caste level by & large consistent pattern is noted in WPR. The highest WPR of 56.5 per cent is reported for Yenadis and lowest among Yerukulas (50.5 per cent). Yurukulas have also recorded the lowest female WPR of 45.2 per cent.

### **Category of Workers**

There has been a decline in the main workers from 93.9 per cent at 1991 Census to 79.3 per cent at 2001 Census. This, in turn, has resulted in corresponding increase in the marginal workers from 6.1 per cent in 1991 to 20.7 per cent in 2001. Out of total workers, 'agricultural labourers' constitute 49.3 per cent, which is significantly higher when compared to 36.9 per cent recorded for ST population at the national level. 'Cultivators' accounts for 34.3 per cent and 13.5 per cent have been returned as 'other workers'. Remaining 3 per cent have been workers in 'household industry'. 16. At the individual caste level, among major STs, Yenadis have the maximum 76.2 per cent 'agricultural labourers'.

### **➤ Tribal Sub-Plan**

The plurality of occupations, marked variations in the levels of development and varied geo-ethnic milieu of various tribes of Andhra Pradesh gave rise to plethora of problems, which are not amenable to uniform approach for their development. Therefore, area problem and community specific strategies have been evolved to develop the Scheduled Tribes as enjoined by the Constitution. The contiguous areas covering the Scheduled Villages and the adjoining tribal villages have been carved out into the area of development called Tribal Sub-Plan Area. About 60% of tribal population have been inhabiting these areas of the State, which are endowed with rich natural resources. The development of tribals living in these areas is therefore linked with the development of the areas. Integrated Tribal Development Agencies have been created for the development of the Tribal Sub-

Plan Areas and the tribals living therein. The Tribal Sub-Plan has been conceived to identify its resource base and plan for the optimum utilization of its resource base to the maximum advantage of tribal inhabitants of the Tribal Sub-Plan Areas.

The Tribal Sub-Plan area covers the Scheduled Villages and adjoining tribal villages covered by the nine I.T.D.As in Andhra Pradesh.

| <b>Sl. No</b> | <b>District</b>      | <b>I.T.D. A Head Quarters</b>   | <b>No. of Scheduled Villages</b> | <b>No. of non-Scheduled Villages</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>1</b>      | <b>Srikakulam</b>    | <b>Seethampet</b>               | <b>108</b>                       | <b>240</b>                           | <b>348</b>   |
| <b>2</b>      | <b>Vizianagaram</b>  | <b>Parvathipuram</b>            | <b>302</b>                       | <b>181</b>                           | <b>483</b>   |
| <b>3</b>      | <b>Visakhapatnam</b> | <b>Paderu</b>                   | <b>3373</b>                      | <b>91</b>                            | <b>3464</b>  |
| <b>4</b>      | <b>East Godavari</b> | <b>R.C.Varam</b>                | <b>559</b>                       | <b>40</b>                            | <b>599</b>   |
| <b>5</b>      | <b>West Godavari</b> | <b>K.R.Puram</b>                | <b>102</b>                       | <b>1</b>                             | <b>103</b>   |
| <b>6</b>      | <b>Khammam</b>       | <b>Bhadrachalam</b>             | <b>891</b>                       | <b>3</b>                             | <b>894</b>   |
| <b>7</b>      | <b>Warangal</b>      | <b>Eturnagaram</b>              | <b>178</b>                       | <b>76</b>                            | <b>254</b>   |
| <b>8</b>      | <b>Adilabad</b>      | <b>Uttoor</b>                   | <b>412</b>                       | <b>164</b>                           | <b>576</b>   |
| <b>9</b>      | <b>Mahaboobnagar</b> | <b>PTG : Chenchu) Srisailam</b> | <b>23</b>                        | <b>4</b>                             | <b>27</b>    |
| <b>Total</b>  |                      |                                 | <b>5948</b>                      | <b>800</b>                           | <b>6748</b>  |

➤ **Modified Area Development Approach: Pockets & Clusters**

Of the remaining Scheduled Tribe population living outside the Tribal Sub-Plan Area, a sizeable section of them are found living in the pockets of relatively less tribal concentration where Modified Area Development Approach can be adopted for the development of tribals living therein. For this purpose, 41 pockets of contiguous tribal villages comprising 10,000 populations with 50% or more tribal concentration have been identified outside the Tribal Sub-Plan area. Similarly, 17 small clusters of tribal villages with a total population of at least 5,000 with 50% or more tribal concentration have been identified outside the Tribal Sub-Plan areas for the development of the tribals therein.

| <b>Table 3.3: District-wise MADA Pockets, Villages and Population particulars in Andhra Pradesh</b> |                             |                       |                        |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>  | <b>Name of the District</b> | <b>No. of Pockets</b> | <b>No. of Villages</b> | <b>Scheduled Tribe Population</b> |
| 1   | Srikakulam                  | 2                     | 31                     | 20793                             |
| 2   | Warangal                    | 7                     | 61                     | 104664                            |
| 3   | Khammam                     | 2                     | 14                     | 21365                             |
| 4   | Krishna                     | 1                     | 14                     | 13621                             |
| 5   | Guntur                      | 1                     | 9                      | 7076                              |
| 6   | Nizamabad                   | 2                     | 36                     | 32713                             |
| 7   | Medak                       | 1                     | 73                     | 21571                             |
| 8   | Mahaboobnagar               | 5                     | 55                     | 50895                             |
| 9   | Karimnagar                  | 1                     | 27                     | 7727                              |
| 10  | Nalgonda                    | 18                    | 146                    | 169151                            |
| 11  | Ranga Reddy                 | 1                     | 6                      | 7519                              |
|   | <b>Total:</b>               | <b>41</b>             | <b>472</b>             | <b>457095</b>                     |

| <b>Table 3.4: District-wise particulars of Identified clusters in Andhra Pradesh</b> |                             |                            |                        |                           |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>Sl. No</b>  | <b>Name of the District</b> | <b>Name of the Cluster</b> | <b>No .of Clusters</b> | <b>Villages include d</b> | <b>Scheduled Tribe Population</b> |
| 1  | Vizianagaram                | Yeguvakonda party          | 2                      | 37                        | 11491                             |
|  |                             | Kuneru                     |                        |                           |                                   |
| 2  | Visakhapatnam               | Sammida                    | 2                      | 42                        | 11092                             |
|  |                             | Sankaram                   |                        |                           |                                   |
| 3  | West Godavari               | Namavaram                  | 2                      | 18                        | 6443                              |
|  |                             | Bandivarigu dem            |                        |                           |                                   |
| 4  | Khammam                     | Chawdevaram                | 1                      | 5                         | 4674                              |
| 5  | Warangal                    | Jagannathapalle            | 2                      | 7                         | 12169                             |
|  |                             | Ammenabad                  |                        |                           |                                   |
| 6  | Karimnagar                  | Medipalli                  | 1                      | 7                         | 3633                              |
| 7  | Nizamabad                   | Rahatnagar                 | 1                      | 6                         | 5756                              |
| 8  | Adilabad                    | Dedarna                    | 1                      | 12                        | 6243                              |
| 9  | Ranga Reddy                 | Annareddypally             | 3                      | 31                        | 20782                             |
|  |                             | Navalga                    |                        |                           |                                   |
|  |                             | Adivicherla                |                        |                           |                                   |
| 10   | Mahaboobnagar               | Gunded                     | 2                      | 15                        | 12102                             |
|  |                             | Bibinagar                  |                        |                           |                                   |
| <b>Total:</b>  |                             |                            | <b>17</b>              | <b>180</b>                | <b>94385</b>                      |

➤ **Particularly Vulnerable Primitive Tribal Groups (PVTGs) :**

It was noticed that some of the tribals are found to be more backward than others and they require special attention for their development. Governments of India have prescribed the following criteria for identification of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups among the Scheduled Tribes.

- Pre-agricultural level of technology and extreme backwardness.
- Stagnant or declining population.
- Very low level of literacy.

Government of India have recognized the following eight tribal groups as PVTGs in Andhra Pradesh. The PVTGs and their respective habitats are furnished hereunder.

| Sl. No. | Primitive Tribal Groups | Population (2001) | Predominant places of habitation (districts)                       |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1       | Chenchus                | 49232             | Mahaboobnagar, Prakasam, Kurnool, Guntur, Nalgonda and Rangareddy. |
| 2       | Kolams                  | 45671             | Adilabad   |
| 3       | Thoti                   | 2074              | Adilabad   |
| 4       | Konda Reddi             | 83096             | East Godavari, West Godavari and                                   |
| 5       | Khond                   | 85324             | Visakhapatnam  |
| 6       | Porja                   | 32669             | Visakhapatnam  |
| 7       | Savara                  | 122979            | Srikakulam and Vizianagaram  |
| 8       | Gadaba                  | 36078             | Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, and Visakhapatnam                        |

➤ **Dispersed Tribal Groups:**

A large section of Scheduled Tribe population was still left uncovered under the above categories since they are scattered over countless villages in the State. In order to cover this dispersed tribal population, special family based schemes for development are envisaged, to extend the benefits of development to the tribal families belonging to expand D.T.Gs for their all round development. The total dispersed tribal population in the State according to 2001 Census is 24.50 lakhs

➤ **Implementation of Tribal sub-Plan in Andhra Pradesh**

As per the directions of Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing Tribal Sub Plan from the time of Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. from 1975 onwards with two long-term objectives viz., (a) Socio-economic Development of STs and (b) Protection of tribals against exploitation.

For translating the strategy into action, the areas of tribal concentration were identified and (11) ITDAs were established in the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Kurnool (Srisailam) and Nellore. Apart from (11) ITDAs, there are (41) MADA pockets, (17) Clusters. Among the (35) tribes in the State (12) have been identified as PTGs. All the remaining ST population not covered under these programs has been identified as Dispersed Tribal Groups (DTG).

As per the directions of Government of India, under Tribal Sub Plan strategy, all Government Departments in the State have to allocate a definite percentage of their plan funds equal to the percentage of tribal population in the State to the total population of the State. As per 2001 census, the ST population in Andhra Pradesh is 50.24 lakh constituting 6.6% of the total population of the State. Hence Government issued orders enhancing the mandatory allocation to be made by the HoDs towards Tribal Sub Plan from 6% to 6.6% vide G.O.Ms.No.17, Planning (XVIII) Department, dated 7-11-2005. Further, all departments were directed to show their TSP allocations scheme wise under a minor head '796'.

During the year 2010-11, an amount of Rs.2529.20 cr. was allocated towards Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), which is 6.77% in the State Plan allocations. The expenditure incurred is Rs.1107.03 cr. indicating an achievement of 5.38% (up to 31-12-2010). Government has constituted various committees to monitor the implementation of tribal sub plan at state level as well as at district level. The Committees are as follows:

**State Level Standing Tripartite Committee:** In order to ensure effective implementation of Tribal Sub Plan, Government have constituted State Level Standing Tripartite Committee constituted in 1999 (GO No.124, SW Dept., dated 28-12-99) under the chairmanship of Hono'ble Minister for Tribal Welfare with Special Chief Secretary (Planning), Secretary (Tribal Welfare) as members and Director of Tribal Welfare as the Member-Convener. The Committee met on 30-9-03, 23-3-07 and on 26-6-07. In their recent meeting, the Committee has directed all the departments to deconstruct the TSP allocations into scheme wise physical and financial targets and communicate to the districts. The Committee has also decided to meet once in (3) months and review implementation of TSP in all line departments.

**Apex Committee to monitor TSP:** Government has constituted an Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of Honob'ble Chief Minister to monitor the implementation of SCSP and TSP vide G.O.Ms.No.77 SW (SCP.1) department, dated 18-09-2007. The committee will review once in six months, provide guidance, and suggest specific measures to all agencies concerned for successful implementation of SCSP and TSP. The first meeting of the Apex Committee was held on 11-12-2007 under the chairmanship of Honb'le Chief Minister. During the year 2010-11, the Apex committee meeting was held on 30-7-2010.

**State High Level Co-ordination Committee:** State High Level Coordination Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary to Government is monitoring the implementation of TSP (GO No.170, SW Dept., dated 3-11-81). The Committee has been meeting from time to time and reviewing the implementation of TSP. During the last (3) years, the Committee met on 27-8-04, 11-4-05, 11-1-07, 27-9-07, 4-8-2009 and 1-10-2010. Chief Secretary to Government directed all Secretaries on 12-11-2007 to ensure immediately that the mandatory allocation is made by way of re-appropriation. In order to enable the departments to make necessary re-appropriations, Finance Department has already issued necessary instructions. (Govt. Memo. No. 7500/332/A2/BG.1/2007 Dated 28-9-07).

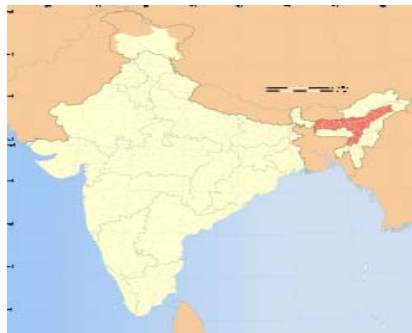
**District Level, Municipal Level and Mandal Level, TSP monitoring Committees:** In order to enable field level review of implementation of tribal sub plan, Planning Commission suggested constituting district level and block level monitoring committees for Tribal Sub Plan. The State Level Standing Tripartite Committee during

their meeting held on 23-3-07 has requested Government to constitute such Committees. Accordingly, Government has issued orders constituting District level, Municipal level and Mandal level TSP monitoring committees to review the progress of TSP (G.O. Ms. No. 45 SW (TW Bud.1) Dept. dated 27-06-2007).

**Nodal Agency to monitor TSP:** Government has constituted a Nodal Agency under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister for Tribal Welfare to take up frequent operational reviews of TSP and to monitor the allocation, expenditure and implementation of TSP once in every two months (G.O.Ms.No. 117 SW (SCP.1) Dept. dated 5-11-2007). Further, in respect of those departments, which are not in a position to incur expenditure in proportion to the allocation, the Nodal agency has been given the power to re-appropriate the amounts to other needy departments, which have schemes benefiting STs. The 3rd Nodal Meeting was held on 8-2-2008, 11-11-2008, 14-12-2009 and 28-02-2011.

### **3.2 ASSAM**

Assam is located in the northeastern part of the country and has an area of 78,438 square kilometers. It is located in between 24°03' N lat. and 27° 58' N lat. and 89°05' E long. and 96°01' E long. It is geographically a composite state consisting partly of the pre-Cambrian Deccan plateau, partly of the Tertiary sedimentary formations and partly of the sub-recent alluvial deposits. The state is surrounded on the north, east and south by hills and mountains and to the west merges with the West Bengal and Bangladesh plains. It is bounded to the north by the kingdom of Bhutan and the state of Arunachal Pradesh; to the east by the states of Nagaland and Manipur; to the south by the states of Mizoram and Tripura; and to the west by the state of Meghalaya, Bangladesh, and the state of West Bengal.



**Location of Assam in India**

The total Population of Assam according the census of 2001 is 26,655,528. This is rise of 18.25% over the population of the state in 1991. All the districts of Assam, Kamrup has the highest (22,522,324) number of population. The State has the highest population density among NE states, of 339 persons per sq. km. As against decadal growth rate of 21.54% at the national level, the population of the State has grown by 18.92% over the period 1991-2001. The sex ratio as per the census of 2001, India had a 933, but the same in Assam is slightly less at 935. There are so many major tribes and a number of sub-tribes inhabiting the area. The census of 2001 shows that Assam has an overall literacy of 64.28%. In case of male, it is 71.93% and in female is 56.03%. Jorhat has highest literacy (77.91%) of all the districts of Assam. The female literacy of a society is very significant. According to 2001 census urbanisation rate was recorded at 12.9%.

#### **Scheduled Castes of Assam**

The total population of Assam in 2001 Census has been 26,655,528. Of them, 1,825,949 persons are Scheduled Castes (SCs), constituting 6.9 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 10 per cent decadal growth of SC population in 1991-2001. There are sixteen (16) notified SCs, and all have been enumerated in 2001 Census. Kaibartta (31.8 per cent) and Namasudra (30.4 per cent) are the two major SCs in the state sharing more than half of the total population. Patni (8.3 per cent), Jhalo (4.2 per cent), Muchi (3.9 per cent), Sutradhar (3.4 per cent), Bhuinmali (3.2 per cent), Hira (3 per cent), Dhupi (2.7 per cent), Brittial Bania (2.6 per cent), and Jalkeot (1.3 per cent) also have sizeable population in the state. SCs namely Lalbegi, Mahara, Dugla, Mehtar, and Bansphor each accounts for less than one per cen.

**Table 3.6: Scheduled Caste Population, 2001 Census, in Assam**

| SL. No. | Name of the Scheduled Caste | Total population | Proportion to the total SC population |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | All Scheduled Castes        | 1,825,949        | 100%                                  |
| 2       | Bansphor                    | 14,760           | 0.8                                   |
| 3       | Bhuinmali                   | 57,974           | 3.2                                   |
| 4       | Brittial Bania              | 47,974           | 2.6                                   |
| 5       | Dhupi                       | 49,929           | 2.7                                   |



|    |           |         |      |
|----|-----------|---------|------|
| 6  | Dugla     | 6,364   | 0.3  |
| 7  | Hira      | 55,106  | 3.0  |
| 8  | Jalkeot   | 23,511  | 1.3  |
| 9  | Jhalo     | 77,533  | 4.2  |
| 10 | Kaibartta | 581,559 | 31.8 |
| 11 | Lalbegi   | 552     | 0.0  |
| 12 | Mahara    | 1,725   | 0.1  |
| 13 | Mehtar    | 12,715  | 0.7  |
| 14 | Muchi     | 70,954  | 3.9  |
| 15 | Namasudra | 555,621 | 30.4 |
| 16 | Patni     | 151,992 | 8.3  |
| 17 | Sutradhar | 62,032  | 3.4  |

Among the districts, Cachar (14.4 per cent), Karimganj (13 per cent), Marigaon (12.9 per cent), Hailakandi (10.9 per cent), and Bongaigaon (10.3 per cent) are the main SC concentrated districts in Assam, each having more than 10 per cent SC population. These five districts together share 32.4 per cent of the total SC population of the state.

**Table 3.7: District-wise SC population of Assam**

| SL. No | State/ District    | Percentage of SCs to total population of the State/ District | Percentage of SCs to total State's SC population |
|--------|--------------------|--|--|
| 1      | ASSAM              | 6.9  | 100  |
| 2      | Kokrajhar          | 3.4  | 1.7  |
| 3      | Dhubri             | 3.9  | 3.5  |
| 4      | Goalpara           | 4.8  | 2.2  |
| 5      | Bongaigaon         | 10.3   | 5.1  |
| 6      | Barpeta            | 5.7  | 5.1  |
| 7      | Kamrup             | 6.8  | 9.3  |
| 8      | Nalbari            | 7.5  | 4.7  |
| 9      | Darrang            | 4.6  | 3.7  |
| 10     | Marigaon           | 12.9   | 5.5  |
| 11     | Nagaon             | 9.3  | 11.8   |
| 12     | Sonitpur           | 5.2  | 4.8  |
| 13     | Lakhimpur          | 7.9  | 3.8  |
| 14     | Dhemaji            | 5.3  | 1.7  |
| 15     | Tinsukia           | 2.7  | 1.7  |
| 16     | Dibrugarh          | 4.1  | 2.6  |
| 17     | Sibsagar           | 3.4  | 2.0  |
| 18     | Jorhat             | 7.9  | 4.3  |
| 19     | Golaghat           | 5.4  | 2.8  |
| 20     | Karbi Anglong      | 3.6  | 1.6  |
| 21     | North Cachar Hills | 1.8  | 0.2  |
| 22     | Cachar             | 14.4   | 11.4   |
| 23     | Karimganj          | 13.0   | 7.2  |
| 24     | Hailakandi         | 10.9   | 3.2  |

According to 2001 Census, 85 per cent of the SCs are living in rural areas. Individual SC wise, there is wide variation with regard to their rural-urban distribution of population. A high of 27.9 per cent urban population has been recorded among Dhupi, followed by Brittial Bania with 23.3 per cent. On the contrary, Patni has recorded the lowest of 7.3 per cent urban population. Namasudra, Hira, Muchi, and Kaibartta are predominantly residing in rural areas having more than 85 per cent rural population.

### Literacy & Educational Level

The literacy rate among the SCs is 66.8 per cent, which is above the aggregated national figure for SCs (54.7 per cent). Having male and female literacy rate of 75.7 per cent and 57.1 per cent respectively, the gender gap in literacy is quite conspicuous. Brittial Bania with 81 per cent literacy rate are not only on top among the eleven major SCs but also are well above the state average for SCs. On the other hand Muchi are at the bottom having a low literacy rate of 47.9 per cent. 9. The gender gap in literacy is very conspicuous among Muchi with male and female literacy rate of 60.4 per cent and 34.2 per cent respectively. The Muchi women are lagging behind their male counterparts by 26.2 percentage points. The gender gap is comparatively low among Patni (11.7 percentage points) where female literacy is nearly 70 per cent.

**Table 3.8: Literacy Rate among Major SCs in Assam**

| SL. No. | Name of the Scheduled Caste | Literate Rate (7 years and above) |      |        |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
|         |                             | Total                             | Male | Female |
|         | All Scheduled Castes        | 66.8                              | 75.7 | 57.1   |
| 1       | Bhainmali                   | 72.2                              | 79.8 | 64.0   |
| 2       | Brittial Bania              | 81.0                              | 88.6 | 73.0   |
| 3       | Dhupi                       | 76.0                              | 83.1 | 68.3   |
| 4       | Hira                        | 72.5                              | 82.7 | 61.8   |
| 5       | Jalkeot                     | 69.3                              | 78.9 | 58.8   |
| 6       | Jhalo                       | 52.8                              | 64.3 | 40.3   |
| 7       | Kaibartta                   | 72.1                              | 80.5 | 63.3   |
| 8       | Muchi                       | 47.9                              | 60.4 | 34.2   |
| 9       | Namasudra                   | 60.2                              | 70.1 | 49.4   |
| 10      | Patni                       | 75.9                              | 81.5 | 69.9   |
| 11      | Sutradhar                   | 67.2                              | 76.6 | 57.2   |

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The percentage of SC workers to total population (WPR) is 34.4 per cent, which is lower than the aggregated average for SCs at national level (40.4 per cent). Of the total workers, 74.8 per cent have been recorded as main workers and 25.2 per cent as marginal workers. The female WPR is only 17.3 per cent, which is lower than their male counterparts (50.3 per cent). The majority of workers among males are main workers (85.4 per cent).

**Table 3.9: Distribution of Total, Main & Marginal Workers among SCs in Assam**

| <b>T/M/F</b>  | <b>Total Workers<br/>( Percentage to<br/>Total Population)</b> | <b>Main Workers<br/>( Percentage to<br/>Total Workers)</b> | <b>Marginal Workers<br/>( Percentage to<br/>Total Workers)</b> |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>627,688 (34.4%)</b>   | <b>469,427 (74.8%)</b>                                     | <b>158,261 (25.2%)</b>   |
| <b>Male</b>   | <b>474,892 (50.3%)</b>   | <b>405,522 (85.4%)</b>                                     | <b>69,370 (14.6%)</b>  |
| <b>Female</b> | <b>152,796 (17.3%)</b>   | <b>63,905 (41.8%)</b>                                      | <b>8,8891 (58.2%)</b>  |

### **Category of Workers**

Of the total main workers among SCs, 32.7 per cent have been recorded as cultivators, 8.1 per cent as agricultural labourers, and merely 5.1 per cent in the category of household industry. The remaining more than half of the total main workers (54.1 per cent) have been returned as 'other workers' outside agriculture and household industry. 14. Of the eleven major SCs in Assam, Namasudra, a traditional cultivating caste, registered 41 per cent cultivators of their total main workers, Hira, who are hand-made potters by their traditional occupation, have recorded the next highest 36.2 per cent cultivators. On the other hand, the percentage of cultivators among Muchi (14.9 per cent) is low. However, Muchi have registered a high of 10.5 per cent agricultural labourers among them.

### **Administrative mechanism**

There is a State Level Advisory Committee. The Chairperson of the committee is the Minister of WPT & BC who is a cabinet Minister. The Commissioner, WPT & BC is the Member Secretary. The Advisory Committee reviews the implementation. There is one Directorate to look after SCSP besides SCA component. In the form of committee for

monitoring of SCA, there is no arrangement at district level. There is no office establishment at district level.

There is Sub-divisional SC Welfare Board in each of 44 sub-divisions in the state. The Board besides, selection of the beneficiaries also monitor the implementation of SCA. At district level, there is office establishment at Sub-divisional Level. It is called as Sub-Divisional Welfare office headed by an officer. A Research Assistant under the Directorate of Welfare of SC looks after primarily the implementation and monitoring of SCA.

### **Scheduled Tribes of Assam**

The total population of Assam in 2001 Census has been 26,655,528. Of them, 3,308,570 persons are Scheduled Tribes (STs), constituting 12.4 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 15.1 per cent decadal growth of Scheduled Tribes population in 1991-2001. There are total twenty three (23) notified STs in the state. Of these, no population of Pawi has been returned in 2001 Census. Pawi is a small community of Mizoram. Among STs, Boro represents nearly half of the total ST population of the state (40.9 per cent). Miri (17.8 per cent), Mikir (10.7 per cent), Rabha (8.4 per cent), Kachari (i.e. Sonowal Kachari) (7.1 per cent), and Lalung (5.2 per cent) are the other major STs each having 5 per cent or above of total STs. Along with Boro they constitute 90 per cent ST population of the state. Besides them, Dimasa constitutes 3.4 per cent and Deori 1.2 per cent of the total ST population of the state. The rest of the Scheduled Tribes are very small in their population size.

**Table 3.10: Population of Major STs, 2001 Census, in Assam**

| <b>SL. No.</b> | <b>Name of the Scheduled Tribe</b> | <b>Total population</b> | <b>Proportion to the total ST population</b> |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1              | All Scheduled Tribes               | 3,308,570               | 100%   |
| 2              | Boro                               | 1,352,771               | 40.9   |
| 3              | Miri                               | 587,310                 | 17.8   |
| 4              | Mikir                              | 353,513                 | 10.7   |
| 5              | Rabha                              | 277,517                 | 8.4  |
| 6              | Kachari                            | 235,881                 | 7.1  |
| 7              | Lalung                             | 170,622                 | 5.2  |
| 8              | Dimasa                             | 110,976                 | 3.4  |
| 9              | Deori                              | 41,161                  | 1.2  |

The ST population in Assam is predominantly rural with 95.3 per cent rural and only 4.7 per cent urban population. Of the eight major STs, Dimasa have recorded the highest 10.4 per cent urban population, followed by Mikir (8.3 per cent). On the other hand Miri have recorded the lowest 1.8 per cent urban population. North Cachar Hills and Karbi Anglong the two autonomous hill districts of Assam are predominantly tribal housing two important STs of Assam – the Dimasa and Mikir (now recognized as Karbi). As per 2001 Census, the North Cachar Hills has got the highest 68.3 per cent ST population, followed by Karbi Anglong (55.7 per cent). In absolute number Karbi Anglong is on top sharing 13.7 per cent of the total ST population of the state. Hailakandi, Karimganj, and Cachar districts have a negligible presence of ST population.

**Table 3.11: District wise ST population in Assam**

| Sl. No | State/ District | Percentage of STs to total population of the State/ District | Percentage of Ts to total State's ST population |
|--------|-----------------|--|---|
| 1      | ASSAM           | 12.4   | 100%  |
| 2      | Kokrajhar       | 33.7   | 9.2   |
| 3      | Dhubri          | 2.0  | 1.0   |
| 4      | Goalpara        | 16.0   | 4.0   |
| 5      | Bongaigaon      | 12.2   | 3.3   |
| 6      | Barpeta         | 7.5  | 3.7   |
| 7      | Kamrup          | 9.9  | 7.6   |
| 8      | Nalbari         | 17.6   | 6.1   |
| 9      | Darrang         | 16.6   | 7.6   |
| 10     | Marigaon        | 15.6   | 3.6   |
| 11     | Nagaon          | 3.9  | 2.7   |
| 12     | Sonitpur        | 11.6   | 5.9   |
| 13     | Lakhimpur       | 23.5   | 6.3   |
| 14     | Dhemaji         | 47.3   | 8.2   |
| 15     | Tinsukia        | 5.8  | 2.0   |
| 16     | Dibrugarh       | 7.5  | 2.7   |
| 17     | Sibsagar        | 3.9  | 1.3   |
| 18     | Jorhat          | 12.3   | 3.7   |
| 19     | Golaghat        | 9.9  | 2.8   |
| 20     | Karbi Anglong   | 55.7   | 13.7  |
| 21     | North Cachar    | 68.3   | 3.9   |
| 22     | Cachar          | 1.3  | 0.6   |
| 23     | Karimganj       | 0.3  | 0.1   |
| 24     | Hailakandi      | 0.2  | 0.0   |

### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The ST population of Assam has recorded 62.5 per cent literacy rate, which is well above the national average for STs (47.1 per cent). The male and female literacy rate of 72.3 per cent and 52.4 per cent respectively show that women are lagging behind by 19.9 percentage points. Kachari (Sonowal) with 81.4 per cent literacy rate are well ahead of others. On the other hand it is low among Mikir (53.7 per cent). Among Kachari (Sonowal), the female literacy rate of 74.4 per cent is quite close to male (88.2 per cent). Gender gap in literacy among Miri, however, has been recorded to be the highest. With 71.4 per cent male and 48.3 per cent female literacy, the Miri women are lagging way behind by as much as 23.1 per cent points.

A two third (65.4 per cent) of the ST population in the age group 5-14 years has been attending schools or any other educational institutions. Of the eight major STs, it is the highest among Kachari (Sonowal) with 80.2 per cent of their population of this age group attending educational institutions. In addition Deori (79.8 per cent), Rabha (70.2 per cent), and Boro (68.2 per cent) have also registered this proportion above state average for STs, while Mikir have registered below the state average (54.9 per cent). Almost half of the Mikir population in the age group of 5-14 years – the category of potential students – has not been attending schools. Literates among STs who are having educational level graduation and above are 2.3 per cent only. Deori is well ahead, among the eight major STs in Assam, with 4.9 per cent graduate and above. Mikir, Rabha, and Lalung are at the bottom, each having less than two per cent of their literate population with educational level graduation and above.

**Table 3.12: Literacy Rate among Major STs in Assam**

| SL. No | Name of the Scheduled | Literate Rate (7 years and above) |      |        |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
|        |                       | Total                             | Male | Female |
| 1      | All Scheduled Tribes  | 62.5                              | 72.3 | 52.4   |
| 2      | Dimasa                | 59.6                              | 69.4 | 49.3   |
| 3      | Mikir                 | 53.7                              | 64.1 | 43.0   |
| 4      | Boro                  | 61.3                              | 71.4 | 51.1   |
| 5      | Deori                 | 76.2                              | 84.8 | 67.5   |
| 6      | Kachari               | 81.4                              | 88.2 | 74.4   |
| 7      | Lalung                | 61.8                              | 72.0 | 51.6   |
| 8      | Miri                  | 60.1                              | 71.4 | 48.3   |
| 9      | Rabha                 | 66.7                              | 76.2 | 57.0   |

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

According to 2001 Census, 43.2 per cent of the STs have been registered as workers, which is below the aggregated national figure for STs (49.1 per cent). Of the total workers, 65.3 per cent are main workers and 34.7 per cent marginal workers. The WPR of 35.8 per cent among females is high though lower than males (50.5 per cent). Gender wise disparity is, however, distinct in case of main workers; 80.9 per cent among males and only 42.6 per cent among females are main workers.

**Table 3.13: Distribution of Total, Main & Marginal Workers  
among STs in Assam**

| <b>T/M/F</b>  | <b>Total Workers<br/>( Percentage to<br/>Total Population)</b> | <b>Main Workers<br/>( Percentage to<br/>Total Workers)</b> | <b>Marginal Workers<br/>( Percentage to<br/>Total Workers)</b> |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,430,404(43.2%)</b>  | <b>934,217 (65.3%)</b>                                     | <b>496,187 (34.7%)</b>   |
| <b>Male</b>   | <b>847,229 (50.5%)</b>   | <b>685,708 (80.9%)</b>                                     | <b>161,521 (19.1%)</b>   |
| <b>Female</b> | <b>583,175 (35.8%)</b>   | <b>248,509 (42.6%)</b>                                     | <b>334,666 (57.4%)</b>   |

Among the major STs in the state, Deori have recorded the highest WPR of 55.5 per cent. It is lowest among Dimasa (38.9 per cent). Deori have recorded almost equal participation of male and female in the workforce with 58 per cent male and 52.9 per cent female WPR. On the contrary the gender gap in WPR is quite significant among Rabha (male 51.2 per cent, female 30.7 per cent), Lalung (male 51.8 per cent, female 33.1 per cent), and Dimasa (male 47 per cent, female 30.4 per cent).

### **Category of Workers**

The Scheduled Tribes of Assam are predominantly cultivators as 70.6 per cent of the total ST main workers have been recorded as cultivators, while merely 6.1 per cent as agricultural labourer. At the individual ST level, Miri have recorded a high of 85.6 per cent of their total main workers as cultivators, closely followed by Mikir (79.3 per cent) and Deori (78.2 per cent). Rabha have recorded the highest percentage of agricultural laborers, which is only 9 per cent of total main workers thereby indicating that majority of the STs in Assam are not landless.

### **Administrative mechanism**

The Department of Welfare of Plains Tribes and Backward Classes is the nodal department for formulation and implementation of monies and programmes for welfare and development of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes in the State. The Department is responsible for implementation of Tribal Sub Plan and Scheduled Castes and components of the State Annual Plan & Central Govt. and State funded programmes for the welfare of ST/SC/OBC in the State. The Minister for WPT & BC is the Head of the Department, who provides policy direction to the department. The Administrative head of the department is the Commissioner and Secretary to Government of Assam, who is a senior Officer from the IAS cadre. The other officers in the Department are Secretary, Joint Secretary(s), Deputy Secretary(s) to the Govt. of Assam, Under Secretary(s) and superintendent and Senior and Junior Administrative Assistants. There is a Planning Cell headed by the Joint Director. He is assisted by Planning Officer, Research Officer and Asstt. Research Officers and branch Assistants. There are following organizations under the Department:

|            |                                    |  |
|------------|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>(a)</b> | <b>Directorates:</b>               |  |
|            | (i)                                | The Directorate for the Welfare of Plain Tribes and Backward Classes                                   |
|            | (ii)                               | The Directorate for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes (iii) The Directorate of Tribal Research Institute |
| <b>(b)</b> | <b>Corporations/Authority</b>      |  |
|            | (i)                                | The Assam Plain Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.  |
|            | (ii)                               | The Assam State Development Corporation for Other Backward Classes Ltd.                                |
|            | (iii)                              | The Assam State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes Ltd.                                      |
|            | (iv)                               | The Assam Tribal Development Authority.  |
| <b>(c)</b> | <b>Tribal Autonomous Councils:</b> |  |
|            | (i)                                | Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC)   |
|            | (ii)                               | Mishing Autonomous Council (MAC)   |
|            | (iii)                              | Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council (RHAC)   |
|            | (iv)                               | Tiwa Autonomous Council (TAG)  |
|            | (v)                                | Deori Autonomous Council (DAC)   |
|            | (vi)                               | Thengal Kachari Autonomous Council (TKAC)  |
|            | (vii)                              | Sonowal Kachari Autonomous Council (SKAC)  |



The WPT & BC Department is the nodal Department for implementation of schemes for welfare of the SC/SC/OBC people in the State. The schemes are implemented through the Directorates of WPT & BC, Directorate of Welfare for SC, the Corporation and the ATDA.

### 3.3 CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh State was carved out of the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh State on 1st November, 2000 and has a total area of 1,35,194 square kilometers comprising of 16 districts, 98 Revenue Tahsils, 146 Blocks and 19,744 inhabited villages. According to the 2001 Census, the total population of Chhattisgarh is 2.08 crore with 79.9% of which is rural in nature and the density of population in the State is 130 persons per square kilometre. The State has a predominant ST population accounting for 31.8%, SCs 11.6% and the rest other communities including Backward Classes. The sex ratio of the State is 989 females per 1000males. The state is broadly divisible into three agro-climatic Zones – the central belt, the northern belt and the southern belt. The state has about 44,746 lakh hectares of forest area, which is 32.5% of the total geographical area of the state. Work participation rate in the State is around 46.5% and 44.5% have returned as cultivators, 31.9% as agricultural labourers and 2.1% as household industry workers. The State is endowed with rich mineral resources like Iron, Coal, Bauxite, Tin, Dolomite. The decadal growth rate of the State is 18.6% against the national average of 21.01% and the literacy rate is 64.7%, which is equivalent to the national average.



### **Scheduled Castes in Chhattisgarh**

The State of Chhattisgarh was constituted on 1st November, 2000, with sixteen districts carved out from the erstwhile composite State of Madhya Pradesh. It became the 26th State of Indian Union. The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Chhattisgarh is 2,418,722 as per 2001 census constituting 11.6 per cent of the total population (20,833,803). It holds 16th position among all the States and UTs as far as the SC number is concerned. The decadal growth of SC population has been 12.6 per cent which is 5.7 per cent lower than the growth of State population. The SC population in the State is overwhelmingly rural as 78.5 per cent of them reside in the rural areas. District-wise distribution of SC population shows that they have their highest concentration in Janjgir-Champa district (22.5 per cent), followed by Bilaspur (18.5 per cent), Raipur (16.2 per cent) districts etc. Bastar district has the lowest share of SC population (3 per cent), preceded by Dantawada (3.4 per cent) and Kanker (4.2 per cent).

Out of forty three (43) SCs, Chamar has the largest number, with a population of 1,659,303. They constitute 68.6 per cent of the total SC population of the State. Ganda is the second largest caste having a population of 303,792, followed by Mahar, Ghasi with population of 212,099 and 113,897 respectively. These four castes together constitute 94.6 per cent of the total SC population. Five (5) SCs, namely, Dom, Chikwa, Bhangī, Basor and Dewar having a population in the range of 19,540 down to 11,109 have a share of 3.3 per cent; remaining thirty four (34) SCs along with the generic castes constitute the balance 2.1 per cent of total SC population. As many as twenty three (23) SCs each has below 500 population. Of them, seventeen castes are very small each having population less than 100. Chamars have registered large number in Raipur, Bilaspur, Janjgir-Champa and Durg districts. Ganda have their maximum population in Raigarh and Raipur districts. Mahars are primarily concentrated in Durg and Rajnandgaon whereas Ghasi have their major concentration in Surguja and Raigarh districts.

### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The overall literacy rate of the SCs is 64 per cent at 2001 census, showing an improvement from 38.7 per cent recorded at 1991 census. This is higher than the national average of 54.7 per cent aggregated for all SCs. Male and female literacy rates (78.7 per cent

and 49.2 per cent) are higher than those of all SCs at the national level. (66.6 per cent & 41.9 per cent). Among the larger castes, Mahar have registered the highest literacy rate and Ghasi have the lowest literacy rate. Mahar also have more than 60 per cent female literates followed by Ganda and Chamar and Ghasi who have recorded female literacy less than 50 per cent. Ghasi have the lowest percentage of female literates.

**Table 3.14: Literacy Rate**

| Literacy rate | All SCs | Mahar | Chamar | Ganda | Ghasi |
|---------------|---------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| Persons       | 64.0    | 76.9  | 63.5   | 62.5  | 54.2  |
| Females       | 49.2    | 66.4  | 47.8   | 48.5  | 40.4  |

Among the SC literates, 38 per cent have attained education below primary level, while literates without any educational level constitute 5 per cent. The proportions of literates up to primary and middle levels are 27.4 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively. The literates educated up to matric /secondary/ higher secondary level constitute 12.2 per cent. Proportion of the graduates & above is only 3.2 per cent. Non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute 0.3 per cent only.

**Table 3.15: Educational levels among the Scheduled Castes in Chhattisgarh**

| Names of SCs | Literate without educational level | Below primary | Educational levels attained |        |   |  |                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------|---|--|--------------------|
|              |                                    |               | Primary                     | Middle | Matric/Secondary/ Higher Secondary/ Intermediate etc. | Technical & Non-technical diploma etc. | Graduate and above |
| All SCs      | 5                                  | 38            | 27.4                        | 13.8   | 12.2  | 0.3                                    | 3.2                |
| Chamar       | 4.5                                | 39.1          | 27.4                        | 13.8   | 11.9  | 0.2                                    | 3.1                |
| Ganda        | 7.8                                | 39            | 29.2                        | 13.1   | 9.2   | 0.1                                    | 1.6                |
| Mahar        | 3.9                                | 28.8          | 25                          | 15.9   | 19.2  | 0.7                                    | 6.5                |
| Ghasi        | 7.9                                | 43.2          | 28.8                        | 11.5   | 7.3   | 0.1                                    | 1.3                |

Among numerically larger groups, Mahar have the highest proportion of matriculates, followed by Chamar, Ganda and Ghasi. Mahar also have the highest percentage of graduates. The data on educational levels indicate that the drop out rate is high after primary level as the proportion of middle level literates is half of the primary level literates. It declines sharply from higher secondary level onwards. Out of the total 6.5 lakh SC children in the age group 5 -14 years, only 4.5 lakh children attend school, constituting 70 per cent. As many as 1.9 lakh tribal children in the corresponding age group are not sent to school. Among the major SCs, Mahar and Chamar have more than 70 per cent children attending school; this proportion is above 60 per cent among Ganda and Ghasi.

**Table 3.16: Percentage of school going children  
in the age group 5-14 yrs. in Chhattisgarh**

| <b>Age Group</b> | <b>All SCs</b> | <b>Mahar</b> | <b>Chamar</b> | <b>Ganda</b> | <b>Ghasi</b> |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>5-14 yrs.</b> | <b>70</b>      | <b>78.1</b>  | <b>70.4</b>   | <b>68.6</b>  | <b>62</b>    |

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the SC population is 42.9 per cent at 2001 census, which is lower than that recorded (46.9 per cent) at 1991 census. This figure (42.9 per cent) is 2.5 per cent higher than that of the national average (40.4 per cent). While male WPR (47.7 per cent) is lower than that of the national average (50.7 per cent), female WPR (37.9 per cent) is 8.5 per cent higher than that of all SCs at the national level (29.4 per cent). Among the total workers, 71.8 per cent are main workers which are comparable with the national average recorded for all SCs (73 per cent). At the level of individual caste, Ganda and Ghasi have shown WPR higher than that of the state average whereas Mahar and Chamar have recorded WPR marginally lower than that of total SCs at the state level.

### **Category of Workers**

'Agricultural Labourers' constitute the highest proportion of 41.6 per cent among all SC workers. This figure is lower than that of the national average, 45.6 per cent. 'Cultivators' account for 32.6 per cent which is significantly higher than that of all SCs at the national level (20 per cent). This implies that every third SC worker is a 'Cultivator'. Workers engaged in Household Industries (HHI) constitute 2.7 per cent, which is comparable with the corresponding figure registered by all SCs at the national level (3.9 per cent). Persons working as 'Other Workers' have a share of 23.2 per cent only which is lower than the national average recorded for all SCs (30.5 per cent).

**Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories in Chhattisgarh**

| <b>Economic category</b>      | <b>All SCs</b> | <b>Chamar</b> | <b>Ganda</b> | <b>Mahar</b> | <b>Ghasi</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Cultivators</b>            | <b>32.6</b>    | <b>38.5</b>   | <b>20.1</b>  | <b>25.6</b>  | <b>16.1</b>  |
| <b>Agricultural Labourers</b> | <b>41.6</b>    | <b>42.3</b>   | <b>48.5</b>  | <b>26.9</b>  | <b>56.4</b>  |
| <b>HHI Workers</b>            | <b>2.7</b>     | <b>1.3</b>    | <b>1</b>     | <b>6.8</b>   | <b>1.9</b>   |
| <b>Other Workers</b>          | <b>23.2</b>    | <b>17.9</b>   | <b>30.4</b>  | <b>40.7</b>  | <b>25.6</b>  |

Among the major castes, 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute more than half of the total workers among Ghasi followed by Ganda, Chamar and Mahar. Chamar have the highest proportion of 'Cultivators' (38.5 per cent). Mahar have recorded the highest percentage of 'Other Workers' as well as 'HHI' workers.

#### **Special Component Plan (SCP) for the SCs**

Special Component Plan (SCP) approach is aimed at the benefit of the SC population living across the state and family oriented programmes directly benefiting the SC population and other developmental programmes like education, health, drinking water facility, community centres, link roads in Harijan basti are being given priority under SCP in the state. Each Development Department is directed to earmark 12% of the total Annual Plan outlay for the development of the SCs. Demand numbers 64, 68, and 15 have been created in the state budget to ensure that the amount allocated for SCP could not be used elsewhere. However, the State is not earmarking the SCP funds for all sectors like irrigation, power transportation exclusively for the benefit of SC population. As in the case of TSP, SCP funds are not earmarked at the beginning out of the total outlay and kept at the disposal of the nodal SC welfare department. SC Welfare Department coordinates with the other departments implementing welfare schemes for SCs. The nodal department also implements all educational activities relating to running of schools, Hostels and Ashrams, welfare schemes, community development programmes and utilizes SCP funds through various agencies. The department also interacts with all other departments in the flow of funds to the SC beneficiaries.

The **administrative mechanism** for the formulation and implementation of SCP is similar to that of TSP as discussed earlier in the section. The Planning Board under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, with Deputy Chairman and other Members including the Minister of Social Welfare for the development of the SCs in the State is overall in charge of the policy, allocation and implementation of schemes and programmes under SCP. The Minister, Social and Tribal Welfare along with the Principal Secretary, Commissioner and other Directors implement the nodal schemes directly under its control relating to education and welfare. They also periodically monitor the programmes through their District level administration headed by the District Social Welfare Department. The administrative and monitoring mechanism is more or less similar to the erstwhile M.P state government from which the state is an offshoot. No separate District, Block and Village level SCP plans are being prepared. The SCP being prepared at the State headquarters is the aggregate of the other departments priorities and the actual accrual of benefits flows to the SCs from the various schemes and programmes being executed by them as in the case of TSP.

#### **Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh**

According to 2001 census, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Chhattisgarh State is 6,616,596 constituting 31.8 percent of the total population of the State. The State holds 8th position among all the States and UTs in term of the proportion of ST population to the total population (20,833,803). The decennial growth of ST population has been 15.7 per cent, which is 2.6 per cent lower than the overall growth of population (18.3 per cent). The State has a total of forty two (42) Scheduled Tribes and all have been enumerated at 2001 census. As many as 94.7 per cent of ST population resides in rural areas. At the district level, tribals have their highest concentration in Dantewada (78.5 per cent) followed by Bastar (66.3 per cent) and Jashpur (63.2 per cent) districts. Janjgir-Champa district has the lowest proportion of tribal population (11.6 per cent).

**Population - Size & Distribution** Out of forty two (42) tribes, Gond is the most populous tribe with a population of 3,659,384 constituting 55.3 percent of the total ST population. Four other STs in descending order are Kawar, Oraon, Halba and Bhattra. Along with Gond, the five STs constitute 84.3 per cent of total ST population of the State. Binjhar, Korwa and Sawar have a population ranging from 100,692 to 104,718. Together, they form

4.6 per cent. Ten STs, namely, Bharia Bhumia, Nagesia, Baiga to Kharia having population in the range of 88,981 down to 41,901, constitute another 9 per cent of total ST population; remaining twenty four (24) STs along with generic tribes constitute the balance 2 per cent of total ST population. Nine tribes have below 1000 population. Of them, five tribes, namely, Sonr, Damor, Karku, Andh and Bhil Mina are very small having population less than 100.

At the district level, Gonds have registered their high population in Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker Surguja and Raipur districts. Kawar are mainly concentrated in Surguja, Raigarh and Korba districts. Other three major tribes, Oraon, Halba and Bhattra have the highest concentration in Jashpur, Durg and Bastar districts respectively.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The overall literacy rate of the STs is 52.1 per cent at 2001 census. This is higher if compared to 26.7 per cent recorded at 1991 census. This percentage is also higher than that of all STs at the national level (47.1per cent). The male as well as female literacy rates (65 per cent & 39.3 per cent) among the STs are also higher than those at the national level (59.2 per cent & 34.8 per cent).

**Table 3.18: Literacy Rate of some Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh**

| Literacy rate | All STs (state) | Halba | Oraon | Kawar | Gond | Bhattra |
|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| Persons       | 52.1            | 74.1  | 62.2  | 61    | 49.2 | 38      |
| Females       | 39.3            | 63.3  | 52    | 45.6  | 36.6 | 23.6    |

Among the numerically larger tribes, Halba, Oraon and Kawar have registered overall literacy rate higher than that of all STs at the state level. Bhattra have recorded the lowest overall as well as female literacy rates. The data on different levels of education attained by the tribal literates show that slightly more than half (50.5 per cent) of tribal literates are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportions of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels are 26.3 per cent and 12.3 per cent respectively. Person's educated up to matric/secondary/higher secondary constitute 8.8 per cent only. Percentage of ST literates who are graduates & above is only 1.9 per cent. Non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute a negligible proportion. Among the major tribes, Oraon have the highest proportion of matriculates whereas Bhattra have the lowest proportion of matriculates preceded by Gond.

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 53.4 per cent, which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). There has been a marginal decennial decline of 0.7 per cent in the WPR. Male (56.7 per cent) as well as female work participation rate (50.2 per cent) among the tribes are higher than the corresponding figures (53.2 per cent and 44.8 per cent) recorded for all STs at the national level. Among the total workers, 67.4 per cent are main workers and this proportion is marginally lower than that of all STs at the national level (68.9 per cent). At the individual level, among the major tribal groups, Gonds have WPR (54.2 per cent) more than the state average whereas Oraon, Halba and Bhattra have recorded WPR below the state average.

### **Category of Workers**

More than half (56.6 per cent) of the total tribal workers are 'Cultivators'. This figure is higher than that of the country (44.7 per cent). 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute 32.7 per cent, which is comparable with the national average of 36.9 per cent. 'Cultivators' and 'Agricultural Labourer' together constitute 89 per cent of the total tribal workers. 'Other workers' account for 9.7 per cent only. This proportion is also considerably lower if compared to the national average of 16.3 per cent. Workers engaged in Household Industry (HHI) account for a meagre 1.2 per cent, which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (2.1 per cent).

**Table 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories in Chhattisgarh**

| <b>Economic category</b>      | <b>All STs</b> | <b>Gond</b> | <b>Kawar</b> | <b>Oraon</b> | <b>Halba</b> | <b>Bhattra</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| <b>Cultivators</b>            | <b>56.6</b>    | <b>59.6</b> | <b>63.9</b>  | <b>61.5</b>  | <b>62.1</b>  | <b>44.2</b>    |
| <b>Agricultural Labourers</b> | <b>32.7</b>    | <b>30.5</b> | <b>27.8</b>  | <b>25.4</b>  | <b>23.7</b>  | <b>45.7</b>    |
| <b>HHI Workers</b>            | <b>1.2</b>     | <b>0.6</b>  | <b>0.4</b>   | <b>0.7</b>   | <b>0.4</b>   | <b>0.4</b>     |
| <b>Other Workers</b>          | <b>9.5</b>     | <b>9.3</b>  | <b>7.9</b>   | <b>12.4</b>  | <b>13.7</b>  | <b>9.7</b>     |

Among the major tribes, Kawar, Oraon, Halba have more than 60 per cent orkers are 'Cultivators' followed by Gond. Bhattra have the highest proportion of 'Agricwultural Labourer'.

### **Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach in the State**

TSP strategy in the state is being adopted since the formation of the State. TSP funds are utilized to channelise the availability of funds for TSP areas from all line



departments to make a proportional provision in their budget, and this is not to be diverted from TSP to Non TSP areas. Each Development Department has to earmark 38% of the total plan outlay for the development of the TSP area. Demand numbers 41,42,68,77,82 and 83 have been created in the State budget to ensure that the amount allocated for TSP area is not diverted elsewhere.

The TSP approach in the State is an area development approach with emphasis on family oriented income generating activities to bridge the gap of socio-economic level between tribals and others. The guidelines for ITDPS were made to take-up family oriented income generating schemes relating to agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation and human resource development through education, and training and infrastructure development programmes. The Tribal Development Department functions as the controlling authority for all departments in terms of, for expenditure in TSP areas and the Minister in-charge of the department presents the budget in the Legislative Assembly. Proposals of other departments are approved by the Tribal Development Department for inclusion in annual budget. Expenditure is approved by the Tribal Development Department, once the budget is passed in the legislature. The financial requirements are met under the provision made in the State Plan, Special Central Assistance, Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

#### **Administrative Mechanism**

The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the State Planning Board and the Board with its Deputy Chairman and other Minister Members and experts which is responsible for the planning, policies, welfare and development programmes of the State including the SCs and STs in the State. The State Planning Board is responsible for the preparation of Annual Plans and Five Year Plans, SCP and TSP of the State. The Tribal Advisory Council has been formed in the State with Chief Minister as the Chairman and the Council has 20 Members including the Ministers and representative of the tribals, but its role and functions were found to be minimal as the periodicity of its meetings and its guidance to the policy formulation by the involvement of the tribals and their local representatives were not effective in the State. The State has Fifth Schedule Areas and it is mandatory for the Governor of the State to file periodic reports to the Centre on the

welfare and development activities and administrative problems of these areas. However, no reports were filed as in the case of many other states with Schedule Areas. The State has also constituted the PCR and POA Act monitoring committee under the chairmanship of Chief Minister and it periodically reviews the implementation status of the atrocities and its prevention cases, compensation paid besides the 20-Point programme. There is also a committee for the monitoring of SC and ST welfare programmes at the district level headed by the Minister in-charge of the district with representatives of the local leaders. ST, SC, OBC and Minorities Finance and Development Corporation is entrusted with the mandate to finance income generating and training programmes to the SCs and STs in the State.

The nodal Tribal Development Department is the overall in-charge of the administration, formulation, implementation and monitoring of the TSP and SCP in the State of late, the guidelines issued by the Central Government are being followed to the extent of creation of budget heads, preparation of TSP and SCP documents and allocation of funds towards TSP and SCP to ST and SC the population percentage in the State. Priority sectors like Rural Development, Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, Forests and Energy are allocating funds towards TSP. However, no separate District level TSP and SCP are being prepared in the State as in other States. State level TSP and SCP are the culmination of the District level aggregate over all the sectoral plans being finalized at the State. The District Welfare and Tribal Development Officers coordinate the welfare and Development schemes of the STs and also monitor the programmes. Monitoring Mechanism at the State is being done by the Chief Minister and the Minister in-charge of ST and SC development with Principal Secretary taking the periodic review meetings. Tribal Development Officers monitors the programmes under the supervision of the respective District Collectors.

Tribal Welfare Department is coordinating for overall development of STs in the State. Earlier, the department was in charge of implementing many welfare schemes for SCs and STs with the main function of coordinating between other development departments. Later, the department took charge of all educational activities in the 85 Tribal Development Blocks of sub plan area besides implementing the incentive schemes to promote education, running like Hostels and Ashram

Schools, welfare schemes, community development programmes and utilising SCA to TSP funds and grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution through ITDPs, MADA and cluster projects. The 16 ITDPs in the State are preparing integrated projects and periodically sending the reports to the monitoring committee for its review. The administration of Tribal Blocks is managed by Tribal Development Department and the block authority works are under the administrative control of Chief Executive Officer of Jila Panchayat. The Blocks function as the last unit of delivery mechanism. These Blocks have democratically elected Panchayats with representation for the STs. All the posts of chairpersons in Panchayats are reserved for the STs in TSP areas. Gram Sabhas are given control over the MFP, minor minerals, land and water of that area to a certain extent and PESA has been enacted and adopted in Schedule Areas.

### **3.4. GUJARAT**

Gujarat state is situated on the west coast of India and is bounded by the Arabian Sea in the West, by the States of Rajasthan in the North, Madhya Pradesh in the East, Maharashtra in the South and South East. The State has an international boundary and has a common border with the Pakistan at the north-western fringe. The two deserts, one north of Kachchh and the other between Kachchh and the mainland Gujarat are saline wastes. The State has a long coast-line of about 1600 kms. Gujarat State comprises of 25 districts, subdivided into 226 talukas, 18618 villages and 242 towns. Gujarat has geographical area of 1.96 lakh sq.kms. and accounts for 6.19% of the total area of the country. According to Census 2001, the population of Gujarat was 5.06 crore and the total number of households were 96.44 lakh. The decadal growth rate of 1991-2001 was 22.48%.



The population density of Gujarat is 258 persons per sq.km. in 2001. Gujarat has a rural population of 62.33% and about 23.29 lakh families are living below poverty line in rural areas. The literacy rate in the State (excluding children in the age group 0-6 years) is 69.97% in 2001. Out of the total population in the state 203.7 lakh (42.10 %) were workers and 280.2 lakh (57.90 %) were non-workers and 26% are practicing cultivation.

### 3.4.1 Scheduled Caste Population Scenario

The total population of Gujarat in 2001 Census has been 50,671,017. Of this 3,592,715 persons are Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituting 7.1 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 17.4 per cent decadal growth of SC population in 1991-2001. There are thirty (30) notified Scheduled Castes, and all have been enumerated at 2001 Census. The Mahyavansi has the highest population (43.2%) out of the total Scheduled Castes population of the state. Bhambi (29%), Bhangī (11.3%), Meghval (4.9%), Senva (3%), Garoda (1.9%), and Nadia (1.3%) along with Mahyavansi together constitute 94.6 per cent of the total SCs. The rest of the SCs have small population.

**Table 3.20: Population of Major SCs, 2001 Census, in Gujarat**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheduled Caste | Total SC population | Proportion to the total SC population |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1      | All Scheduled Castes*       | 3,592,715           | 100%                                  |
| 2      | Mahyavansi                  | 1,551,766           | 43.2                                  |
| 3      | Bhambi                      | 1,041,886           | 29.0                                  |
| 4      | Bhangī                      | 407,083             | 11.3                                  |
| 5      | Meghval                     | 174,875             | 4.9                                   |
| 6      | Senva                       | 109,539             | 3.0                                   |
| 7      | Garoda                      | 67,450              | 1.9                                   |
| 8      | Nadia                       | 46,793              | 1.3                                   |

\* Includes Generic population and other small SCs

Among the districts, Kachchh (11.7%), Surendranagar (11%), Banas Kantha (10.8%), and Ahmadabad (10.7%) have higher percentage of SC population to their respective total population. As regards percentage distribution of the total SC population, Ahmadabad has returned the highest (17.3%), followed by Banas Kantha (7.6%), Rajkot (6.8%), Junagadh (6.6%), Vadodara (5.7%), and Kachchh (5.2%) districts. Other districts account for one per cent or less proportion.

Gujarat is one of the few states having high urban concentration of SC population. In 2001 Census, 39.3 per cent of the total SC population has been registered in urban areas. Individual Scheduled Caste wise, highest 53.6 per cent urban population has been recorded among Nadia closely followed by Bhangi with 53.1 per cent. On the contrary, Senva (82.8%) are predominantly found in rural areas.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

According to 2001 Census, in Gujarat 70.5 per cent of the SC population is literate. This is higher than the aggregated national figure for SCs (54.7%). The gender gap in literacy among SCs is conspicuous with male and female literacy of 82.6 and 57.6 per cent respectively.

**Table 3.21: Literacy among Major SCs in Gujarat**

| Sl.No. | Name of the Scheduled Caste | Literacy Rate |      |        |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------------|------|--------|
|        |                             | Total         | Male | Female |
| 1      | All Scheduled Castes        | 70.5          | 82.6 | 57.6   |
| 2      | Mahyavansi                  | 73.9          | 85.3 | 61.6   |
| 3      | Bhambi                      | 69.7          | 82.1 | 56.6   |
| 4      | Bhangi                      | 65.7          | 77.7 | 53.0   |
| 5      | Meghval                     | 58.1          | 73.5 | 41.8   |
| 6      | Senva                       | 65.3          | 77.9 | 51.7   |
| 7      | Garoda                      | 82.4          | 94.2 | 69.8   |
| 8      | Nadia etc.                  | 67.3          | 78.9 | 55.2   |

Of the seven major SCs, Garoda with 82.4 per cent literacy rate, are not only on top but also well above the state average. Mahyavansi comes next with 73.9 per cent literacy. On the other hand Meghval is at the bottom of the list having only 58.1 per cent of their population as literate. The gender gap in literacy is very conspicuous among Meghval. The male and female literacy rate at 73.5 per cent and 41.8 per cent respectively show that Meghval females are lagging behind their male counterparts by 31.7 percentage points.

According to the 2001 Census, three fourth of SCs (74.8%) in the age group 5- 14 years have been recorded as to be attending school or any other educational institutions. As regard the individual SCs, Garoda has recorded the highest school attending population (5- 14 years) of 80.9 per cent, closely followed by Mahyavansi (78.3%), Bhambi (76.2%), and Senva (73.3%). On the other hand, this proportion is lower among Meghval (66.4%), Bhangi (66.5%), and Nadia (69.5%). In terms of the achievement in level of education, only 4.2 per cent of the SC literates in Gujarat have recorded educational level 'graduation' and above. Individual SC wise, Garoda with 5.6 per cent and Mahyavansi with 5.5 per cent are on top in this respect. On the other hand, Bhangi are at the bottom with just one per cent of their total literates having graduation and above level of education.

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The percentage of SC workers to total population (WPR) is 39.6 per cent, which is slightly lower than the aggregated figure for all SCs at national level (40.4%). Of the total workers, 79.7 per cent have been recorded as main workers and 20.3 per cent as marginal workers. The female WPR is only 27 per cent, which is lower than their male counterparts (51.3%). The overwhelming workers among males are main workers (91.6%).

**Table 3.22: Distribution of Total, Main & Marginal Workers among SCs in Gujarat**

| <b>T/M/F</b>  | <b>Total Workers<br/>(% to Total<br/>Population)</b> | <b>Main Workers<br/>(% to Total<br/>Workers)</b> | <b>Marginal<br/>Workers (% to<br/>Total Workers)</b> |
|---------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1,423,917<br/>(39.6%)</b>                         | <b>1,134,872<br/>(79.7%)</b>                     | <b>289,045<br/>(20.3%)</b>                           |
| <b>Male</b>   | <b>958,008<br/>(51.3%)</b>                           | <b>877,336<br/>(91.6%)</b>                       | <b>80,672 (8.4%)</b>                                 |
| <b>Female</b> | <b>465,909<br/>(27.0%)</b>                           | <b>257,536<br/>(55.3%)</b>                       | <b>208,373<br/>(44.7%)</b>                           |

Senva has recorded the highest WPR at 45.6 per cent, while Garoda has recorded the lowest (34.5%). Female WPR is also quite low at just 19.9 per cent among Senva.

#### **Category of Workers**

Of the total main workers among SCs, 32.1 per cent have been recorded as agricultural laborers and only 10.8 per cent as cultivators. Of the seven major SCs, Bhambi have recorded the highest 15.1 per cent cultivators, while Bhangi have recorded the lowest 3.4 per cent cultivators. Nadia (4.6%), Garoda (5%), and Senva (9.9%) have

also recorded low involvement in cultivation works, as main workers. It is significant that Senva have recorded the highest 54.7 per cent agricultural labourers.

**Table 3.23: Main Workers among Major SCs in Gujarat**

| Name of the SC       | Percentage to total Main Workers |                        |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
|                      | Cultivators                      | Agricultural Labourers |
| <b>All Scheduled</b> |                                  |                        |
| <b>Castes</b>        | <b>10.8</b>                      | <b>32.1</b>            |
| <b>Bhambi</b>        | <b>15.1</b>                      | <b>34.7</b>            |
| <b>Meghval</b>       | <b>11.7</b>                      | <b>28.8</b>            |
| <b>Mahyavansi</b>    | <b>10.5</b>                      | <b>32.3</b>            |
| <b>Senva</b>         | <b>9.9</b>                       | <b>54.7</b>            |
| <b>Garoda</b>        | <b>5</b>                         | <b>23.7</b>            |
| <b>Nadia</b>         | <b>4.6</b>                       | <b>36.8</b>            |
| <b>Bhangi</b>        | <b>3.4</b>                       | <b>23.8</b>            |

### **Scheduled Tribes In Gujarat**

The population of Gujarat in 2001 Census has been 50,671,017. Of this 7,481,160 persons are the Scheduled Tribes (STs) constituting 14.8 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 21.4 per cent decadal growth of the Scheduled Tribe population in 1991-2001. There are twenty nine (29) notified Scheduled Tribes in the state.

The Bhil with 3.4 lakh population represents majority of the total ST population of the state (46%). Dubla (8%), Dhodia (7.9%), Rathawa (7.2%) and Naikda (5.3%) are the other major STs each having a sizable population. Along with Bhil they constitute about 74.3 per cent of the state's total ST population. Gamit, Kokna, Chaudhri, Varli, and Dhanka account for 3-4 per cent each of state's ST population.

**Table 3.24: Population of Major STs, 2001 Census in Gujarat**

| Sl. No.  | Name of the Scheduled Tribe  | Total population | Proportion to the total ST population |
|----------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>All Scheduled Tribes*</b> | <b>7,481,160</b> | <b>100%</b>                           |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Bhil</b>                  | <b>3,441,945</b> | <b>46.0</b>                           |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Dubla</b>                 | <b>596,865</b>   | <b>8.0</b>                            |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Dhodia</b>                | <b>589,108</b>   | <b>7.9</b>                            |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Rathawa</b>               | <b>535,284</b>   | <b>7.2</b>                            |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Naikda</b>                | <b>393,024</b>   | <b>5.3</b>                            |
| <b>7</b> | <b>Gamit</b>                 | <b>354,362</b>   | <b>4.7</b>                            |
| <b>8</b> | <b>Kokna</b>                 | <b>329,496</b>   | <b>4.4</b>                            |
| <b>9</b> | <b>Chaudhri</b>              | <b>282,392</b>   | <b>3.8</b>                            |

|           |                                      |                |            |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| <b>10</b> | <b>Varli</b>                         | <b>255,271</b> | <b>3.4</b> |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Dhanka</b>                        | <b>252,637</b> | <b>3.4</b> |
| <b>12</b> | <b>Patelia</b>                       | <b>109,390</b> | <b>1.5</b> |
| <b>13</b> | <b>Koli</b>                          | <b>95,655</b>  | <b>1.3</b> |
|           | <b>* Includes Generic population</b> |                |            |

Expectedly, the ST population in Gujarat is predominantly rural with 91.8 per cent residing in rural and 8.2 per cent in urban areas. Of the twelve major STs having more than one lakh population, Dubla has recorded the highest 15.7 per cent urban population. Significant urban population has also been recorded among Dhodia (12.4%), Patelia (12.4%), and Koli (10.2%). On the other hand Varli has recorded the lowest at 0.6 per cent urban population. District wise, The Dangs has recorded the highest 93.8 per cent of its population as Scheduled Tribe, although its' share is small 2.3 per cent of the total ST population in the state. Besides The Dangs district, Narmada (78.1%), Dohad (72.3%) and Valsad (54.8%) have recorded more than half of the total population of the district as Scheduled Tribe. Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Junagadh, and Surendranagar have ST population less than one per cent of the district's total population.

**Table 3.25: District wise ST population in Gujarat**

| <b>SL. No</b> | <b>State/ District</b> | <b>Percentage of STs to total population of the State/ District</b> | <b>District wise percentage of total ST population</b> |
|---------------|------------------------|---|--|
| <b>1</b>      | <b>GUJARAT</b>         | <b>14.8</b>   | <b>100</b>   |
| <b>2</b>      | <b>Kachchh</b>         | <b>8.2</b>  | <b>1.7</b>   |
| <b>3</b>      | <b>Banas Kantha</b>    | <b>8.2</b>  | <b>2.8</b>   |
| <b>4</b>      | <b>Patan</b>           | <b>1.1</b>  | <b>0.2</b>   |
| <b>5</b>      | <b>Mahesana</b>        | <b>0.5</b>  | <b>0.1</b>   |
| <b>6</b>      | <b>Sabar Kantha</b>    | <b>20.2</b>   | <b>5.6</b>   |
| <b>7</b>      | <b>Gandhinagar</b>     | <b>1.3</b>  | <b>0.2</b>   |
| <b>8</b>      | <b>Ahmadabad</b>       | <b>1.0</b>  | <b>0.8</b>   |
| <b>9</b>      | <b>Surendranagar</b>   | <b>0.9</b>  | <b>0.2</b>   |
| <b>10</b>     | <b>Rajkot</b>          | <b>0.4</b>  | <b>0.2</b>   |
| <b>11</b>     | <b>Jamnagar</b>        | <b>0.5</b>  | <b>0.1</b>   |
| <b>12</b>     | <b>Porbandar</b>       | <b>1.2</b>  | <b>0.1</b>   |
| <b>13</b>     | <b>Junagadh</b>        | <b>0.8</b>  | <b>0.3</b>   |
| <b>14</b>     | <b>Amreli</b>          | <b>0.2</b>  | <b>0.0</b>   |
| <b>15</b>     | <b>Bhavnagar</b>       | <b>0.3</b>  | <b>0.1</b>   |
| <b>16</b>     | <b>Anand</b>           | <b>1.2</b>  | <b>0.3</b>   |
| <b>17</b>     | <b>Kheda</b>           | <b>1.6</b>  | <b>0.4</b>   |
| <b>18</b>     | <b>Panch Mahals</b>    | <b>27.5</b>   | <b>7.4</b>   |
| <b>19</b>     | <b>Dohad</b>           | <b>72.3</b>   | <b>15.8</b>  |
| <b>20</b>     | <b>Vadodara</b>        | <b>26.6</b>   | <b>12.9</b>  |
| <b>21</b>     | <b>Narmada</b>         | <b>78.1</b>   | <b>5.4</b>   |



|    |           |      |      |
|----|-----------|------|------|
| 22 | Bharuch   | 32.4 | 5.9  |
| 23 | Surat     | 28.2 | 18.8 |
| 24 | The Dangs | 93.8 | 2.3  |
| 25 | Navsari   | 48.1 | 7.9  |
| 26 | Valsad    | 54.8 | 10.3 |

### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The ST population of Gujarat has recorded 47.7 per cent literacy rate, which is at par with the national average for STs (47.1%). The male and female literacy at 59.2 per cent and 36 per cent respectively indicate that women are lagging behind male counterparts by 23.2 percentage points. Of the twelve major STs, Dhodia with 75.9 per cent literacy are ahead of others. Their female literacy rate is 66.5 per cent and male (85.3%). Literacy position is dismal among Koli as only 26.3 per cent of their population has been returned as literate; the picture is more depressing for females (12.8%) among them. In the age group 5-14 years, total of 56.9 per cent of the ST population is attending schools or other educational institutions. Of the twelve major STs, Dhodia has recorded the highest 84.5 per cent. Other STs who have recorded above state average are Chaudhri (80.7%), Patelia (74.9%), Kokna (66.5%), Dhanka (63.6%), and Dubla (60.9%). Koli has recorded the lowest at 33.4 per cent, and Naikda (44.1%) and Varli (44.9%) have recorded less than half of their population in the age group 5-14 to be attending schools or any other institution. Merely 2.5 per cent of total literates in the ST population have educational level graduation and above. The Chaudhri and Dhodia are well ahead, among the twelve major STs, to register high of 5.3 per cent of their literates as graduate or above. On contrary, Koli, Varli, Dubla, and Naikda are at the bottom, each having less than one per cent.

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

In 2001 Census, 51.7 per cent of the ST population has been recorded as workers, which is more than the aggregated national figure for STs (49.1%). Of the total workers 70.4 per cent have been recorded as main workers and 29.6 per cent as marginal workers. The WPR at 47.8 per cent among female is slightly lower than male (55.5%). Gender disparity, however, is distinct in main works; 87.2 per cent males and only 50.3 per cent females have been recorded as main workers.

**Table 3.26: Distribution of Total, Main & Marginal Workers among STs in Gujarat**

| T/M/F  | Total Workers (% to Total Population) | Main Workers (% to Total Workers) | Marginal Workers (% to Total Workers) |
|--------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total  | 3,864,811 (51.7%)                     | 2,719,695                         | 1,145,116 (29.6%)                     |
| Male   | 2,102,062 (55.5%)                     | 1,833,911                         | 268,151 (12.8%)                       |
| Female | 1,762,749 (47.8%)                     | 885,784 (50.3%)                   | 876,965 (49.7%)                       |

Of the twelve major STs, Gamit has recorded the highest WPR at 58.3 per cent, while it is the lowest among Koli (41%). The female WPR at 30.7 per cent among Koli is also quite low.

### **Category of Workers**

As regards category of workers, 41.9 per cent of the total main workers among the STs have been recorded as 'cultivators' and 36.1 per cent 'agricultural laborers'. Thus, a total of 78 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe main workers are involved in agricultural sector. Of the twelve major STs, Rathawa has recorded the highest 68.4 per cent of their total main workers as cultivators, closely followed by Patelia (64.7%), and Kokna (60.9%). It is important to note that merely 1.8 per cent main workers among Dubla have been recorded as cultivators. Dubla, however, is not a non-cultivating tribe, as 73.6 per cent of their main workers have been recorded as agricultural labourers.

### **Administrative Mechanism for Scheduled Castes Development**

In Gujarat, the Social Justice & Empowerment Department is the nodal department in charge of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan. While the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan schemes are to be prepared and implemented by the respective departments as a part of their Five Year and Annual Plan schemes, the Social Justice & Empowerment Department is required to oversee both the formulation and implementation of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan. In order to ensure proper implementation of the Special Component Plan Schemes, the following arrangements have been made by the State Government:

- A High Powered Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Chief Minister for annual review of the implementation of the Special Component Plan at the State Level.

- **The regional meeting of Collectors/District Development Officers is being held under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister, Social Justice & Empowerment to review the annual performance of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan at the District level.**
- **A District Implementation Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the District Collector to review the implementation of the Special Component Plan by different departments quarterly.**

**In each district, a Class I officer called the District Backward Class Welfare Officer assisted by adequate staff, is appointed to monitor and look after the effective the implementation of the Special Component Plan at the grass root level From the year 1983-84, the budgetary provisions under the various schemes of the Special Component Plan have been consolidated under a separate and single demand of the Social Justice & Empowerment Department. This has been done to ensure proper and full utilisation of the outlays provided. It also enables the Social Justice & Empowerment Department to make inter-sectoral reappropriation depending upon the requirements and actual expenditure of various departments.**

**The Gujarat Scheduled Castes Economic Development Corporation( Now Gujarat Scheduled Castes Development Corporation) has been set up (in 1979) with a view to ensuring proper implementation of the beneficiary oriented income generating schemes. In order to give the Corporation a statutory form, an Act was passed by the Gujarat Legislative Assembly in 1985 and the said Corporation is converted into a statutory body. An independent Corporation called 'the Gujarat Safai Kamdar Development Corporation Ltd.' has been set up for intensifying on the rehabilitation of Safai Kamdars. An advisory Board called "Bechar Swami" has been constituted to give thrust to the development of primitive communities.**

**The State Government has undertaken beneficiary oriented income generating schemes on a large scale for the economic development of Scheduled Castes. Special Central Assistance given by the Government of India is also being utilised for this purpose. A detailed socio-economic survey of 2361 villages and towns having a SC population of 250 and above has been undertaken to identify the economic needs of each family and the infrastructural requirements of the Dalit Localities. About 50% of the total SC population is covered by this survey. A survey of the 10 remaining villages, where the SC population is less than 250 has also been undertaken so that need based schemes can be prepared by various departments.**

**A village to village survey was carried out in 1985 in SC Localities. The purpose of the survey was to assess the existing basic amenities available in the SC localities and to find out gaps between the actual and the minimum requirements of the localities. Localities wise information has been compiled and village-wise data was conveyed to the concerned implementing officers. The thrust during the Tenth Plan Period is to ensure that the minimum infrastructural facilities are provided in all the SC Localities. This has resulted in satisfactory achievements.**

**A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R. Balakrishnan, the then Finance Secretary (Economic Affairs), Government of Gujarat was set up to suggest measures for effective implementation of the Special Component Plan. The Committee's report was accepted by the Government. The Committee's report has helped positively to create awareness amongst the Implementing Officers.**

#### **Administrative Mechanism for Tribal Development**

**Chief Minister of the State is the head of the Tribal Advisory Council. There is a Minister incharge of the ST and SC Welfare and Development in the State. State level Planning Board headed by the Chief Minister decides and guides the Tribal Sub-Plan. Principal Secretary, Tribal Development Department is overall in-charge of the development of STs and Scheduled Areas with administrative and budgetary control of various development schemes. He coordinates with inter-departmental activities and is responsible for the TSP formulation and implementation in the State. Tribal Development Commissioner cum Secretary along with his staff are in-charge of the planning and implementation of ST welfare programmes under TSP. Director of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) is Ex-officio Deputy Tribal Development Commissioner and looks after the development of the most backward tribes and assists the Commissioner. The ITDPs administration is entrusted to Project Administrators in the rank of Additional Collector with jurisdiction over talukas, pockets and clusters of tribals in the project area and coordinates with other departments in the district including voluntary agencies. He is vested with financial and administrative powers and is also overall in-charge of the implementation of the dispersed tribal groups in non- ITDP areas. He also monitors the implementation of the various sectoral programmes, Gujarat pattern of development schemes as well as the nucleus budget schemes in the district. The Committee under the**

**Chairmanship of Collector with District Development Officer and Project Administrator as the members guide the implementation of the ST welfare programmes at ITDP level. The Project Officer cum Taluka Development Officer of the Taluka and his staff at the Taluka level assist the Project Administrator in the implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) schemes and programmes. It is observed that, though Gujarat State has Scheduled Areas and it is mandatory for the Governor to file report on the administration and other aspects of these areas but no reports are being filed regularly. Though the Tribal Advisory Council has met recently, the meetings are not held regularly and the inputs are not being given to the administration.**

### **3.5 Himachal Pradesh**

**Himachal Pradesh is a state in Northern India. It is spread over 21,495 sq mi (55,670 km<sup>2</sup>),[4] and is bordered by the Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Punjab on the west and south-west, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on the south, Uttarakhand on the south-east and by the Tibet Autonomous Region on the east.**

**The Economy of the Himachal Pradesh is currently the third fastest growing economy in India. Himachal Pradesh has been ranked fourth in the list of the highest per capita incomes of Indian states. Due to the abundance of perennial rivers, Himachal also sells hydro electricity to other states such as Delhi, Punjab and Rajasthan. [8] The economy of the state is highly dependent on three sources: hydroelectric power, tourism and agriculture.**



**Location of Himachal Pradesh in India**

#### **Scheduled Castes of Himachal Pradesh**

The State holds 2<sup>nd</sup> rank among all States and UTs in terms of proportion of SC population to total population. The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Himachal Pradesh is 1,502,170 as per 2001 census, constituting 24.7 per cent of the total population (6,077,900) of the State. The State has a total of fifty six (56) Scheduled Castes and all of them have been enumerated at the census 2001. The decennial growth of the SC population has been 14.6 per cent, which is 2.9 per cent lower than the growth of total population (17.5 per cent) in 1991-2001.

The Scheduled Castes are predominantly rural as 93.4 per cent of them reside in villages. Among all the districts, Sirmaur district has returned the highest proportion (29.6 per cent) of the SC population to total population followed by Mandi (29.0 per cent) and Kullu (28.3 per cent) districts. Lahul & Spiti district has registered the lowest proportion of the SC population (7.8 per cent) preceded by Kinnaur (9.7 per cent).

Out of fifty-six Scheduled Castes, Kori is the most populous community with a population of 442,784 forming 29.5 per cent of the total SC population of the State. Chamar is the second largest SC, having a population of 414,669 which accounts for 27.6 per cent of the SC population. Lohar and Julaha with a population of 153,519 and 139,286 respectively along with Kori and Chamar constitute 76.6 per cent of the total SC population. Three other SCs,

Balmiki, Hali and Doom having population in the range of 29,141 to 75,678. Together they form 9.3 per cent of the SC population; seven castes, namely Sarde, Batwal, Chhimbe up to Sipi with population ranging from 13,742 to 23,266 constitute another 8.4 per cent and the remaining forty two (42) SCs in addition to generic castes constitute the balance 5.8 per cent of total SC population of the State. Seventeen SCs have below 500 populations. Of them, eight castes are very small, each having less than 100 in number.

District - wise distribution of the individual SC shows that Kori have the highest concentration in Shimla district, followed by Mandi, Sirmaur, Kullu districts. Chamar have their major concentration in Kangra, Mandi and Una districts. Lohar are primarily concentrated in Mandi district, Julaha and Doom have their maximum concentration in Kangra district.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The overall literacy rate among the SCs of Himachal Pradesh has increased from 53.2 per cent at 1991 census to 70.3 per cent at 2001 census. This is 15.6 points higher than the national average (54.7 per cent) for all SCs. While male literacy has increased from 65 per cent to 80 per cent, female literacy has increased from 41 per cent to 60.4 per cent during 1991-2001.

**Table 3.27: Literacy Rate of SCs in Himachal Pradesh**

| Literacy rate | All SCs | Julaha | Lohar | Chamar | Doom | Kori |
|---------------|---------|--------|-------|--------|------|------|
| Persons       | 70.3    | 76.1   | 74.9  | 71.7   | 70.0 | 67.3 |
| Females       | 60.4    | 67.5   | 65.6  | 62.5   | 61.1 | 56.1 |

Among the major SCs, except Kori, other four castes namely Doom, Chamar, Lohar and Julaha have the literacy rate in the range of 70 -76 per cent. All the numerically larger castes have shown the similar trend in respect of female literacy also. Among the total SC literates, 28.2 per cent are either without any educational level or have attained below primary level of education. The primary level literates constitute 32.4 per cent. Literates up to middle school level have a share of 16.6 per cent only which is nearly half of the primary level literates whereas 20.1 per cent of literates have attained education up to secondary/higher secondary levels. This implies that every 5<sup>th</sup> SC literate is a matriculate. Graduates & above

are 2.1 per cent, non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute a negligible share 0.6 per cent only.

Individually, Julaha and Lohar have every 4<sup>th</sup> literate a matriculate closely followed by Chamar who have every 5<sup>th</sup> literate a matriculate. It may be discerned from the data on educational levels attained, the drop-out rate increases sharply from the higher secondary/Intermediate level onwards. Similar trend has been shown by the major SCs in attaining levels of education.

**Table 3.28: Educational levels among the major Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh**

| Names of SCs | Literate without educational level | Below primary | Educational levels attained |        |   |                                   |                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
|              |                                    |               | Primary                     | Middle | Matric/Secondary Higher Secondary/Intermediate etc. | Technical & Non-technical diploma | Graduate and above |
| All SCs      | 1.8                                | 26.4          | 32.4                        | 16.6   | 20.1  | 0.6                               | 2.1                |
| Kori         | 2.4                                | 31.3          | 31.6                        | 15.0   | 17.5  | 0.5                               | 1.8                |
| Chamar       | 1.4                                | 23.6          | 33.5                        | 17.6   | 21.2  | 0.7                               | 2.0                |
| Lohar        | 1.5                                | 23.8          | 30.6                        | 17.1   | 23.2  | 1.0                               | 2.8                |
| Julaha       | 1.1                                | 19.9          | 32.9                        | 18.6   | 24.3  | 0.6                               | 2.5                |
| Doom         | 1.5                                | 27.2          | 34.7                        | 17.0   | 17.7  | 0.5                               | 1.4                |

Out of the total 3.5 lakh SC children in the age group 5 -14 years, 2.9 lakh have been attending school, constituting 82.6 per cent. It indicates that 61,023 children in the same age group have not been going school.

**Table 3.29: Percentage of school going children in the age group 5-14 yrs in Himachal Pradesh**

| Age group | All SCs | Kori | Chamar | Lohar | Julaha | Doom |
|-----------|---------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|
| 5-14 yrs. | 82.6    | 81.6 | 84.4   | 83.1  | 87.2   | 82.0 |

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The work participation rate (WPR) of the SC population of the State is 48.9 per cent which is higher than that of the total SCs at the national level (40.4 per cent). While male WPR has increased by 3.2 per cent from 51 per cent up to 54.2 per cent, the female WPR has registered an increase by 7.9 per cent from 35.6 per cent to 43.5 per cent during the decade 1991-2001. Among the total workers, 63.8 per cent workers are main workers, which is lower than that recorded for all SCs at national level (73 per cent). At the individual



level, all the major castes have recorded the higher overall WPR than the national average for all SCs, with Kori having the highest WPR. Similar trend has been shown by these castes in respect of male as well as female WPR also.

### Category of workers

Majority of the SCs workers are engaged in cultivation. As many as 66.6 per cent workers are 'Cultivators' which is more than thrice that of the national average (20 per cent) for all SCs. 'Other Workers' constitute 26.3 per cent as against the national average of 30.5 per cent. Persons working as 'Agricultural Labourers' account for a meagre 4.3 per cent only and this figure is significantly lower than the national average of 45.6 per cent. Workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) form 2.8 per cent, which is comparable with the national average (3.9 per cent).

**Table 3.30: Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories in Himachal Pradesh**

| Economic category      | All SCs | Kori | Chamar | Lohar | Julaha | Doom |
|------------------------|---------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|
| Cultivators            | 66.6    | 80.3 | 61.8   | 61.9  | 64.9   | 53.1 |
| Agricultural Labourers | 4.3     | 2.3  | 6.2    | 3.6   | 4.4    | 5.7  |
| HHI Workers            | 2.8     | 1.3  | 1.9    | 5.5   | 1.8    | 13.9 |
| Other Workers          | 26.3    | 16.0 | 30.1   | 29.0  | 28.9   | 27.3 |

Among the major SCs, Kori holds the top position in category of 'Cultivators' (80.3 per cent) followed by Julaha, Lohar, and Chamar. Among Doom and Lohar, HHI workers constitute 13.9 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively in their total working population. These proportions are significantly higher than those recorded at the national level for all SCs.

### Administrative mechanism: Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)

The Scheduled Castes in this State are not concentrated into specific regions but are widely dispersed and would be benefited equally as rest of the population. Accordingly, approach to economic development in the case of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes is not area based, as is the case with the Tribal Sub-Plan. The district of Bilaspur, Kullu, Mandi, Solan, Shimla and Sirmour are the predominantly

**Scheduled Castes populated districts where Scheduled Castes concentration is above the State average. Thus, these six districts taken together account for 61.31% of the Scheduled Castes population in the State and are contiguously situated.**

**An attempt has been made by the State govt. to identify such villages which have (i) 40% or above SC population (ii) 90 Persons and above of SC persons which are to be taken up under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan. According to the 2001 census there are 3901 such Scheduled Castes villages where the population of SCs is more than 40% and there are 2454 villages which have 90 or more SC persons in the State.**

**For making Scheduled Castes Sub Plan need based and effective the Single Line System for Plan formulation and monitoring has been introduced whereby funds are allocated to each District based on fixed parameters which are non-divertible from one district to another district and plans are prepared at District level for each District under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner and in consultation with the Heads of the district/Regional offices of the implementing departments. The various programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes are being implemented effectively. Although, the Scheduled Castes communities are deriving benefits under the normal plan as well as Tribal-Sub-Plan yet, in order to provide special coverage under individual beneficiary programmes and development of infrastructure in Scheduled Castes concentrated villages, 24.75% of total State Plan allocation is earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan. The main emphasis of the State Govt. is to identify more and more realistic schemes, which may generate sizable income and employment for the Scheduled Castes families.**

**The strategy of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan was adopted during the 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for ensuring rapid economic development of the Scheduled Castes population. The procedure was later on changed in year 2005-06 which is as under:-**

**The State Planning Department used to earmark 11% outlays of the total State Plan to the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan and these outlays used to be allocated to different Administrative Departments in consultation with the Tribal Development Department (as the work of SCSP was with the Tribal Dev. Deptt at that time). The Departments then used to carve up these outlays for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan as per their own discretion and priorities. There was, therefore, a feeling that the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan was merely agglomeration of the State Plan schemes taken up for the welfare of Scheduled Castes**

and emphasis was given mainly on arithmetical figures rather than on the schemes really benefiting Scheduled Castes families. There was no attempt to formulate the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes population in consultation with the District Level Officers responsible for the implementation of the schemes/programmes. Consequently, the mechanism of re-appropriation and diversion of outlays had to take place at frequent intervals. Keeping in view the above shortcomings in the formulation and implementation of schemes under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, the State Govt. decided to introduce fundamental change in the process of formulating the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan from 2000-01 onwards. This system was again revised during 2005-06 vide which following changes have been adopted for the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan:-

- a. The Director, SJ&E has been declared HOD in respect of all those Heads of development being implemented under SCSP with overall control of Administrative department of Social Justice & Empowerment with effect from 01.04.2005.
- b. Consequent upon the above changes following various measures are adopted during 2005-06:-

❖ **Plan Formulation**

- i. The State Planning Department earmarks 24.72% outlays of the total State Plan for the formulation of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan to the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment which is according to the SC population in the Pradesh
- ii. Of the total resources available under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, 60% is allocated in proportion to the inter district distribution to the population of the Scheduled Castes, 10% is distributed in proportion to the no. of villages with more than 40% concentration of SC population (2001 Census data to be the basis for both these indicators) and 30% is distributed in proportion to the actual no. of Scheduled Castes families individual district according to the 1998 BPL survey. The Planning Commission, Govt. of India has issued directions to the Govt. of H.P. to cover the villages having 40% and above Scheduled Castes population for infrastructural facilities from the year 2011-12. Hence, from onward these villages would also be provided infrastructural facilities under SCSP. The total used for determining the proportions for all the three indicators

comprises of all areas of Himachal Pradesh except the full districts of Kinnaur and Lahaul-Spiti and the Sub Divisions of Pangri and Bharmour of Chamba district. Weightage for individual district is as under:-

| <b>Name of District</b>              | <b>Composite weightage for the District</b> |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Bilaspur                             | 5.921                                       |
| Chamba (excluding Pangri & Bharmour) | 6.743                                       |
| Hamirpur                             | 6.955                                       |
| Kangra                               | 18.826                                      |
| Kullu                                | 5.953                                       |
| Mandi                                | 17.440                                      |
| Shimla                               | 13.532                                      |
| Sirmour                              | 8.194                                       |
| Solan                                | 10.414                                      |
| Una                                  | 6.022                                       |
| <b>Total</b>                         | <b>100.00</b>                               |

#### **Monitoring/Review**

- i. After the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan gets reflected in the budget where separate budget code has been provided under each major head to reflect allocation under various schemes included in the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, a booklet containing the schemes, State Plan, SCA and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and district-wise outlay there against is prepared and circulated to all the Deputy Commissioners, departments and their field agencies. Simultaneously, the heads of department convey the budget allocation to their respective DDOs.
- ii. Districts Level Formulation & Review Committee reviews the progress of Special Component Plan after every quarter at the districts level whereas at the State level Secretary/Director (SJ&E) reviews the progress with the different department after every quarter.
- iii. At the State level, the Minister (SJ&E)/Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (SJ&E) hold quarterly review meetings with the departments, who, at their own level also, do such an exercise like-wise.

- iv. Besides this, a High Powered Co-ordination & Review Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister who reviews the state of performance of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan once in a year.
- v. A mid year review is also taken to effect diversion in outlays within and outside the earmarked sectors.
- vi. In order to ensure full utilization of funds under Scheduled Castes Sub Plan during the year, the following norms of expenditure have been fixed:-

| <b>Quarter</b> | <b>Norms of Expenditure</b> |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>First</b>   | <b>20%</b>                  |
| <b>Second</b>  | <b>25%</b>                  |
| <b>Third</b>   | <b>30%</b>                  |
| <b>Fourth</b>  | <b>25%</b>                  |

**Administrative mechanism: Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)**

The concept of incorporating Tribal Sub-Plan in the Annual Plans of the State was first introduced by the Planning Commission, Government of India on the eve of 5th Five Year Plan. Comprehensive development of Tribal areas focusing particularly on the Welfare of individual tribal families was the main objective of the tribal sub-plan. The procedure followed in the State till 1995-96 for the formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan of the State was briefly that State Planning departments used to allocate plan outlays to different administrative department in consultation with Tribal Development Department. The departments then used to curve out outlays for Tribal Sub-Plan as per their own discretion and priorities. The concerned departments were also deciding which of the schemes, programmes and development works are to be taken-up from the funds set aside from the Tribal Sub-Plan. There was, therefore, a feeling that the Tribal Sub-Plan was merely agglomeration of the State Plan schemes taken-up in the Tribal Area and emphasis given mainly arithmetical figures rather than the scheme really benefiting tribal families. There was no attempt to formulate the scheme in consultation with the Integrated Tribal Development Project level officers. Consequently, the mechanism of re-appropriation and diversion of outlays had to take place at frequent intervals in the financial year. At times this process used to continue till the end of the financial year. Keeping in view the above lapses and short comings in the formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan,

the State Government decided to introduce fundamental change in the process of formulating Tribal Sub-Plan at the directions of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India from 1996-97 onwards. Under this new system, the State Planning department shall communicate 9% ceiling of the total State Plan outlays to the Tribal Development department who shall intern, allocate the divisible outlays to each of ITDP viz. Kinnaur, Lahaul, Spiti, Pangi and Bharmour. The indivisible outlays in the nature of grant-in-aid etc. shall be conveyed to the Administrative departments. Each ITDP has its own need and requirements as such each ITDP shall be free to determine its own priorities and allocate funds only to those schemes, which are relevant to the area. Each ITDP shall prepare its plan in consultation with the concerned **Project Advisory Committee** headed by the respective Hon'ble MLA of the area.

The Tribal Sub-Plan in respect of ITDP prepared in consultation with the Project Advisory Committee shall be compiled by the Tribal Development Department and dovetail the same in the main Tribal Sub-Plan. The Heads of departments simultaneously furnish draft plans both to the Planning Department as also to the Tribal Development Department. The Draft Plan document including proposals for the Tribal Sub-Plan is presented to the State Planning Board and after their approval; the State Plan is submitted to the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries like State Plan.

For equitable flow of funds to the 5 ITDPs, the State has evolved an objective formula based on 40% population, 20% area and 40% relative economic backwardness of each ITDP and, based on this formula, the share of each ITDP is as under:-

|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| <b>Kinnaur</b>        | <b>30%</b> |
| <b>Lahaul Spiti</b>   | <b>34%</b> |
| <b>Lahaul</b>         | <b>18%</b> |
| <b>Spiti</b>          | <b>16%</b> |
| <b>Pangi-Bharmour</b> | <b>36%</b> |
| <b>Pangi</b>          | <b>17%</b> |
| <b>Bharmour</b>       | <b>19%</b> |

A Plan is as good as implemented, monitoring is continued to be undertaken through reports, review meeting and field visits. Towards this end, after the Sub-Plan gets reflected in the State budget in a single Consolidated Demand (Demand No.31), a document, containing the complete set of schemes and the ITDP-wise outlays there against and lists of works is prepared by the Tribal Development Department and

circulated to all the departments and their field agencies, simultaneously. The Head of Departments convey the budget allocation to their respective Drawing & Disbursing Officers. All this is done by the 1st week of April so that expenditure is incurred right from the beginning of the financial year. During current year, this work has been completed in the first week of July 2004. A stock of performance of the tribal sub-plan programme is taken quarterly at the project level by the Project Advisory Committee and by the Commissioner-cum-Pr. Secretary (TD)/ Assistant Commissioner (T.D.) as his representative while on tour to these areas. At the State level, the Chief Secretary holds quarterly review meetings with the departments who, at their own level, also do such exercise like-wise. A mid-year review is also taken to affect diversion in outlays within and without the earmarked sectors.

Towards this end, ITDP offices are established in each of five projects, which are headed by State Civil Service Officers. A Research Officer along with Assistant Research Officer/Statistical Assistant has been provided to each of them besides other ministerial staff.

**Project Advisory Committees** have been constituted for each of the five Integrated Tribal Development Project headed by the local MLA and of which Members of Parliament representing the area, Chairman Zila Parishad, Vice Chairman Zila Parishads, Chairman Panchayat Samiti(s), Vice-Chairman Panchayat Samities, One elected member of Zila Parishad of each ITDP, Two Gram Panchayat Pardhans nominated by the Chairman of respected ITDP from each development Block of concerned ITDP for period of two years, Members of T.A.Cs from the area and all Heads of Offices of Project including Officers of the State Govt. Undertakings in the area concerned with Tribal Sub-Plan. The R.C./D.C./A.D.C. is the Vice-Chairman of the Committee. The Project Officer ITDP, will be the Member Secretary of the Committee. The Committee looks after formulation as well as implementation and review of the sub-plan at the Project level and also the dispensation under nucleus budget funds.

Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation was established on 14 November 1979 under the enactment of Himachal Pradesh Government. Initially this corporation was established solely to uplift economic status of the Scheduled Caste families and the initial name of this corporation was "HIMACHAL PRADESH SCHEDULED CASTES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION". In the year

1984 the Government of Himachal Pradesh and Government of India decided to entrust the work of providing financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe families of Himachal Pradesh to this corporation, as such the nomenclature of corporation was changed to “HIMACHAL PRADESH SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION”

### 3.6 Jharkhand

Jharkhand is a state in eastern India. It was carved out of the southern part of Bihar on 15 November 2000. Jharkhand shares its border with the states of Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the west, Orissa to the south, and West Bengal to the east. It has an area of 79,714 km<sup>2</sup> 49,821 sq mi (129,040 km<sup>2</sup>). The industrial city of Ranchi is its capital and Dumka is sub capital while Jamshedpur is the largest and the biggest industrial city of the state. Some of the other major cities and industrial centres are Dhanbad, Bokaro and Hazaribagh.

Jharkhand has a population of 32.96 million, consisting of 16.93 million males and 16.03 million females. The sex ratio is 947 females to 1000 males. The population consists of 28% tribals, 12% Scheduled Castes and 60% others. The population density of the state is 413 persons per square kilometer of land; it varies from as low as 148 per square kilometer in Gumla district to as high as 1167 per square kilometer in Dhanbad district.





### **The Scheduled Castes**

According to 2001 census, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Jharkhand is 3,189,320, constituting 11.8 per cent of the total population (26,945,829). It holds 14<sup>th</sup> position among all the States / UTs in terms of the Scheduled Caste population. The decennial growth of SC population has been 23.2 per cent, which is almost the same as the growth of the total population (23.3 per cent). The State has a total of twenty two (22) Scheduled Castes and all have been enumerated at 2001 census.

The SCs are predominantly rural as 81.1 per cent of them reside in villages. At the district level, the SCs have registered the highest proportion (31.9 per cent) in Chatra district, followed by Palamu (25.7 per cent) and Garhwa (23.9 per cent). Pakaur and Lohardaga have the lowest proportion of SCs (3.3 – 3.5 per cent).

Out of twenty two (22) SCs, Chamar is the most populous caste, having a number of 837,333, constituting 26.3 per cent of the total SC population. Bhuiya and Dusadh are the second and third largest SCs having population of 680,030 and 349,284 respectively. The other SCs in descending order are Dhobi, Bhogta, Baurri, Turi and Rajwas. Alongwith Chamar, Bhuiya and Dusadh, eight SCs constitute 85.5 per cent of the total SC population of the State. Four castes, Musahar, Pasi, Ghasi and Dom having population in the range of 42,647-137,465, account for 11.3 per cent; the remaining 10 castes alongwith the generic castes constitute the residual 3.2 per cent of the State's SC population. Bantar, Choupal, Halalkhor and Kanjar are other Scheduled Castes, which are small in number each having less than 1000 population.

Chamars are in large number in the districts of Palamu, Giridih, Hazaribagh and Garhwa. They have the highest percentage of the total SC population in Giridih district (49.7 per cent). Bhuiya constitute more than half of the total SC population in Chatra (52 per cent) district. Dusadh are concentrated in Palamu district and in respect of other five large groups, namely, Dhobi, Bhogta, Baurri, Turi and Rajwas, their concentration in Dhanbad, Chatra, Dhanbad, Giridih and Bokaro districts respectively.

### **Literacy & Educational Level**

To the literacy scenario among the Scheduled Castes of Jharkhand is low. Though there is an improvement in the overall literacy rate of SCs from 23.7 per cent at 1991 census to 37.6 per cent at 2001 census, it is still lower if compared with that of all SCs at the national level (54.7 per cent). Male and female literacy rates (51.6 per cent and 22.5 per cent respectively) continue to be lower than those at the national level (66.6 per cent & 41.9 per cent). Among the numerically larger castes, Dhobi have the highest overall literacy as well as female literacy followed by Dusadh, Chamar and Baurri. Bhuiya preceded by Bhogta have registered the lowest literacy rate.

**Table 3.31: Literacy Rate of SCs in Jharkhand**

| Literacy rate | All SCs (Jharkhand) | Dhobi | Dusadh | Chamar | Baurri | Rajwas | Turi | Bhogta | Bhuiya |
|---------------|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| Persons       | 37.6                | 56.4  | 52.0   | 43.5   | 37.6   | 34.7   | 28.7 | 23.4   | 20.7   |
| Females       | 22.5                | 39.0  | 33.8   | 25.9   | 22.2   | 18.2   | 14.6 | 11.6   | 10.5   |

Among the literates, 37.3 per cent either are without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportions of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle level constitute 28.9 per cent & 15.7 per cent respectively. As many as 14.9 per cent literates are educated up to matric / secondary / higher secondary level. This implies that every 7<sup>th</sup> SC literate is a matriculate. Graduates & above are 3 per cent. Among the major castes, Dhobi and Dusadh have every 5<sup>th</sup> literate, a matriculate whereas Chamar have every 6<sup>th</sup> literate, a matriculate. Bhogta, Bhuiya and Turi have only 7.3 – 8.4 per cent of secondary level literates. Dhobi have registered the highest proportion of graduates followed by Dusadh and Chamar.

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the SC population is 37.6 per cent, which is marginally lower than that of all SCs at the national level (40.4 per cent). Female WPR has increased from 24.3 per cent to 27.7 per cent whereas male WPR has registered a marginal decline from 48.8 per cent to 47 per cent during 1991-2001. Among the total workers,

58.2 per cent are main workers and this proportion is lower than that of all SCs aggregated at the national level (73 per cent). Among the major groups, Bhogta and Bhuiya have registered overall WPR higher than the national average for all SCs whereas Chamar, Baurri, Dhobi, Dusadh and Rajwas have WPR lower than the national average.

### Category of Workers

Agricultural Labourers' constitute the highest proportion of 47.1 per cent among the total workers. This figure is slightly higher than the national average of 45.6 per cent recorded by all SCs in this category. 'Other Workers' constitute 27.9 per cent which is comparable with the national average of 30.5 per cent in respect of all SCs. 'Cultivators' account for 19.3 per cent and this figure are at par with the national average (20 per cent). Workers engaged in Household Industry (HHI) constitute 5.7 per cent, which is 1.8 per cent higher than the national average (3.9 per cent). Among the major castes, Bhuiya have the highest percentage of 'Agricultural Labourers' followed by Rajwas and Chamar. Baurri have the highest proportion of 'Other Workers'. Bhogta have the highest share of 'Cultivators' whereas Turi have the maximum share of HHI workers.

Table 3.32 Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories in Jharkhand

| Economic category      | All Scheduled Castes | Chamar | Bhuiya | Dusadh | Dhobi | Bhogta | Baurri | Turi | Rajwas |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|--------|
| Cultivators            | 19.3                 | 18.3   | 15.2   | 24.2   | 25.4  | 48.9   | 8.9    | 11.3 | 19.8   |
| Agricultural Labourers | 47.1                 | 48.7   | 62.1   | 43.3   | 34.0  | 37.9   | 40.7   | 32.0 | 51.9   |
| HHI Workers            | 5.7                  | 4.6    | 2.4    | 1.2    | 4.6   | 2.7    | 1.2    | 31.2 | 1.5    |
| Other Workers          | 27.9                 | 28.4   | 20.2   | 31.4   | 36.1  | 10.5   | 49.3   | 25.5 | 26.7   |

### The Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Jharkhand State is as per 2001 census 7,087,068 constituting 26.3 per cent of the total population (26,945,829) of the State. Among all States and UTs, Jharkhand holds 6<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> ranks terms of the ST population and the percentage share of the ST population to the total population of the State respectively. The growth of the ST population has been 17.3 per cent, which is lower by 6 per cent if compared with the growth of the State's total population (23.3 per cent) during 1991-2001. The state

has a total of thirty (30) Scheduled Tribes and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census

The Scheduled Tribes are primarily rural as 91.7 per cent of them reside in villages. District wise distribution of ST population shows that Gumla district has the highest proportion of STs (68.4 per cent). The STs constitute more than half of the total population in Lohardaga and Pashchimi Singhbhum districts whereas Ranchi and Pakaur districts have 41.8 - 44.6 per cent tribal population. Kodarma district (0.8 per cent) preceded by Chatra (3.8 per cent) has the lowest proportion of the STs Population.

Out of thirty (30) Scheduled Tribes notified for the State, Santhal is the most populous tribe having a population of 2,410,509, constituting 34 per cent of the total ST population of the State. Oraon, Munda and Ho, the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> largest tribes constitute 19.6, 14.8 and 10.5 per cent respectively of the total ST population of the State. Four other major tribes, Kharia, Bhumij, Lohra and Kharwar having population ranging from 164,022 - 192,024 along with Santhal, Oraon, Munda and Ho, constitute 89.1 per cent of the total tribal population. The tribes namely, Chero, Bedia, Mal Pahariya and Mahli in the population range from 75,540 to 121,174 account for another 5.6 per cent; the remaining 18 tribes, along with the generic tribes constitute the balance 5.3 per cent of the total ST population.

District wise distribution of the individual ST shows that Santhal have the highest population in Dumka district followed by Purbi Singhbhum, Pakaur and Sahibganj districts but they constitute the highest proportion of the total ST population in Giridih (90.8 per cent), followed by Dumka (89.7 per cent) and Pakaur (85 per cent) districts. Oraon have returned the highest population in Ranchi district followed by Gumla. They have the highest percentage share in the total tribal population (81 per cent) in Lohardaga district. Other six major tribes, namely Munda, Ho, Kharwar, Lohra, Bhumij and Kharia are concentrated in Ranchi, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Palamu, Ranchi, Purbi Singhbhum and Gumla districts respectively.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The overall literacy rate among the STs has increased from 27.5 per cent at 1991 census to 40.7 per cent at 2001 census. Despite this improvement, the literacy rate among the tribes is much below in comparison to that of all STs at the national level (47.1 per cent). Like

the over all literacy rate among the STs, male and female literacy rates (54 per cent and 27.2 per cent) are also considerably lower than those at the national level (59.2 per cent & 34.8 per cent).

Among the numerically larger tribes, Oraon and Kharia have more than half of the population in the age of seven (7) years and above are literates while Munda have the literacy rate almost equal to that of all STs at the national level. Remaining five larger tribal groups have shown the overall literacy rates lower than that of the national average.

**Table 3.33: Literacy Rate of STS in Jharkhand**

| Literacy rate | All STs (state) | Oraon | Kharia | Munda | Bhumij | Ho   | Lohra | Santhal | Kharwar |
|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|-------|---------|---------|
| Persons       | 40.7            | 52.5  | 51.0   | 47.9  | 41.5   | 39.2 | 38.9  | 33.4    | 29.6    |
| Females       | 27.2            | 40.8  | 42.2   | 34.9  | 24.0   | 23.9 | 25.0  | 19.5    | 13.9    |

Among the total tribal literates, 33.6 per cent are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportions of literates who have attained education up to primary level and middle level are 28.6 per cent & 17.7 per cent respectively. Persons educated up to matric / secondary / higher secondary constitute 16.5 percent. This implies that every 6<sup>th</sup> tribal literate is a matriculate. Graduates and above are 3.5 per cent while non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute a negligible 0.1 per cent only. While Kharia, Oraon and Ho have the highest proportion of matriculates i.e. every 5<sup>th</sup> literates of these tribes are matriculates closely followed by Munda who have every 6<sup>th</sup> literate a matriculate. Kharwar have the lowest percentage of matriculates, preceded by Bhumij, Lohra and Santhal. While Oraon and Kharia have the highest percentage of graduates, Bhumij have the lowest proportion of degree holders, preceded by Kharwar, Lohra and Santhal.

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 46.3 per cent which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). While there has been a slight decline in male WPR from 53.4 to 51.9 per cent, female WPR has increased from 38.3 per cent up to 40.6 per cent during 1991-2001. Among the total workers, 59.4 per cent are main workers and this proportion is quite below the national average for all STs (68.9 per cent). Among the major tribal groups, only Kharia have over all WPR (51.6per cent) higher than the

national average whereas other seven major tribal groups have recorded WPR lower than the national average.

### **Category of Workers**

‘Cultivators’ constitute more than half of the total workers and this figure is significantly higher than the national average of 44.7 per cent recorded by all STs in this category. ‘Agricultural Labourers’ account for 31 per cent which is less than that recorded for all STs at the national level (36.9 per cent). ‘Other Workers’ form 13.5 per cent which is comparable with the national average of 16.3 per cent whereas workers engaged in Household Industry (HHI) constitute 3 per cent which is marginally higher than that of the national average (2.1 per cent).

Among the major tribes, Oraon, Munda and Kharia have 62-71 per cent workers engaged as ‘Cultivators’ followed by Kharwar and Santhal. Bhumij and Lohra have recorded the highest proportion of ‘Agricultural Labourers’ in their total working population. Lohra have also registered the higher percentage of ‘Other Workers’ as well as ‘HHI’ workers in comparison to other major tribes.

**Table 3.34: Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories in Jharkhand**

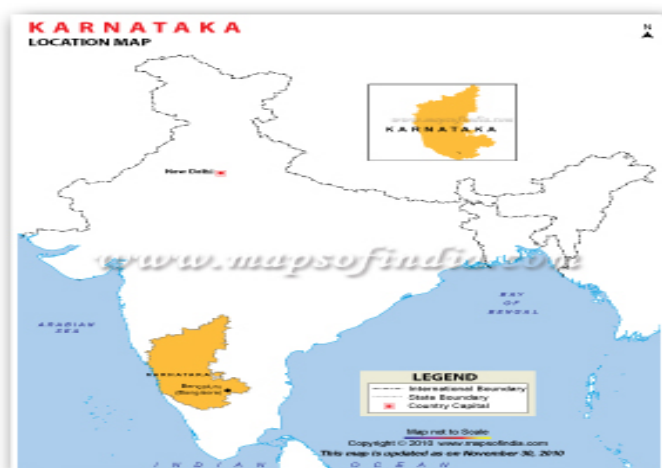
| <b>Economic category</b>      | <b>All STs</b> | <b>Santhal</b> | <b>Oraon</b> | <b>Munda</b> | <b>Ho</b> | <b>Kharwar</b> | <b>Lohra</b> | <b>Bhumij</b> | <b>Kharia</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>Cultivators</b>            | 52.6           | 48.6           | 62.1         | 64.6         | 49.4      | 52.5           | 28.3         | 35.5          | 70.5          |
| <b>Agricultural Labourers</b> | 31.0           | 38.4           | 21.0         | 21.2         | 34.1      | 39.7           | 33.5         | 47.3          | 20.5          |
| <b>HHI</b>                    | 3.0            | 1.4            | 1.1          | 1.3          | 3.0       | 1.0            | 14.7         | 1.7           | 1.1           |
| <b>Other Workers</b>          | 13.5           | 11.6           | 15.8         | 12.8         | 13.4      | 6.9            | 23.5         | 15.4          | 7.9           |

### **Administrative mechanism**

The Department of Welfare is mandated to look after the welfare of the most underprivileged sections of the society namely the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Backward classes and Minorities and the task of bringing all round development of these sections.

### 3.7 Karnataka

Karnataka has a geographic area of 191743 sq.kms. The total forest cover of the state is 38469.53 sq.kms, which constitute 16.93% of the geographic area of the state. Total population as per 2001 Census in Karnataka is 5, 28, 50,562. Divided into 27 districts, Karnataka is well connected by roads, railways, air and waterways. Motorable roads are 1,37,520 lakh km in length while rail network is 3,192 km, which includes broad gauge, metre gauge and narrow gauge. About 76% of its population lives in rural areas while about 71% of its working force is engaged in agricultural and allied activities, which generate 49% of the state income among the agriculture crops, Karnataka accounts for 59% of the country's coffee production and 47% of the country's ragi production.



Karnataka is one of the major states of South India. Karnataka is the eighth largest state in India in terms of Population. According to Population census of 2001, the Population of Karnataka was 5.273 crores (52.73 million). The Population of Karnataka has increased 17.20% as compared to last census of India in 1991. The state of Karnataka is ranked ninth in terms of Population in India. Karnataka is one of the top states in terms of literacy rate in India. Bangalore is the top city with over 1 million populations in Karnataka.

According to the 2001 census of India, the total population of Karnataka is 52,850,562. Of this, 26,898,918 (50.9%) are male and 25,951,644 (49.1%) are female. There is a decadal increase in population of 17.3% from 1991 to 2001. Population density is 275.6 per km<sup>2</sup>, the sex ratio is 964 females to 1000 males and 34.0% of the people in Karnataka live in urban areas. The literacy rate is 66.6% with 76% of males and 57% of females being literate.

#### **Scheduled Castes in Karnataka**

The population of SCs in Karnataka has increased from 3.12 million in 1961 to 8.56 million in 2001, registering an increase of 174.3 per cent as compared to an increase of 158.5 per cent in the SC population at the national level. The share of the SC population in the total population, which was 13.22 per cent in 1961, declined to 13.14 in 1971, then increased to 15.07 per cent in 1981 and to 16.38 per cent in 1991, and thereafter, fell to 16.21 per cent in 2001. The share of the SC population to the total population of India in 2001 is about 16.26 per cent, which is almost equal to that of Karnataka. In terms of decadal growth, there was a quantum jump (45.33 per cent) in the SC population during 1971-81, followed by a 31.70 per cent increase in the next decade (1981-91). It fell to 16.21 per cent in the following decade, 1991-2001. The high growth recorded during 1971-81 and 1981-91 was not only due to increased fertility rates, but also because of the addition of new castes to the Scheduled Castes category.

According to the 2001 Census, Bangalore Urban district has the highest SC population in the state (8,51,047) followed by Gulbarga (7,17,595) and Kolar (6,71,692). Districts with the lowest Scheduled Castes population are Kodagu (67,422), Udupi (67,689) and Uttara Kannada (1,01,896). In terms of the percentage of the SC population to the total population of a district however, Kolar (26.6 per cent) takes first place, followed by Chamarajnagar (24.6 per cent) and Gulbarga (23.01 per cent). The lowest percentage is in Udupi, (6.1), followed by Dakshina Kannada (6.9) and Uttara Kannada (7.5).



The majority of the SC population resides in rural areas, but its share of the rural population has been declining from census to census. Out of an 8.56 million SC population (in 2001), about 75 per cent live in rural areas. The proportion of the rural SC population is lower than that of STs, but it is higher than the total population. The trends in rural and urban population for SCs from 1991 to 2001 are shown in Table 9.1.

The Scheduled Castes comprise 101 castes and sub-castes, the majority of whom were formerly classified as 'untouchables' and generally lived in a segregated area or separate colony on the outskirts of villages, a practice that is outlawed in the present day. The predominant castes among the SCs are Adi Karnataka, Holeya, Chalavadi, Mahar, Mala, Madiga, Mang, Mochi, Adi Dravida, Samagara, Dhor, Banjara and Bhovi.

The Adi Karnatakas form the largest segment, (34.13 per cent) followed by Banjaras (11.85 per cent), Bhovis (10.04 per cent) and Adi Dravidas (6.98 per cent). The spread of the SC population by caste/sub-caste is not uniform throughout the state. Some castes are clustered only in a few districts and are sparse in other districts. The Adi Dravidas are clustered in only three districts, namely, Bangalore Urban (37 per cent), Kolar (20 per cent) and Tumkur (10 per cent), accounting for two-thirds of the Adi Dravida population in the state. Again, about 90 per cent of the Holaya, Holer and Holeya population in the state is concentrated in four districts of north Karnataka, i.e. Gulbarga (37 per cent), Bijapur (20 per cent), Belgaum (20 per cent) and Bidar (17 per cent). District-wise distribution of population according to the major Scheduled Castes based on the 1991 Census for 20 districts is shown in Table 9.2.

### **Literacy and educational level**

Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read & write with understanding), aged 7 years and above, among SC population of Karnataka, is 52.9 per cent, which is lower than 66.6 per cent reported for the state population. The literacy data show that the

SC population of the state has made significant improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 38.1 per cent in 1991, has increased by 14.8 percentage points in 2001.

Among the major SCs, Adi Dravida have reported the highest 70.1 per cent literacy rate, followed by Adi Karnataka (56.7 per cent), Holaya (51.8 per cent), Bhovi (49.2 per cent), Bhambi (46.8 per cent), Madiga (45.7 per cent) and Banjara (43.0 per cent). The female literacy rate of 41.7 per cent among SC population is lower as compared to 56.9 per cent among state's female population. As in literacy rate, the highest and lowest female literacy rate of 46.9 per cent and 28.8 per cent have also been recorded among Adi Dravida and Banjara as well.

| Name of SC    | Literate without educational level | Below primary | Primary | Middle | Matric/Secondary /Higher Secondary Intermediate etc. | Technical & Non-technical diploma | Graduate & above |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| All SCs       | 2.4                                | 31.3          | 28.6    | 13.9   | 18.8   | 0.9                               | 4.1              |
| Adi Karnataka | 2.1                                | 26.3          | 29.4    | 16.9   | 20.3   | 0.8                               | 4.3              |
| Madiga        | 3.0                                | 35.3          | 29.2    | 12.9   | 15.9   | 0.5                               | 3.1              |
| Banjara       | 3.2                                | 41.2          | 25.1    | 10.6   | 14.9   | 1.1                               | 4.0              |
| Bhovi         | 2.7                                | 34.9          | 30.4    | 12.6   | 15.6   | 0.8                               | 2.9              |
| Holaya        | 2.6                                | 31.6          | 27.8    | 11.1   | 20.3   | 0.8                               | 5.9              |
| Adi Dravida   | 1.5                                | 22.2          | 28.2    | 17.3   | 24.8   | 1.7                               | 4.3              |
| Bhambi        | 2.6                                | 41.0          | 26.6    | 10.2   | 15.3   | 0.8                               | 3.5              |

#### **Economic activity: Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The WPR of the state SC population is 46.3 per cent in 2001 Census, which is higher than 44.7 per cent reported in 1991 Census. In WPR, Karnataka SCs have sixth position after Mizoram (68.8 per cent), Manipur (51.4 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (50.5 per cent), Himachal Pradesh (48.9 per cent) and Tamil Nadu (48.1 per cent). The WPR for male has been 54 per cent and for females 38.4 per cent in 2001 Census. At individual caste level, the WPR varies from the highest 48.5 per cent among Madiga to the lowest 41.6 per cent among Adi Dravida.

### **Category of Workers**

There has been a decline in the main workers from 92.6 per cent in 1991 Census to 78.4 per cent in 2001 Census. This has resulted in corresponding increase in the marginal workers from 7.4 per cent in 1991 to 21.6 per cent in 2001. Out of total workers, 'agricultural labourers' constitute 43.8 per cent, which is lower than 1.8 percentage points when compared to 45.6 per cent registered at national level SC population. 'Other workers' accounts for 33.1 per cent and only 20.5 per cent have been returned as 'cultivators'. Remaining 2.5 per cent have been workers in 'household industry'. At the individual caste level, Bhambi have recorded the highest 63.1 per cent agricultural labourers, followed by Madiga (57.9 per cent) where as the lowest 20.4 per cent has been registered in case of Adi Dravida.

### **Administrative mechanism: Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)**

The Government of Karnataka, through Social Welfare Department, formulated various programmes and schemes for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (hereafter mentioned as SC & ST) especially for their socio-economic and educational advancement from the year 1956 onwards.

Prior to 1956, Social Welfare Department was earlier called as the Depressed Classes Department. It was headed by the Commissioner for Depressed Classes along with an Additional Development Commissioner. He was in charge of schemes meant for the SC/ST people, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes and economically backward people. Prior to 1956, the officers at the district level were called as Depressed Class Officers. In the four districts of the erstwhile Bombay State, they were called as the District Special Backward Classes Officers and in the three districts of the erstwhile Hyderabad - Karnataka area, they were called as the Social Officer. In 1956 the Department was named as Social Welfare Department and in 1959, the district level officers were re-designated as District Social Welfare Officers, looking after the welfare of SC/STs, Backward Classes, Minorities, Women and Child Welfare, Physically Handicapped, etc. In the year 1975, the Women and Child Welfare along with Disabled Welfare, was separated into a separate department. The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities separated out in the year 1977, and the Department of Tribal Welfare was separated out from this department in 1998.

Today, the Commissionrate of Social Welfare takes care of the welfare of Scheduled Caste people only. The schemes are implemented broadly at three different levels, one at State level (Social Welfare Commissionerate), other at District level (Zilla Panchayat) and few at the Taluk Panchayat level. These schemes cover the main priority sectors; Education, Employment, Housing, Irrigation, etc. The office of the Commissioner of Social Welfare, Bangalore, is classified into various sections for administrative convenience such as Education Section, which monitors and implements Educational Schemes, Employment and Training Section – monitors and implements Employment and Training Schemes, Special Component Plan – in-charge of monitoring the Special Component Plan, Co-ordination Section, which co-ordinates the activities of all sections and also implements certain schemes such as compensation to atrocities victims, construction of Ambedkar Bhavana at District and Taluk level, training to law graduates.

In Karnataka, the Panchayat Raj system was introduced in the year 1983. All the developmental schemes have been transferred to Zilla Panchayat system. The beneficiaries selected by Grama Sabhas are to be placed before Taluk Panchayat for approval. The schemes of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan are being implemented by 60 developmental departments. The Commissionerate of Social Welfare is the nodal office for effective implementation, supervision and monitoring of schemes.

#### **Organizational Structure of Department of Social Welfare**

The department of Social Welfare was established during the year 1956, vide Govt. Order No. SS-4009-SRD-2-56-1 dated 18-10-1956 . The very purpose of starting the department is for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. At present, the Department of Social Welfare is taking care of the welfare of Scheduled Castes only.

#### **Administrative Setup:**

The Administrative setup of the department has got three levels

1. State Level
2. District Level
3. Taluk Level

**1. StateLevel:**

At the State Level, the Commissioner of Social Welfare is functioning as the Head of the Department and he is assisted by three Joint Director, four Deputy Directors, One Chief Accounts Officer. Apart from this, one Joint Director of Social Welfare is working as Director of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Research Institute. There is one Pre-Examination training centre at Ambedkar Bhavan, Miller's Road, Bangalore, where coaching is given to Scheduled Class students who are aspirants of passing Indian Civil Services Examinations like IAS and IPS.

**2. District-Level**

All the Programmes of the Social Welfare Department at the District Level are being implemented by the Zilla Panchayats. The District Social Welfare Officer is Head of Social Welfare at the District Level and he will assist the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat in implementing the Social Welfare Programmes.

**3. Taluk-Level:**

Taluk Social Welfare Officer is the Head of the Taluk Social Welfare Office and he will work under the control of taluk Panchayat and assist the Executive Officers, Taluk Panchayat and District Social Welfare Officer of the District for the implementation of Departmental Schemes.

**Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Limited**

Karnataka Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation was established in 1975 by the then Chief Minister Late Dr. Devaraj Urs, for the social upliftment and economic development of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. The Corporation was renamed as Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation on 16.08.2005. Since, then the Corporation is implementing various programmes for the economic development of Scheduled Castes only.

For the implementation of various schemes, the Government of Karnataka has allocated Rs.85.90 Crores (including Central Share Capital Rs.490.00 lakhs) in its budget during 2010-11. From this, it is planned to assist 44888 beneficiaries, for proper and effective implementation of the various schemes, to make the people living

in the rural areas aware of the schemes and programmes, procedures to take the benefit, names and addresses of the officers to be contacted and to bring about transparency. The Corporation has been bringing out an Annual Action Plan every year.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation is a Corporation wholly owned by Government of Karnataka. Since 1975, this Corporation is implementing various schemes for the economic development of Scheduled Castes. The Corporation helps Scheduled Caste beneficiaries to improve their economic condition and bring them to the main stream of the society. Identifying needy beneficiaries, extending suitable facilities and motivating them for loan repayment is the prime duty of all officers and officials of the Corporation.

#### **Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka**

The tribal population of Karnataka increased to 34.64 lakh in 2001 from 19.16 lakh in 1991. The decadal growth rate during this period is a high 80.8 per cent, caused not by a spurt in fertility rates but by the addition of several new tribes to the Scheduled Tribes (ST) category. The decadal growth rate is higher for females (81.9 per cent) than for males (79.8 per cent). The highest decadal growth rate occurred in Mysore district (around 328.0 per cent), Bagalkot (261.6 per cent), Dharwad (201.1 per cent) and Belgaum (193.0 per cent). The decadal growth rate is negative in Dakshina Kannada (-2.9 per cent). Raichur (18.1 per cent) has the highest percentage of ST population followed by Bellary (18.0 per cent), while Chitradurga (17.5 per cent), which had the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes population in 1991 came down to third place in 2001 on account of its bifurcation. The reverse is true of Raichur. Bellary has the highest population of Scheduled Tribes as a percentage of the Scheduled Tribes population in the state (10.6)

#### **Literacy and educational level**

According to 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read & write with understanding), aged 7 years and above, among ST population of Karnataka, is 48.3 per cent which is lower than 66.6 per cent reported for the state population as a whole. The literacy data show that the ST population of the state has made significant

improvement during the decade 1991- 2001. The literacy rate, which was 36.0 per cent in 1991, has increased by 12.3 percentage points in 2001. Among the major STs, Marati are reported to have the highest 73.9 per cent literacy rate, followed by Gond (51.5per cent), Naikda (47.3 per cent) and Koli Dhor (46.5 per cent), The female literacy rate of 36.6 per cent among ST population is lower as compared to 56.9 per cent among state female population. Like literacy rate, the highest and lowest female literacy rates of 66.2 per cent and 32.2 per cent have been recorded among Marati and Koli Dhor.

| <b>Name of ST</b> | <b>Literate without educational level</b> | <b>Below primary</b> | <b>Primary</b> | <b>Middle</b> | <b>Matric/Secondary /Higher Secondary Intermediate etc.</b> | <b>Technical &amp; Non-technical diploma</b> | <b>Graduate &amp; above</b> |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|----------------|---------------|---|--|-----------------------------|
| All STs           | 2.9                                       | 36.3                 | 29.3           | 11.8          | 15.8  | 0.8  | 3.1                         |
| Naikda            | 2.9                                       | 36.8                 | 28.9           | 12.0          | 15.6  | 0.8  | 3.0                         |
| Gond              | 4.5                                       | 32.6                 | 29.2           | 9.8           | 19.2  | 1.0  | 3.6                         |
| Koil Dhor         | 4.0                                       | 37.2                 | 28.8           | 9.2           | 17.0  | 0.7  | 3.0                         |
| Marati            | 0.7                                       | 31.4                 | 35.9           | 12.0          | 16.7  | 0.4  | 2.9                         |

The 2001 Census data reveals that around half the ST population is in the workforce. Women constitute about 41.7 per cent of the workforce. More than 85 per cent of the working population is in rural areas. The distribution of main workers (76.4 per cent) is concentrated in the rural parts of the state where a high 51.5 per cent work. Bellary has the highest percentage of main workers (11.5 per cent) followed by Raichur (7.8 per cent). The highest percentage of ST marginal workers lives in Raichur (11.7), which also has the highest proportion of the ST population to the total population, clearly indicating their highly precarious livelihood status.

**Administrative Set Up of Department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare, Karnataka:**

**State Level:** A super time scale KAS Officer heads the department as the Director at State Level. The Director is assisted by two Deputy Directors, One Assistant Director, One Research Officer, One Accounts Officer, One Assistant Statistical Officer and other 32 Staff.

**Direction and Administration (State Sector Program (Plan)):-** The department of Scheduled Tribes Welfare came into existence with effect from 7.1.1999. The Directorate of this department is functioning at Bangalore. The sanctioned posts of the Directorate is 38, of which 24 posts are filled up, 14 posts are vacant. The expenditure towards maintenance of the Directorate and 5 new DTWO office maintenance met out under this head of account. During 2010-11 an amount of Rs.30.00 lakhs is earmarked. Out of this an amount Rs.24.19 Lakhs has been spent up to end of January 2011 towards administration Expenses.

**Direction and Administration (State Sector Program (Non Plan)) :-** The Budget provide under this head of account is being utilized to meet the expenditure towards salary of the staff/officers, buildings rent and other office expenses of the directorate. During 2010-11 an amount of Rs 70.87 kaks is earmarked. Out of this amount, up to the end of January 2011, Rs 57.96 lakhs is spent

**District Level:** In the District level. The Departmental Schemes are being implemented through the District Social Welfare officers in 16 Districts and they are working under administrative control of the Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Panchyats. IN 5 ITDP Districts i.e in Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chick Magalur Districts, Project Coordinators are working and in nine Districts i.e. Chitraguda, Belguam, Raichur, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapur, Tumkur, Davangrere, Haveri and Ballery district Tribal Welfare Officers are functioning

**Taluk Level:** In 176 taluks of the state, Taluk Social Welfare officer is the head of the Taluk Social Welfare Office. He is implementing the departmental schemes with supporting staff in taluks.

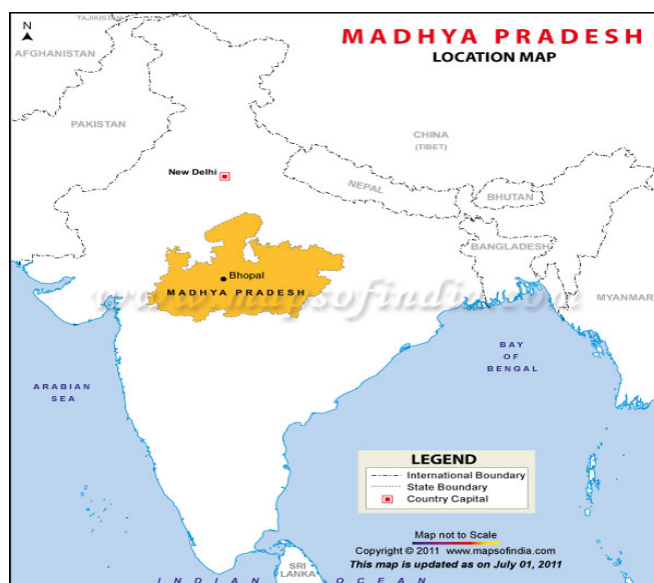
### **3.8 Madhya Praesh**

Madhya Pradesh, in its present form, came into existence on November 1,2000 following its bifurcation to create a new state of Chhattisgarh. The undivided Madhya Pradesh was founded on November 1, 1956. Madhya Pradesh is the second largest Indian state in size with an area of 308,000 sq. kms. Madhya Pradesh, a state in central India, borders Uttar Pradesh , Chhattisgarh , Maharashtra , Gujarat and



**Rajasthan . The state is made up of 48 districts, which are grouped into eight divisions: Bhopal, Chambal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Rewa, Sagar, and Ujjain.**

**Madhya Pradesh is a medley of ethnic groups and tribes, castes and communities. The population of Madhya Pradesh includes indigenous people and migrants from other states. According to census of 2000, 92% followed Hindu religion while others are Muslim (6%), Jain (0.9%), Christians (0.30%), Buddhists (0.30%), and Sikhs (0.20%).**



**Map of Madhya Pradesh**

### **The Scheduled Castes**

**The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of the State as per 2001 census, is 9,155,177, constituting 15.2 percent of the total population (60,348,023). The State holds 8th rank in terms of the SC population among all the States and UTs. The growth of the SC population during 1991-2001 has been 22.4 per cent, which is 1.9 per cent lower than the growth of the total population (24.3 per cent). The state has a total of forty seven (47) SCs and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census.**

**Majority (75.5 per cent) of the SC population resides in the rural areas. Among the districts, Datia has the highest proportion of SCs (24.9 per cent), followed by Ujjain (24.7 per cent) and Tikamgarh (24.3 per cent). Jhabua district has the lowest**

proportion of SC population (2.8 per cent), preceded by Mandla (4.6 per cent) and Dindori (5.8 per cent) districts.

Out of forty-seven (47) SCs, Chamar is the most populous caste, with a population of 4,498,165 constituting 49.1 per cent of the total SC population. Balahi is the second largest caste, having a population of 1,105,558 forms 12.1 per cent of all SC population. Three other SCs in the descending order are Mahar, Koli and Bhangi. Along with Chamar and Balahi, the five SCs constitute 77.9 per cent of the total SC population. Khatik, Katia, Khangar, Kumhar, Bagri and Basor have population ranging from 118,763 to 262,257; together they form 12.3 per cent of the total SC population in the State. Four SCs, namely, Nat, Dhanuk, Barahar and Chadar having population in the range of 71,820 to 94,870 constitute another 3.6 per cent of total SC population. Remaining thirty-two (32) SCs along with generic castes constitute the residual 6.2 per cent of total SC population. Among the forty seven SCs, twelve have below 5,000 population. Of them, six castes namely Muskhan, Bahna, Dhed, Dewar, Audhelia and Chitar are very small groups, each having less than 500 population. Though Chamar are primarily concentrated in Sagar, Morena, Rewa, Bhind and Chhatarpur districts, they have their highest proportion (75.7 per cent) in Morena district. Balahi have major concentration in Ujjain, West Nimar and Dewas districts. Mahar have their highest concentration in Betul district whereas Koli and Bhangi each have their maximum concentration in Gwalior district.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The literacy rate among the SCs has increased from 34 per cent registered at 1991 census to 58.6 per cent at 2001 census. This is higher than the national average of 54.7 per cent aggregated for all SCs. Male and female literacy (72.3 per cent and 43.3 per cent respectively) are higher in comparison to those at the national level (66.6 per cent & 41.9 per cent). All the major SCs except Chamar have registered a female literacy rate higher than that of the national average with Mahar having more than 60 per cent female literates.

**Table 3.37: Literacy Rate of SCS in Madhya Pradesh**

| Literacy rate | All SCs | Mahar | Bhangi | Koli | Balahi | Chamar |
|---------------|---------|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| Persons       | 58.6    | 73.8  | 63.3   | 63.0 | 60.4   | 55.6   |
| Females       | 43.3    | 62.0  | 50.5   | 48.0 | 43.5   | 39.5   |

Among the literates, 44.2 per cent are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels constitute 28.5 per cent and 13.9 per cent respectively. Literates educated up to matric/higher secondary level constitute 10.8 per cent only. Graduates & above are 2.5 per cent.

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the SC population has increased from 42.4 per cent at 1991 to 43.1 per cent at 2001. This figure is higher than that of total SCs at the national level (40.4 per cent). Male WPR (49.8 per cent) is marginally lower than the national average whereas female WPR (35.8 per cent) is higher by 6.4 per cent from that of the national average. Among the total workers, 71 per cent are main workers, which is below the national average recorded for all SCs (73 per cent). At the level of individual caste, Chamar, Balahi and Mahar have shown overall WPR higher than that of the national average. Balahi have the highest female WPR (42.4 per cent) followed by Chamar, Mahar, Koli and Bhangi.

#### **Category of Workers**

'Agricultural Labourers' constitute the highest proportion (42.5 per cent) among all workers. This is lower than the national average of 45.6 per cent recorded for all SCs in this category. 'Cultivators' account for 27 per cent, which is higher if compared with that of all SCs at the national level (20 per cent). 'Other Workers' constitute 22.7 per cent against the national average of 30.5 per cent. Workers engaged in Household Industry (HHI) constitute 7.8 per cent which is twice that of the national average (3.9 per cent). Among the major castes, Balahi have more than half of the total workers are 'Agricultural Labourers' whereas Bhangi have more than 60 per cent workers are 'Other Workers'. Koli have the highest proportion of 'HHI Workers' in comparison to other major castes.

**Table 3.38: Percentage distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories in Madhya Pradesh**

| <b>Economic category</b>      | <b>All SCs</b> | <b>Chamar</b> | <b>Balahi</b> | <b>Mahar</b> | <b>Koli</b> | <b>Bhangi</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| <b>Cultivators</b>            | <b>27.0</b>    | <b>29.4</b>   | <b>28.0</b>   | <b>22.1</b>  | <b>21.6</b> | <b>8.0</b>    |
| <b>Agricultural Labourers</b> | <b>42.5</b>    | <b>44.8</b>   | <b>54.3</b>   | <b>39.7</b>  | <b>29.8</b> | <b>28.1</b>   |
| <b>HHI Workers</b>            | <b>7.8</b>     | <b>6.6</b>    | <b>0.6</b>    | <b>7.8</b>   | <b>12.7</b> | <b>2.5</b>    |
| <b>Other Workers</b>          | <b>22.7</b>    | <b>19.2</b>   | <b>17.1</b>   | <b>30.4</b>  | <b>35.8</b> | <b>61.4</b>   |

### **The Scheduled Tribes**

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the State of Madhya Pradesh is 12,233,474 as per 2001 census. This constitutes 20.3 per cent of the total population (60,348,023) of the State. Madhya Pradesh holds 1<sup>st</sup> rank among all the States/UTs in terms of ST population and 12<sup>th</sup> rank in respect of the proportion of ST population to total population. The growth of the ST population during 1991-2001 has been 26.4 per cent, which is 2.1 per cent higher than the overall growth of total population (24.3 per cent). The State has a total of forty six (46) Scheduled Tribes, and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census.

The Scheduled Tribe population in the State is overwhelmingly rural, with 93.6 per cent residing in rural areas. At district level, STs have returned the highest proportion in Jhabua district (86.8 per cent) followed by Barwani (67 per cent), Dindori (64.5 per cent) and Mandla (57.2 per cent) districts. Bhind district preceded by Morena and Datia has the lowest proportion of STs (0.5 per cent).

Out of forty six (46) STs, Bhil is the most populous tribe having a number of 4,618,068, constituting 37.7 per cent of the total ST population. Gond is the second largest tribe, with a population of 4,357,918 constituting 35.6 per cent. Four other STs in the descending order are Kol, Korku, Sahariya and Baiga. Along with Bhil and Gond, the six tribes constitute 92.2 per cent of the total ST population of the State. Pardhan, Saur and Bhabha Bhumia have a population ranging from 105,692 to 152,472; together, they form 3.2 per cent. Four tribes, namely, Majhi, Khairwar, Mawasi and Panika having population in the

range of 47,806 to 81,335 account for another 2.2 per cent of the ST population; remaining thirty three tribes along with the generic tribes constitute the residual 2.5 per cent of total ST population. Tribes having below 1000 population are twelve in number. Of them, five tribes, namely, Mina, Andh, Birhul, Parja and Nagesia each have less than 500 population. Bhils have the highest population in Jhabua district followed by Dhar, Barwani and West Nimar districts. Gonds have major concentration in Chhindwara, Mandla, Betul, Seoni and Shahdol districts. Other four major groups Kol, Korku, Sahariya and Baiga have registered the highest population in Rewa, East Nimar, Shivpuri and Shahdol districts respectively.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The overall literacy rate of the STs has increased from 18.4 per cent at 1991 census to 41.2 per cent at 2001 census. Despite this increase, the literacy rate among the tribes of Madhya Pradesh is lower if compared with that of all STs at the national level (47.1 per cent). Male and female literacy rates among the tribes (53.5 per cent & 28.4 per cent) are also lower in comparison to those at the national level (59.2 per cent & 34.8 per cent).

**Table 3.39: Literacy Rate of STs in Madhya Pradesh**

| Literacy rate | All STs (state) | Gond | Korku | Kol  | Bhil | Baiga | Sahariya |
|---------------|-----------------|------|-------|------|------|-------|----------|
| Persons       | 41.2            | 50.3 | 38.8  | 35.9 | 34.5 | 32.3  | 28.7     |
| Females       | 28.4            | 36.4 | 24.5  | 22.9 | 23.0 | 20.1  | 15.9     |

Among the major tribes, only Gonds have registered the higher overall literacy as well as female literacy if compared to those of the national average. Sahariya have returned the lowest overall literacy and female literacy both. Among ST literates, 57.3 per cent are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels constitute 24.8 per cent and 9.7 per cent respectively. Literates, who are educated up to matric/secondary/higher secondary, constitute 6.6 per cent only. Graduates and above are 1.4 per cent while non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute a negligible proportion.

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 50.5 per cent, which is slightly higher than that of total STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). There has been a marginal decline of 1.3 per cent in the tribal working population during 1991-2001. Male and female work participation rates among the tribal communities are 53.2 per cent and 47.6 per cent respectively. Among the total workers, 67.8 per cent are main workers and this proportion is at par with the national average recorded for all STs (68.9 per cent). Among the major tribes, Bhil, Gond, Korku and Baiga have higher WPR than that of the national average.

### **Category of Workers**

'Cultivators' constitute the highest proportion (46.8 per cent) among the total workers, which is higher than that of all STs at the national level (44.7 per cent). 'Agricultural Labourers' account for 42.1 per cent, which is higher than the national average of 36.9 per cent recorded by all STs in this category. 'Cultivators' and 'Agricultural Labourers' together constitute 89 per cent of the total workers. 'Other Workers' constitute 10 per cent. This proportion is lower than that of the national average (16.3 per cent) whereas workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 1.1 per cent, which is almost half of the national average (2.1 per cent).

**Table 3.40: Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories in Madhya Pradesh**

| <b>Economic category</b>      | <b>All STs</b> | <b>Bhil</b> | <b>Gond</b> | <b>Kol</b> | <b>Korku</b> | <b>Sahariya</b> | <b>Baiga</b> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <b>Cultivators</b>            | 46.8           | 60.7        | 46.8        | 12.0       | 38.8         | 28.2            | 32.6         |
| <b>Agricultural Labourers</b> | 42.1           | 31.4        | 42.5        | 70.4       | 54.5         | 56.9            | 54.7         |
| <b>HHI Workers</b>            | 1.1            | 0.3         | 1.4         | 1.0        | 1.5          | 0.9             | 1.8          |
| <b>Other Workers</b>          | 10.0           | 7.6         | 9.3         | 16.6       | 5.2          | 14.0            | 10.9         |

Among the major tribes, Bhil have more than 60 per cent workers are 'Cultivators' whereas 70 per cent Kol workers are 'Agricultural Labourers'. Sahariya, Baiga and Kol have more than 50 per cent of total workers are 'Agricultural Labourers'.

In the category of 'Other Workers', Kols hold the first position, followed by Sahariya, Baiga etc.

#### **Administrative mechanism**

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Dept in Madhya Pradesh is headed by a Minister of Cabinet rank and the other Minister holds the rank of State Minister. They are assisted by Principal Secretary, a Secretary, a Director for Tribal Research Institute, a Commissioner each for Scheduled Castes Development and Tribal Development and a Director for Tribal Area Development Planning. Besides, the State Government has also set up a State Commission for Scheduled Tribes and a State Commission for Scheduled Castes. Other organizations in place in the State are ST Finance and Development Corporation, S.C. Finance and Dev. Corporation, Employment and Training Council and Udyami Vikas Sansthan. Field Level officers have been posted at Divisional, District and Block levels.

The allocation of work entrusted upon the Scheduled Castes development department includes the following subjects:

1. Employment and service conditions for SCS
2. Education related matters
3. Eradication of the practice of untouchability
4. Debt relief regulation
5. Economic development schemes
6. Denotified, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities
7. Other related matters to SCS

The tribal welfare department at the state level is headed by a Minister assisted by an officer of the rank of Principal Secretary to the Government. The department functions as a nodal agency for release of budget and monitoring of development schemes. It administers educational institutions right from primary level to senior secondary level in tribal sub plan areas. In addition to programmes for particularly vulnerable tribal groups, special central assistance to tribal sub plan, enquiries into fake and false community certificate are also handled by this department. Principal Secretary of the Department is assisted by Commissioner Tribal Development, Director, Tribal Area Development Planning, Financial Adviser, Director, particularly vulnerable tribal group and Director, Tribal Research Institute.

### **Field Level**

Divisional Offices are headed by Deputy Commissioners. District level officers are Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat in the rank of Additional Commissioner and departmental officers in the rank of Assistant Commissioners and District Organisers. Project level officers have been posted for 26 ITDPs, MADA pockets. The administration of projects is supervised by project advisory board comprising public representatives belonging to tribal communities. Agencies have also been set up to look after particularly vulnerable tribal groups. At block level these schemes are supervised by Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat and Block Development Educational Officer.

The administrative units under Tribal Sub-Plan in Madhya Pradesh are as under:

|           | <b>ITDPs/MADA Pockets/Clusters</b>                | <b>In State</b> |
|-----------|---|-----------------|
| <b>a.</b> | <b>Integrated Tribal Development Project</b>      |                 |
|           | <b>Major</b>                                      | <b>26</b>       |
|           | <b>Medium</b>                                     | <b>05</b>       |
|           | <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>31</b>       |
| <b>b.</b> | <b>Modified Area Development Approach Pockets</b> | <b>30</b>       |
| <b>c.</b> | <b>Clusters</b>                                   | <b>06</b>       |

### **Reviewing System**

The tribals living below the poverty line are assisted in sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, land development, water harvesting, soil conservation, animal husbandry, development of forest villages, entrepreneurial development, small scale industries and development of tribal women. Income generation schemes and development of infrastructure are taken up out of Special Central Assistance. It is ensured that expenditure of infrastructure development does not exceed 30% of the total allotment. Tribals living in forest villages and tribals living in clusters are given priority while schemes are implemented. State Government also ensure that a package of schemes are introduced in the tribal areas and they are not thinly spread. Women component out of Special Central Assistance is also set apart which exclusively benefit the tribal women. Project Advisory Board also monitors and ensures that 70% of the Special Central Assistance is utilized for beneficiary oriented schemes. State



Government has also delegated the powers of approval of schemes upto Rs. 20 lakhs for execution the project level.

- A) **Cluster Based Approach:** During 2007-2008 State Government had formed 204 clusters (59079 beneficiaries in 1062 villages) and package of programmes was taken up in these areas.
- B) **Integrated Tribal Dairy Development Project:** Some funds out of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and out of central grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution were utilized in 11 tribal districts of the State. Each selected beneficiary was given 3 milch cattle.

#### **Remarks**

- ✓ Project Advisory Board has neither done any monitoring nor evaluation of works taken up out of SCA.
- ✓ The departmental officials have also not supervised the works on account of lack of staff and vehicle.

#### **Scheduled Tribes Commission**

Government of Madhya Pradesh has also constituted in 1995-96 a State level Scheduled Tribes Commission to serve as a watch dog for over all protection of tribals in the state.

**Madhya Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council** as required in the Fifth Schedule of Constitution of India, functions under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of the State.

Following important issues were discussed in the past five years :-

- To control transfer of land from tribals to non tribals.
- Development of land
- Updating the land records
- Excise policy
- Minor forest produce
- Constant monitoring of naxal activity in the districts of Balaghat, Mandala, Dindori and Sidhi.

**Governor's Report on Scheduled Areas**

**Governor of Madhya Pradesh in his report on Administration of Scheduled Areas has made major following major recommendations:-**

- a. A special package should be provided to 7 districts adversely affected by naxal elements. These districts are Balaghat, Mandla, Dindori, Sidhi, Anuppur, Shahdol and Umaria.**
- b. Govt of India should declare entire tribal sub plan area as scheduled area under schedule Fifth of the Constitution of India.**
- c. As the tribal way of life is intimately linked with forest and agriculture therefore the administrative mechanism should be reviewed in so far as revenue, excise and forest departments are concerned.**
- d. The officers of the integrated tribal development project do not command administrative authority over officers of various line departments. The employees working in the tribal areas are reluctant to perform their duties due to lack of housing accommodation, lack of basic facilities for livelihood and transport as well as lack of good schools for their children education.**
- e. The Governors report has also recommended that special central assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan should be released in 2 installments instead of 3 installments as at present.**
- f. With a view to meeting the shortage of medical doctors in tribal areas it is suggested that existing rules and norms of opening new medical colleges should be relaxed for the next 10 years so that tribals are better cared for.**

**Proceedings of Project Advisory Board (10.2.2011)**

**Project Advisory Board of ITDP Jhabua held its meeting under the Chairmanship of Shri Shobhit Jain IAS, District Collector on 10.2.2011 and discussed undermentioned main issues :**

The main demand of tribals was for :-

- Pair of bullocks along with insurance, fodder, veterinary kit etc
- Diesel Electric pump and accessories
- Bullock cart
- Cattle rearing
- Crop Protection Kit
- Kirana shop
- Flourmill, etc.

Construction works that required attention were, tankers, stop-dams, community halls, C.C approach roads, go-downs and hand pumps.

### 3.9 Maharashtra

As per the 2001 census, Maharashtra has a population of 96,752,247 inhabitants making it the second most populous state in India after Uttar Pradesh and third largest state by area in India. Maharashtra is bordered by the Arabian Sea to the west, Gujarat and the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli to the northwest, Madhya Pradesh to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the east, Karnataka to the south, Andhra Pradesh to the southeast, and Goa to the southwest.



### **The Scheduled Castes**

The total population of Maharashtra, as per the 2001 Census, is 96,878,627. Of this, 9,881,656 (10.2 per cent) are Scheduled Castes (SCs). The SC population constitutes 5.9 per cent of the country's SC population. Fifty-nine (59) SCs have been notified in Maharashtra under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. Only one SC, Kaikadi has been notified in the state with an area restriction. The growth rate of SC population in the decade 1991-2001 at 12.8 per cent has been considerably lower if compared to the overall growth rate of 22.7 per cent of the state population. Among the numerically major SCs, Mang have recorded the highest growth rate of 21.2 per cent, followed by Bhambi (16.1 per cent) and Mahar (10.9 per cent). The lowest growth rate (6.2 per cent) is registered among Bhangi at the 2001 Census. Out of 59 SCs, Mahar, Mang, Bhambi and Bhangi together constitute 92 per cent of the SC population of the state. Mahar are numerically the largest SC with a population of 5,678,912, constituting 57.5 per cent of the SC population of the state. They are followed by Mang 2,003,996 (20.3 per cent), Bhambi 1,234,874 (12.5 per cent) and Bhangi 186,776 (1.9 per cent). Twenty-eight (28) SCs have returned population below 1000 at the 2001 Census. Of the total SC population, 61.7 per cent are residing in rural area. Mang have the highest (66.9 per cent) rural population, followed by Mahar (65.5 per cent). On the other hand Bhangi, the fourth largest SC of the state is highly urbanized, having 92.7 per cent urban population followed by Bhambi (49.1 per cent). District-wise distribution of SC population shows that Latur district has the highest 19.4 per cent SC population, followed by Bhandara (17.8 per cent), The least proportion of SC population (1.4 per cent) is recorded in Ratnagiri district.

### **Literacy and educational level**

Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read and write with understanding) aged 7 years and above, among SC population of Maharashtra is 71.9 per cent, which is lower than 76.9 per cent reported for state

population as a whole. The literacy data show that the SC population of the state has made significant improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 56.5 per cent in 1991, has increased by 15.4 percentage points in 2001. Among the major SCs, Bhangi are reported to have the highest 77.1 per cent literacy rate, followed by Bhambi (74.9 per cent), Mahar (74.1 per cent) and Mang (62.2 per cent). The female literacy rate of 60 per cent among SC population is lower as compared to 67 per cent among females of the state. As in literacy rate, the highest and lowest female literacy rate of 66.9 per cent and 48.6 per cent have also been recorded among Bhangi and Mang.

| Name of SC | Literate without educational level | Below primary | Primary | Middle | Matric/Secondary /Higher Secondary Intermediate etc. | Technical & Non-technical diploma | Graduate & above |
|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| All SCs    | 2.1                                | 29.4          | 26.3    | 16.6   | 20.5   | 0.4                               | 4.8              |
| Mahar      | 2.0                                | 28.2          | 24.9    | 17.2   | 22.1   | 0.3                               | 5.3              |
| Mang       | 2.8                                | 37.0          | 29.3    | 14.1   | 14.2   | 0.2                               | 2.4              |
| Bhamb      | 1.8                                | 26.3          | 26.7    | 16.5   | 22.2   | 0.7                               | 5.6              |
| Bhangi     | 1.8                                | 30.9          | 33.3    | 18.8   | 13.5   | 0.1                               | 1.6              |

Out of the total SC literates, 31.5 per cent are literates without any educational level or have attained below Primary level. The literates, who have attained education up to Primary and Middle levels, constitute 26.3 per cent and 16.6 per cent respectively. 20.5 per cent are having educational level up to Matric/Higher Secondary levels, implying that every 5th SC literate is a Matriculate. Literates with educational level of Graduation and above are 4.8 per cent. Individually, Bhambi (5.6 per cent) have the highest percentage of Graduation & above educational level.

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The work participation rate (WPR) is the percentage of workers to the total population. The WPR of the SC population is 41.9 per cent at 2001 Census, which is lower than 42.8 per cent recorded at 1991 Census. The male WPR has been 50 per cent and the female WPR 33.5 per cent in 2001. At the individual caste level, the WPR varies from the highest 43.5 per cent among Mang to the lowest 31.7 per cent among Bhangi. Bhangi have also recorded the lowest female WPR of 20.6 per cent.

### **Category of Workers**

There has been a decline in the main workers from 92.5 per cent at 1991 Census to 81.9 per cent at 2001 Census. This, in turn, has resulted in corresponding increase in the marginal workers from 7.5 per cent in 1991 to 18.1 percent in 2001. Out of the total workers, 'agricultural labourers' constitute 46.1 per cent, which is higher than 45.6 per cent for SC population at national level. 'Other workers' account for 37.3 per cent. Only 12.9 per cent has been returned as 'cultivators'; remaining 3.7 per cent have been workers in 'household industry'. Thus, there is a slight shift in the category of workers among SC population; the workers engaged in agricultural activities (cultivators plus agricultural labourers) constitute 59 per cent of the total work force against 64.3 per cent recorded in 1991 Census. At the individual caste level, Mang have recorded the highest 57.9 per cent agricultural labourers, followed by Mahar (48.5 per cent), Bhambi (29.3 per cent); where as the lowest 1.6 per cent is registered in case of Bhangi, who are primarily in the category of 'Other workers'.

### **The Scheduled Tribes**

The total population of Maharashtra, as per the 2001 Census is 96,878,627. Of this, 8,577,276 (8.9 per cent) are Scheduled Tribes (STs). The ST population of the state constitutes 5.1 per cent of the country's ST population. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976, have notified 47 STs in Maharashtra. Of these, two STs namely, Chodhara and Thoti have been notified with an area restriction. Chodhara have been notified in all the districts of Maharashtra excluding the districts of Akola, Amravati, Bhandara, Gondiya, Buldana, Chandrapur, Nagpur, Wardha, Yavatmal, Aurangabad, Jalna, Bid, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur, Parbhani and Hingoli. Thoti have been notified only in Aurangabad, Jalna, Bid, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur, Parbhani, Hingoli and Rajura tahsil of Chandrapur district. Of the STs, three, namely, Katkaria (Kathodi), Maria Gond and Kolam are among the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) of India. Katkaria (Kathodi) and Maria Gond are subgroups of Kathodi and Gond respectively. The population of Kolam, as per the 2001 Census, is 173,646. They are mainly distributed in Yavatmal, Nanded, Osmanabad, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts of Maharashtra. As the census does not provide population of sub-

groups, separate census figures are not available for Katkaria (Kathodi) and Maria Gond. The growth rate of ST population of Maharashtra in the decade 1991-2001 at 17.2 per cent is lower in comparison to the overall 22.7 per cent of the state population as a whole.

Out of the STs, Bhil, Gond, Koli Mahadev, Varli, Kokna and Thakur together constitute 73.3 per cent of the ST population of the state. Bhils are numerically the largest ST with a population of 1,818,792, constituting 21.2 per cent of the state's ST population. They are followed by Gond 1,554,894 (18.1 per cent), Koli Mahadev 1,227,562 (14.3 per cent), Varli 627,197 (7.3 per cent), Kokna 572,195 (6.7 per cent) and Thakur 487,696 (5.7 per cent). 19 STs in the state have a small population, each having less than 1,000 population. As per the 2001 Census, 87.3 per cent of the ST population of Maharashtra is residing in the rural areas. Among major STs, Bhil have the highest (95.2 per cent) rural population, followed by Kokna (93.4 per cent), Varli (92.7 per cent), Gond (87.5 per cent), Thakur (86.3 per cent) and Koli Mahadev (80.3 per cent). District-wise distribution of ST population shows that they have been returned in all 35 districts of the state with major distribution reported in the districts of Thane, Nashik, Nandurbar, Yavatmal, Nagpur and Dhule. These six districts account for 54 per cent of the ST population of Maharashtra.

#### **Literacy and educational level**

Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The Literacy results in more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read and write with understanding) aged 7 years and above, among ST population of Maharashtra is 55.2 per cent, which is lower than 76.9 per cent reported for the state population as a whole. The literacy data show that the ST population of the state has made significant improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 36.8 per cent in 1991, has increased by 18.4 percentage points in 2001. Though the literacy rate has improved substantially among ST population; it is still much below the literacy rate of the state population. Among the numerically larger STs, Koli Mahadev are reported to have the highest literacy rate (65.8 per cent), followed by Gond (62.5 per cent), Kokna (57.8 per cent), Thakur (50.9 per cent), Varli

(41.9 per cent) and Bhil (40.6 per cent). The female literacy rate of 43.1 per cent among ST population is lower as compared to 67.0 per cent among total female population of the state. The highest and lowest female literacy rate of 52.9 per cent and 29.3 per cent are recorded among Koli Mahadev and Varli respectively.

| Name of ST   | Literate without educational level | Below primary | Primary | Middle | Matric/Secondary /Higher secondary Intermediate etc. | Technical & Non-technical diploma | Graduate & above |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------|--------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| All STs      | 3.3                                | 41.7          | 25.7    | 13.6   | 13.4   | 0.2                               | 2.1              |
| Bhil         | 7.0                                | 49.9          | 23.5    | 8.6    | 9.7  | 0.1                               | 1.3              |
| Gond         | 2.0                                | 40.3          | 26.2    | 16.9   | 13.0   | 0.1                               | 1.4              |
| Koil Mahadev | 2.4                                | 35.3          | 28.2    | 15.2   | 15.9   | 0.3                               | 2.6              |
| Varli        | 3.6                                | 52.7          | 26.8    | 10.0   | 6.0  | 0.1                               | 0.7              |
| Kokna        | 2.8                                | 38.9          | 26.1    | 13.1   | 16.3   | 0.4                               | 2.5              |
| Thakur       | 2.9                                | 43.8          | 25.8    | 12.4   | 12.2   | 0.3                               | 2.6              |

Out of the total literates, 45 per cent are literates without any educational level or have attained below Primary level. The literates, who have attained education up to Primary and Middle levels constitute 25.7 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively. 13.4 per cent are having educational level up to Matric/Higher Secondary etc. levels, implying that about every 7th ST literate is a Matriculate. Literates with educational level of Graduation and above are 2.1 per cent. Individually, Koli Mahadev and Thakur have the highest 2.6 per cent each of Graduation and above educational level.

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The work participation rate (WPR) is the percentage of workers to the total population. The WPR of 49.7 per cent among the ST population in 2001 is higher than that of the state population as a whole (42.5 per cent). The WPR has declined from 52.2 per cent reported in 1991. The WPR at 53.1 per cent for males are higher than 46.3 per cent reported among females at 2001 Census. At the individual ST level, the highest WPR of 52.1 per cent is reported for Kokna, followed by Gond (51.7 per cent), Bhil (51.4 per cent), Varli (50 per cent), Thakur (49.5 per cent) and Koli Mahadev (46.5 per cent). The same trend has been seen in case of WPR of females. Kokna have the highest 51.2 per cent female WPR.



### Category of Workers

There has been a decline in the main workers from 91 per cent in 1991 to 76.9 per cent in 2001 Census. This has resulted by corresponding increase in the marginal workers from 9 per cent in 1991 to 23.1 per cent in 2001. Out of the total workers, 'agricultural labourers' constitute 50.7 per cent, which is higher than 36.9 per cent registered among ST Population at the national level. 'Cultivators' accounts for 30.6 per cent and only 17.5 per cent have been returned as 'other workers'. Remaining 1.3 per cent have been workers in 'household industry'. In the economic category at the individual tribe level, Bhil have recorded the highest 69.9 per cent agricultural labourers. The highest percentage of 'cultivators' (66 per cent) is reported among Kokna.

### Administrative mechanism in Tribal Sub-Plan Area

The area under the Tribal Sub Plan in Maharashtra is 50,757 sq. Kms. as against the total Geographical area of 3,07,313 sq.Kms. of the State. This works out to about 16.5 percent of the geographical area of the State. In Maharashtra, there are 43 MADA Pockets and 24 Mini MADA/ Clusters. The comparative figures of the State's population and the tribal population in the last four decades censuses are given below .

| Census Year | State's Total Population (lakh) | Tribal Population (lakh) | Percentage |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 1971        | 504.12                          | 38.41                    | 7.62       |
| 1981        | 627.84                          | 57.72                    | 9.19       |
| 1991        | 789.37                          | 73.18                    | 9.27       |
| 2001        | 968.79                          | 85.77                    | 8.85       |

| Area      | Population(in lakh) | % against total Tribal Population |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| TSP       | 35.70               | 30.61                             |
| ATSP      | 1.44                | 1.23                              |
| MADA      | 4.70                | 4.03                              |
| MINI-MADA | 1.14                | 0.97                              |
| OTSP      | 42.79               | 36.70                             |
| TOTAL     | 85.77               |                                   |

In 1972, Tribal Development Directorate established for effective implementation of Tribal Welfare Schemes. In 1976 Tribal Development Commissionerate was established. In 1984 separate Tribal Development Ministry was

established. To strengthen the Tribal Development Department, Directorate was merged into Commissionerate in 1992.

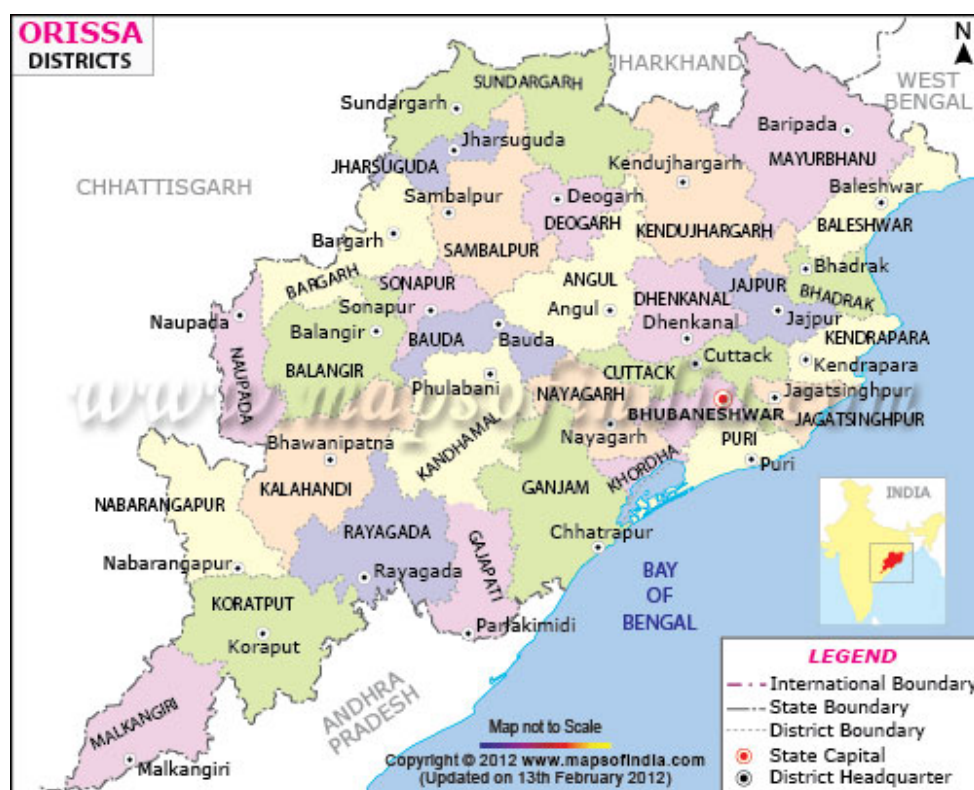
There are 4 ATC (Addl. Commissioner, Tribal Development) and 24 ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development Project) offices for effectively implementation of various State Govt. & Central Govt. welfare schemes. These schemes includes social welfare, economical welfare, educational upliftment, social justice, women & child welfare, healthcare, food, employment, etc.

**Administrative Machinery for SCP :**

Monitoring and review of schemes under SCP is directly conducted by the concerned Administrative Departments. The Social Welfare Department functions as the Nodal Department for coordinating the Special Component Plan activities in State.

**3.10 Orissa**

Orissa, officially spelled Odisha, is a state of India, located on the east coast of India, by the Bay of Bengal. It is the modern name of the ancient nation of Kalinga, which was invaded by the Maurya Emperor Ashoka in 261 BCE. The modern state of Orissa was established on April 1, 1936, as a province in India,[4] and consists predominantly of Oriya speakers. Orissa is the ninth largest state by area in India, and the eleventh largest by population. According to the 2011 census of India, the total population of Orissa is 41,947,358, of which 21,201,678 (50.54%) are male and 20,745,680 (49.46%) are female, or 978 females per 1000 males. This represents a 13.97% increase over the population in 2001. The population density is 269 per km<sup>2</sup>.



### The Scheduled Castes

The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of the State of Orissa, as per 2001 census is 6,082,063. This constitute 16.5 percent of the total population of the State. The State holds 11<sup>th</sup> rank and 12<sup>th</sup> rank among all the States and UTs in terms of the SC population and the proportion of SC population to the total population of the State respectively. The decennial growth of SC population has been 18.6 per cent, which is 2.3 per cent higher than the overall growth of the total population (16.3 per cent). The State has a total of ninety-three (93) Scheduled Castes, but ninety one (91) have returned their population at 2001 census. The Scheduled Castes are predominantly rural with 88.4 per cent residing in villages. Among the districts, the SCs have the highest concentration in Sonapur district with a share of 23.6 per cent to the total population, followed by Jajapur (23 per cent) and Baudh (21.9 per cent) districts. Gajapati district has the lowest proportion of the SC population (7.5 per cent).

Out of ninety-three (93) SCs, Pan is the most populous caste having a number of 1,078,523 constituting 17.7 per cent of the total SC population. Dewar is the second largest SC having a number of 648,937. Five other SCs in the descending order are Dom, Dhoba, Ganda, Kandra and Bauri. Along with Pan and Dewar, the seven SCs

constitute 72.6 per cent of the total SC population. Ghasi, Namasudra, Chamar, Gokha and Haddi have a population ranging from 105,722 to 209,701. Together, they form 13 per cent. Six SCs, namely Tiar, Patial, Tanla etc. having population ranging from 49,675 to 98,885 constitute another 6.6 per cent of the total SC population. Remaining seventy three (73) SCs along with generic castes constitute the residual 7.9 per cent of total SC population of the State. As many as thirty two (32) SCs have population below 1000. Of them, eight castes namely Pamidi, Musahar, Godagali etc. are very small having population less than 100. District wise distribution of the individual SC population shows that Pan have the maximum population in Jajapur district followed by Kendujhar and Dhenkanal but they constitute the highest proportion (77.9 per cent) of the total SC population in Kandhamal district. Dewar have the highest population in Cuttack followed by Ganjam and Khorda districts. Other five major groups Dom, Dhoba, Ganda, Kandra and Bauri are primarily concentrated in Kalahandi, Ganjam, Balangir, Kendrapara and Ganjam districts respectively.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The overall literacy rate of the SCs is 55.5 per cent at 2001 census, showing an improvement from that (36.8 per cent) recorded at 1991 census. This figure is marginally higher than the national average of 54.7 per cent aggregated for all SCs. Male literacy has increased from 52.4 per cent to 70.5 per cent while female literacy has gone up from 20.7 per cent to 40.3 per cent during 1991-2001. Among the numerically larger castes, Dewar and Dhoba have more than 50 per cent female literacy followed by Kandra (46.5 per cent). Dom have shown the lowest female literacy (24.9 per cent).

**Table 3.43: Literacy Rate of SCs in Odisha**

| Literacy Rate | All SCs | Dewar | Dhoba | Kandra | Ganda | Pan  | Bauri | Dom  |
|---------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Persons       | 55.5    | 66.3  | 65    | 61.3   | 55.6  | 55.4 | 50.2  | 39.4 |
| Females       | 40.3    | 51.6  | 50.7  | 46.5   | 39.8  | 39.5 | 33.5  | 24.9 |

Among SC literates, 40.1 per cent are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels constitute 30.1 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively. Literates who are educated up to matric / higher secondary

constituter 12.6 per cent only. This implies that every 8th SC literate is matriculate. Graduates & above are 2.3 per cent while non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute less than half per cent (0.4 per cent) only.

Table 3.44: Levels of Education among the major Scheduled Castes in Odisha

| Names of SCs | Literate without educational level | Below primary | Educational levels attained |        |  |  |                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------|--|--|--------------------|
|              |                                    |               | Primary                     | Middle | Matric/Secondary Higher Secondary/ Intermediate etc. | Technical & Non-technical diploma etc. | Graduate and above |
| All SCs      | 2.6                                | 37.5          | 30.1                        | 14.4   | 12.6   | 0.4                                    | 2.3                |
| Pan          | 2.5                                | 40.6          | 29.9                        | 14     | 10.9   | 0.3                                    | 1.8                |
| Dewar        | 1.8                                | 34.5          | 30.7                        | 14.3   | 14.8   | 0.7                                    | 3.3                |
| Dom          | 4.7                                | 38.1          | 30.1                        | 14.4   | 11.1   | 0.3                                    | 1.4                |
| Dhoba        | 1.8                                | 31.4          | 29.5                        | 16.1   | 16.8   | 0.7                                    | 3.7                |
| Ganda        | 3.3                                | 36.6          | 31.2                        | 13.7   | 13   | 0.3                                    | 1.9                |
| Kandra       | 1.7                                | 36.6          | 29.1                        | 15.9   | 13.8   | 0.3                                    | 2.5                |
| Bauri        | 3.2                                | 43.3          | 28.6                        | 13.4   | 10.1   | 0.2                                    | 1.3                |

### Work Participation Rate (WPR)

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the SC population is 39.3 per cent which is marginally lower than that of total SCs at the national level (40.4 per cent). This figure is same as that recorded at the 1991 census. While there has been an increase in female WPR from 23.4 per cent to 26.2 per cent, male WPR (52.2 per cent) has declined by 2.5 per cent during 1991- 2001. Among the total workers, 64.8 per cent are main workers which is below the national average recorded for all SCs (73 per cent). At the level of the individual caste, Dom, Ganda, and Bauri have registered WPR higher than that of the state as well as national averages.

### Category of Workers

'Agricultural Labourers' constitute the highest proportion (45.7 per cent) among all SCs workers, which is almost equal to that of the national average (45.6 per cent). Persons working as 'Other Workers' constitute 30.2 per cent which is approximately the same if compared to the national average of 30.5 per cent. 'Cutivators' account for 18.2 per cent which is at par with the national average of 20 per cent whereas workers engaged in Household Industry (HHI) constitute 6 per cent and this figure is significantly higher than that of all SCs at the national level (3.9 per cent). Among the major castes, Dhoba, Dewar, Kandra and Dom have every 5th

worker, a cultivator. 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute 61 per cent of the total workers of Bauri, followed by Pan, Ganda, Kandra who have more than half of the total workers are 'Agricultural Labourers'. Dewar have the highest proportion of 'Other Workers' followed by Dhoba (39.9 per cent) and Kandra (26.4 per cent).

Table 3.45: Percentage distribution of Workers under four Economic Categories in Odisha

| Economic Category      | All SCs | Pan  | Dewar | Dom  | Dhoba | Ganda | Kandra | Bauri |
|------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Cultivators            | 18.2    | 16.8 | 19.7  | 19   | 22.1  | 16.7  | 19.6   | 11.3  |
| Agricultural Labourers | 45.7    | 54.3 | 29.2  | 49.1 | 35.3  | 53.2  | 52.6   | 60.7  |
| HHI Workers            | 6       | 4.2  | 4     | 8.5  | 2.7   | 6.7   | 1.4    | 2     |
| Other Workers          | 30.2    | 24.7 | 47.1  | 23.5 | 39.9  | 23.4  | 26.4   | 25.9  |

### The Scheduled Tribes

As per 2001 Census, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the State of Orissa is 8,145,081. This constitutes 22.1 percent of the total population of the State and 9.7 per cent of the total tribal population of the country. The state holds 3rd and 11th rank among the States/UTs in terms of ST population and the proportion of ST population to total population of the State respectively. The decennial growth of ST population has been 15.8 per cent, which is 0.5 per cent lower than the growth of population (16.3 percent). The State has a total of sixty two (62) Scheduled Tribes, and all have been enumerated at 2001 census. The Scheduled Tribe population in the State is overwhelmingly rural, with 94.5 per cent residing in villages. District wise distribution of ST population shows that Malkangiri district has the highest proportion of STs (57.4 per cent) followed by Mayurbhanj (56.6 per cent), Rayagada (55.8 per cent) and Nabarangapur (55 per cent). Puri district has the lowest by proportion of STs (0.3 per cent).

Out of sixty two (62) STs, Khond is the most populous tribe with a population of 1,395,643 constituting 17.1 percent of the total ST population. Gond is the second largest tribe, having a number of 782,104. (Having 9.6 per cent share in the total ST population.) Six other tribes namely, Santal, Kolha, Munda, Saora, Shabar and Bhattada along with Khond and Gond constitute 64.2 per cent of the total ST population of the State. Bhumij, Bhuiya, Oraon, Paroja and Kisan having a population

ranging from 248,144 to 321,592. Together, they form 18.1 per cent. Five STs, namely, Bhumia, Binjhal, Koya etc. having population in the range of 103,537 to 196,846 constitute 9 percent of total ST population. Remaining forty four (44) tribes along with the generic tribes constitute the residual 8.8 per cent of total ST population of the State. Five tribes namely Chenchu, Mankidi, Desua Bhumij, Ghara, Tharua are very small groups having less than 500 population.

District wise distribution of the individual ST shows that Khond have the highest proportion (93.3 per cent) in Kandhamal district, followed by Nayagarh (76.9 per cent), Baudh (76.4 per cent), and Rayagada (71.1 per cent) districts. Gond have the highest concentration in Nabarangapur district followed by Nuapada district whereas Santal and Kolha are primarily concentrated in Mayurbhanj district. Other four STs, Munda, Saora, Shabar and Bhattada are primarily concentrated in Sundargarh, Bargarh, Gajapati and Nabarangapur districts respectively.

#### **Literacy and Educational Level**

The overall literacy rate of the STs has increased from 22.3 per cent in 1991 to 37.4 percent in 2001. Despite this improvement, the literacy rate among the tribals is considerably below the national average (47.1per cent). Male literacy has increased from 34.4 per cent to 51.5 per cent while female literacy has gone up from 10.2 per cent in 1991 to 23.4 per cent during 1991-2001. Among the numerically major tribes, Gond have the highest percentage of literates (47 per cent) followed by Saora, Santal, Munda, Shabar (35.4 per cent) etc. Gond have also registered the highest female literacy. Bhattada have the lowest percentage of female literates, preceded by Kolha and Khond.

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 49 per cent, which is equal to that of all STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). There has been a slight decline of 0.4 per cent in the WPR of the tribes during 1991-2001. While there has been a decline in male WPR from 58.9 to 54.8 per cent, female WPR (43.2 per cent) has increased by 3.4 per cent during 1991- 2001. Among the total workers, 57.4 per cent are main workers and this proportion is much below the national average recorded for all STs (68.9 per cent). Among the major tribal groups, Khond, Gond, Shabar, Saora

and Bhattada have higher WPR than that of the State as well as national average for all STs.

#### **Category of Workers**

'Agricultural Labourers' constitute the highest proportion (46.9 per cent) among the total workers. This figure is higher than that of the national average of 36.9 per cent. 'Cultivators' account for 33.3 per cent which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (44.7 per cent). 'Other Workers' constitute 15 per cent. This proportion is at par with that of the national average (16.3 per cent) whereas workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 4.8 per cent, which is 2.7 per cent higher than that of all STs at the national level. Among the major tribes, Bhattada, Shabar and Saora have more than half of the total workers are 'Agricultural Labourers'. Among the major groups, both Khond and Gond tribes have the highest share of 'Cultivators', whereas Munda have the highest proportion of 'Other Workers'. In the category of HHI, Santal holds the top position.

#### **Administrative Mechanism for Scheduled Castes development**

At the State level the ST & SC Development department, is the nodal department in respect of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan for the development of SCs. Commissioner-cum-Secretary of the department regularly reviews and monitors the progress of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan programmes of different departments along with the programmes taken up with Special Central Assistance. The progress is also reviewed at suitable intervals by the Chief Secretary and Chief Minister. A State level committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister for effective and expeditious implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan programmes has also been constituted.

At the District level the implementation of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan programmes for development of Scheduled Castes is monitored and Co-ordinated by the District Collectors in different development committees in which field level functionaries of different departments, implementing agencies and representatives of financing institutions are the members. Besides, a separate district level committee has been constituted with the Collector as the Chairman and others concerned as members to review the progress of implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan Programme.



The Blocks are the basic units of development for monitoring of different development programmes for Scheduled Castes. The State Government are taking steps to strengthen the Block administration. One Welfare Extension Officer has been posted in each Block to look after programmes implemented for SCs & STs in the Block areas. The W.E.Os in each Block have been associated with the implementation and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan programmes at the Block level.

#### **Administrative mechanism for tribal development**

The Department of Welfare is headed by a Cabinet Minister, who is responsible for the welfare and development of STs, SCs and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) supported by the State rank Minister in the State. Administratively it is headed by the Commissioner-cum-Secretary of the Department under whom three Directors-cum-Additional Secretaries are heading the wings of the department; STs, SCs and OBCs. A Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) is in existence since 1950 which is mandatory for the Fifth Schedule Areas. The Council has 20 members, of whom three fourths are ST Members of the State Legislative Assembly. The Chief Minister is the Chairman and the Minister of Tribal Welfare is the Vice Chairman and the Secretary of the Dept. of Welfare is the Secretary of the Council. The TAC advises the Govt. of Orissa in all matters regarding tribal development and welfare. It was noticed that, the TAC is not having meetings frequently and effectively functioning in the State. As the State is having large Scheduled Area, the Governor of the State is vested with special Constitutional powers and it is mandatory on the part of the Governor to file report every year on the administration of the Scheduled Areas of the State to the President of India. However, the Governor's report are not being filed regularly in the State.

#### **Tribal Development Projects**

Scheduled Areas constitute more than 44% of the State land area in Orissa. They cover 67% of the tribal population in 118 Block of 12 Districts. All Blocks with a tribal population of 50% and above are defined as Scheduled Areas and constitute a Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Area. All the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas in the State coincide with the Scheduled Areas. TSP is implemented in the State through 21 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs), 46 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and 14 Cluster pockets and 17 Micro projects for 13 PTGs and Dispersed Tribal Groups. In

general, a Revenue Sub Division equivalent to two or five Blocks is taken as ITDA. There are 21 ITDAs in the State covering 118 Blocks in 12 Districts. Each ITDA is administered through a IAS/senior OAS cadre officer with assistance from engineering wing headed by Assistant Engineer. Each ITDA is having a Project Level Committee, a sub project under the District Welfare Committee with the District Collector as Chairman and the District Welfare Officer as Secretary. The District Welfare Committee reviews the implementation of the tribal projects. At the Block level, the Welfare Extension Officer and the Block Development Officer (BDO) executes the various tribal projects with in the Block and is responsible for residential schools for tribals. It is observed that, in many of the ITDAs the Officers are not having effective role and functions and lack motivation for the tribal development. In Blocks outside the TSP, where the population in a contiguous area is 10,000 or more with atleast 50% tribal concentration has been identified as MADA pockets to ensure the welfare and development of tribals. 46 such pockets in 47 Blocks having 5.67 lakh tribal population are functioning in the State. A MADA level advisory committee has been made mandatory for each pocket under the chairmanship of Sub-Collector and officials and non-officials as members for the development activities of the area. Fourteen (14) Clusters of contiguous areas having a population of 5,000 or more with at least 50% tribal concentration are identified as Clusters with administrative mechanism similar to MADAs. Fourteen (14) Clusters covering about 13 Blocks in Orissa State with special emphasis on individual and family oriented benefit porgrammes are in operation. There is a Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP) to cover the tribals not covered by the ITDP/MADA/Cluster approach which is being implemented through Orissa State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Cooperative Corporation. The DTDP is being implemented in 23 districts covering 197 Blocks. There are 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) in the State and 17 Micro projects are operating for their all round development with individual perspective plan for each PTG.

After receiving the grants from GOI, the Director, Tribal Welfare distribute the grants to ITDAs, Micro projects, MADA pockets, Cluster pockets and OSFDC based on the size of the population. There are 21 ITDAs, 17 Micro projects, 46 MADA pockets, 14 Clusters in Orissa. Besides, OSFDC implements the schemes among dispersed/scattered tribal populations. There are 13 Primitive Tribal Groups which

have 17 micro projects. The concerned Project Administrator (PA), ITDA and the District Collector are the Vice-Chairman and Chairman respectively of each Micro project. Special Officer is in-charge of each Micro project and the PA and the Collector are the supervising authorities. The concerned Block Development Officer (BDO) is in-charge of MADA pocket and the Cluster pocket and the concerned District Collector is the supervising authority.

#### **Monitoring mechanism**

As briefly mentioned earlier, there are executive orders and arrangements for monitoring tribal development programmes regularly at the ITDA through Project Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Collector, Governing bodies for MADA/Cluster pockets/Micro projects under the chairmanship of sub-collector where Departmental Officers and representatives of various line departments are members. At the State Head Quarters core developmental programmes are reviewed by the Secretary, ST & SC Development Department through periodical feedback returns of ITDA/MADA/Cluster Micro projects financial and physical progress through prescribed formats. Recently, the State Government has constituted a high level monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner cum Additional Chief Secretary to monitor the TSP and SCP of the sectoral departments through formats indicating financial and physical targets and achievements with Secretaries of different departments as Members and SC & ST Development Secretary as Member Secretary. Similar monitoring mechanism for SCP and TSP at the district and block level has been constituted recently. The evaluation of different schemes have been commissioned periodically through evaluation cell of the departments to get the feedback on the functioning of the various schemes and developmental programmes of STs and SCs in the State by various reputed Institutes/ organizations, NGOs and Orissa State Scheduled Tribe & Scheduled Caste Research and Training Institute (ST & Scheduled Castes R&T.I), Bhubaneswar.

At the State Head Quarters core developmental programmes are reviewed by the Secretary, ST and SC Development Department through periodical feed back from ITDA/MADA/Cluster/ Micro projects through prescribed formats. Recently, the State Government constituted a high-level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner - cum- Additional Chief Secretary to monitor the TSP and

SCP of the sectoral departments through formats indicating financial and physical targets and achievements with Secretaries of different departments as Members and SC and ST Development Secretary as Member Secretary. The evaluation of different schemes have been commissioned periodically through evaluation cell of the Departments to get feed back on the functioning of the various schemes and developmental programmes of STs and SCs in the State by various reputed Institutes/ organizations, NGOs and Orissa State Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Research and Training Institute, Bhubaneswar.

### **3.11 Rajasthan**

Rajasthan is located in the northwest India. The state borders Punjab in the north, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the northeast, Madhya Pradesh in the east and Gujarat in the south. On the western side, it shares a long stretch of border with the neighboring country Pakistan. Situated on the Thar Desert, Rajasthan protects the western border of the country standing as the sentinel who never tires. Rajasthan is one of the driest regions in India. Except in the hills of the Aravali range, temperature in most other parts of the state reaches the 40°C mark during the summer months. Winters are mild in Rajasthan with the temperatures ranging between 22°C and 8°C. The climate of Rajasthan is characterized by dry and hot winds. The rainfall, which is characteristically scanty, comes during the month of July and September. However rainfall is comparatively high in the hilly Aravalli range. The southwest region of the state, being on the tropical region is considerably humid.



The state of Rajasthan has an area of 342,239 sq. km. and a population of 56.51 million. There are 33 districts, 237 blocks and 41353 villages. The State has population density of 165 per sq. km. (as against the national average of 312). The decadal growth rate of the state is 28.41% (against 21.54% for the country) and the population of the state continues to grow at a much faster rate than the national rate. (Census 2001)

### **Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan**

Rajasthan, the largest State in terms of area, has the Scheduled Caste (SC) population of 9,694,462 as per 2001 census constituting 17.2 per cent of the total population (56,507,188) of the State . The state holds 7th rank in SC population and 10th rank in terms of proportion of SC population to total population among all States and UTs. Fifty nine (59) castes have been scheduled in respect of Rajasthan. All of them have been enumerated during the Census 2001. The SC population has registered a growth rate of 27.4 per cent during 1991-2001, which is lower by one per cent than the growth of the total population.

Scheduled Castes are predominantly rural as 79.8 per cent of them live in the villages. District wise distribution of SC population shows that they have the highest concentration in Ganganagar with a share of 33.7 per cent to the total population, followed by 26.1 per cent and 23.2 per cent in Hanumangarh and Karauli districts respectively. Both Dungarpur and Banswara districts (4 per cent each) have the lowest share of SC population to total population of districts preceded by Udaipur (6 per cent). At the level of the individual caste, Chamar is the largest group with a population of 2,465,563 forming 25.4 per cent, followed by Megh with a population of 2,060,454 accounting for 21 per cent of the total SC population. Bairwa, Thori, Balai have population of 931,030,650,373 and 643,189 respectively. These five (5) major castes combine to form 69.6 per cent of the total SC population. Koli, Bhangī, Khatik, Baori, Dhobi, Mazhabi, Sargara and Dholi with more than one lakh population, have together a share of 20.1 per cent of the total SC population. Fourteen (14) SCs namely, Dhanak, Kalbalia, Gavaria, Sansi, Bawaria .....Rawal have 7.5 per cent of the SC population of the state. Remaining thirty two (32) SCs along with generic castes constitute the

residual 2.8 per cent of the total SC population. Chamar constitute highest proportion (76.7 per cent) of the total SC population in Bharatpur district, followed by Dhaulpur (68.2 per cent), Jhunjhunun (59.7 per cent) etc. The other larger SCs, Megh, Bairwa, Thori, Balai have registered maximum proportion in the districts of Jaisalmer ( 83.7 per cent), Dausa( 56.6 per cent), Ganganagar( 41.5 per cent) and Sikar ( 61 per cent) respectively.

### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The Scheduled Castes of the state have a literacy rate of 52.2 per cent which is slightly lower than the national average (54.7 per cent) in respect of all SCs. There has been a significant improvement in the rate of literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The over all literacy rate, which was merely 26.3 per cent at 1991 census has increased to 52.2 per cent at 2001 census, higher by 25.9 per cent. Male literacy has increased from 42.4 per cent to 69 per cent while female literacy has increased four times i.e. from 8.3 per cent to 33.8 per cent during 1991-2001. Among the major SCs, Khatik have registered the highest literacy rate (64.4 per cent), followed by Chamar, Balai, Koli etc. Megh has a considerably lower literacy rate. Khatik also have female literacy (45.6 per cent) higher than that of the national average (41.9 per cent). Other major SCs namely Chamar, Balai, Koli have revealed female literacy higher than the state average but lower than the national average. Baori have shown the lowest over all as well as female literacy.

**Table 3.46: Literacy Rate of SCs in Rajasthan**

| Literacy rate | All SCs (state) | Khatik | Chamar | Balai | Koli | Bairwa | Bhangí | Megh | Thori | Baori |
|---------------|-----------------|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|
| Persons       | 52.2            | 64.4   | 58     | 57.8  | 56.8 | 52.5   | 51.6   | 48.2 | 43.5  | 37.6  |
| Females       | 33.9            | 45.6   | 38.1   | 39.2  | 37.3 | 31.3   | 35.4   | 29.8 | 28.4  | 22.4  |

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The work participation rate (WPR) of the SC population in the state is 41.6 per cent which is slightly higher than that of all SCs at the national level (40.4 per cent). Male work participation rate (48.5 per cent) has not registered any increase whereas female WPR (34.1per cent) has shown an accretion of 5.2 per cent during 1991-2001.

Among all workers, 70.3 per cent workers are main workers which is lower than that recorded for all SCs at the national level (73 per cent). At the individual level, the numerically larger group, Megh, Baori, Bairwa, Thori, Chamar Balai have registered higher WPR whereas Koli, Khatik & Bhangji have shown lower WPR than that of all SCs at national level. Similar trend has been shown by these major castes in respect of female WPR also.

### Category of workers

Majority of the SCs workers are engaged in agriculture. As many as 44 per cent of the workers are 'Cultivators' which is more than double of the national average of 20 per cent in respect of all SCs in this category. 'Other Workers' also have a significant share of 32 per cent showing higher proportion than that of all SCs at country level (30.5 per cent). Persons working as 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute only 20 per cent which is significantly lower if compared with that of the country (45.6 per cent). Workers in 'Household Industry' account for 3.4 per cent which is very close to that of the total SCs at the national level (3.9 per cent). At the individual caste level, Megh, Bairwa, Balai, Thori, Baori and Chamar have the highest proportion of 'Cultivators' whereas Bhangji, Khatik and Koli have the highest percentage of 'Other Workers' in their total working population.

**Table 3.47: Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories in Rajasthan**

| Economic Category      | All SCs | Megh | Bairwa | Balai | Thori | Baori | Chamar | Koli | Khatik | Bhangji |
|------------------------|---------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|--------|---------|
| Cultivators            | 43.8    | 58   | 55     | 49.2  | 44.8  | 44.4  | 43.2   | 30.2 | 23.1   | 8.9     |
| Agricultural Labourers | 20.7    | 19.3 | 17     | 16.4  | 31.3  | 34.4  | 19.8   | 15.7 | 12.5   | 14.4    |
| HHI Workers            | 3.4     | 1.8  | 1.1    | 1.7   | 1.2   | 1.6   | 4.9    | 6.2  | 4.6    | 4.8     |
| Other Workers          | 32.0    | 20.8 | 26.9   | 32.7  | 22.8  | 19.5  | 32.1   | 47.9 | 59.8   | 71.9    |

### The Scheduled Tribes

As per the 2001 census, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Rajasthan State is 7,097,706 constituting 8.4 percent of the total ST population of India. The Scheduled Tribes of the State constitute 12.6 percent of the total population (56,507,188) of the State. It holds 12th position among all States and UTs in respect of the percentage share of ST population to total population. The ST population has

registered a growth rate of 29.6 per cent during 1991-2001 which is 1.2 per cent higher than the growth of the total population. The Scheduled Tribes are overwhelmingly rural as 94.6 per cent of them inhabit in rural areas whereas 76.6 per cent of the total population of the state live in villages.

District wise distribution of tribal population shows that they have their highest concentration in Banswara district (72.3 per cent), followed by 65.1 percent and 47.9 per cent in Dungarpur and Udaipur districts respectively. Nagaur ( 0.2 per cent) preceded by Bikaner (0.4 per cent) has the lowest share of tribal population in the total population.

Out of twelve (12) tribes scheduled for the State, Mina is the most populous tribe, having a population of 3,799,971 constituting 53.5 per cent of the total ST population followed by Bhil (2,805,948). Mina and Bhil together constitute 93 per cent whereas Garasia, Damor, Dhanka & Saharia combine to form 6.6 per cent of the total ST population. Six tribes, Bhil Mina, Naikda, Kathodi, Patelia, Kokna and Koli Dhor along with the generic tribes constitute the residual 0.3 per cent of the total tribal population. Among the twelve STs, Koli Dhor is the smallest tribe with a population below 100 preceded by Kokna (405), Patelia(1,045), Kathodi (2,922) etc. Mina account for 99 - 99.8 per cent of all ST population in the five districts namely Dhaulpur, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, & Dausa. The tribe share more than 90 per cent of the total tribal population in Alwar, Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Tonk & Churu districts. The second major tribe, Bhil have a share of 99 per cent of all ST population in Barmer district followed by Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Rajsamand (95 per cent) districts.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The Scheduled Tribes of the state have a literacy rate of 44.7 per cent which is lower than the national average (47.1 per cent) in respect of all STs. There has been a significant improvement in the rate of literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The over all literacy rates which was merely 19.4 per cent at 1991 census has increased to 44.7 per cent at 2001, higher by 25.3 percentage points. Male literacy has gone up from 33.3 per cent in 1991 to 62.1 per cent which is higher than that of national average of 59.2 per cent. On the other hand, though the female literacy has increased six times from meagre 4.4 per cent at 1991 to 26.2 per cent at 2001, it is still lower than the



national average of 34.8 per cent recorded by all tribal females. Among the larger groups, Dhanka and Mina have registered literacy rate higher than that recorded by all STs at the national level whereas Damor, Bhil, Seharua and Garasia have lower literacy rate than those of national as well as State averages. The Statement - 2 given below brings out variations in total and female literacy rates among the major tribes.

So far as the levels of education are concerned, slightly more than half (50.8 per cent) of the literate persons are either without any educational level or have attained below primary level of education. The primary level literates constitute 24.2 per cent followed by literates upto middle level (13.2 per cent). The persons educated up to matric/ secondary/higher secondary constitute 9.1 per cent whereas 2.5 per cent only are graduates & above. Non-technical & technical diploma holders form negligible percentage (0.1).

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The work participation rate of the ST population in Rajasthan is 47.6 per cent which is lower than that of the national average (49.1 per cent). The male work participation rate has declined slightly from 51.8 per cent to 50.1 per cent whereas female WPR has increased from 40.6 per cent to 44.9 per cent during 1991-2001. Among the total workers, 66.8 per cent are main workers, which is nearly equal to that recorded for all STs at the national level (68.9 per cent). Individually, Bhil (48.4 per cent) and Mina (47 per cent) have WPR lower than the national average whereas Damor (55.2 per cent) and Garasia (49.4 per cent) have WPR higher than the national average. Damor tribe also have the highest female WPR (54.5 per cent) followed by Garasia (47.1 per cent) and other tribes.

#### **Category of the Workers**

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the tribes of Rajasthan. While 69 per cent of total workers are 'Cultivators' which is significantly higher than the national average of 44.7 per cent, 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute only 14 per cent which is less than half of that recorded by of total STs at the national level (36.9 per cent). 'Other Workers' constitute 16.3 per cent and workers in 'Household Industry' account for only 0.7 per cent. Expectedly, majority of the workers are 'Cultivators' among Mina,

Damor, Bhil and Garasia tribes whereas Seharria have maximum proportion of 'Agricultural Labourers' followed by 'Cultivators'. Dhanka have the highest proportion of 'Other Workers'.

**Table 3.48: Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories in Rajasthan**

| Economic Category      | All Scheduled Tribes | Mina | Damor | Bhil | Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia) | Seharria | Dhanka |
|------------------------|----------------------|------|-------|------|------------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Cultivators            | 69.0                 | 74.8 | 73.1  | 64.3 | 60.3                               | 24       | 15.1   |
| Agricultural Labourers | 14.1                 | 9.8  | 14.8  | 17.7 | 18.4                               | 66.4     | 15.1   |
| HHI Workers            | 0.7                  | 0.7  | 0.9   | 0.7  | 0.5                                | 0.5      | 2.3    |
| Other Workers          | 16.3                 | 14.7 | 11.2  | 17.2 | 20.8                               | 9.1      | 67.5   |

#### **Tribal Area Development Department**

In Rajasthan, instead of ITDP approach, Tribal Sub-Plan approach is in existence. In the year 1974-75, one Tribal Sub-Plan Area was declared. It is contiguous area in southern Rajasthan consisting of 23 Blocks spread over 5 Districts. Out of these 5 Districts, two Districts, namely, Banswara and Dungarpur are within the TSP area completely and remaining 3 Districts are partly included in the TSP area. There is one Project Officer (Tribal) in each of the 5 Districts, who in close association with the Collector of the District, implements various schemes of Tribal Development. The Project Officers work under Tribal Development Commissioner, located at Udaipur, who is over all incharge of TSP area.

The Plan at the level of Tribal Development Commissioner of a district is prepared. The Schemes of various Departments like Agriculture and Medical, Health, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry are formulated and implemented by the respective departments. The schemes of Tribal Area Development Department are implemented through the Project Officers (Tribals), which are very small in number. The Tribal Development Commissioner, coordinates planning, implementation and monitoring of various schemes in TSP area with various departments. Sufficient powers have been delegated to the T.D., Commissioner to have control and superintendence over various departments. A decision to adopt Maharashtra Model of Tribal Development in the

State has been taken and it has been adopted from 1999-2000 (15.10.99) and it will be implemented from 2002-03.

The Secretary, Tribal Area Development Department, in the state is the overall incharge of the Department. He is assisted by a Dy Secretary, Dy. Director and Accounts Officer at the State Level. But ITDP's are not directly dealt with by Officers at State Level. They are dealt through office of Commissioner, TAD, located at Udaipur, who is assisted by Additional Commissioner and a team of Officers drawn from different disciplines. ITDP's are headed by an Officer of State Civil Services and he is assisted by Dy. District Education Officer, besides subordinate staff consisting of Junior Engineer, Accountant, Research Assistant, Compiler and Clerks etc.

#### **Administrative mechanism: SCSP**

The Social Justice & Empowerment Department in Rajasthan has mainly concentrated its programmes towards the educational and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes alongwith welfare of handicapped, destitute and needy children, women and aged persons. The department functions as a nodal agency for implementing programmes for upliftment of SCs, STs, OBCs, Minorities and other socially & economically weaker sections of the Society. The Department is entrusted with welfare of these segments of the society. Various schemes for welfare of these classes are run by the Department. It is a nodal department for the welfare of Weaker and Neglected sections of the society. For effective implementation of the special component plan, the Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice & Empowerment, who is the Head of the **State Level Steering Committee**, reviews the quarterly progress of the physical and financial progress of the special component plan by inviting all the Heads of the concerned departments and gives guidance and instructions for giving direct bebefmis to the Scheduled Castes.

### **3.12 Tripura**

Tripura is a state in North-East India which borders Bangladesh, Mizoram and Assam. It is surrounded by Bangladesh on its north, south and west: the length of its international border is 856 km (84 per cent of its total border). It shares a 53 km long

border with Assam and a 109 km long border with Mizoram. The state is connected with the rest of India by only one road (NH-44) that runs through the hills to the border of Karimganj District in Assam and then winds through the states of Meghalaya, Assam and North Bengal to Calcutta.



Tripura is the second most populous state in North-East India, after Assam. According to the census of 2011, Tripura has a total population of 3,671,032 with 1,871,867 males and 1,799,165 females, the sex ratio of the state is 961 females per thousand males. The density of population is 350 persons per square kilometer. Tripura constitutes 0.3% of India's total population.[33] In the 2001 census of India, Bengalis represent almost 70% of Tripura's population and the tribal populations represent 30% of Tripura's population. Administratively it is divided into 4 Districts, 15 Subdivisions, 38 Rural Development Blocks, 31 Revenue Circles, 183 Teshils, 874 Revenue Moujas, 962 Gram Panchayets, 3 Jilla Parishads, 18 Notified Areas, 1 Municipal Council.

### **The Scheduled Castes**

The total population of Tripura in 2001 Census has been 3,199,203. Of these 555,724 persons are Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituting 17.4 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 23.19 per cent decadal growth of SC population in 1991-2001. There are thirty one (31) notified SCs, and all have been

enumerated in 2001 Census. The Namasudra (35.7 per cent) account for more than a third of the total SC population of the state, followed by Mahisyadas (23.3 per cent), Jalia Kaibarta (16.3 per cent), Dhoba (8.2 per cent), Mali (8 per cent), Chamar (2 per cent), and Patni (1 per cent). These seven SCs together constitute 94.6 per cent of the total SC population. The rest of the twenty four SCs are small in number and they together account for the remaining 5.4 per cent.

**Table 3.49: Population and Proportion of Major SCs, 2001 Census in Tripura**

| SL. No. | Name of the Scheduled Caste | Total population | Proportion to the total SC population |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | All Scheduled Castes        | 555,724          | 100.0%                                |
| 2       | Namasudra                   | 198,423          | 35.7                                  |
| 3       | Mahisyadas                  | 129,588          | 23.3                                  |
| 4       | Jalia Kaibarta              | 90,476           | 16.3                                  |
| 5       | Dhoba                       | 45,378           | 8.2                                   |
| 6       | Mali                        | 44,643           | 8.0                                   |
| 7       | Chamar                      | 11,275           | 2.0                                   |
| 8       | Patni                       | 5,703            | 1.0                                   |

West Tripura district houses more than half of the state total SC population (53.2 per cent), followed by South Tripura (22.9 per cent), and North Tripura (14.9 per cent). The district Dhalai covers the remaining 9 per cent SCs of the state. A majority (82 per cent) of the SC population in the state is living in rural areas. Among the seven numerically larger SCs, Mahisyadas has recorded the highest percentage of rural population (85.8 per cent), followed by Dhoba (84.4 per cent), and Namasudra (83 per cent). On the other hand Chamar have higher concentration in the urban areas (53.3 per cent).

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The literacy rate of 74.7 per cent among all SCs in the state is significantly higher than the aggregated national average for SCs (54.7 per cent). Similarly, male (81.8 per cent) and female literacy rate (67.2 per cent) are higher than the national average of 66.6 per cent and 41.9 per cent respectively for SCs. The gender gap in literacy is also comparatively low. Among the major SCs in the state, Mahisyadas (81.7 per cent) and Dhoba (80.5 per cent) have recorded literacy rate well above the state average for SCs, followed by Patni (76.9 per cent), Mali (76.4 per cent), and Jalia

Kaibarta (74.9 per cent). On the other hand the Chamar has recorded the lowest literacy rate of 63.4 per cent.

**Table 3.50: Literacy Rate among Major SCs in Tripura**

| SL. No. | Name of the Scheduled Caste | Literate Rate (7 years and above) |      |        |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
|         |                             | Total                             | Male | Female |
| 1       | All Scheduled Castes        | 74.7                              | 81.8 | 67.2   |
| 2       | Namasudra                   | 71.3                              | 79.1 | 63.3   |
| 3       | Mahisyadas                  | 81.7                              | 87.7 | 75.4   |
| 4       | Jalia Kaibarta              | 74.9                              | 82.2 | 67.4   |
| 5       | Dhoba                       | 80.5                              | 87.1 | 73.6   |
| 6       | Mali                        | 76.4                              | 82.8 | 69.7   |
| 7       | Chamar                      | 63.4                              | 71.9 | 54.4   |
| 8       | Patni                       | 76.9                              | 84.0 | 69.9   |

As the above statement shows Chamar have the lowest literacy rate as well as highest gender gap of 17.5 percentage points. The gender gap in literacy, however, is the lowest among Mahisyadas. Among all SCs, 75.3 per cent of the population in age group 5-14 years has been attending any educational institutions. Of the seven major SCs, Dhoba are on top having 80.2 per cent population attending educational institutions, while Chamar are at the bottom (65.1 per cent). Of the total literates among SCs, 10.5 per cent are having educational level matriculation and above. Mahisyadas have recorded a high of 13.2 per cent, followed by Dhoba (11.7 per cent) and Jalia Kaibarta (11.4 per cent). The percentage of total literates having educational level above matriculation is low among Mali (7 per cent) and Chamar (7.1 per cent).

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

Among all SCs, the percentage of workers to total population (WPR) is 32.5 per cent, which is lower than the aggregated national level average for SCs (40.4 per cent). Of the total workers, 81.7 per cent have been recorded as main workers and 18.3 per cent marginal workers. The female WPR at 14.4 per cent is conspicuously lower than male (50.1 per cent). The overwhelming workers among males are main workers (81.7 per cent), while the ratio of main and marginal workers among female is almost evenly balanced.

**Table 3.51: Distribution of Total, Main & Marginal Workers among SCs in Tripura**

| Total /Male /Female | Percentage of Workers |                  | Total          |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                     | Main Workers          | Marginal Workers |                |
| Total               | 180,870 (32.5%)       | 147,765 (81.7%)  | 33,105 (18.3%) |
| Male                | 141,741 (50.1%)       | 126,637 (89.3%)  | 15,104 (10.7%) |
| Female              | 39,129 (14.4%)        | 21,128 (54.0%)   | 18,001 (46.0%) |

### Category of Workers

An overwhelming 58.8 per cent of the total SC main workers have been reported to be engaged in other than cultivation, agricultural labour, and household industry. A fifth (20.1 per cent) of the total SC main workers have been returned as cultivators, 17.7 per cent as agricultural labourers, and merely 3.4 per cent in household industry . The percentage of total main workers as cultivators is the lowest among Chamar (2.8 per cent). It is also low among Patni (6.9 per cent). The highest percentage of 24.7 per cent has been recorded among Mahisyadas, followed by Dhoba (20.4 per cent), Jalia Kaibarta (20.2 per cent), Namasudra (19.6 per cent), and Mali (18.5 per cent).

**Table 3.52: Main Workers among Major SCs in Tripura**

| SL. No. | Name of the SC       | Percentage to total Main Workers |                        |                    |        |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|
|         |                      | Cultivators                      | Agricultural Labourers | Household Industry | Others |
| 1       | All Scheduled Castes | 20.1                             | 17.7                   | 3.4                | 58.8   |
| 2       | Namasudra            | 19.6                             | 19.5                   | 5.5                | 55.4   |
| 3       | Mahisyadas           | 24.7                             | 18.5                   | 2.2                | 54.6   |
| 4       | Jalia Kaibarta       | 20.2                             | 15.3                   | 1.5                | 63     |
| 5       | Dhoba                | 20.4                             | 18.1                   | 1.9                | 59.6   |
| 6       | Mali                 | 18.5                             | 15.5                   | 4.7                | 61.3   |
| 7       | Chamar               | 2.8                              | 7.4                    | 2.9                | 86.8   |
| 8       | Patni                | 6.9                              | 7.8                    | 1.8                | 83.5   |

### The Scheduled Tribes

The total population of Tripura in 2001 Census has been 3,199,203. Of these 993,426 persons are Scheduled Tribes (STs) constituting 31.1 per cent of the total population. The state has registered 16.4 per cent decadal growth of ST population in 1991-2001. There are nineteen (19) notified STs in the state. Tripura, the main ST in

the state from which the state has earned its name 'Tripura', alone accounts for more than half of the total ST population of the state (54.7 per cent). Riang (16.6 per cent), Jamatia (7.5 per cent), Chakma (6.5 per cent), Halam (4.8 per cent), Mag (3.1 per cent), Munda (1.2 per cent), Any Kuki Tribe (1.2 per cent), and Garoo (1.1 per cent) are the other major STs in terms of population. Along with Tripura they constitute about 97 per cent ST population of the state. The rest of the STs are small in population size.

**Table 3.53: Population and Proportion of Major STs, 2001  
Census, in Tripura**

| SL. No. | Name of the Scheduled Tribe | Total population | Proportion to the total ST population |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | All Scheduled Tribes        | 993,426          | 100%                                  |
| 2       | Tripura                     | 543,848          | 54.7                                  |
| 3       | Riang                       | 165,103          | 16.6                                  |
| 4       | Jamatia                     | 74,949           | 7.5                                   |
| 5       | Chakma                      | 64,293           | 6.5                                   |
| 6       | Halam                       | 47,245           | 4.8                                   |
| 7       | Mag                         | 30,385           | 3.1                                   |
| 8       | Munda                       | 12,416           | 1.2                                   |
| 9       | Any Kuki Tribe              | 11,674           | 1.2                                   |
| 10      | Garoo                       | 11,180           | 1.1                                   |

The STs in the state are predominantly rural (97.4 per cent). One third of the total ST population of the state is living in West Tripura district (39 per cent), followed by South Tripura (29.1 per cent), Dhalai (16.7 per cent), and North Tripura (15.1 per cent). Dhalai district, however, has recorded the highest proportion (54 per cent) of ST population.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

Among all STs, 56.5 per cent of the population has been recorded as literate, which is higher than the national average for STs (47.1 per cent). The male literacy rate of 68 per cent and female of 44.6 per cent show high gender disparity in literacy. Any Kuki Tribe with 73.1 per cent literacy rate is well ahead of other major STs. The Tripura has recorded literacy rate of 62.1 per cent with male and female literacy rate of 81.9 per cent and 63.8 per cent respectively. On the other hand more than half of the population among Munda, Riang, and Chakma are illiterate.



**Table 3.54: Literacy Rate among Major STs in Tripura**

| SL. No | Name of the Scheduled Tribe | Literate Rate (7 years and above) |      |        |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|--------|
|        |                             | Total                             | Male | Female |
| 1      | All Scheduled Tribes        | 56.5                              | 68.0 | 44.6   |
| 2      | Tripura                     | 62.1                              | 73.7 | 50.2   |
| 3      | Riang                       | 39.8                              | 51.8 | 27.3   |
| 4      | Jamatia                     | 60.2                              | 72.5 | 47.9   |
| 5      | Chakma                      | 47.6                              | 59.5 | 35.0   |
| 6      | Halam                       | 56.1                              | 67.5 | 44.5   |
| 7      | Mag                         | 51.4                              | 61.6 | 40.9   |
| 8      | Munda                       | 33.6                              | 43.8 | 22.8   |
| 9      | Any Kuki Tribe              | 73.1                              | 81.9 | 63.8   |
| 10     | Garoo                       | 66.8                              | 75.3 | 58.3   |

Among all STs, 62.7 per cent of the children in age group 5-14 years have been attending schools or any other educational institutions. Any Kuki Tribe have recorded the highest (77.6 per cent) and Munda the lowest (36.7 per cent) percentage attending schools or any other educational institutions. As regards level of education, merely 9.5 per cent of total literates among STs are having educational level of Matric/Secondary and above. Among the major STs, Tripura have 10.5 per cent of their total literates as matriculates, while among Munda (4 per cent), Riang (5.7 per cent), and Mag (6.5 per cent) this percentage is low.

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

In 2001 Census, 42.7 per cent of the ST population has been recorded as workers, which is lower than the aggregated national average for STs (49.1 per cent). Of the total workers, 69.6 per cent have been recorded as main workers and 30.4 per cent as marginal workers. WPR of 37.5 per cent among females is slightly lower than that of males (47.6 per cent). Gender wise disparity, however, is paramount in case of main workers; 86.5 per cent among males and only 47.5 per cent among females have been recorded as main workers.

**Table 3.55: Distribution of Total, Main & Marginal Workers among STs in Tripura**

| T/M/F  | Total Workers   | Percentage of Workers |                  |
|--------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
|        |                 | Main Workers          | Marginal Workers |
| Total  | 423,851 (42.7%) | 294,980 (69.6%)       | 128,871 (30.4%)  |
| Male   | 240,239 (47.6%) | 207,708 (86.5%)       | 32,531 (13.5%)   |
| Female | 183,612 (37.5%) | 87,272 (47.5%)        | 96,340 (52.5%)   |

Individual ST wise Jamatia have recorded the highest WPR (48.7 per cent). On the other hand it is the lowest among Riang (39.2 per cent).

#### **Category of Workers**

Agriculture is the mainstay of economic activities among the STs in Tripura. Among all STs, 45.9 per cent of the total main workers have been recorded as cultivators and 29.7 per cent agricultural labourers. The Riang are predominantly involved in cultivation with the highest of 64.9 per cent of their total main workers as cultivators among the major STs. On the other hand it is the lowest among Munda (12 per cent).

#### **Administrative mechanism for the SCSP**

Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes has been given the responsibility of monitoring, supervising, evaluation and implementation of schemes for welfare of the SCs. The SCs Welfare Department implements a few schemes which the other departments do not implement. It always lays emphasis on the work of monitoring, co-ordinating and supervision of the works of other departments.

To exercise overall supervision on implementation of the entire development programme for SCs there is a high power committee namely the SCs Welfare Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Minister, Scheduled Caste Welfare, at the State level. This Committee also takes policy decisions in connection with the welfare and development of the SCs, and also monitors the progress of the SC welfare programmes.

At the District level there are elected Zilla Parisad bodies which consist of a standing Committee called "Social Justice Committee". All SCSP works are being supervised and coordinated by this Committee. The District Magistrate and Collector is primarily responsible for coordinating and monitoring all SCSP works at the District level.

At the Block level there are elected Panchayat Samitis. Under this Samity there is one "Social Justice Committee" meant for the purpose of all SC welfare works done by various development departments at the Block level. This Committee selects

beneficiaries under various SCSP schemes implemented by various development departments and exercise supervision over the implementation of the schemes.

At the Gram Panchayat level there are elected Gram Panchayats. The beneficiaries under the SCSP schemes are recommended by the Gram Pachayats. The Social Justice Sub-Committee of the Gram Panchayat also look after the social, cultural and other interests of Scheduled Cast (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and other Backward Classes (OBC), protection of the SC, ST, OBC and Religious Minorities from the social injustice and all other forms of exploitation.

The Panchayat bodies also implement schemes for welfare of SCs with their Panchayat Development fund.

Every month the Sub-Divisional Magistrates review the progress of SCSP schemes in a coordination meeting and they submit the reports to the concerned District Magistrate and Collector. District Magistrate and Collector also review the progress of SCSP schemes at the district level in coordination meeting with the District level Officers.

In the SC welfare Directorate there is one monitoring cell which coordinates the State level SCSP works and prepares monthly progress reports.

#### **Administrative mechanism for the TSP**

Tribal Welfare Department has been given the responsibility of monitoring, supervising, evaluation and implementation of schemes for welfare of the STs. The STs Welfare Department implements a few schemes which the other departments do not implement. It always lays emphasis on the work of monitoring, co-coordinating and supervision of the works of other departments.

At the State level, **Tribal Advisory Committee (TAC)** has been constituted for the purpose of to advise the Government in matters relating to the welfare of Tribal people of the State. At present the committee is constituted with 31 members headed by the Chief Minister its Chairman, and the Director of Tribal Welfare as the Member-Secretary. The Tribal Advisory Committee will generally meet once in each quarter of the year. Tribal Advisory Committee will discuss measures for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and give recommendations for consideration of the Government.

**Besides, Tribal Advisory Sub-Committee has also been constituted to help or assist the Committee headed by the Minister of Tribal Welfare. The Tribal Advisory Sub-Committee will meet as and when required. Its main function would be to review the implementation of the progress made in respect of financial and physical performance of various Tribal Welfare schemes, offer suggestions and make recommendations on various issues pertaining to Scheduled Tribes**

**At the District level there are elected Zilla Parishad bodies which consist of a standing Committee called "Social Justice Committee". All TSP works are being supervised and coordinated by this Committee. The District Magistrate and Collector is primarily responsible for coordinating and monitoring all TSP works at the District level.**

**At the Block level there are elected Panchayat Samitis. Under this Samity there is one "Social Justice Committee" meant for the purpose of all ST welfare works done by various development departments at the Block level. This Committee selects beneficiaries under various TSP schemes implemented by various development departments and exercise supervision over the implementation of the schemes. For the Blocks completely within the Autonomous District Council (ADC) areas, the nominated Block Advisory Committee (BAC), constituted with the elected members of the ADC, review the progress of the Tribal Welfare Programmes.**

**At the Gram level there are elected Gram Panchayats and Village Committees. The beneficiaries under the TSP schemes are recommended by the Gram Panchayats and Village Committees. The Rural Local Bodies also implement schemes for welfare of STs with their Panchayat Development fund. Every month the Sub-Divisional Magistrates review the progress of TSP schemes in a coordination meeting and they submit the reports to the concerned District Magistrate and Collector. District Magistrate and Collector also review the progress of SCSP schemes at the district level in coordination meeting with the District level Officers. In the Directorate of Tribal Welfare there is one monitoring cell which coordinates the State level TSP works and prepares monthly progress reports.**

### **3.13 Uttar Pradesh**

Uttar Pradesh with a population of over 200 million people, it is India's most populous state. With an area of 93,933 sq mi (243,290 km<sup>2</sup>), Uttar Pradesh covers a large part of the highly fertile and densely populated upper Gangetic plain. It shares an international border with Nepal to the north. Other states along Uttar Pradesh's border include Uttarakhand, Haryana and Delhi to the north and northwest; Rajasthan on the west; Madhya Pradesh on the south; Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand on the south east; and Bihar on the east. The State was bifurcated by transferring thirteen (13) districts to form the State of 'Uttaranchal', and now Uttarakhand, the 27th State of Indian Union on 8th November, 2000.



Location of Uttar Pradesh in India

#### **The Scheduled Castes**

The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Uttar Pradesh is 35,148,377 at 2001 census, constituting 21.1 percent of the total population (166,197,921) of the State. Uttar Pradesh holds 1st rank and 4th rank in terms of absolute number of SC population and its proportion to total population respectively among all the States and UTs. The decennial growth of SC population has been 25.3 per cent, which is comparable with the growth of total population (25.8 per cent) of the State. The State has a total of sixty six (66) SCs; all of them have been enumerated at 2001 Census.

The Scheduled Castes are predominantly rural as 87.7 per cent of them live in villages. District - wise distribution of SC population shows that they have the highest concentration in percentage term in Sonbhadra district (41.9 per cent), followed by Kaushambi (36.1 per cent) and Sitapur (31.9 per cent) districts. Baghpat has the lowest proportion of SC population (11per cent).

Out of sixty six (66) SCs, Chamar has the highest number (19, 803,106) constituting 56.3 per cent of the total SC population. Pasi is the second largest SC having a population of 5,597,002, forming 15.9 per cent of the SC population. Three other SCs in the descending order are Dhobi, Kori and Balmiki. Alongwith Chamar and Pasi, these five SCs constitute 87.5 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population. Gond, Dhanuk and Khatik have population in the range of 443,457 to 764,765 and together form another 5 per cent. Nine SCs, viz. Rawat, Baheliya, Kharwar.... up to Kol with the population ranging from 109,557 to 331,374, constitute 4.5 per cent; the remaining forty nine (49) SCs along with the generic castes constitute the balance 3 per cent of the State's SC population. As many as seventeen (17) SCs have population below 5000. Of them, four SCs, namely, Gharami, Lalbegi, Bajgi and Khorot are very small, each having population less than 1000.

At the level of the individual caste, Chamar are primarily concentrated in Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Agra, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur districts. Pasi have the highest number in Sitapur district, followed by Rae Bareli, Hardoi and Allahabad districts. Other three major groups, namely, Dhobi, Kori and Balmiki have maximum population in Bareilly, Sultalpur and Ghaziabad districts respectively.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The overall literacy rate of the SCs has increased from 26.2 per cent at 1991 census to 46.3 per cent at 2001 census. Despite improvement, the literacy rate has been considerably lower than the national average (54.7 per cent) aggregated for all SCs. Male and female literacy rates (60.3 per cent and 30.5 per cent respectively) among the SCs are also lower than those recorded for all SCs at the national level (66.6 per cent & 41.9 per cent respectively). Among the major SCs, Chamar and Dhobi have shown the highest literacy rate (49 per cent), while Pasi have recorded the lowest

literacy rate. Similar trend has been registered for these castes in respect of female literacy also.

**Table 3.56: Literacy Rate of SCs in Uttar Pradesh**

| Literacy rate | All SCs | Chamar | Dhobi | Balmiki | Kori | Pasi |
|---------------|---------|--------|-------|---------|------|------|
| Persons       | 46.3    | 49.4   | 48.9  | 47.0    | 45.9 | 38.9 |
| Females       | 30.5    | 32.7   | 33.0  | 33.8    | 30.4 | 24.0 |

Among the SC literates, 38 per cent are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportions of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels are 27.1 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively. Literates who are educated upto matric/higher secondary constitute 13.3 per cent. Graduates & above are 3 per cent. The nontechnical & technical diploma holders constitute a meagre 0.1 per cent only.

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The work participation rate (WPR) of the SC population is 34.7 per cent which is lower than that of all SCs at the national level (40.4 per cent). There has been a slight decline of 0.3 per cent in the WPR of the SCs during 1991- 2001. Both the male and female WPR (46.9 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively) are lower than those recorded for all SCs at the national level (50.7 per cent & 29.4 per cent respectively). Among the total workers, 65.2 per cent are main workers, which is lower than that recorded for all SCs at the national level (73 per cent).

At the level of individual caste, all the major SCs have registered overall as well as female WPR lower than those at the national level, with Kori having the highest male WPR (50.1 per cent) which is comparable with that of the national average.

#### **Category of workers**

'Agricultural Labourers' constitute the highest proportion (42.5 per cent) among the total SCs workers. This is lower than the national average 45.6 per cent recorded by all SCs in this category. 'Cultivators' constitute 30.9 per cent which is significantly higher than the national average (20 per cent). 'Other Workers' account for 22.2 per cent, against the national average of 30.5 per cent. Workers engaged in

'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 4.3 per cent, which is slightly higher than the national average (3.9 per cent). At the level of individual caste, Chamars have the highest proportion of 'Agricultural Labourers'. Pasi have the highest proportion of 'Cultivators' whereas Dhobi have registered the highest percentage of 'HHI' workers among the five major SCs. Balmiki have more than half of the total workers are 'Other Workers', constituting the highest proportion in this category.

### **The Scheduled Tribes**

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Uttar Pradesh is 107,963 at 2001 census, constituting a meagre 0.1 per cent of the total population (166,197,921) of the State. The decennial growth of ST population has been 42 per cent, which is 16.2 per cent higher than the growth of total population (25.8 per cent) during 1991-2001. The State has a total of five (5) Scheduled Tribes and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census.

The tribal population of the State is predominantly rural with 88.8 per cent of them residing in villages. District wise distribution of ST population shows that Kheri district has the highest proportion of STs (1.2 per cent), followed by Balrampur (1.1 per cent), Shrawasti & Bahraich (each 0.4 per cent) districts. Nine (9) districts, each having a proportion of 0.1 per cent tribal population whereas remaining fifty seven (57) districts have negligible proportion of ST population. Out of five STs, Tharu is the most populous tribe, having a population of 83,544; they constitute 77.4 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. Buksa is the second major tribe, having a number of 4,367, followed by Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji. These four tribes along with generic tribes constitute the balance 22.6 per cent of total ST population.

At the level of individual tribe, Tharu are primarily concentrated in Kheri, Balrampur and Bahraich districts. Buksa have the highest concentration in Bijnor, followed by Farrukhabad districts. Other three STs, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji have returned maximum population in Agra, Kheri and Gorakhpur districts respectively. Among the five STs, Buksa and Raji tribes have been recognized as Primitive Tribes. Together, they constitute 5 per cent of the total tribal population of the State.



### **Literacy & Educational Level**

The overall literacy rate of the STs has increased from 20 per cent at 1991 census to 35.1 per cent at 2001 census. Despite improvement, the literacy rate of STs is considerably lower than the national average of 47.1 per cent aggregated for all STs. Male and female literacy rates (48.4 per cent and 20.7 per cent) are also considerably lower in comparison to those recorded for all STs (59.2 per cent & 34.8 per cent) at the national level.

**Table 3.57: Literacy Rate of STs in Uttar Pradesh**

| Literacy rate | All STs | Jaunsari | Bhotia | Tharu | Raji | Buxa |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------|-------|------|------|
| Persons       | 35.1    | 51.1     | 42.0   | 34.9  | 31.3 | 31.2 |
| Females       | 20.7    | 26.1     | 31.3   | 20.0  | 19.1 | 20.7 |

Among the five STs, only Jaunsari have shown the overall literacy rate (51.1 per cent), higher than that of the national average. All the five STs have shown female literacy lower than the national average (34.8 per cent). Among tribal literates, 45.2 are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportions of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels are 25.2 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. Persons educated up to matric / higher secondary / Intermediate constitute 10.8 per cent. Graduates and above are 2.8 per cent.

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 40.3 per cent which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). There has been a slight increase of 2.4 per cent in the over all WPR of STs during 1991-2001. Male and female WPR (49.9 per cent & 30.1 per cent respectively) are lower than those of the national average. Among the total workers, 66.6 per cent are main workers and this proportion is marginally lower than the national average (68.9 per cent). At the individual level, Buxa, Jaunsari and Bhotia have overall WPR lower than the State average. Except Raji and Tharu, other three tribes have female WPR lower than that of the State.

### **Category of Workers**

'Cultivators' constitute the highest proportion (44.6 per cent) among the total tribal workers, which is equal to that of all STs at the national level (44.7 per cent). 'Agricultural Labourers' account for 31.4 per cent, which is lower than the national average of 36.9 per cent recorded by all STs in this category. 'Other Workers' form 21.6 per cent which is higher than the national average of 16.3 per cent. Workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 2.4 per cent which is same as that of the national level (2.1 per cent). At the individual level, Tharu have more than fifty per cent workers are 'Cultivators'. Buksa have the highest proportion of 'Agricultural Labourers' (42.3 per cent) whereas more than 70 per cent of Bhotia workers are 'Other Workers'. Among all tribes, Raji have the highest proportion of 'HHI' workers followed by Bhotia and Buska.

### **Administrative mechanism for the SCSP**

In order to achieve the objectives, the State Government brought about significant policy changes for the implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan during the Ninth Five Year Plan, according to which, the Planning Department has been providing outlays under the SCSP in proportion to Scheduled Caste population in the State. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as the nodal department for formulation, co-ordination and monitoring of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan. In order that the funds allocated under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan are not diverted, a separate budget has been provided. With a view to ensure proper coordination, a committee under the Chairmanship of Social Welfare Commissioner has also been setup comprising of Principal Secretaries of Finance, Social Welfare and Planning department.

In order to ensure that the maximum benefits of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan reach the people belonging to this category, the State Government has further strengthened its approach as indicated below:-

- ❖ Such present continuing schemes, which provide cent-percent benefit to the community belonging to Scheduled Castes, total outlay involved in these schemes will be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ❖ For providing infrastructure facilities in Ambedker Villages, only 50 percent of the amount spent has been allowed to be included in Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.
- ❖ For providing infrastructure facilities for development of Scheduled Castes, cent-percent outlay will be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.

- ❖ **The General Schemes, in which no special emphasis is given or no provision has been made for the upliftment of Scheduled Caste as such not providing direct benefit to them, the outlay involved in such scheme will not be included under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.**
- ❖ **For any other general schemes aimed at benefiting 21% or more population of SC only additional percentage of outlay over & above 21% would be counted towards SCSP. Such schemes would be thoroughly scrutinized before providing approval. State Planning Department will provide lump-sum outlay from total State Plan outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan in actual proportion of Scheduled Caste population for the total population. Social Welfare Department will be the nodal department for formulation and monitoring of Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan. Finance Department will issue sanctions of budgeted amount under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan on the recommendation of Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary, Social Welfare is fully empowered to allocate outlay, issue financial sanctions and sanctions reallocation/re-appropriation of outlay/budget under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan.**
- ❖ **only those schemes relating to creation of Socio-economic infrastructure, employment generation and economic development which directly benefit the SC's groups would be included in SCSP.**

**A three-member committee headed by Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary will finalize the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (draft plan) prepared by Kalyan Niyojan Prakosth, Social Welfare Department. Principal Secretary, Planning Department and Principal Secretary, Finance Department or his nominee will be members of the committee. A secretary level officer in Social Welfare Department will be the secretary to the committee. After the finalization of the draft plan by the committee, it will be included in the State Plan.**

**Since selected Schemes/ Programmes under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan would be mainly beneficiary oriented, more than 80% share is allocated to the District Plan. The committee under the Chairmanship of Social Welfare Commissioner with Principal Secretaries of Finance and Planning as members approve the scheme and its approval is deemed approval by Finance and Planning Department.**

#### **Administrative mechanism for the SCSP**

**In order to achieve the objectives, the State Government brought about significant policy changes for the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan during the Ninth Five Year Plan, according to which, the Planning Department has been providing outlays**

under the TSP in proportion to Scheduled Tribe population in the State. During the Tenth Five Year Plan, Social Welfare Department has been nominated as the nodal department for formulation, co-ordination and monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan. In order that the funds allocated under Tribal Sub-Plan are not divertable, a separate budget grant has been provided. With a view to ensure proper coordination, a committee under the Chairmanship of Social Welfare Commissioner has also been setup comprising of Principal Secretaries of Finance, Social Welfare and Planning department.

In order that the maximum benefits of Tribal Sub-Plan should reach the people belonging to this category. The State Government has further strengthened its approach with the following guidelines:-

- ❖ Such present continuing schemes, which provide cent-percent benefit to the community belonging to Scheduled Tribes will be included under Tribal Sub-Plan.
- ❖ For providing infrastructure facilities in Ambedker Villages, only 50 percent of the amount spent has been allowed to be included in Tribal Sub-Plan.
- ❖ For providing infrastructure facilities for development of Scheduled Tribes, cent-percent outlay will be included under Tribal Sub-Plan.
- ❖ The General Schemes, in which no special emphasis is given or no provision has been made for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes as such not providing direct benefit to them, the outlay involved in such scheme will not be included under Tribal Sub-Plan.
- ❖ Schemes would be thoroughly scrutinized before providing approval. State Planning Department will provide lump-sum outlay from total State Plan outlay for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan in actual proportion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population and place the same at the disposal of Social Welfare Department who in turn will re-allocate the same between SCSP and TSP. Social Welfare Department will be the nodal department for formulation and monitoring of Five Year Plan and Annual Plan of Tribal Sub-Plan. Finance Department will issue sanctions of budgeted amount under Tribal Sub-Plan on the recommendation of Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary. Commissioner Social Welfare and Principal Secretary is fully empowered to allocate outlay, issue financial sanctions and permit reallocation/re-appropriation of outlay/budget under Tribal Sub-Plan.
- ❖ Mainly those schemes related to creation of Socio-economic infrastructure, employment generation and economic development which directly benefit the ST's groups would be included in TSP.

### **3.14 West Bengal**

West Bengal is a state which is located in eastern India. The state extends from Bay of Bengal in the south to the Himalayan mountain ranges in the north. The capital of the state of West Bengal is Kolkata and it is the biggest city of the state as well. According to the census performed in 2011, the population of the state is 91,347,736. In terms of population, West Bengal ranks as the fourth most populated state in India. There are 19 districts in the state and they are as follows: Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Malda, Jalpaiguri, South Dinajpur (Dakshin Dinajpur), North Dinajpur (Uttar Dinajpur), Bardhaman, Bankura, East Midnapore (Purba Medinipur), Birbhum, Purulia, Hooghly, Howrah, West Midnapore (Paschim Medinipur), Murshidabad, Kolkata, North 24 Parganas (Uttar 24 Parganas), Nadia, and South 24 Parganas (Dakshin 24 Parganas). There are three divisions in the state and they are the Jalpaiguri division, Burdwan division, and Presidency division. The state covers a total area of 34,267.3 sq miles or 88,752 km<sup>2</sup>.



Location of West Bengal in India

#### **The Scheduled Castes**

The total population of West Bengal at 2001 Census has been 80,176,197. Of these 18,452,555 persons are Scheduled Castes (SCs), constituting 23 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 14.8 per cent decadal growth of

SC population in 1991-2001. There are fifty nine (59) notified SCs, and all have been enumerated in 2001 Census. The Rajbanshi and Namasudra having more than 32 lakhs population each constitute 35.8 per cent of the total SC population of the state. Bagdi, Pod, Bauri and Chamar each have more than 10 lakhs population. They along with Rajbanshi and Namasudra together constitute 73.9 per cent of the total SCs. The Jalia Kaibartta, Hari, Dhoba, Sunri (excluding Saha), Dom, Lohar, Mal, Kaora, and Tiyar have sizeable population. The rest of the SCs have a comparatively smaller population.

**Table 3.58: Population and Proportion of Sixteen Major SCs, 2001 Census, in West Bengal**

| SL. No. | Name of the Scheduled Caste | Total population | Proportion to the total SC population |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | All Scheduled Castes        | 18,452,555       | 100 %                                 |
| 2       | Rajbanshi                   | 3,386,617        | 18.4                                  |
| 3       | Namasudra                   | 3,212,393        | 17.4                                  |
| 4       | Bagdi                       | 2,740,385        | 14.9                                  |
| 5       | Pod                         | 2,216,513        | 12.0                                  |
| 6       | Bauri                       | 1,091,022        | 5.9                                   |
| 7       | Chamar                      | 995,756          | 5.4                                   |
| 8       | Jalia Kaibartta             | 409,303          | 2.2                                   |
| 9       | Hari                        | 390,619          | 2.1                                   |
| 10      | Dhoba                       | 369,808          | 2.0                                   |
| 11      | Sunri (excluding Saha)      | 317,543          | 1.7                                   |
| 12      | Dom                         | 316,337          | 1.7                                   |
| 13      | Jhalo Malo                  | 293,714          | 1.6                                   |
| 14      | Lohar                       | 279,582          | 1.5                                   |
| 15      | Mal                         | 273,641          | 1.5                                   |
| 16      | Kaora                       | 263,731          | 1.4                                   |
| 17      | Tiyar                       | 195,340          | 1.1                                   |

North Twenty Four Pargana, South Twenty Four Pargana and Barddhaman districts account for one third of the total SC population of the state. 4. Majority of SCs are living in rural areas (84.1 per cent). Individual SC wise, the highest 98 per cent rural population has been recorded among Bhogta, followed by Paliya (97.4 per cent), Koch (97.2 per cent) and Chaupal (97 per cent). Contrary to the overall situation of the state, Halalkhor (90.9 per cent), Khatik (87.9 per cent), and Pasi (81 per cent) are predominantly urban by their residence.

### Literacy & Educational Level

Among all SCs, 59 per cent of the population is literate, which is higher than the aggregated national average for SCs (54.7 per cent). The gender gap in literacy among SCs is quite conspicuous with male and female literacy rates of 70.5 per cent and 46.9 per cent per cent respectively. The Sunri (excluding Saha) with 82.5 per cent literacy is on top of the list. Other SCs who have recorded literacy rate higher than the state average for SCs are Dhoba (73.9 per cent), Pod (72.1 per cent), Namasudra (71.9 per cent), Jalia Kaibartta (64.9 per cent), Tiyaar (62.1 per cent), and Rajbangshi (60.1 per cent). Bauri have the lowest literacy rate (37.5 per cent)

Table 3.59: Literacy Rate among Sixteen Major SCs in West Bengal

| SL. No. | Name of the Scheduled Caste | Literacy Rate (above 7+ years) |      |        |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------|
|         |                             | Total                          | Male | Female |
| 1       | All Scheduled Castes        | 59.0                           | 70.5 | 46.9   |
| 2       | Rajbangshi                  | 60.1                           | 72.3 | 47.3   |
| 3       | Namasudra                   | 71.9                           | 80.6 | 62.8   |
| 4       | Bagdi                       | 47.7                           | 60.4 | 34.8   |
| 5       | Pod                         | 72.1                           | 83.5 | 59.9   |
| 6       | Bauri                       | 37.5                           | 51.8 | 22.7   |
| 7       | Chamar                      | 47.0                           | 58.6 | 34.1   |
| 8       | Jalia Kaibartta             | 64.9                           | 74.4 | 54.8   |
| 9       | Hari                        | 49.5                           | 61.6 | 36.8   |
| 10      | Dhoba                       | 73.9                           | 83.5 | 63.6   |
| 11      | Sunri (excluding Saha)      | 82.5                           | 92.7 | 71.4   |
| 12      | Dom                         | 46.0                           | 58.9 | 32.6   |
| 13      | Jhalo Malo                  | 60.3                           | 68.4 | 51.7   |
| 14      | Lohar                       | 46.5                           | 61.1 | 31.3   |
| 15      | Mal                         | 39.6                           | 51.9 | 26.8   |
| 16      | Kaora                       | 53.0                           | 64.9 | 40.6   |
| 17      | Tiyaar                      | 62.1                           | 73.5 | 50.1   |

### Work Participation Rate (WPR)

The percentage of SC workers to total population (WPR) is 38.8 per cent, which is lower than the aggregated figure for SCs at the national level (40.4 per cent). Of the total workers, 74 per cent have been recorded as main workers and 26 per cent as marginal workers. The female WPR has been 22.3 per cent only, which is quite low when compared with male (54.4 per cent). The overwhelming workers among males are main workers (84.8 per cent), while the ratio of main and marginal workers among female is evenly poised.

### Category of Workers

Of the total SC main workers, 31.9 per cent has been recorded as agricultural laborers and 20.3 per cent as cultivators. Almost a third of their total main workers among Paliya (38.9 per cent), Rajbanshi (35.1 per cent), Sunri (excluding Saha) (33.3 per cent), and Kadar (29.7 per cent) have been returned as cultivators. On the other hand Dosadh (2.6 per cent), Turi (4.8 per cent), Dom (5.7 per cent), Kaora (5.9 per cent) are the non-cultivating SCs who have recorded less than six percent of their total main workers as cultivators.

### The Scheduled Tribes

The total population of West Bengal at 2001 Census has been 80,176,197. Of this 4,406,794 persons are Scheduled Tribes (STs) constituting 5.5 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 15.7 per cent decadal growth of ST population in 1991-2001. There are total thirty eight (38) notified STs in the state. The Santal represents more than half of the total ST population of the state (51.8 per cent). Oraon (14 per cent), Munda (7.8 per cent), Bhumij (7.6 per cent) and Kora (3.2 per cent) are the other major STs having sizeable population. Along with Santal, they constitute nearly 85 per cent of the state's total ST population. The Lodha, Mahali, Bhutia, Bedia, and Savar are the remaining STs, and having population of one per cent or more. The rest of the STs are very small in population size.

Table 3.60: Population and Proportion of Ten Major STs, 2001 Census,  
in West Bengal

| SL. No. | Name of the Scheduled Tribe | Total population | Proportion to the total ST population |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1       | All Scheduled Tribes        | 4,406,794        | 100 %                                 |
| 2       | Santal                      | 2,280,540        | 51.8                                  |
| 3       | Oraon                       | 617,138          | 14.0                                  |
| 4       | Munda                       | 341,542          | 7.8                                   |
| 5       | Bhumij                      | 336,436          | 7.6                                   |
| 6       | Kora                        | 142,789          | 3.2                                   |
| 7       | Lodha                       | 84,966           | 1.9                                   |
| 8       | Mahali                      | 76,102           | 1.7                                   |
| 9       | Bhutia                      | 60,091           | 1.4                                   |
| 10      | Bedia                       | 55,979           | 1.3                                   |
| 11      | Savar                       | 43,599           | 1.0                                   |



The STs in the state are predominantly residing in the rural areas (93.9 per cent). Among Lodha, Savar, and Bedia more than 95 per cent are residing in the rural areas. Contrary to the overall situation among the majority of tribes, Bhutia has recorded the highest 34 per cent urban population. The Mahali (10.2 per cent) and Kora (9.9 per cent) are the other STs having comparatively higher concentration in urban areas. More than half of the total ST population of the state is concentrated in the four districts namely Medinapur, Jalpaiguri, Purulia, and Barddhaman. Of the remaining districts, Bankura, Maldah, Uttar Dinajpur, and Dakshin Dinajpur have sizable ST population.

#### **Literacy & Educational Level**

Among all STs, 43.4 per cent of the population has been returned as literate, which is lower than the national average (47.1 per cent). The male literacy rate of 57.4 per cent and female of 29.2 per cent, show a gender disparity in literacy. Of the ten major STs, Bhutia with 72.6 per cent overall literacy, 80.2 per cent male and 65.2 per cent female literacy respectively, is well ahead of others. Savar are at the other extreme having 26.3 per cent overall literacy and 16 per cent female literacy rate.

**Table 3.61: Literacy Rate among Ten Major STs in West Bengal**

| SL. No | Name of the Scheduled Tribe | Literacy Rate (above 7+ years) |      |        |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------|
|        |                             | Total                          | Male | Female |
| 1      | All Scheduled Tribes        | 43.4                           | 57.4 | 29.2   |
| 2      | Santal                      | 42.2                           | 57.3 | 27.0   |
| 3      | Oraon                       | 43.4                           | 55.4 | 31.0   |
| 4      | Munda                       | 41.0                           | 54.0 | 27.7   |
| 5      | Bhumij                      | 45.6                           | 61.6 | 29.1   |
| 6      | Kora                        | 43.4                           | 58.4 | 28.2   |
| 7      | Lodha                       | 34.8                           | 46.8 | 22.5   |
| 8      | Mahali                      | 41.1                           | 55.6 | 26.3   |
| 9      | Bhutia                      | 72.6                           | 80.2 | 65.2   |
| 10     | Bedia                       | 48.4                           | 61.7 | 34.6   |
| 11     | Savar                       | 26.3                           | 36.4 | 16.0   |

Total of 51.7 per cent of the STs in the age group 5-14 years have been attending any educational institutions. Of the ten major STs, Bhutia has recorded the highest 77 per cent and Savar the lowest 35.5 per cent of their respective population attending educational institutions. In West Bengal, merely 8.4 per cent of total literates among STs are having educational level above matriculation. The Bhutia with 26.1 per cent are well ahead among the major STs in this regard.

### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

In 2001 Census, 48.8 per cent of the ST population has been recorded as workers, which is close to the aggregated national average for STs (49.1 per cent). Of the total workers 65.7 per cent has been returned as main workers and 34.3 per cent as marginal workers. WPR at 43.7 per cent among females is slightly lower than males (53.8 per cent). Gender disparity, however, is paramount in the category of main workers; 78.3 per cent males and 49.9 per cent females have been returned as main workers. The percentage of female marginal workers is more than twice than that of male. 11. Among the major STs, Savar has recorded the highest WPR at 53.4 per cent, while it is lowest among Bhutia (36.3 per cent).

### **Category of Workers**

Industrial category wise, of the total ST main workers, 23.7 per cent have been recorded as cultivators and 45.1 per cent as agricultural laborers. 13. The Mahali are ordinarily involved in non-agricultural activities with only 5.3 per cent of their main workers in cultivation and 19.6 per cent as agricultural labourers.

### **Administrative mechanism**

In the State of West Bengal, the The Backward Classes Welfare Department works for Social, Economic & Cultural development of the people belong to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) & Other Backward Classes (OBC) in this State. The Backward Classes Welfare (BCW) Department is the nodal department for development of SC / ST / OBC population of the State. 28.5 % of the plan budget of every department is mandatorily earmarked for development of SC / ST. BCW Department monitors this expenditure and submits reports to the Government of India. Plan expenditure in direct proportion to the population of SC / ST in the State is a pre-condition for sanction of fund under SCA to SCSP and SCA to TSP and under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India by the Central Government.

The Departmental set-up is as follows:

A) The BCW Department is headed by the Hon'ble MIC. The Secretary assisted by the Special Secretary, two Joint Secretaries, one Joint Commissioner for Reservation and Ex-Officio Joint Secretary and other officials and staff monitors and controls the

**Administrative & Planning activities of the Department. The Joint Commissioner for Reservation looks after various matters relating to Reservation and Prevention of Atrocities, etc.**

**B) The Directorate is headed by the Commissioner BCW and assisted by the Joint Director, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other Officers and staff. Every District is headed by the Project Officer-cum-District Welfare Officer / District Welfare Officer with his staff, under the control of the Commissioner, BCW. In addition to this, there are Backward Classes Welfare offices in Jhargram, Alipurduar, Kalimpong and Basirhat Sub-divisions as the concentration of population of SC/ST is substantial in these Sub-Divisions. In each of the Sub-divisional Offices there are Inspectors to conduct inquiries for issuing caste certificates.**

**C) In addition, there are a few Assistant Engineers and Sub-Assistant Engineers who look after the Community Development Schemes executed by this Department. The developmental works especially schematic works are generally executed through the Blocks / Panchayat Samities / Zilla Parishad etc. Some jobs are also assigned to Departments specialized in respective fields. District Welfare Committees and Block Welfare Committees select, monitor & supervise these works on behalf of this Department.**

**D) Cultural Research Institute (CRI) is a Research Organization under the administrative control of this Department. This Organization is headed by the Director assisted by Deputy Directors, Cultural Research Officers, Research Investigators and other Staff.**

**E) There are three Corporations under the administrative control of this Department. These are: (1) The West Bengal Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation (WBSCSTDFC), (2) The West Bengal Backward Classes Development and Finance Corporation (WBBCDFC) and (3) The West Bengal Tribal Development and Co-operative Corporation Ltd. (WBTDC Ltd.). These Corporations execute different Programmes/Schemes of the BCW Department, especially in extending finances support through Banks and other Finance institutions. The WBSCSTDFC has offices in each District headed by District Managers. The WBTDC has Regional Offices in Jalpaiguri, Purulia, Jhargram and Bankura and Branch Offices at Malda and Suri. LAMPS are being assisted by the WBTDC.**

**District & Block level Committees: SCSP**

To review the progress of works regarding Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes the following committees are there;

**District Level: District Welfare Committee** under the chairmanship of shabhadhipati where the District Magistrate, District Manager, SC & ST Dev. Finance all Sc MLAs, Shabhapatis are members.

**Three Men's Committee** with the Shabhadi, District magistrate the District Manager, SC ST Dev. & finance corporation

**Block Level: Block Welfare Committee**

**District & Block level Committees: TSP**

**The District Committees:**

There are several committees to monitor the activity for the progress of SC /ST developmental schemes. They are:

- At Dlevel—District Welfare Committee / Three Men's Committee (Sabhadhipati, District Magistrate and District Manager),
- At Block level –Block Welfare Committee,
- At Municipal level—Municipal Welfare Committee

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## CHAPTER-IV

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

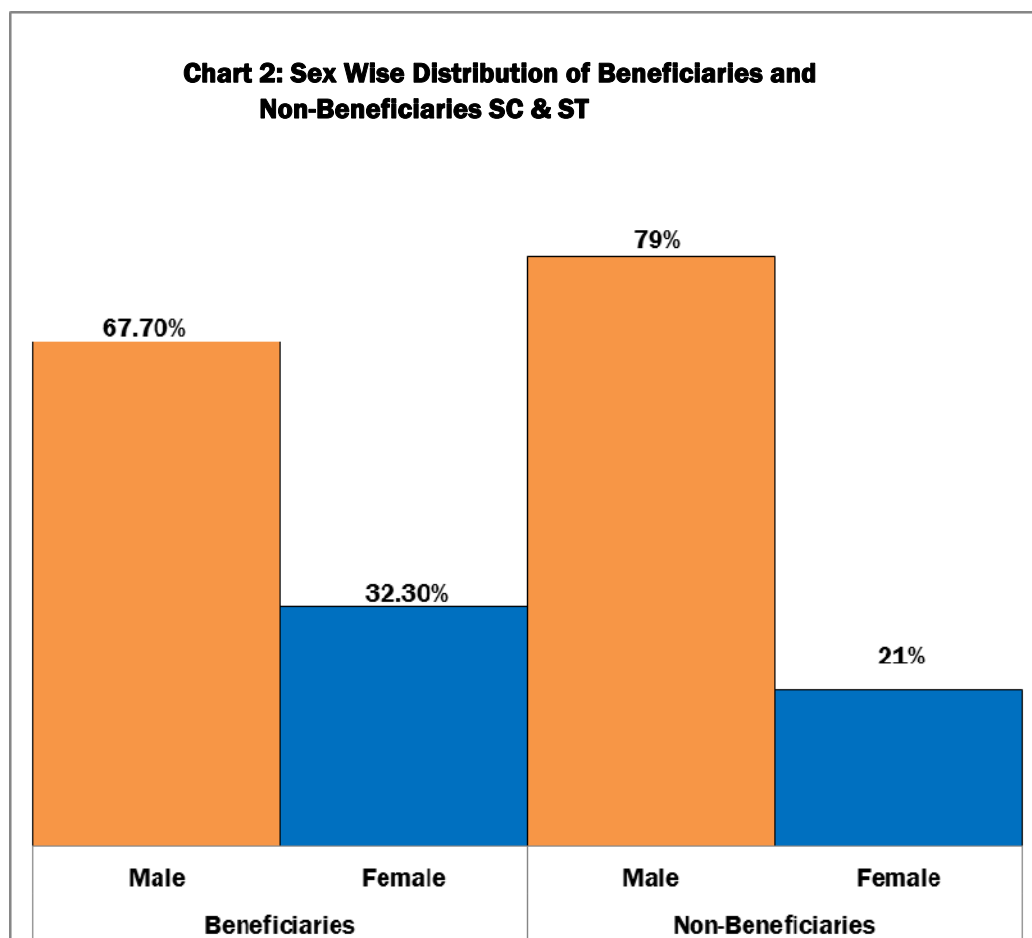
### **4.0 Introduction**

The research study to assess the impact of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme towards reduction in poverty among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was carried out in 14 States. In the research study, both Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe respondents were selected. Not only were the beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes, but the non-beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes also selected. In each State, two districts were selected for interviewing the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were selected. Similarly, two districts were also selected in each State for interviewing the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. From each district, 30 beneficiaries and 15 non-beneficiaries were selected for empirical data collection. Thus, in each State, we selected 180 respondents out of which 120 were beneficiaries and 60 non-beneficiaries. It was only in one State i.e. in the State of Himachal Pradesh that we could not select any non-beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes in Kinnaur district as the district officials reported that all the Scheduled Castes have been covered under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes. Data collection from respondents was done with the help of pre-tested schedule-cum-questionnaires which may be seen in Annexure - I. In what follows, we present in brief the socio-economic profile of the respondents.

### **4.1 Sex Wise Distribution of Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries**

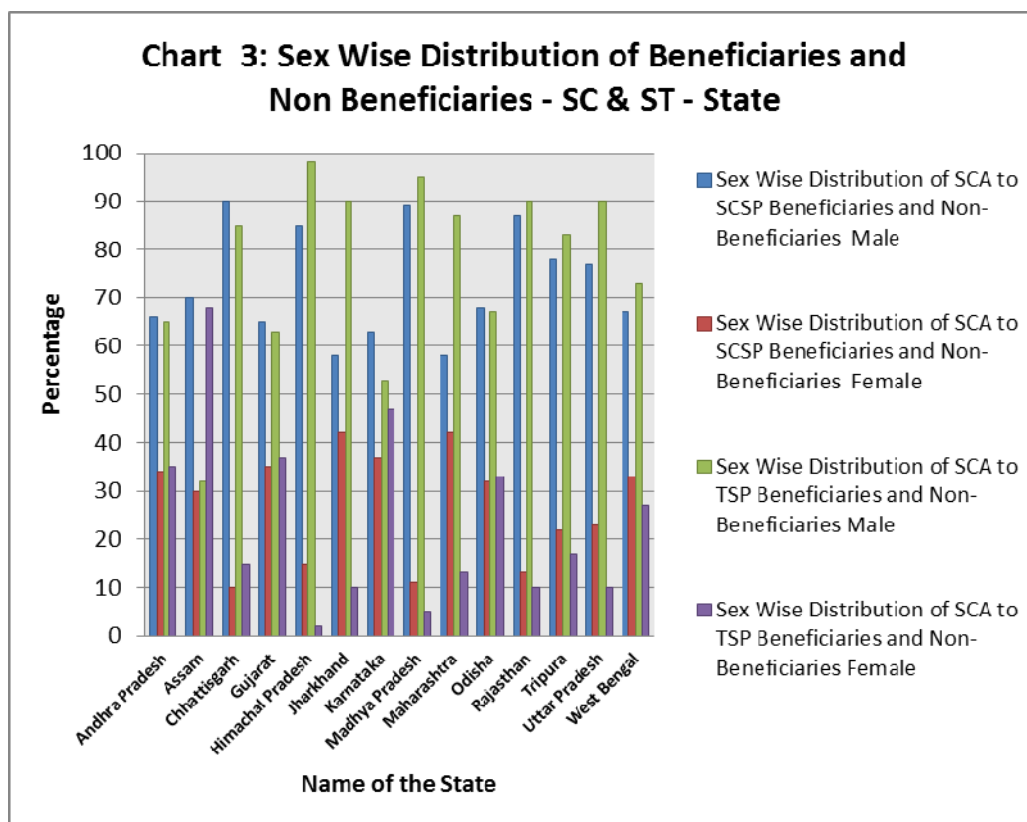
Sex-wise distribution of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries may be seen in table 4.1 and Chart 2. It is clear from the table and Chart that except in the State of Jharkhand where only 25.56% respondents were male, in all other States the male respondents comprised 57.8% and above. It was highest 84.4% in Rajasthan. Similarly, among the non-beneficiaries, 51% lowest male non-beneficiaries were in Assam and highest (100%) was in Chhattisgarh.

| Sl. No. | State            | Beneficiaries |               | Total       | Non-Beneficiaries |            | Total       |
|---------|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
|         |                  | Male          | Female        |             | Male              | Female     |             |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh   | 66.6%         | 33.4%         | 100%        | 65%               | 35%        | 100%        |
| 2.      | Assam            | 70%           | 30%           | 100%        | 51%               | 49%        | 100%        |
| 3.      | Chhattisgarh     | 80%           | 20%           | 100%        | 100%              | 0          | 100%        |
| 4.      | Gujarat          | 66.7%         | 33.3%         | 100%        | 63%               | 37%        | 100%        |
| 5.      | Himachal Pradesh | 72.2%         | 27.8%         | 100%        | 98%               | 2%         | 100%        |
| 6.      | Jharkhand        | 25.56%        | 74.44%        | 100%        | 90%               | 10%        | 100%        |
| 7.      | Karnataka        | 72.2%         | 27.8%         | 100%        | 53%               | 47%        | 100%        |
| 8.      | Madhya Pradesh   | 83.3%         | 16.7%         | 100%        | 95%               | 5%         | 100%        |
| 9.      | Maharashtra      | 57.8%         | 42.2%         | 100%        | 87%               | 13%        | 100%        |
| 10.     | Odisha           | 70%           | 30%           | 100%        | 67%               | 33%        | 100%        |
| 11.     | Rajasthan        | 84.4%         | 15.6%         | 100%        | 90%               | 10%        | 100%        |
| 12.     | Tripura          | 74%           | 26%           | 100%        | 83%               | 17%        | 100%        |
| 13.     | Uttar Pradesh    | 65%           | 35%           | 100%        | 90%               | 10%        | 100%        |
| 14.     | West Bengal      | 60%           | 40%           | 100%        | 73%               | 27%        | 100%        |
|         | <b>Average</b>   | <b>67.70%</b> | <b>32.30%</b> | <b>100%</b> | <b>79%</b>        | <b>21%</b> | <b>100%</b> |



We can further see the sex-wise distribution of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries with reference to different States and in the context of the SCA to SCSP and the SCA to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in table 4.2 and Chart 3. Among the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and the non-beneficiaries, the lowest percentage for male was in the State of Maharashtra and highest in the State of Chhattisgarh. Similarly, among the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, the lowest percentage for male (32%) was in the State of Assam while it was highest (98%) in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>State</b>            | <b>Sex Wise Distribution of SCA to SCSP</b> |               | <b>Total</b> | <b>Sex Wise Distribution of SCA to TSP</b> |               | <b>Total</b> |
|----------------|-------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--|---------------|--------------|
|                |                         | <b>Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries</b>  |               |              | <b>Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries</b> |               |              |
|                |                         | <b>Male</b>                                 | <b>Female</b> |              | <b>Male</b>                                | <b>Female</b> |              |
| <b>1</b>       | <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>   | <b>66.60%</b>                               | <b>33.30%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>65%</b>                                 | <b>35%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>2</b>       | <b>Assam</b>            | <b>70%</b>                                  | <b>30%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  | <b>32%</b>                                 | <b>68%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>3</b>       | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>     | <b>90%</b>                                  | <b>10%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  | <b>85%</b>                                 | <b>15%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>4</b>       | <b>Gujarat</b>          | <b>66.70%</b>                               | <b>33.30%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>63%</b>                                 | <b>37%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>5</b>       | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | <b>72.20%</b>                               | <b>27.80%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>98%</b>                                 | <b>2%</b>     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>6</b>       | <b>Jharkhand</b>        | <b>58%</b>                                  | <b>42%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  | <b>90%</b>                                 | <b>10%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>7</b>       | <b>Karnataka</b>        | <b>72.20%</b>                               | <b>27.80%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>53%</b>                                 | <b>47%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>8</b>       | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   | <b>83.30%</b>                               | <b>16.70%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>95%</b>                                 | <b>5%</b>     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>9</b>       | <b>Maharashtra</b>      | <b>57.8%</b>                                | <b>42.2%</b>  | <b>100%</b>  | <b>87%</b>                                 | <b>13%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>10</b>      | <b>Odisha</b>           | <b>70%</b>                                  | <b>30%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  | <b>67%</b>                                 | <b>33%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>11</b>      | <b>Rajasthan</b>        | <b>84.40%</b>                               | <b>15.60%</b> | <b>100%</b>  | <b>90%</b>                                 | <b>10%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>12</b>      | <b>Tripura</b>          | <b>74%</b>                                  | <b>26%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  | <b>83%</b>                                 | <b>17%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>13</b>      | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>    | <b>65%</b>                                  | <b>35%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  | <b>90%</b>                                 | <b>10%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>14</b>      | <b>West Bengal</b>      | <b>60%</b>                                  | <b>40%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  | <b>73%</b>                                 | <b>27%</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |

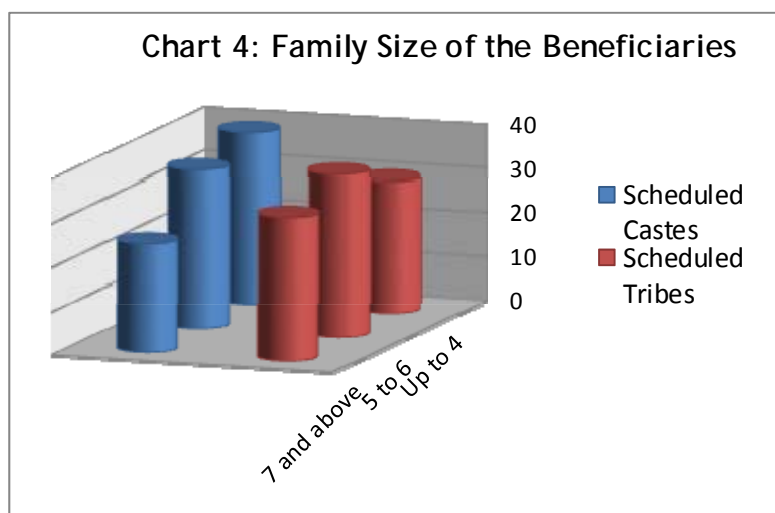


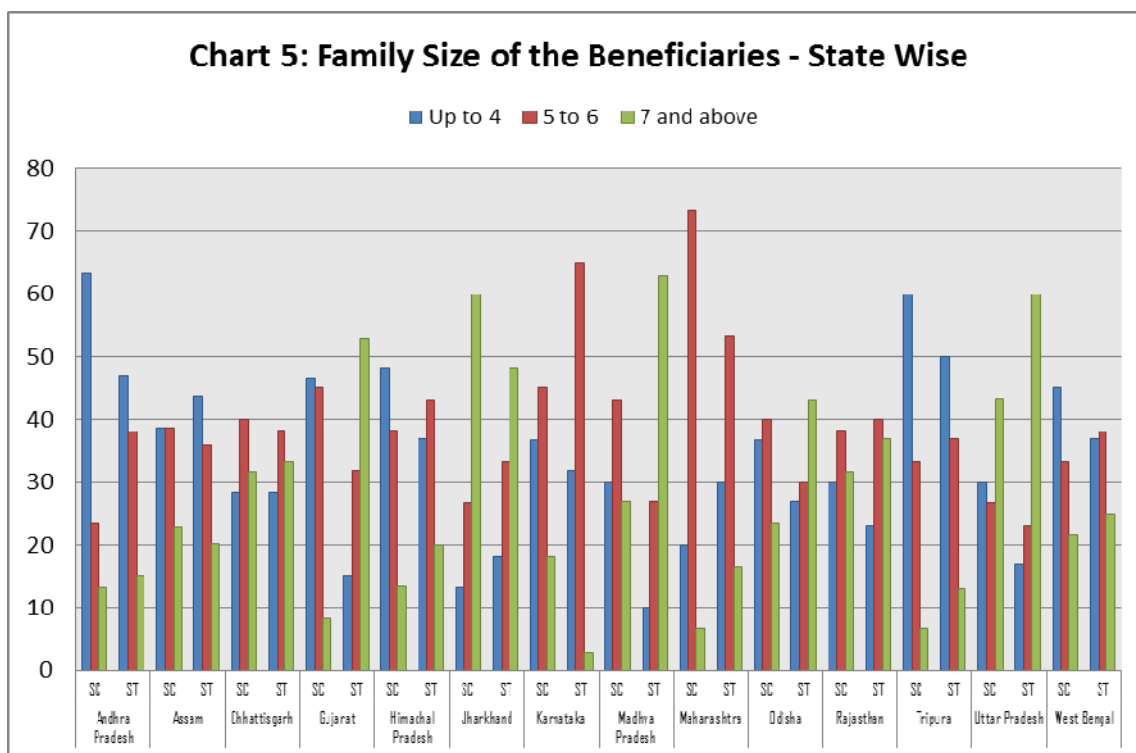
#### 4.2 Family Size of the Beneficiaries

Information gathered on the family size of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries may be seen in table 4.3 and Chart 4 & 5. It is clear from that table that the highest percentage (63.4%) of up to 4 members in the family among the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries was in the State of Andhra Pradesh, while the family size of 5-6 was highest (73.3%) in the State of Maharashtra followed by Gujarat and Karnataka, and above 7 members in the family was highest (60%) among the Scheduled Castes of Jharkhand State. As regards the family size among the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, collected and compiled data revealed that in the family size of up to four members, the highest percentage (50%) was in the State of Tripura, between 5 to 6 members in the family the highest percentage (65%) was in Karnataka State while the highest percentage (63%) of family size having 7 and above members was in the State of Madhya Pradesh.



| Sl. No. | State            | Communities/Social Group | Family Size of the Beneficiaries |        |             |                   |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|
|         |                  |                          | Up to 4                          | 5 to 6 | 7 and above | Total respondents |
| 1.      | Andhra Pradesh   | Scheduled Castes         | 63.4%                            | 23.3%  | 13.3%       | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 47%                              | 38%    | 15%         | 100%              |
| 2.      | Assam            | Scheduled Castes         | 38.6%                            | 38.6%  | 22.8%       | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 43.7%                            | 36%    | 20.3%       | 100%              |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | Scheduled Castes         | 28.3%                            | 40%    | 31.7%       | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 28.3%                            | 38.3%  | 33.4%       | 100%              |
| 4       | Gujarat          | Scheduled Castes         | 46.7%                            | 45%    | 8.3%        | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 15%                              | 32%    | 53%         | 100%              |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | Scheduled Castes         | 48.3%                            | 38.3%  | 13.4%       | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 37%                              | 43%    | 20%         | 100%              |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | Scheduled Castes         | 13.33%                           | 26.67% | 60%         | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 18.3%                            | 33.4%  | 48.3%       | 100%              |
| 7       | Karnataka        | Scheduled Castes         | 36.7%                            | 45%    | 18.3%       | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 32%                              | 65%    | 3%          | 100%              |
| 8       | Madhya Pradesh   | Scheduled Castes         | 30%                              | 43%    | 27%         | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 10%                              | 27%    | 63%         | 100%              |
| 9       | Maharashtra      | Scheduled Castes         | 20%                              | 73.3%  | 6.7%        | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 30%                              | 53.3%  | 16.7%       | 100%              |
| 10      | Odisha           | Scheduled Castes         | 36.7%                            | 40%    | 23.3%       | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 27%                              | 30%    | 43%         | 100%              |
| 11      | Rajasthan        | Scheduled Castes         | 30%                              | 38.3%  | 31.7%       | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 23%                              | 40%    | 37%         | 100%              |
| 12      | Tripura          | Scheduled Castes         | 60%                              | 33.3%  | 6.7%        | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 50%                              | 37%    | 13%         | 100%              |
| 13      | Uttar Pradesh    | Scheduled Castes         | 30%                              | 26.7%  | 43.3%       | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 17%                              | 23%    | 60%         | 100%              |
| 14      | West Bengal      | Scheduled Castes         | 45%                              | 33.3%  | 21.7%       | 100%              |
|         |                  | Scheduled Tribes         | 37%                              | 38%    | 25%         | 100%              |





### 4.3 Educational Status of the Beneficiaries

Educational status of the beneficiaries is an important indicator to measure the degree of success in the management of the developmental schemes. Data obtained from the empirical enquiry from the respondents revealed (table 4.4 and Chart 6 & 7) that the highest percentage (63.3%) of illiterates among the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries was in the State of Uttar Pradesh followed by Andhra Pradesh (60%), Rajasthan (46.7%) and so on. Similarly, the highest percentage (58%) of illiterates among the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries was in the State of Jharkhand followed by Uttar Pradesh (53%), Madhya Pradesh (50%), Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan (47%), and so on. Highest percentage (13.4%) of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries who has obtained education up to graduation and above was in the State of Karnataka followed by Assam (11.3%), Himachal Pradesh (6.7%). Similarly, when we look at the educational status of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, it is found that the highest percentage (7.1%) of the beneficiaries who had obtained qualification up to graduation and above level was in the State of Assam followed by Uttar Pradesh (7%), Andhra Pradesh (5%), and so on.

**Table 4.4: Educational Status of the Beneficiaries**

| Sl. No | State            | Illiterates |       | Literates |      | Primary Up to 5 <sup>th</sup> |       | Middle up to 8 <sup>th</sup> |       | Secondary up to 12 <sup>th</sup> |       | Graduates & Above |      | Diploma |    | Total respondents |
|--------|------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------|------|---------|----|-------------------|
|        |                  | SC          | ST    | SC        | ST   | SC                            | ST    | SC                           | ST    | SC                               | ST    | SC                | ST   | SC      | ST |                   |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh   | 60%         | 47%   | 0         | 0    | 8.3%                          | 18%   | 18.3%                        | 13%   | 8.3%                             | 17%   | 1.7%              | 5%   | 3.4%    | 0% | 180               |
| 2.     | Assam            | 7.2%        | 12.5% | 0         | 0    | 18.9%                         | 23.2% | 13.2%                        | 14.3% | 49.4%                            | 42.9% | 11.3%             | 7.1% | 0%      | 0% | 180               |
| 3.     | Chhattisgarh     | 10%         | 0     | 8.3%      | 0    | 20%                           | 0     | 26.7%                        | 0     | 28.3%                            | 0     | 6.7%              | 0    | 0       | 0  | 180               |
| 4.     | Gujarat          | 16.7%       | 45%   | 0         | 0    | 18.3%                         | 23%   | 20%                          | 7%    | 45%                              | 25%   | 0                 | 0    | 0       | 0  | 180               |
| 5.     | Himachal Pradesh | 1.7%        | 15%   | 0         | 0    | 21.7%                         | 22%   | 26.6%                        | 3%    | 43.3%                            | 58%   | 6.7%              | 2%   | 0       | 0  | 180               |
| 6.     | Jharkhand        | 0           | 58%   | 0         | 0    | 26.7%                         | 21.7% | 36.7%                        | 13.9% | 36.6%                            | 6.4%  | 0                 | 0    | 0       | 0  | 180               |
| 7.     | Karnataka        | 40%         | 37%   | 0         | 0    | 3.3%                          | 30%   | 10%                          | 22%   | 33.3%                            | 11%   | 13.4%             | 0    | 0       | 0  | 180               |
| 8.     | Madhya Pradesh   | 18%         | 50%   | 28%       | 33%  | 22%                           | 12%   | 10%                          | 2%    | 13%                              | 3%    | 2%                | 0    | 0       | 0  | 180               |
| 9.     | Maharashtra      | 13.3%       | 29.4% | 86.7%     | 70.6 | 32.7%                         | 25.7  | 28.8%                        | 19.3  | 34.6%                            | 23.4  | 3.8%              | 2.2  | 0       | 0  | 135               |
| 10.    | Odisha           | 21.7%       | 32%   | 0         | 0    | 51.7%                         | 28%   | 13.3%                        | 15%   | 13.3%                            | 25%   | 0                 | 0    | 0       | 0  | 180               |
| 11.    | Rajasthan        | 46.7%       | 47%   | 0         | 0    | 20%                           | 23%   | 16.7%                        | 8%    | 10%                              | 22%   | 6.6%              | 0    | 0       | 0  | 180               |
| 12.    | Tripura          | 23.3%       | 22%   | 0         | 0    | 53.3%                         | 50%   | 20%                          | 25%   | 3.4%                             | 3%    | 0                 | 0    | 0       | 0  | 180               |
| 13.    | Uttar Pradesh    | 63.3%       | 53%   | 0         | 0    | 15%                           | 15%   | 15%                          | 15%   | 5%                               | 10%   | 1.7%              | 7%   | 0       | 0% | 180               |
| 14.    | West Bengal      | 38.3%       | 33%   | 0         | 0    | 46.7%                         | 37%   | 0                            | 15%   | 11.7%                            | 12%   | 3.3%              | 3%   | 0       | 0  | 180               |



#### **4.4. Social group-wise distribution of Beneficiaries and Non-beneficiaries**

While collecting household level data in respect of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, field team also recorded the name of individual Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community who had availed/not availed of the benefits of the scheme under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). This was done with a view to recording the name of the individual SC/ST who received maximum benefit in comparison to the other communities. It may be seen from the table 4.5a that in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Mala Scheduled Caste received maximum benefit (60%) followed by the Madiga (31.7%), Mehtar (6.6%), and the Relli (1.7%). Similarly, among the non-beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes, the Mala community (40%), followed by the Madiga (53%) and Mehtar (7%) reported that they did not receive the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes. These data also show that which are the numerically dominant Scheduled Caste communities who have been receiving the benefits of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). We can see similar trends in other States also. The tribe-wise beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes can be seen in table 4.5b.

| <b>Table 4.5a : Social group-wise distribution of SCA to SCSP Beneficiaries and Non-beneficiaries</b> |                  |   |  |                                 |
|---|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>  | <b>State</b>     | <b>Caste-wise distribution of SCA to SCSP beneficiaries</b>   | <b>Caste-wise distribution of SCA to SCSP Non-beneficiaries</b>                              | <b>Total No. of respondents</b> |
| 1.  | Andhra Pradesh   | Mala 60%, Madiga 31.7%, Mehtar 6.6%, Relli 1.7%   | Mala 40% , Madiga 53%, Mehtar 7%   | 90                              |
| 2.  | Assam            | Kaibartta 71.9, Jalkeot1.7%,Malo 8.8, Jhalo 14, Bania 3.6   | Kairbartta 70%, Malo 3.3 % , Jhalo 10%, Brittial 3.3%, Hira 3.3%, Sutradhar 6.8%, Bania 3.3% | 90                              |
| 3.  | Chhattisgarh     | Audhelia 1.7%, Satnami 53.3%,Dewar 1.7%,Dohar 1.7%,Khangar 1.7%, Sapera 1.7%, Navdigar 1.7%, Silawat 1.7%, Chadar 1.7%, Mochi 3.3%,Ahirwar 5%, Surjyabanshi 23.3%, Sansi 1.5% | Satnami 60%, Mochi 10%, Ahirwar10%, Surjyabanshi 10%, Sansi 10%                              | 90                              |
| 4.  | Gujarat          | Mahyavanshi 43.3%, Garoda 33.3% , Balmiki 6.7%, Dhor 13.3%, Chamar 3.4%   | Chamar 40%, Mahyavanshi 23.3%, Balmiki 13.3% Dhor 20%, Garoda 3.4%                           | 90                              |
| 5.  | Himachal Pradesh | Chamar 40%, Jatia 10%, Rehgar 30%, Mochi 10%, Pasi 10%  | Chamar 50%, Jatia 10%, Rehgar 10%, Rajgar 10%, Mochi 15%, Pasi 5%                            | 90                              |
| 6.  | Jharkhand        | Chamar (60.4%), Dhobi (31.6%) and Ghasi (8%)  | Chamar (43.3%), Dhobi (24.5%) and Ghasi (32.2%)  | 90                              |
| 7.  | Karnataka        | Madiga 1.7%, Adi Karnataka 95.9%, Paraiyan1.2% , Baira1.2%  | Pale 10%, Adi Karnataka 90%  | 90                              |
| 8.  | Madhya Pradesh   | Chamar 76%, Balai 12%, Banjara 3%, Bagri 3%,Basod 2%, Balmiki 1%  | Chamar 57%, Ahirwar 27 % , Bagri 13%, Basod 3%   | 90                              |
| 9.  | Maharashtra      | Neo Buddhist 41.7%, Mahar 23.3%, Charmkar 25%, Matang 10%   | Neo Buddhist 40%, Mahar 23.3%, Charmkar 20%, Matang 16.7%                                    | 90                              |
| 10.   | Odisha           | Kandara 50%, Hadi 6.7%, Dhoba 6%, Kodalo 15%, Ganda 22.3%   | Kandara 33.3%, Ganda 26.7%, Kori 16.7%, Ghasi 10%, Chamar 13.3%                              | 90                              |
| 11.   | Rajasthan        | Meghval 86.7%, Gavaria 8.3%, Balai 5%   | Meghval 70%, Gavaria 20%, Balai 10%  | 90                              |
| 12.   | Tripura          | Bagdi 10%, Bhoba 20%, dum 10%, Ghasi 20%,Kahar 10%, Kanda 20%, Kan 10%  | Bagdi 20%, Bhoba 10%, dum 20%, Ghasi 10%,Kahar 10%, Kanda 20%, Kan 10%                       | 90                              |
| 13.   | Uttar Pradesh    | Pasi 15%, Dhobi 30%, Kori 15%, Chamar 60 %  | Pasi 10%, Dhobi 40%, Kori 10%, Chamar 40%  | 90                              |
| 14.   | West Bengal      | Rajbanshi 30%, Bauri 20%, Hari 25%, Ghasi 15%, Jalia Kaibartta 5%, Bahelia 5%   | Rajbanshi 35%, , Bauri 15%,Hari20%, Namasudra 30.3%  | 90                              |

| <b>Table 4.5b : Social group-wise distribution of SCA to TSP Beneficiaries and Non-beneficiaries</b> |                         |   |   |                                 |
|--|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>   | <b>State</b>            | <b>Tribe-wise distribution of SCA to TSP</b>  |   | <b>Total No. of Respondents</b> |
|  |                         | <b>Beneficiaries</b>  | <b>Non-Beneficiaries</b>  |                                 |
| <b>1</b>   | <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>   | <b>Chenchu (PVTG) 50%, Konda Dhora 23%, Khondh (PVTG) 17%, Valmiki 8%, Bagata2%</b>   | <b>Chenchu (PVTG) 50%, Konda Dhora 7%, Khondh (PVTG) 17%, Konda Kapu 23%, Bagata3%</b>                    | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>2</b>   | <b>Assam</b>            | <b>Barman (46.88%),Daimary (6.25%), Basumatary (18.75%), Kachary (3.13%), Narzary(3.13%), Goyari (6.25%), Rabha (9.38%), Boro (3.13%)</b> | <b>Barman (42.86%), Basumatary (25.7%), Narzary (8.6%), Goyari (2.9%), Rabha (8.6%), Mushahary (2.9%)</b> | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>3</b>   | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>     | <b>Agariya (1.66%), Kawaar (16.66%), Machwar (1.66%), Muriya (50%), Nagesyia (16.66%),Pahadi karwa (13.33%)</b>                           | <b>Korwa (33%), Muriya (50%), Ourav (17%)</b>   | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>4</b>   | <b>Gujarat</b>          | <b>Bhil 35%, Hindu Kunabi 27%, Hindu Kokani 24%, Kalara 3%, Meena 3%, Meda 5%, Tanvi 3%</b>   | <b>Bhil 46.6%, Sangana 16.6%, Meena 36.6%</b>   | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>5</b>   | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | <b>Gaddi 45%, Kinnaura 55%</b>  | <b>Nil</b>  | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>6</b>   | <b>Jharkhand</b>        | <b>Munda 30%, Oraon 30%, Korba 20%, Kharwar (PVTG) 20%</b>  | <b>Munda 30%, Oraon 30%, Korba 20%, Kharwar (PVTG) 20%</b>  | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>7</b>   | <b>Karnataka</b>        | <b>Bettu Kuruba 5%, Jenu Kuruba 57%, Maratha17%, Panjari Yerava 5%, Yerava17%</b>   | <b>Bettu Kuruba 3%, Jhenu Kuruba 67%, Maratha 17%, Yerava 13%,</b>  | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>8</b>   | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   | <b>Bhil 100%</b>  | <b>Bhil 100%</b>  | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>9</b>   | <b>Maharashtra</b>      | <b>Katkari 50%, Thakur 6.7%, Mahadev Koli 23.3%, Kokana 20%</b>   | <b>Katkari 40%, Thakur 20%, Mahadev Koli 13.3%, Kokana 26.7%</b>  | <b>45</b>                       |
| <b>10</b>  | <b>Odissa</b>           | <b>Bathudi 13%, Bhunjia 33%, Kolha 10%, Munda 3%, Santal 40%</b>  | <b>Bathudi 10%, Bhunjia 33%, Kolha10%, Santal 47%</b>   | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>11</b>  | <b>Rajasthan</b>        | <b>Bhil 23.3%, Kotar 3.3%, Damar 10%, Gada 3.3%, Dhabaliya 3.3%, Vaderi 3.3%, Meena 53.3%</b>   | <b>Bhil 17%, Kotar 10%, Damar 10%, Makwa 7%, Meena 56%</b>  | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>12</b>  | <b>Tripura</b>          | <b>Debbarma 50%, Tripura 26.7%, Chakma 10%, Mog 5%, Reang-3.3%, Murasingh 3.3%, Jamatia-1.7%</b>  | <b>Debbarma 53.3%, Tripura 28.4%, Chakma 10%, Mog 5%, Reang-3.3%</b>                                      | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>13</b>  | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>    | <b>Tharu (68%), Raji (32%)</b>  | <b>Tharu (77%), Raji (23%)</b>  | <b>90</b>                       |
| <b>14</b>  | <b>West Bengal</b>      | <b>Lodhas (PVTG) 33.3%, Lepchas 50%, Santals 16.7%,</b>   | <b>Lepcha 50%, Lodha (PTG). 33.3% Santals16.7%</b>  | <b>90</b>                       |

#### **4.5 Occupational Classification of SCA to SCSP Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries**

In order to assess the impact of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes on the Scheduled Castes, field team tried to record their occupational background (table 4.6 and Chart 8 & 9). While in Andhra Pradesh maximum number of the beneficiaries, (31.7%) was engaged as agricultural labourers followed by cultivation (28.3%), wage labour (21.7%), artisan works (10%), in the case of Assam State 42.1% of the beneficiaries were engaged in cultivation followed by business (14%) and so on. Similar trends may be observed in other States both for the beneficiaries and for non-beneficiaries. It was only in the State of Jharkhand where most of the beneficiaries were from the urban area, 68.3% beneficiaries were engaged in some sort of business enterprises followed by fishing (13%) and artisan works (11.6%).

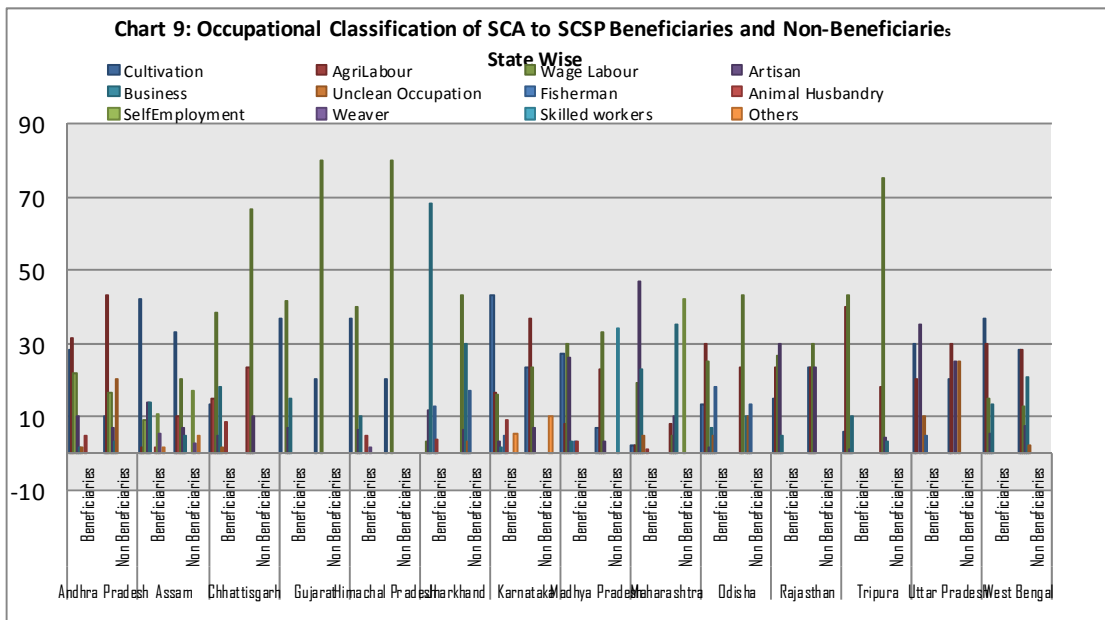
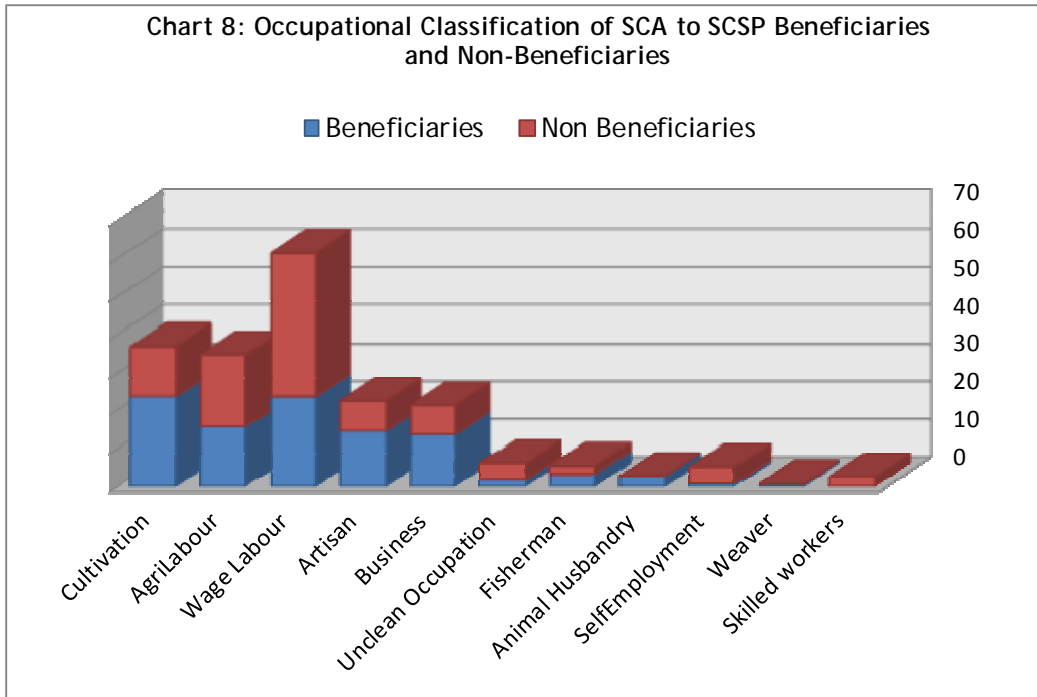
The occupational background of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes may be seen in the table 4.7 and in Chart 10 & 11. More than 50% of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and West Bengal were engaged in cultivation. Similarly, in the States like Gujarat and Karnataka more than 50 % of the beneficiaries were working as agricultural labourers. The State of Tripura recorded the highest number of beneficiaries (57%) who were engaged as non-agricultural labourers followed by Madhya Pradesh (43%), Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh (33%), Jharkhand (21%) and Odisha (20%). The State of Himachal Pradesh recorded the maximum number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries who were engaged in business (25%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (14%), Assam (4%), Jharkhand (3%), and West Bengal (3%). Among the beneficiaries who were working as salaried employee, maximum number was recorded in Himachal Pradesh (13%), followed by Assam (11%), Andhra Pradesh (5%), and West Bengal (2%). Very few number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries were also recorded to be engaged in occupations like tailoring, carpentry, piggery, goldsmithy, weaving, milch cattle rearing, fishing, etc.



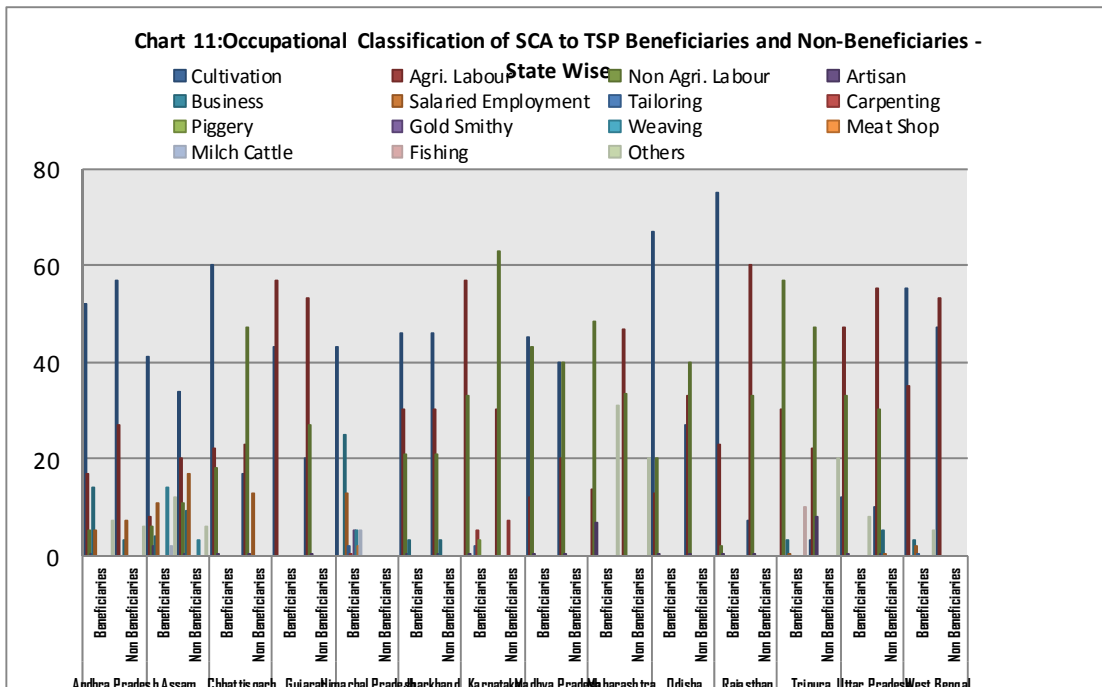
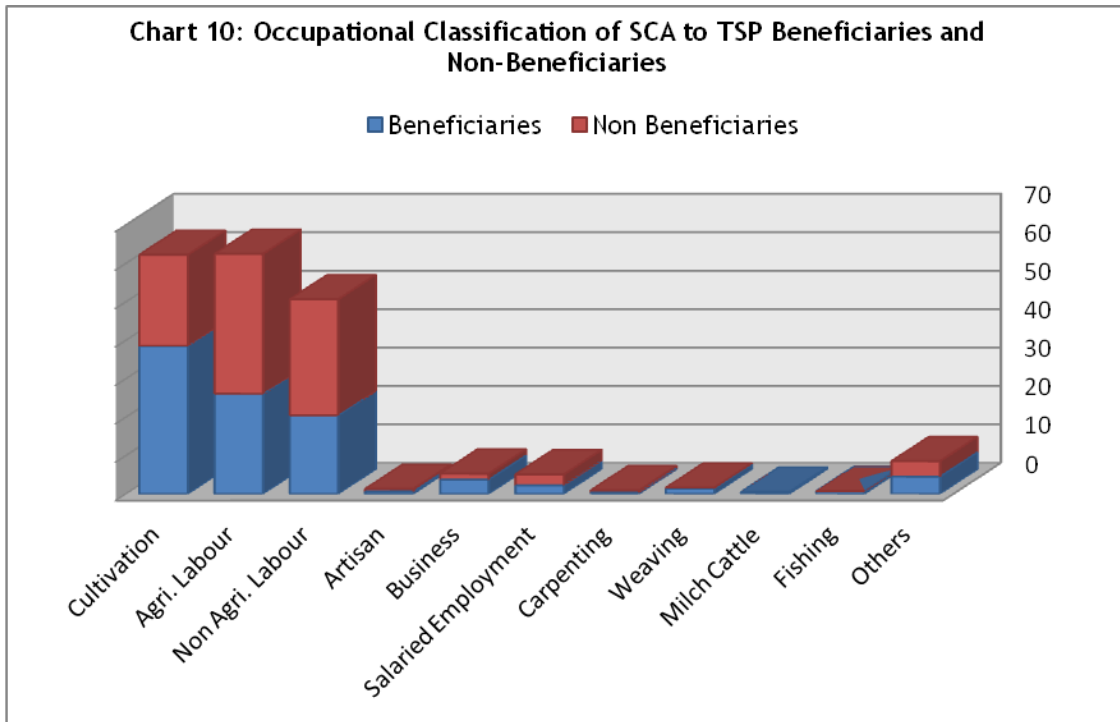
**Table 4.6: Occupational Classification of SCA to SCSP Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries**

| Sl. No. | State            | Category          | Cultivation | Agri Labour | Wage Labour | Artisan | Business | Unclean Occupation | Fisherman | Animal Husbandry | Self Employment | Weaver | Skilled workers | Others | Total |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|----------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | Beneficiaries     | 28.3%       | 31.7%       | 21.7%       | 10%     | 1.6%     | 1.7 %              | 0         | 5%               | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 10%         | 43.3%       | 16.7%       | 6.7%    | 3.3 %    | 20%                | 0         | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 0     |
| 2       | Assam            | Beneficiaries     | 42.1%       | 1.7%        | 8.8%        | 14%     | 14%      | 0                  | 0         | 1.5%             | 10.9%           | 5.5%   | 0               | 1.5%   | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 33.3%       | 10%         | 20%         | 6.7%    | 5%       | 0                  | 0         | 0                | 17.1%           | 2.9%   | 0               | 5%     | 100%  |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | Beneficiaries     | 13.3%       | 15%         | 38.4%       | 5%      | 18.3%    | 1.7%               | 0         | 8.3%             | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 0           | 23.3%       | 66.7%       | 10%     | 0        | 0                  | 0         | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
| 4       | Gujarat          | Beneficiaries     | 36.7%       | 0           | 41.6        | 6.7%    | 15%      | 0                  | 0         | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 20%         | 0           | 80%         | 0       | 0        | 0                  | 0         | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | Beneficiaries     | 36.7%       | 0           | 40 %        | 6.6%    | 10%      | 0                  | 0         | 5%               | 0               | 1.7%   | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 20%         | 0           | 80%         | 0       | 0        | 0                  | 0         | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | Beneficiaries     | 0           | 0           | 3.3%        | 11.6%   | 68.3%    | 0                  | 13%       | 3.8%             | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 0           | 0           | 43.3%       | 6.6%    | 30%      | 3.3%               | 16.8%     | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
| 7       | Karnataka        | Beneficiaries     | 43.3%       | 16.7%       | 15.9%       | 3.3%    | 1.7%     | 0                  | 5%        | 9%               | 0               | 0      | 0               | 5.1%   | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 23.3%       | 36.7%       | 23.3%       | 6.7%    | 0        | 0                  | 0         | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 10%    | 100%  |
| 8       | Madhya Pradesh   | Beneficiaries     | 27%         | 8%          | 30%         | 26%     | 3%       | 0                  | 3%        | 3%               | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 7%          | 23%         | 33%         | 3%      | 0        | 0                  | 0         | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 34%    | 100%  |
| 9       | Maharashtra      | Beneficiaries     | 1.8%        | 1.8%        | 10.5%       | 38.6%   | 17.5%    | 1.8%               | 0         | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 29.9   | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 0           | 0           | 7.1%        | 0       | 53.6%    | 0                  | 0         | 0                | 0               | 0      | 0               | 0      | 39.3% |









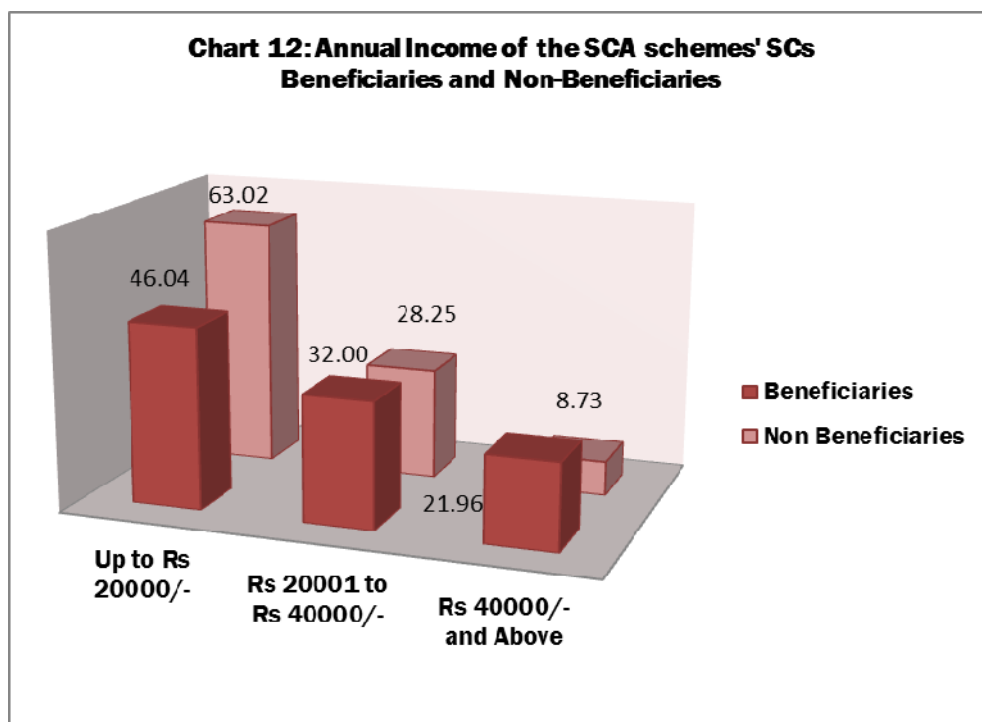
#### **4.6 Annual Income of the SCA Schemes' SCs Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries**

In order to assess the benefits derived by the Scheduled Castes from the schemes under the SCA, it is important to ascertain the annual income, which the beneficiaries had before getting the schemes. Accordingly, we recorded the annual income of the beneficiaries before getting the schemes through the schedule-cum-questionnaire. Field team administered the questionnaire among the beneficiaries as well as non-beneficiaries. The data ( see table 4.8, and Chart 12 & 13)) from the respondents revealed that more than 50% of the respondents had their annual income up to Rs. 20,000/- in the States of Andhra Pradesh (58.3%), Gujarat (70%), Himachal Pradesh (58.3%), Rajasthan (75%), Uttar Pradesh (60%), and West Bengal (86.7%). The annual income in the range of Rs. 20001 to Rs. 40,000.00 was recorded highest in the State of Odisha (66.7%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (53%), Tripura (43.3%), Chhattisgarh (41.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (31.7%). The Jharkhand beneficiaries reported highest income (76.5%) of Rs. 40,001/- and above followed by Tripura (43.4%), Chhattisgarh (33.3%), Assam (20.4%), and Gujarat (18.3%).

As regards the annual income of the of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries before getting the SCA schemes, the field data (table 4.9, and Chart 14 & 15) revealed that more than 50% of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries had an annual income of up to Rs. 20,000.00 in the States of Rajasthan (97%) followed by West Bengal (93%), by Gujarat (92%), Karnataka (87%), Odisha (73%), Andhra Pradesh (71%), Madhya Pradesh (67%), Uttar Pradesh (58%) and Jharkhand (51.67%). Similarly, highest percentage of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries' annual income in the range of Rs. 20001 and Rs. 40,000.00 was recorded in the States of Tripura (83%) followed by Chhattisgarh (78%), Himachal Pradesh (53%), Jharkhand (48.33%), Uttar Pradesh (40%) and Assam (35.94%). It was also found that only few beneficiaries had an annual income above Rs. 40,001/- in the States of Himachal Pradesh (27%) followed by Assam (20.31%), Tripura (10%).

**To what extent the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes made an impact on the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries will be discussed in the next Chapter V.**

| <b>Table 4.8: Annual Income of the SCA schemes' SCs Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries</b> |                         |                          |                         |                               |                             |              |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>  | <b>State</b>            | <b>Category</b>          | <b>Up to Rs 20000/-</b> | <b>Rs 20001 to Rs 40000/-</b> | <b>Rs 40001/- and Above</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>1</b>  | <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>   | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>58.3%</b>            | <b>31.7%</b>                  | <b>10%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>86.7%</b>            | <b>10%</b>                    | <b>3.3%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Assam</b>            | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>43.7%</b>            | <b>35.9%</b>                  | <b>20.4%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>25.7%</b>            | <b>45.7%</b>                  | <b>28.6%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>     | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>25%</b>              | <b>41.7%</b>                  | <b>33.3%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>83.3%</b>            | <b>16.7%</b>                  | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>Gujarat</b>          | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>70%</b>              | <b>11.7%</b>                  | <b>18.3%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>93.3%</b>            | <b>6.7%</b>                   | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>58.3%</b>            | <b>38.3%</b>                  | <b>3.4%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>83.3%</b>            | <b>10%</b>                    | <b>6.7%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Jharkhand</b>        | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>0%</b>               | <b>23.5%</b>                  | <b>76.5%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>3.3%</b>             | <b>53.3%</b>                  | <b>43.4%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Karnataka</b>        | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>40%</b>              | <b>10%</b>                    | <b>50%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>83.3%</b>            | <b>16.7%</b>                  | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>30%</b>              | <b>53%</b>                    | <b>17%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>53%</b>              | <b>43%</b>                    | <b>4%</b>                   | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Maharashtra</b>      | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>54.2%</b>            | <b>35.6%</b>                  | <b>10.2%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>50%</b>              | <b>36.7%</b>                  | <b>13.3%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>10</b>   | <b>Odisha</b>           | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>30%</b>              | <b>66.7%</b>                  | <b>3.3%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>83.3%</b>            | <b>13.4%</b>                  | <b>3.3%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>11</b>   | <b>Rajasthan</b>        | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>75%</b>              | <b>23.3%</b>                  | <b>1.7%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>46.7%</b>            | <b>53.3%</b>                  | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>12</b>   | <b>Tripura</b>          | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>13.3%</b>            | <b>43.3%</b>                  | <b>43.4%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>76.7%</b>            | <b>13.3%</b>                  | <b>10%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>13</b>   | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>    | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>60%</b>              | <b>20%</b>                    | <b>20%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>60%</b>              | <b>40%</b>                    | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>14</b>   | <b>West Bengal</b>      | <b>Beneficiaries</b>     | <b>86.7%</b>            | <b>13.3%</b>                  | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
|   |                         | <b>Non Beneficiaries</b> | <b>53.7%</b>            | <b>36.7%</b>                  | <b>9.6%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |

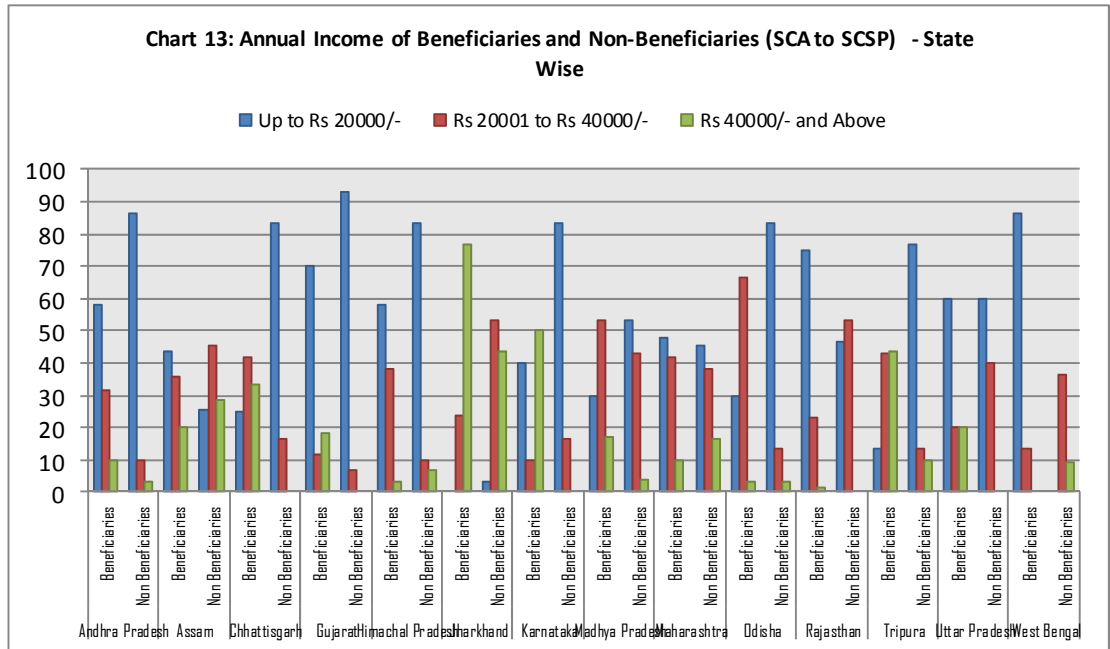


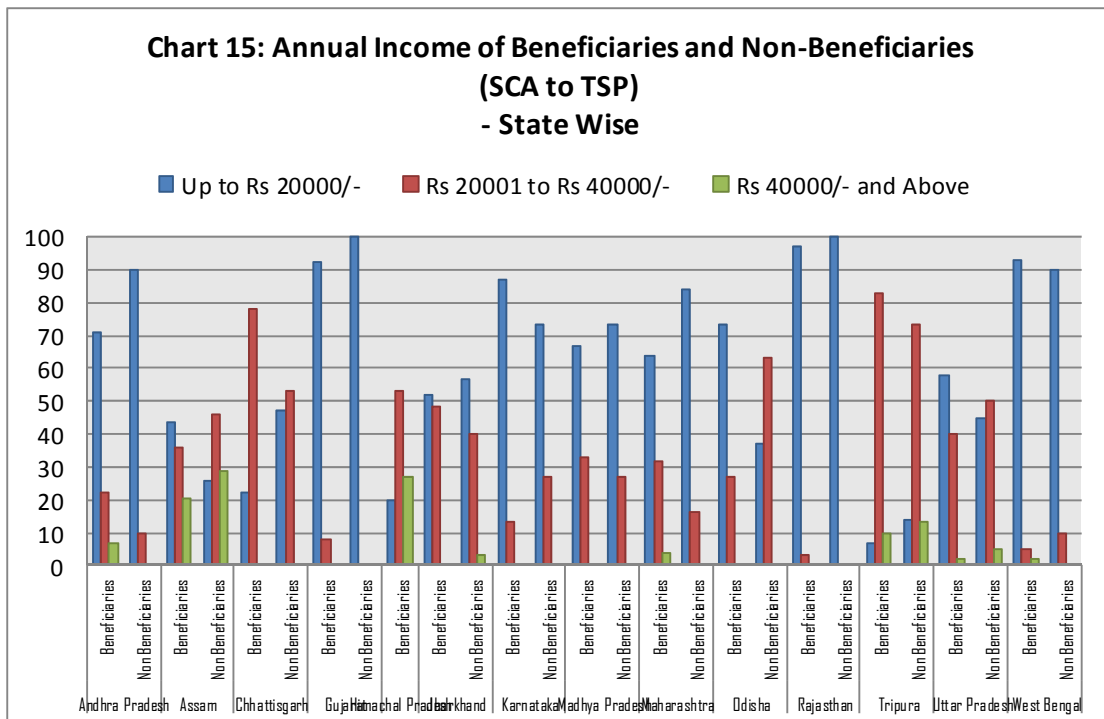
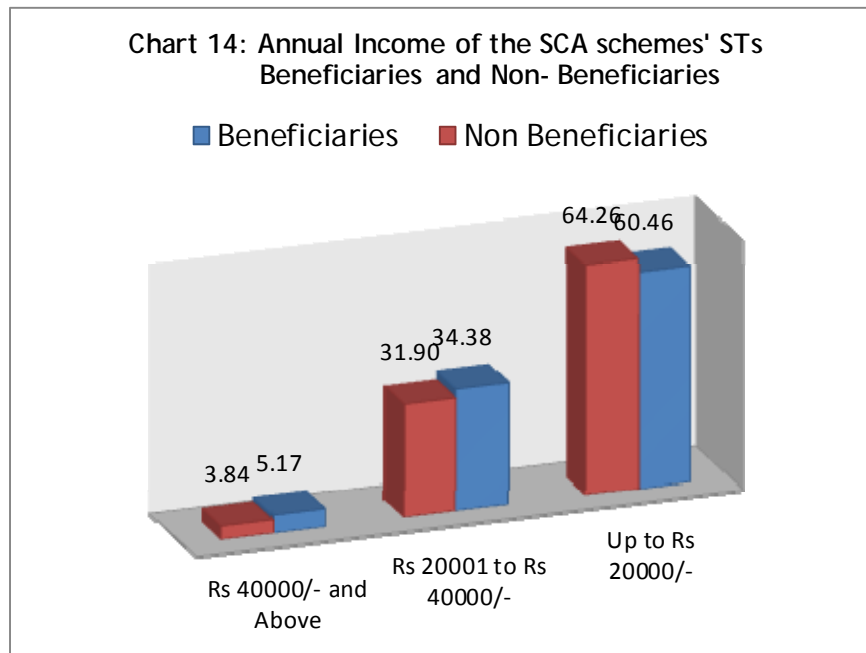
**Table 4.9: Annual Income of the SCA schemes' STs Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries**

| Sl. No. | State            | Category          | Up to Rs 20000/- | Rs 20001 to Rs 40000/- | Rs 40001/- and Above | Total |
|---------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | Beneficiaries     | 71%              | 22%                    | 7%                   | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 90%              | 10%                    |                      | 100%  |
| 2       | Assam            | Beneficiaries     | 43.75%           | 35.94%                 | 20.31%               | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 25.71%           | 45.71%                 | 28.57%               | 100%  |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | Beneficiaries     | 22%              | 78%                    | 0                    | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 47%              | 53%                    | 0                    | 100%  |
| 4       | Gujarat          | Beneficiaries     | 92%              | 8%                     | 0                    | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 100%             | 0                      | 0                    | 100%  |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | Beneficiaries     | 20%              | 53%                    | 27%                  | 100%  |
|         |                  | Non Beneficiaries | 0                | 0                      | 0                    | 0     |



|    |                |                   |        |        |       |      |
|----|----------------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------|------|
| 6  | Jharkhand      | Beneficiaries     | 51.67% | 48.33% | 0     | 100% |
|    |                | Non Beneficiaries | 56.66% | 40%    | 3.34% | 100% |
| 7  | Karnataka      | Beneficiaries     | 87%    | 13%    | 0     | 100% |
|    |                | Non Beneficiaries | 73%    | 27%    | 0     | 100% |
| 8  | Madhya Pradesh | Beneficiaries     | 67%    | 33%    | 0     | 100% |
|    |                | Non Beneficiaries | 73%    | 27%    | 0     | 100% |
| 9  | Maharashtra    | Beneficiaries     | 64     | 32     | 4     | 100  |
|    |                | Non Beneficiaries | 84     | 16     | 0     | 100  |
| 10 | Odisha         | Beneficiaries     | 73%    | 27%    | 0     | 100% |
|    |                | Non Beneficiaries | 37%    | 63%    | 0     | 100% |
| 11 | Rajasthan      | Beneficiaries     | 97%    | 3%     | 0     | 100% |
|    |                | Non Beneficiaries | 100%   | 0      | 0     | 100% |
| 12 | Tripura        | Beneficiaries     | 7%     | 83%    | 10%   | 100% |
|    |                | Non Beneficiaries | 14%    | 73%    | 13%   | 100% |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh  | Beneficiaries     | 58%    | 40%    | 2%    | 100% |
|    |                | Non Beneficiaries | 45%    | 50%    | 5%    | 100% |
| 14 | West Bengal    | Beneficiaries     | 93%    | 5%     | 2%    | 100% |
|    |                | Non Beneficiaries | 90%    | 10%    | 0     | 100% |





## CHAPTER - V

# IMPACT OF THE SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE ON THE SCHEDULED CASTE BENEFICIARIES

### **5.0 Introduction**

With a view to examining the impact of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP), evaluation study was carried in 14 States, which receive SCA to their SCSP. In each State, two districts were selected for undertaking evaluation of the SCA to SCSP. The selection of the district was done in a manner that out of the two districts, one had received the highest SCA allocation and the other received the lowest allocation. The data on highest and lowest allocation of the SCA was obtained from the Concerned Department of the State government. From each district, three villages were selected for interviewing 10 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of the SCA. Thus, in each district, we selected 30 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of the SCA. Based on this criterion, the study team interviewed 840 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of the SCA who had received the SCA for their economic development. Similarly, from each district, 15 such Scheduled Castes were selected who had not received any assistance from the SCA scheme. Thus, in 14 States and 28 districts, 420 non-beneficiaries of the SCA were interviewed for data collection. It so happened that in some villages, for example in the State of Chhattisgarh, we could not get 30 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of the SCA in three villages. In such cases, we had to extend our evaluation work in more than three villages so that we could get minimum 30 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of the SCA in a district. From the table 5.1 given below, one can see the list of the districts from 14 States, which received highest and lowest Special Central Assistance (SCA) allocations under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP).

| Sl. No. | State            | District which received highest and lowest SCA to SCSP allocation |                |
|---------|------------------|---|----------------|
|         |                  | Highest   | Lowest         |
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | East Godavari   | Nizamabad      |
| 2       | Assam            | Golaghat  | Hailakandi     |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | Bilaspur  | Kabirdham      |
| 4       | Gujarat          | Bharuch   | Ahmedabad      |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | Kangra  | Una            |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | East Singhbhum  | Ranchi         |
| 7       | Karnataka        | Medikeri  | Kolar          |
| 8       | Madhya Pradesh   | Ujjain  | Ashoknagar     |
| 9       | Maharashtra      | Aurangabad  | Ratnagiri      |
| 10      | Odisha           | Balasore  | Jharsuguda     |
| 11      | Rajasthan        | Sriganganagar   | Jaisalmer      |
| 12      | Tripura          | West district   | South district |
| 13      | Uttar Pradesh    | Seetapur  | Shravasti      |
| 14      | West Bengal      | Cooch Behar   | Purulia        |

### **5.1 Channelling agency for the Special Central Assistance (SCA)**

The channel through which the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being allocated to the Districts may be seen in table 5.2 given below.

**Table 5.2: State-Channelizing Agencies for SCA**

| Sl. No. | State            | Channelizing agencies  |
|---------|------------------|--|
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | A.P. Scheduled Castes Co-operative Finance Corporation Ltd.  |
| 2       | Assam            | Assam State Development Corporation for SCs Ltd.,  |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | Chhattisgarh State Antyavasaya Sahakari Fin. & Devp. Corpn.,   |
| 4       | Gujarat          | Gujarat Scheduled Castes Development Corporation,  |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | Himachal Pradesh SCs & STs Development Corporation, Also directly through State level Sectoral Departments |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | Jharkhand State SC Corporative Development Corporation Ltd.  |
| 7       | Karnataka        | Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Ltd.,  |
| 8       | Madhya Pradesh   | M.P. State Co-operative SC Fin. & Devp. Corporation,   |

|           |                      |   |
|-----------|----------------------|---|
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Maharashtra</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sant Rohidas Leather Industries &amp; Charmakar Development Corporation</li> <li>• Mahatama Fule Finance Corporation</li> <li>• Annabhau Sathe Finance Corporation</li> <li>• Vasanttrao Naik Finance Corporation</li> </ul> |
| <b>10</b> | <b>Odisha</b>        | <b>Orissa SCs &amp; STs Devp. &amp; Finance Co-op. Corpn. Ltd.,</b>   |
| <b>11</b> | <b>Rajasthan</b>     | <b>Rajasthan SCs &amp; STs Finance &amp; Development Co-op. Corporation Ltd.,</b>   |
| <b>12</b> | <b>Tripura</b>       | <b>Tripura Scheduled Castes Cooperative Development Corporation Ltd.,</b>   |
| <b>13</b> | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b> | <b>Uttar Pradesh SCs Finance &amp; Development Corporation Ltd.,</b>  |
| <b>14</b> | <b>West Bengal</b>   | <b>West Bengal Scheduled Castes &amp; Scheduled Tribes Development &amp; Finance Corporation,</b>   |

### **5.3 Income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA)**

The Scheduled Castes were given different types of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Break-up of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in different States may be seen in table 5.3. Most of the income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) can be classified into six broad categories i.e. agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, pisciculture, industry-service and business (ISB), and other. It may be seen from the table 5.3 that maximum number of income generating schemes is under the ISB. Among all the States where empirical study was conducted, it was recorded that the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in Jharkhand got income generating schemes under the ISB sector to the extent of 98% followed by Chhattisgarh (86.3%), Madhya Pradesh (75%), Odisha (65%), Rajasthan and Gujarat (53.3%), Andhra Pradesh (40%), and West Bengal (43.4%). As regards the Pisciculture, it was given only in Assam to 12.3% of the beneficiaries. However, income generating schemes under the horticulture, as expected, was highest in Himachal Pradesh (26.7%) followed by Assam (7%), and Karnataka (6.7%). Income generating schemes from the animal husbandry category under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) was popular in all the States. It was highest in Tripura (70.1%), followed by West Bengal (53.3%), Uttar Pradesh (42%), Karnataka (43.3%), Assam (41.9%), Gujarat (31.7%), Rajasthan (26.7%), and Andhra Pradesh (23.3%). As

the land holding size of the Scheduled Castes is generally very small, the income generating schemes under the agriculture category received less priority among the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. In this category, maximum number of beneficiaries was recorded in the State of Andhra Pradesh (30%) as many Scheduled Castes have been benefited under the land purchase scheme of the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh (25%), Odisha and Himachal Pradesh (21.7%), Rajasthan and Tripura (20%) followed it.

We can also see the sector-wise distribution of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in table 5.4 and Chart 16. It may be seen from the table that the States in which there were maximum number of Special Central Assistance (SCA)'s income generating schemes beneficiaries in the primary sector. It is quite clear that Tripura stood first in terms of giving primary sector income generating schemes as 90% of the beneficiaries were in the primary sector followed by Assam (62.9%), Uttar Pradesh (67%), Himachal Pradesh (68.4%), Karnataka (67%), West Bengal (56.7%), Andhra Pradesh (54.3%), Gujarat and Rajasthan (46.7%), and so on. As regards the Special Central Assistance (SCA)'s income generating schemes under the tertiary sector to the Scheduled Castes, it emerges from the table 5.4 that Jharkhand gave 100% schemes under the tertiary sector followed by Maharashtra (88.68%), Madhya Pradesh (82%), Chhattisgarh (88.3%), Odisha (65%), Rajasthan and Gujarat (53.3%) Andhra Pradesh (45.7%), Assam (37.1%), and so on.

**Table 5.3: Schemes sanctioned to the Scheduled Caste Beneficiaries under the Special Central Assistance (SCA)**

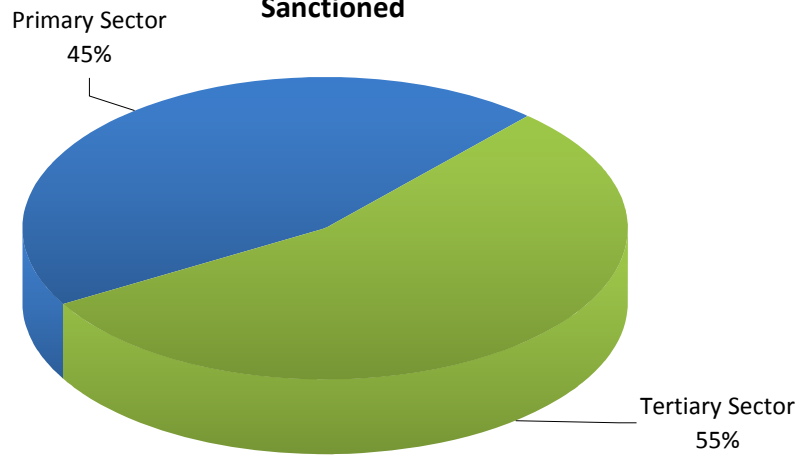
| Sl. No | State            | No of Beneficiaries |                  |              |              |              |      |                     |         |           |              |                 | Total |
|--------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|---------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
|        |                  | Agriculture         | Animal Husbandry | Horticulture | Pisciculture | Piggery Unit | ISB  | Traditional Artisan | Weaving | Tailoring | Leather work | Subsidy Scheme* |       |
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh   | 30                  | 23.3             |              | 0            | 1            | 40   | 3                   | 1.7     | 0         | 1            | 0               | 100%  |
| 2      | Assam            | 1.7                 | 41.9             | 7            | 12.3         | 0            | 35.3 | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 1.8          | 0               | 100%  |
| 3      | Chhattisgarh     | 1.7                 | 10               | 0            | 0            | 0            | 86.3 | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 2            | 0               | 100%  |
| 4      | Gujarat          | 15                  | 31.7             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 53.3 | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 0            | 0               | 100%  |
| 5      | Himachal Pradesh | 21.7                | 20               | 26.7         | 0            | 0            | 31.6 | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 0            | 0               | 100%  |
| 6      | Jharkhand        | 0                   | 0                | 0            | 0            | 0            | 98   | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 2            | 0               | 100%  |
| 7      | Karnataka        | 15                  | 43.3             | 6.7          | 0            | 2            | 27   | 2                   | 2       | 2         | 0            | 0               | 100%  |

|    |                |      |      |   |   |   |       |    |   |     |   |    |      |
|----|----------------|------|------|---|---|---|-------|----|---|-----|---|----|------|
| 8  | Madhya Pradesh | 0    | 18   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75    | 2  | 3 | 0   | 2 | 0  | 100% |
| 9  | Maharashtra    | 5    | 6.32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26.08 | 31 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | 30 | 100% |
| 10 | Odisha         | 21.7 | 13.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65    | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0 | 0  | 100% |
| 11 | Rajasthan      | 20   | 26.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53.3  | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0 | 0  | 100% |
| 12 | Tripura        | 20   | 70   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10    | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0 | 0  | 100% |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh  | 25   | 42   | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30    | 1  | 0 | 0   | 2 | 0  | 100% |
| 14 | West Bengal    | 3.3  | 53.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43.4  | 0  | 0 | 0   | 0 |    | 100% |

**Table 5.4: Sector Wise Distribution of Schemes under SCA**

| Sl. No. | State            | Primary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Total       |
|---------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | 54.3           | 45.7            | 100%        |
| 2       | Assam            | 62.9           | 37.1            | 100%        |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | 11.7           | 88.3            | 100%        |
| 4       | Gujarat          | 46.7           | 53.3            | 100%        |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | 68.4           | 31.6            | 100%        |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | 0              | 100             | 100%        |
| 7       | Karnataka        | 67             | 33              | 100%        |
| 8       | Madhya Pradesh   | 18             | 82              | 100%        |
| 9       | Maharashtra      | 11.32          | 88.68           | 100%        |
| 10      | Odisha           | 35             | 65              | 100%        |
| 11      | Rajasthan        | 46.7           | 53.3            | 100%        |
| 12      | Tripura          | 90             | 10              | 100%        |
| 13      | Uttar Pradesh    | 67             | 33              | 100%        |
| 14      | West Bengal      | 56.6           | 43.4            | 100%        |
|         | <b>Average</b>   | <b>45</b>      | <b>55</b>       | <b>100%</b> |

**Chart 16: Sector Wise Schemes for which SCA to TSP was Sanctioned**







**Goatry scheme in Odisha State**



**Dry fish selling scheme in Odisha**



**Poultry rearing scheme in Odisha**



**Piggery scheme in West Bengal**



**Piggery scheme in Karnataka**



**Milch cattle scheme in Karnataka**

Break-up of the income generating schemes sanctioned to Scheduled Castes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in primary and tertiary sector may be seen in table 5.5 and Chart 16. It is interesting to note that in the primary sector schemes, pisciculture scheme was given only in Assam to 12.3% beneficiaries. Similarly, income-generating scheme under the Horticulture was given only to 26.7% beneficiaries in Himachal Pradesh and to 6.7% beneficiaries in Karnataka. Maximum number of income generating schemes under the animal husbandry was given in the States of Tripura (70%) followed by West Bengal (53.3%), Uttar Pradesh (42%), Karnataka (43.3%), Gujarat (31.7%), Rajasthan (26.7%), and Andhra Pradesh (23.3%) and so on. similar trends can also be discerned in different States under the income generating schemes in agriculture.



**Tent house scheme in service sector  
in Andhra Pradesh**



**Sweet shop scheme in Madhya Pradesh**



**'Paan' shop scheme in Andhra Pradesh**



**Cycle repairing scheme in service sector  
in Madhya Pradesh**

**Table 5.5: Sector Wise Schemes for which SCA to SCSP was Sanctioned**

| Sl.No | State            | Primary Sector |                  |              |              |              |       | Tertiary Sector |                     |         |           |              |                     | Grand Total |       |
|-------|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|-------------|-------|
|       |                  | Agriculture    | Animal Husbandry | Horticulture | Pisciculture | Piggery Unit | Total | ISB             | Traditional Artisan | Weaving | Tailoring | Leather work | 50% Subsidy Scheme* |             | Total |
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh   | 30             | 23.3             |              | 0            | 1            | 54.3  | 40              | 3                   | 1.7     | 0         | 1            | 0                   | 45.7        | 100%  |
| 2     | Assam            | 1.7            | 41.9             | 7            | 12.3         | 0            | 62.9  | 35.3            | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 1.8          | 0                   | 37.1        | 100%  |
| 3     | Chhattisgarh     | 1.7            | 10               | 0            | 0            | 0            | 11.7  | 86.3            | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 2            | 0                   | 88.3        | 100%  |
| 4     | Gujarat          | 15             | 31.7             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 46.7  | 53.3            | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 0            | 0                   | 53.3        | 100%  |
| 5     | Himachal Pradesh | 21.7           | 20               | 26.7         | 0            | 0            | 68.4  | 31.6            | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 0            | 0                   | 31.6        | 100%  |
| 6     | Jharkhand        | 0              | 0                | 0            | 0            | 0            | 0     | 98              | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 2            | 0                   | 100         | 100%  |
| 7     | Karnataka        | 15             | 43.3             | 6.7          | 0            | 2            | 67    | 27              | 2                   | 2       | 2         | 0            | 0                   | 33          | 100%  |
| 8     | Madhya Pradesh   | 0              | 18               | 0            | 0            | 0            | 18    | 75              | 2                   | 3       | 0         | 2            | 0                   | 82          | 100%  |
| 9     | Maharashtra      | 5              | 6.32             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 11.32 | 26.08           | 31                  | 0       | 1.6       | 0            | 30                  | 88.68       | 100%  |
| 10    | Odisha           | 21.7           | 13.3             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 35    | 65              | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 0            | 0                   | 65          | 100%  |
| 11    | Rajasthan        | 20             | 26.7             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 46.7  | 53.3            | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 0            | 0                   | 53.3        | 100%  |
| 12    | Tripura          | 20             | 70               | 0            | 0            | 0            | 90    | 10              | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 0            | 0                   | 10          | 100%  |
| 13    | Uttar Pradesh    | 25             | 42               | 0            | 0            | 0            | 67    | 30              | 1                   | 0       | 0         | 2            | 0                   | 33          | 100%  |
| 14    | West Bengal      | 3.3            | 53.3             | 0            | 0            | 0            | 56.6  | 43.4            | 0                   | 0       | 0         | 0            | 0                   | 43.4        | 100%  |
|       | <b>Average</b>   | 13             | 29               | 3            | 1            | 0            | 45    | 48              | 3                   | 0       | 0         | 1            | 2                   | 55          | 100%  |



Footwear selling scheme in Andhra Pradesh

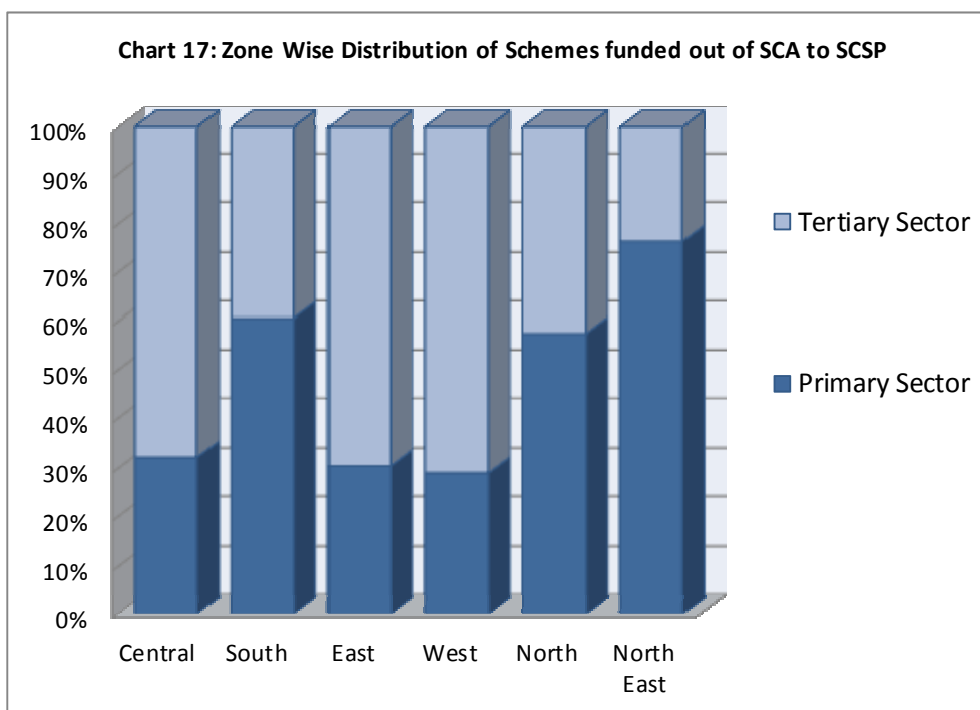


Carpentry scheme in Karnataka

As research study was carried out in 14 States across the country, we may also categorise the sectoral divisions of the income generating schemes in different zones of the country. From the table 5.6 (Chart 17) and 5.7 (Chart 18) it is clear that primary sector income generating schemes was more popular in the south, north and north-east zone of India, tertiary sector income generating schemes were more popular in west zone (70.99%), followed by east zone (69.46%), central zone (67.77%) and so on.

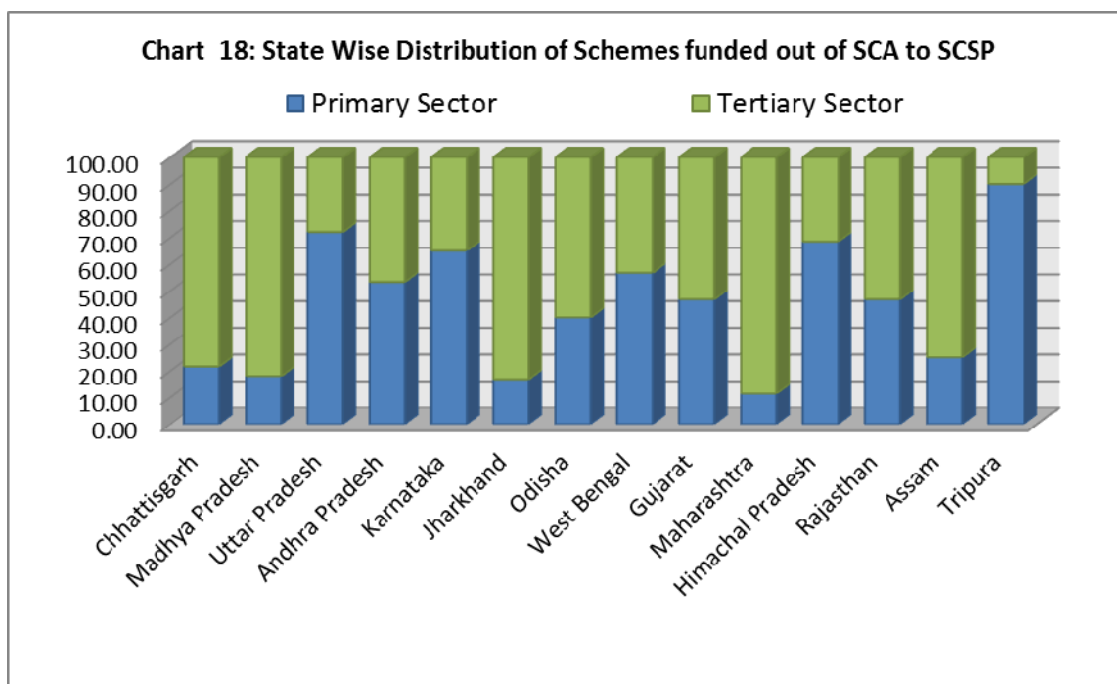
| <b>Table 5.6: Zone-wise Distribution of Schemes in various Sectors</b> |                   |                       |                        |              |
|--|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Sl. No</b>  | <b>Zone</b>       | <b>Primary Sector</b> | <b>Tertiary Sector</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>1</b>   | <b>Central</b>    | <b>32.23</b>          | <b>67.77</b>           | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>2</b>   | <b>South</b>      | <b>60.65%</b>         | <b>39.35</b>           | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>3</b>   | <b>East</b>       | <b>30.54</b>          | <b>69.46</b>           | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>4</b>   | <b>West</b>       | <b>29.01</b>          | <b>70.99</b>           | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>5</b>   | <b>North</b>      | <b>57.55</b>          | <b>42.45</b>           | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>6</b>   | <b>North East</b> | <b>76.45</b>          | <b>23.55</b>           | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>Average</b>   |                   | <b>48</b>             | <b>52</b>              | <b>100%</b>  |





**Table 5.7: Zone & State Wise Distribution of Schemes in various Sectors**

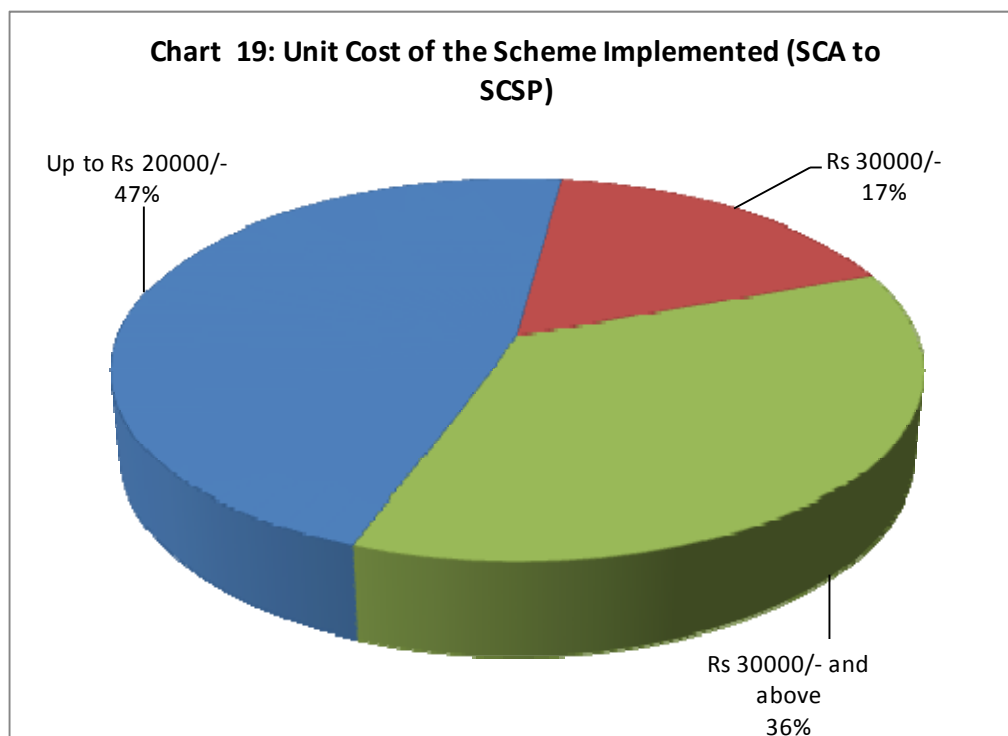
| Sl. No. | Zone       | States           | Primary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Total       |
|---------|------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1       | Central    | Chhattisgarh     | 11.7           | 88.3            | 100%        |
|         |            | Madhya Pradesh   | 18             | 82              | 100%        |
|         |            | Uttar Pradesh    | 67             | 33              | 100%        |
|         |            | <b>Total</b>     | <b>32.23</b>   | <b>67.77</b>    | <b>100%</b> |
| 2       | South      | Andhra Pradesh   | 54.3           | 45.7            | 100%        |
|         |            | Karnataka        | 67             | 33              | 100%        |
|         |            | <b>Total</b>     | <b>60.65%</b>  | <b>39.35</b>    | <b>100%</b> |
| 3       | East       | Jharkhand        | 0              | 100             | 100%        |
|         |            | Odisha           | 35             | 65              | 100%        |
|         |            | West Bengal      | 56.6           | 43.4            | 100%        |
|         |            | <b>Total</b>     | <b>30.54</b>   | <b>69.46</b>    | <b>100%</b> |
| 4       | West       | Gujarat          | 46.7           | 53.3            | 100%        |
|         |            | Maharashtra      | 11.32          | 88.68           | 100%        |
|         |            | <b>Total</b>     | <b>29.01</b>   | <b>70.99</b>    | <b>100%</b> |
| 5       | North      | Himachal Pradesh | 68.4           | 31.6            | 100%        |
|         |            | Rajasthan        | 46.7           | 53.3            | 100%        |
|         |            | <b>Total</b>     | <b>57.55</b>   | <b>42.45</b>    | <b>100%</b> |
| 6       | North East | Assam            | 62.9           | 37.1            | 100%        |
|         |            | Tripura          | 90             | 10              | 100%        |
|         |            | <b>Average</b>   | <b>76.45</b>   | <b>23.55</b>    | <b>100%</b> |

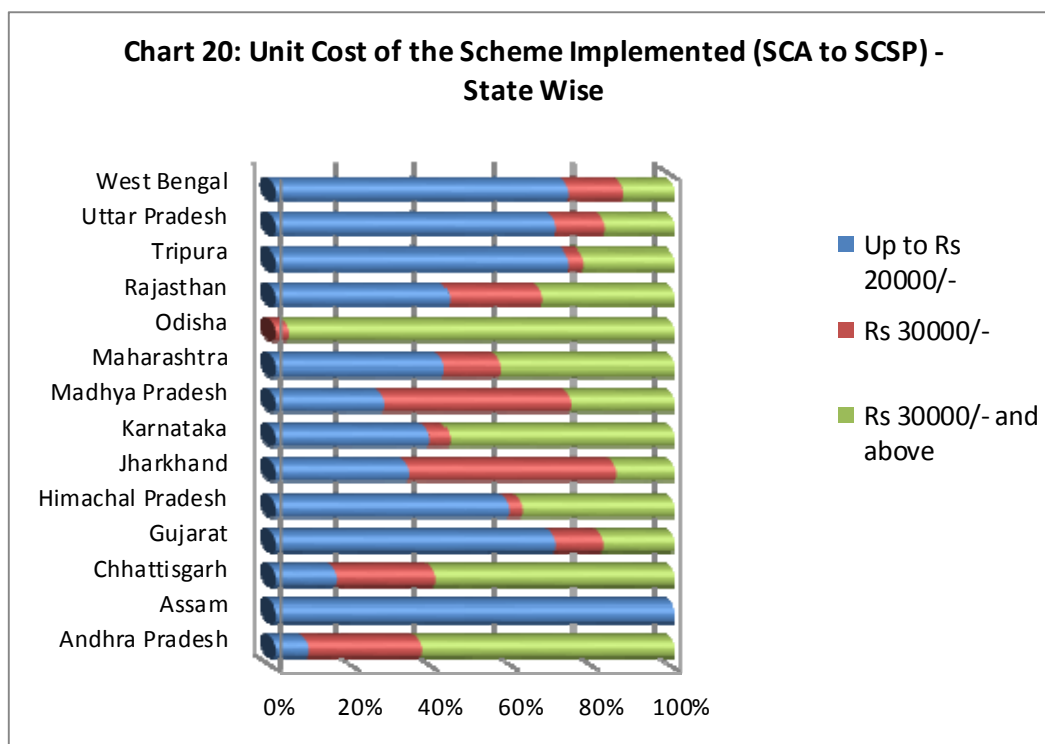


#### 5.4 Unit cost of the Income generating schemes

The income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) were linked with subsidy and the bank loan. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) was used to give subsidy and the percentage of subsidy varied from State to State and scheme to scheme. It may be seen in table 5.8 and Chart 19 & 20 that the unit cost of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) varied between Rs. 20,000.00, Rs. 30,000.00 and above Rs. 30,000.00. It is also clear from the table 5.8 that in the State of Assam, the all the schemes (100%) sanctioned were within the unit cost of the Rs. 20,000.00 followed by Tripura and West Bengal (73.3%), Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh (70%), Himachal Pradesh (58.3%), Rajasthan (43.3%), Maharashtra (42.1%), Karnataka (38.4%), Jharkhand (33.3%) and so on. As regards the schemes with the unit cost of Rs. 30,000.00, it was highest in Jharkhand (51.7%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (47%), Andhra Pradesh (28.3%), Chhattisgarh(25%), Rajasthan (23.3%) and so on. Income generating schemes sanctioned with the unit cost of Rs. 30,001/- was highest in Odisha (96.7%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (63.4%), Chhattisgarh (60%), Karnataka (56.6%), Maharashtra (43.9%), Himachal Pradesh (38.3%) and so on.

| <b>Table 5.8: Unit Cost of the Scheme Implemented for the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries under the SCA</b> |                         |                    |                    |                              |              |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>  | <b>State</b>            | <b>Rs. 20000/-</b> | <b>Rs. 30000/-</b> | <b>Rs. 30001/- and above</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>1</b>  | <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>   | <b>8.3%</b>        | <b>28.3%</b>       | <b>63.4%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Assam</b>            | <b>100%</b>        | <b>0</b>           | <b>0</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>     | <b>15%</b>         | <b>25%</b>         | <b>60%</b>                   | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>Gujarat</b>          | <b>70%</b>         | <b>11.7%</b>       | <b>18.3%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | <b>58.3%</b>       | <b>3.4%</b>        | <b>38.3%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Jharkhand</b>        | <b>33.3%</b>       | <b>51.7%</b>       | <b>15%</b>                   | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Karnataka</b>        | <b>38.4%</b>       | <b>5%</b>          | <b>56.6%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   | <b>27%</b>         | <b>47%</b>         | <b>26%</b>                   | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Maharashtra</b>      | <b>42.1%</b>       | <b>14.0%</b>       | <b>43.9%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>10</b>   | <b>Odisha</b>           | <b>0</b>           | <b>3.3%</b>        | <b>96.7%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>11</b>   | <b>Rajasthan</b>        | <b>43.3%</b>       | <b>23.3%</b>       | <b>33.4%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>12</b>   | <b>Tripura</b>          | <b>73.3%</b>       | <b>3.3%</b>        | <b>23.4%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>13</b>   | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>    | <b>70%</b>         | <b>12%</b>         | <b>18%</b>                   | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>14</b>   | <b>West Bengal</b>      | <b>73.3%</b>       | <b>13.4%</b>       | <b>13.3%</b>                 | <b>100%</b>  |
|   | <b>Average</b>          | <b>47%</b>         | <b>17%</b>         | <b>36%</b>                   | <b>100%</b>  |





## 5.5 Pattern of subsidy disbursement

As mentioned earlier, the income generating schemes are linked with the subsidy and bank loan. The guidelines of SCA at no stage provide for subsidies in obtaining loans from the banks. The state Government(s), however, has been advised by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India, in its letter No. 14020/4(3)/2004-SG&C dated 6.9.2004, to continue to finance the bankable income generation schemes/project for economic development of eligible STs through the State channelising agencies of NSTFDC at subsidised interests rates or through commercial banks claiming admissible subsidy under SGSY. However, the percentage of subsidy given to the income generating schemes in different States is not uniform and generally not in tune with the Government of India guidelines. Our study revealed that in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the subsidy percentage is to the extent of 50% and it should not exceed 30,000.00. For construction of New Shopping Complexes for educated un-employed youth, the subsidy is maximum Rs.30, 000/-,



irrespective of the total cost. Similarly, full cost of training stipend to trainees for skill development programs for Scheduled Caste Youth is given in the State of Andhra Pradesh. For the schemes like development of the community structure or schemes like land development, minor irrigation, check dams, kuntas /open wells, 100% subsidy will be extended. For AP Micro Irrigation, 50% of the unit cost will be extended as subsidy to the beneficiary or as may be ordered by the Government from time to time even for other scheme.

In the State of Assam, 90% of SCA is used for Family Oriented Income Generation (FOIG) activity. Rs.10000, which is given as subsidy, which constitutes 50% of the total unit, cost. As regards the subsidy for the community infrastructure projects, 10% of SCA is used for community Infrastructure development. The unit cost remains around five lakhs per scheme. Maximum unit cost recorded is Rs. 23 lakhs for construction of Ambedkar Bhawan-cum-Guest house at Uzan Bazar Guwahati. Land development, minor irrigation and road repairing are the common activities. This is used as Grant- in-Aid form In the State of Chhattisgarh, 10% subsidy up to the unit cost with a maximum limit of Rs.1,00,000/- and 100% subsidy on community projects. However, in Gujarat State, 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.200,000/-, and 100% subsidy on community projects. Likewise, we may see the subsidy disbursement pattern in all the 14 studied States in the table 5.9 given below.

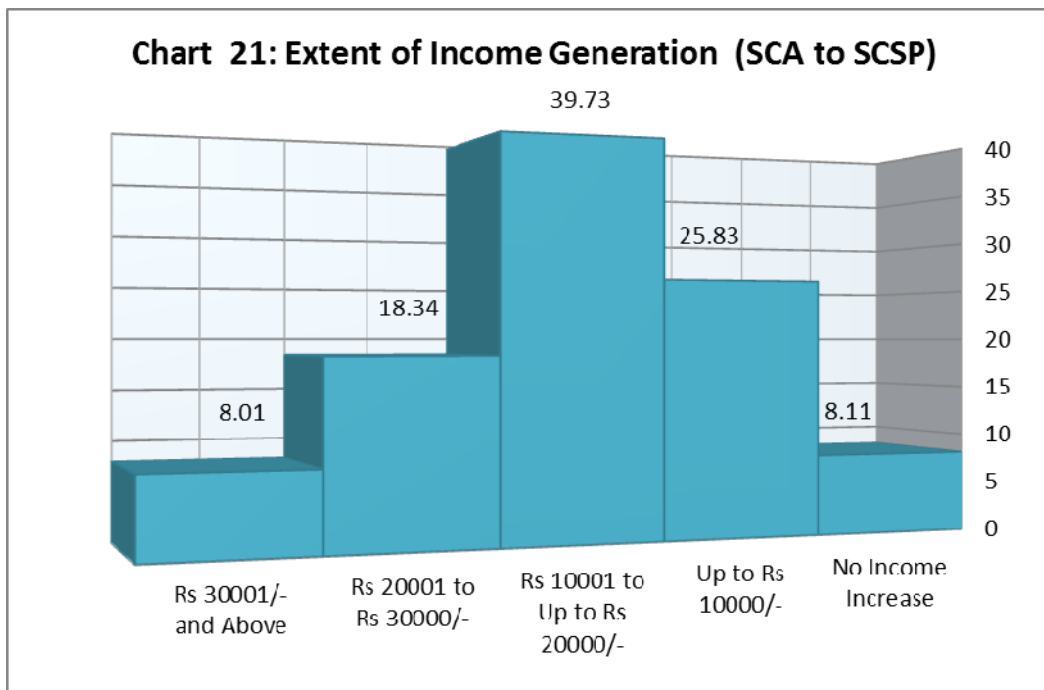
| Sl. No. | State            | Table 5.9: Pattern of Subsidy Disbursement from the Special Central Assistance (SCA)  |  |   |
|---------|------------------|---|--|---|
|         |                  | Income Generating Schemes (IGS)   |  | Community Infrastructure  |
|         |                  | Individual Activity   | Group Activity   |   |
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | 50% or Rs.30,000/- whichever is less on the unit cost from 2008-09 onwards (50% of unit cost or Rs 10000/- as subsidy prior to 2008-09)   | For construction of New Shopping Complexes for educated un-employed youth the subsidy is maximum Rs.30,000/-, irrespective of the total cost.<br><br>Full cost of training stipend to trainees for skill development programs for Scheduled Caste Youth. | Schemes like land development, minor irrigation, check dams, kuntas /open wells 100% subsidy shall be extended. For AP Micro Irrigation 50% of the unit cost shall be extended as subsidy to the beneficiary or as may be ordered by the Government from time to time even for other scheme.  |
| 2       | Assam            | 90% of SCA is used for Family Oriented Income Generation (FOIG) activity. Rs.10000 which is given as subsidy which constitutes 50% of the total unit cost.  |  | 10% of SCA is used for community Infrastructure development. The unit cost remains around 5 lakhs per scheme. Maximum unit cost recorded is Rs. 23 lakhs for construction of Ambedkar Bhawan-cum-Guest house at Uzan Bazar Guwahati. Land development, minor irrigation and road repairing are the common activities. This is used as Grant-in-Aid form |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | 10% subsidy up to the unit cost with a maximum limit of Rs.1,00,000/-   | Full cost of Vocational training for SC/ST Youth.  | 100% subsidy on community projects  |
| 4       | Gujarat          | 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.200,000/-   | Full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development.  | 100% subsidy on community projects.   |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.50,000/-  | Full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development.  | 100% subsidy on community projects.   |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rs 10000 subsidy (Max Rs 30000) of the unit cost</li> <li>• Rs 20000 subsidy (Max Rs 75000) of the unit cost</li> <li>• Rs 50000 subsidy (Max Rs 290000) of the unit cost</li> </ul> 50% subsidy (Max Rs 19300) of the unit cost |  |   |

|    |                |  |  |                                     |
|----|----------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
|    |                | (The minimum unit cost is 19262 & maximum unit cost is 284150)   |  |                                     |
| 7  | Karnataka      | 10% subsidy up to the unit cost with a maximum limit of Rs.1,00,000/-  | Full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for skill Development and promotion entrepreneurship development for SC educated un-employed   |                                     |
| 8  | Madhya Pradesh | 10% subsidy up to the unit cost with a maximum limit of Rs.1,00,000/-  | Full cost of training stipend to trainees for skill based trainings for SC/ST.   | 100% subsidy on community projects  |
| 9  | Maharashtra    | 50% subsidy up to the unit cost with a maximum 1,20,000/-  |  |                                     |
| 10 | Orissa         | 50% subsidy up to the unit cost with a maximum limit of Rs.1,00,000/-  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full cost of training stipend to trainees for skill development trainings for SC/ST.</li> <li>• Full cost of training stipend to trainees for skill up-gradation trainings for SC Women.</li> </ul> | 100% subsidy on community projects. |
| 11 | Rajasthan      | 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.50,000/-   | Full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development.  | 100% subsidy on community projects. |
| 12 | Tripura        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the case of Agricultural Implements including pump sets, the subsidy is 33.3 percent of the total cost, subject to the ceiling of Rs.20,000/-.</li> <li>• For any other productive activity under the Agriculture and Allied sectors, the subsidy is also limited to Rs.20,000/-</li> <li>• For construction of market stalls for unemployed youth, the subsidy is maximum Rs.15,000/-, irrespective of the total cost.</li> </ul> |  |                                     |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh  | 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.50,000/-   | Full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development.  | 100% subsidy on community projects. |
| 14 | West Bengal    | 50% subsidy up to the unit cost with a maximum limit of Rs.10,000/-  |  |                                     |

## **5.6 Income generation from the SCA schemes**

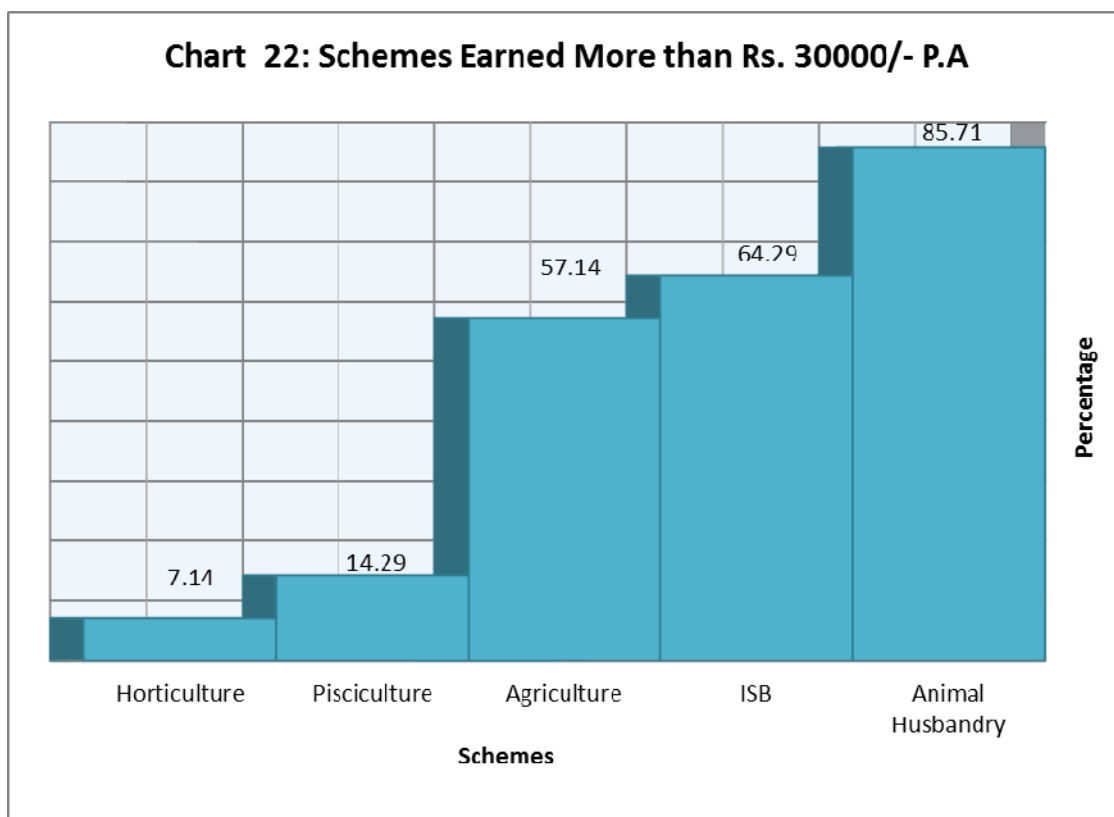
In our evaluation study, study team tried to ascertain the extent to which the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries had been successful in raising their level of income from the income generating schemes given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). The empirical study recorded the annual rise in income generation in four ranges i.e. up to Rs. 10,000/-, Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 20,000/-, Rs. 20001 to Rs. 30,000/-, and Rs. 30,001 and above. It also recorded the responses of these beneficiaries who did not generate any rise in income from the assets given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). It may be seen from the table 5.10 and Chart 21 that income generation up to Rs. 10,000/- was highest in Karnataka (46.6%) and Assam (44.08%) States followed by Maharashtra (33.4%), Rajasthan (23.6%) and so on. Similarly, highest income generation in the range of Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 20,000/- was recorded in the States of West Bengal (73.33%), Andhra Pradesh (68.3%), Odisha (55.1%) and so on. As regards the income generation above Rs. 30,001, it was highest in the Karnataka (23.3%) followed by Rajasthan (13.3%), Assam (10.17%), and so on. It was heartening to note that 33.3% Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in Maharashtra and Odisha State recorded rise in their annual income between Rs. 20001 to Rs. 30,000/- followed by Rajasthan (31.7%), Jharkhand (26.2%), Karnataka (25%), Tripura (18.3%) and so on. It is also worth mentioning that 23.3% Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of Karnataka State recorded rise in their annual income in the range of Rs. 30001 and above followed by Madhya Pradesh (18%), Tripura (13.3%), Assam (10.17%) and so on. It was however sad to note that 30.1% of the beneficiaries in the State of Tripura did not record any increase in their annual income followed by Madhya Pradesh (27%), Rajasthan (16.4%), Jharkhand (11.5%) and so on.

| <b>Table 5.10: Income generation from Assets by the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries<br/>(Per Annum) from the Special Central Assistance (SCA)</b> |                         |                                    |                                 |                                 |                             |                              |              |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>  | <b>State</b>            | <b>Extent of Income Generation</b> |                                 |                                 |                             |                              | <b>Total</b> |
|   |                         | <b>Up to Rs. 10000</b>             | <b>Rs. 10001 to Rs. 20000/-</b> | <b>R.s 20001 to Rs. 30000/-</b> | <b>Rs 30001/- and above</b> | <b>No Increase In Income</b> |              |
| <b>1</b>  | <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>   | <b>15</b>                          | <b>68.3</b>                     | <b>5</b>                        | <b>6.7</b>                  | <b>5</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>2</b>  | <b>Assam</b>            | <b>44.08</b>                       | <b>22.03</b>                    | <b>15.25</b>                    | <b>10.17</b>                | <b>8.47</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>3</b>  | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>     | <b>8</b>                           | <b>62</b>                       | <b>15</b>                       | <b>5</b>                    | <b>10</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>4</b>  | <b>Gujarat</b>          | <b>50</b>                          | <b>48.3</b>                     | <b>1.7</b>                      | <b>0</b>                    | <b>0</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>5</b>  | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | <b>30</b>                          | <b>50</b>                       | <b>13.3</b>                     | <b>6.7</b>                  | <b>0</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>6</b>  | <b>Jharkhand</b>        | <b>20</b>                          | <b>40</b>                       | <b>26.2</b>                     | <b>2.3</b>                  | <b>11.5</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>7</b>  | <b>Karnataka</b>        | <b>46.6</b>                        | <b>5.1</b>                      | <b>25</b>                       | <b>23.3</b>                 | <b>0</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>8</b>  | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   | <b>36</b>                          | <b>7</b>                        | <b>12</b>                       | <b>18</b>                   | <b>27</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>9</b>  | <b>Maharashtra</b>      | <b>33.4</b>                        | <b>33.3</b>                     | <b>33.3</b>                     | <b>0</b>                    | <b>0</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>10</b>   | <b>Odisha</b>           | <b>11.6</b>                        | <b>55.1</b>                     | <b>33.3</b>                     | <b>0</b>                    | <b>0</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>11</b>   | <b>Rajasthan</b>        | <b>23.6</b>                        | <b>20</b>                       | <b>31.7</b>                     | <b>8.3</b>                  | <b>16.4</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>12</b>   | <b>Tripura</b>          | <b>16.6</b>                        | <b>21.7</b>                     | <b>18.3</b>                     | <b>13.3</b>                 | <b>30.1</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>13</b>   | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>    | <b>15</b>                          | <b>50</b>                       | <b>15</b>                       | <b>15</b>                   | <b>5</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>14</b>   | <b>West Bengal</b>      | <b>11.67</b>                       | <b>73.33</b>                    | <b>11.67</b>                    | <b>3.33</b>                 | <b>0</b>                     | <b>100%</b>  |
|   | <b>Average</b>          | <b>25.83</b>                       | <b>39.73</b>                    | <b>18.34</b>                    | <b>8.01</b>                 | <b>8.11</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |



In the evaluation study, study team also tried to delineate the schemes which generated more than Rs. 30,001/- income per annum to the beneficiaries. It may be seen from the table 5.11 and Chart 22 that animal husbandry schemes could generate maximum income (85.71%) followed by ISB (64.29%), agriculture (57.14%), pisciculture (14.29%), and horticulture (7.14%). Table 5.12 gives data on the state-wise break-up of the schemes which generated annual income above Rs. 30,001/- to the beneficiaries. One can draw inferences from this table that all schemes are not successful everywhere and they succeed in the light of the agro-climatic factors and aptitude of the beneficiaries.

| Sl.No | Scheme           | Percentage |
|-------|------------------|------------|
| 1     | Animal Husbandry | 85.71      |
| 2     | ISB              | 64.29      |
| 3     | Agriculture      | 57.14      |
| 4     | Pisciculture     | 14.29      |
| 5     | Horticulture     | 7.14       |



**Table 5.12: State-Wise list of Schemes that generated annual income above Rs 30001/-**

| S.No | State            | Units earned more than Rs 30001/- and Above   |
|------|------------------|---|
| 1    | Andhra Pradesh   | Animal Husbandry (Graded Murrah Buffalo/Plough bullocks) /Agriculture /ISB(Chapel shop/ Auto) |
| 2    | Assam            | ISB (Grocery/Pan Shop)/Agriculture  |
| 3    | Chhattisgarh     | ISB (Chapel shop/ garment shop)   |
| 4    | Gujarat          | Animal Husbandry/Agriculture  |
| 5    | Himachal Pradesh | Animal Husbandry / Horticulture/ Pisciculture   |
| 6    | Jharkhand        | Animal Husbandry/Agriculture  |
| 7    | Karnataka        | Animal Husbandry (Milchy Cow) /Agriculture/piggery unit/ISB ( Auto)                           |
| 8    | Madhya Pradesh   | Animal Husbandry/ISB (Chapel shop)  |
| 9    | Maharashtra      | ISB (Chapel shop)/ Animal husbandry   |
| 10   | Odisha           | Pisciculture/Agriculture/ Animal husband  |

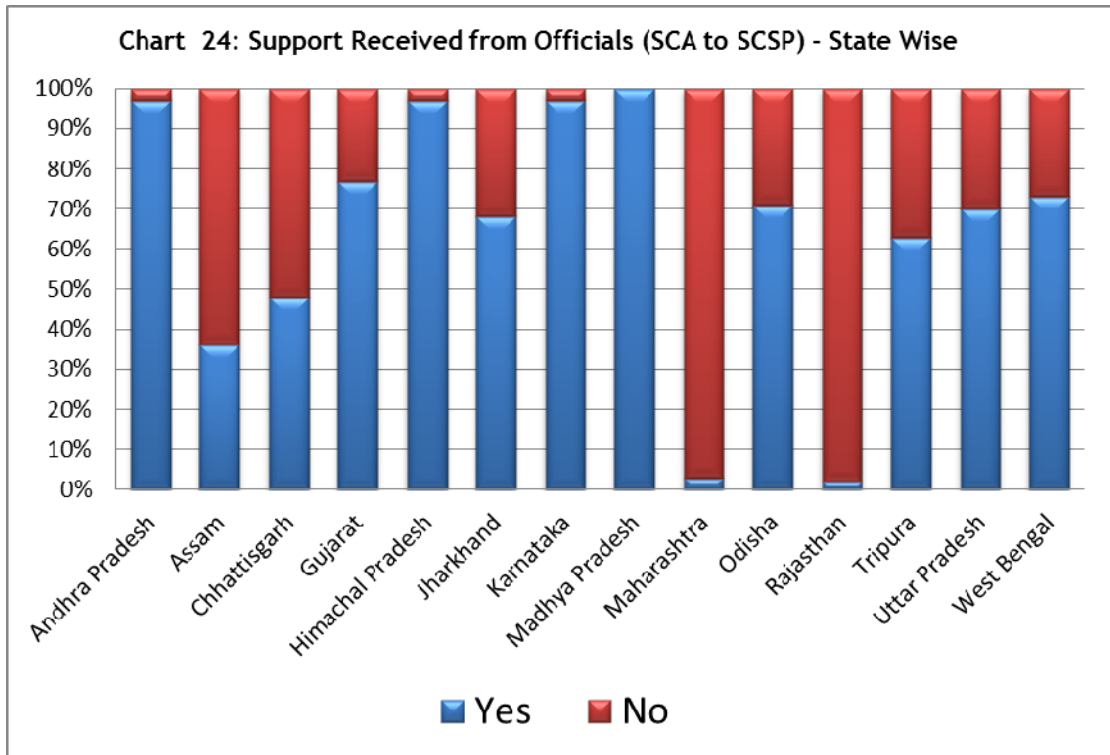
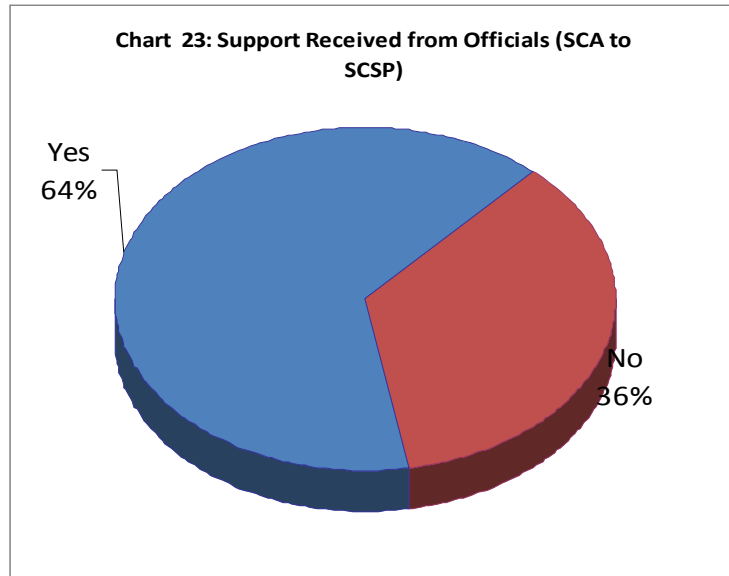
|    |               |  |
|----|---------------|--|
| 11 | Rajasthan     | Animal Husbandry/Agriculture/ISB ( chapel shop)  |
| 12 | Tripura       | Animal Husbandry/ agriculture  |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh | Animal Husbandry/ Agriculture/ ISB (Chapel shop)   |
| 14 | West Bengal   | Animal Husbandry (Milchy Cow)/ Agriculture (Pump Sets) /Piggery Unit/ ISB (Grocery/ Auto /Stationary)/Pisciculture |

### 5.7 Support Received by the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries from the Officials

Success of the income generating schemes greatly depends on the extent of the support, which the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries receive from the govt. officials at all stages of the project management. Field team enquired from our respondents whether they got adequate assistance and help from the govt. officers during the project implementation phase. It may be seen from the table 5.13 and Chart 23 & 24 that 100% Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in the State of Madhya Pradesh said that they did receive help and support from the govt. officers, which is followed by Andhra Pradesh (97%), Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka(96.7%), Gujarat (76.7%), West Bengal (73%), and so on. It is distressing to note that in the Rajasthan State, 98% Scheduled Castes beneficiaries did not get any support from the govt. officers, followed by Maharashtra (97.7%), Assam (64%), Chhattisgarh (51.7%), and Tripura (36.7%) and so on.

| S.No | State            | Yes   | No    | Total |
|------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1    | Andhra Pradesh   | 97%   | 3%    | 100%  |
| 2    | Assam            | 36%   | 64%   | 100%  |
| 3    | Chhattisgarh     | 48.3% | 51.7% | 100%  |
| 4    | Gujarat          | 76.7% | 23.3% | 100%  |
| 5    | Himachal Pradesh | 96.7% | 3.3%  | 100%  |
| 6    | Jharkhand        | 68.4% | 31.6% | 100%  |
| 7    | Karnataka        | 96.7% | 3.3%  | 100%  |
| 8    | Madhya Pradesh   | 100%  | 0     | 100%  |
| 9    | Maharashtra      | 3.3%  | 97.7% | 100%  |
| 10   | Odisha           | 70.7% | 29.3% | 100%  |
| 11   | Rajasthan        | 2%    | 98%   | 100%  |
| 12   | Tripura          | 63.3% | 36.7% | 100%  |
| 13   | Uttar Pradesh    | 70%   | 30%   | 100%  |
| 14   | West Bengal      | 73%   | 27%   | 100%  |
|      | Average          | 64%   | 36%   | 100%  |





**5.8 Nature of Difficulties Faced by the Scheduled Castes beneficiaries**

In the absence of the support from the govt. officers, the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries faced difficulties in effectively managing their schemes. We tried to record the nature of difficulties faced by them. It may be seen from the table 5.14 and hart 25 that

the difficulties were mostly in the area of fodder scarcity in summer months, non-release of the second installment by the Banks, worn out machineries etc.

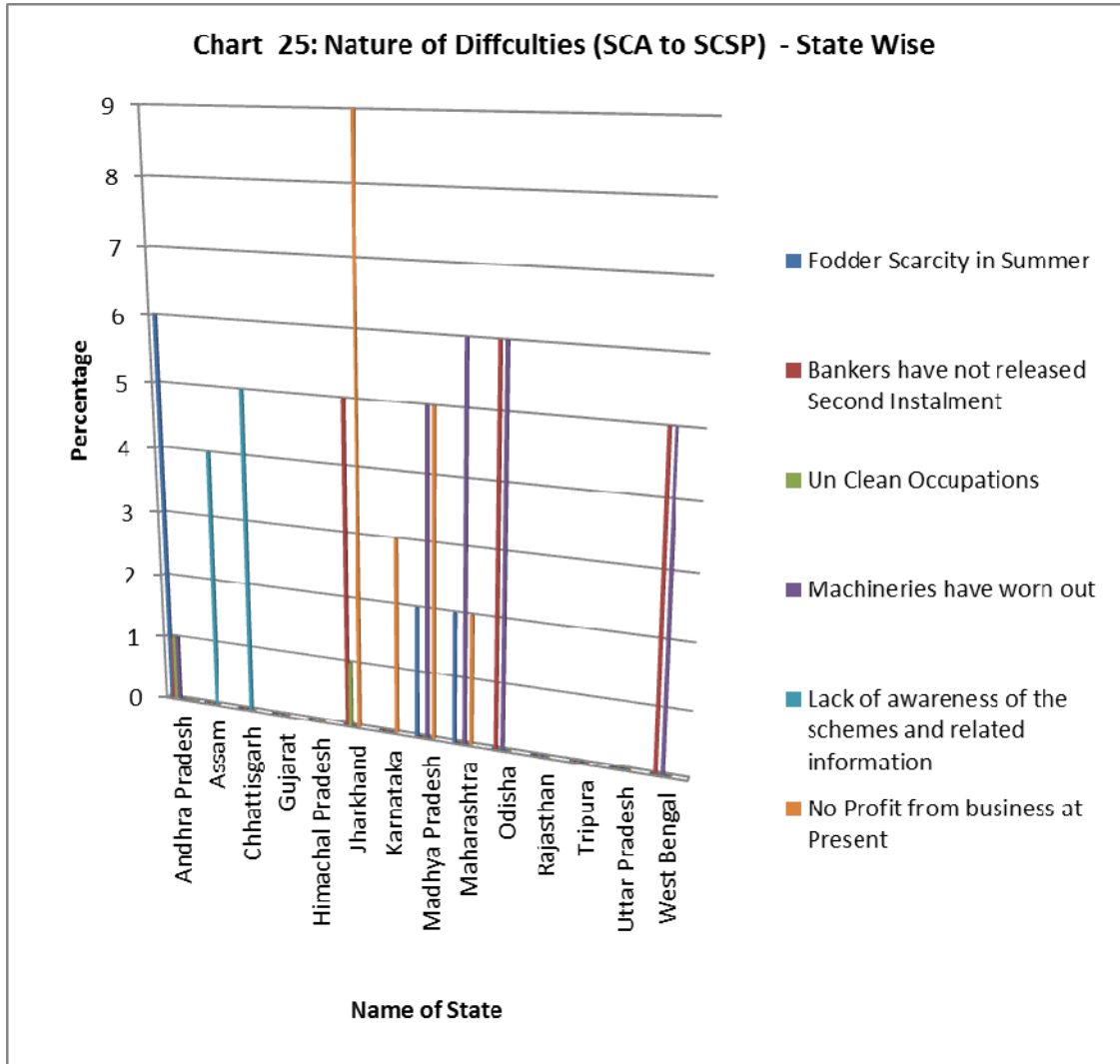


Fruit vending scheme in Madhya Pradesh



Donaa-pattal scheme in Odisha

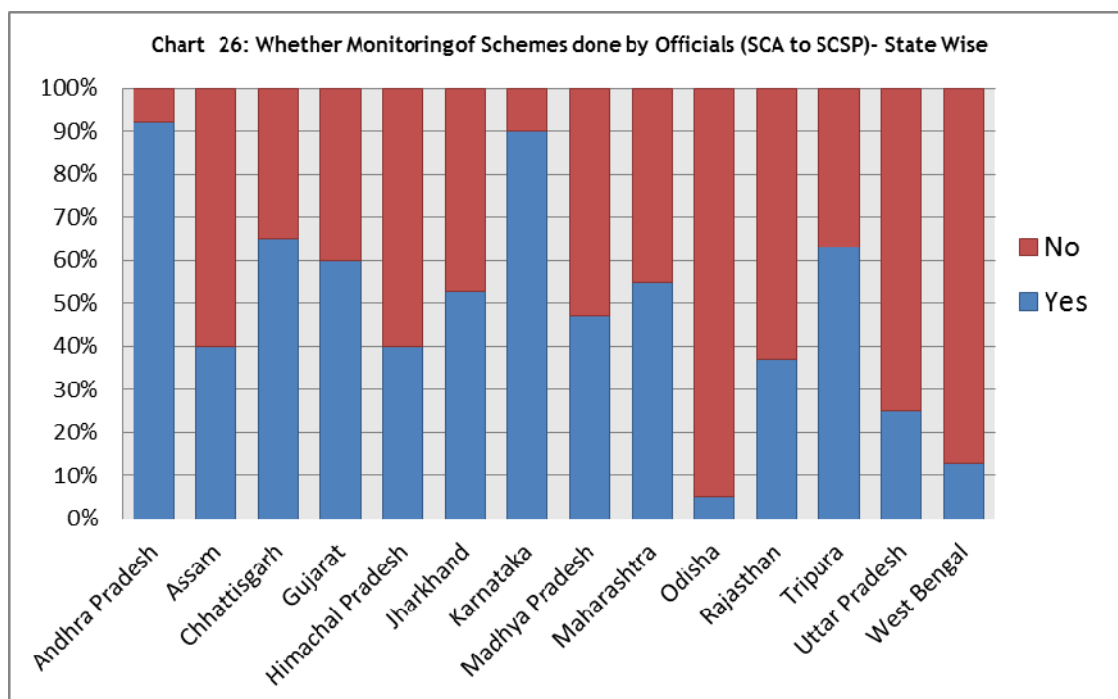
| <b>S.No</b>  | <b>State</b>     | <b>Fodder scarcity<br/>In summer</b> | <b>Bankers have not<br/>released second<br/>installment</b> | <b>Unclean<br/>Occupation</b> | <b>Machineries<br/>have worn out</b> | <b>Lack of awareness<br/>of the scheme<br/>and related<br/>Information</b> | <b>No Profit<br/>from Business at<br/>Present</b> | <b>No Response</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------|--------------|
| 1            | Andhra Pradesh   | 6%                                   | 1%  | 1%                            | 1%                                   | 0  | 0   | 91                 | 100%         |
| 2            | Assam            | 0                                    | 0   | 0                             | 0                                    | 4%   | 0   | 96                 | 100%         |
| 3            | Chattisgarh      | 0                                    | 0   | 0                             | 0                                    | 5%   | 0   | 95.0               | 100%         |
| 4            | Gujarat          | 0                                    | 0   | 0                             | 0                                    | 0  | 0   | 100                | 100%         |
| 5            | Himachal Pradesh | 0                                    | 0   | 0                             | 0                                    | 0  | 0   | 100                | 100%         |
| 6            | Jharkhand        | 0                                    | 5%  | 1%                            | 0                                    | 0  | 9%  | 85                 | 100%         |
| 7            | Karnataka        | 0                                    | 0   | 0                             | 0                                    | 0  | 3%  | 97                 | 100%         |
| 8            | Madhya Pradesh   | 2%                                   | 0   | 0                             | 5%                                   | 0  | 5%  | 88                 | 100%         |
| 9            | Maharashtra      | 2%                                   |   |                               | 6%                                   | 0  | 2%  | 90                 | 100%         |
| 10           | Odisha           | 0                                    | 6%  | 0                             | 6%                                   | 0  | 0   | 88                 | 100%         |
| 11           | Rajasthan        | 0                                    | 0   | 0                             | 0                                    | 0  | 0   | 100                | 100%         |
| 12           | Tripura          | 0                                    | 0   | 0                             | 0                                    | 0  | 0   | 100                | 100%         |
| 13           | Uttar Pradesh    | 0                                    | 0   | 0                             | 0                                    | 0  | 0   | 100                | 100%         |
| 14           | West Bengal      | 0                                    | 5%  | 0                             | 5%                                   | 0  | 0   | 90                 | 100%         |
| <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>0.7%</b>                          | <b>1.2%</b>   | <b>0.1%</b>                   | <b>1.6%</b>                          | <b>0.6%</b>  | <b>1.4%</b>                                       | <b>94.3%</b>       | <b>100%</b>  |



## 5.9 Monitoring of SCA to SCSP Schemes for the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries

Monitoring of the income generating schemes is necessary to assess whether the schemes are going on in the desired direction. This requires proper administrative and institutional arrangements for monitoring. Field team enquired from the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries whether the progress of the income generating schemes was being monitored or not. Responses of the beneficiaries may be seen in the table 5.15 and Chart 26. About 92% Scheduled Castes beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh reported that their income generating schemes were being monitored by the govt. officers. It is followed by Karnataka (90%), Tripura (63.3%), Chhattisgarh (65%), Jharkhand (53%), Gujarat (60%), Maharashtra (55%) and Madhya Pradesh (47%) and so on. Unfortunately, 95% Scheduled Castes beneficiaries in Odisha reported that their income generating schemes were not being monitored which is followed by States like West Bengal (86.7%), Uttar Pradesh (75%), Rajasthan (63.3%), Assam and Himachal Pradesh (60%), Madhya Pradesh (53%), and so on.

| Sl. No | State            | Whether Monitoring of Schemes done by Officials |       |       |
|--------|------------------|---|-------|-------|
|        |                  | Yes   | No    | Total |
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh   | 92%   | 8%    | 100%  |
| 2      | Assam            | 40%   | 60%   | 100%  |
| 3      | Chhattisgarh     | 65%   | 35%   | 100%  |
| 4      | Gujarat          | 60%   | 40%   | 100%  |
| 5      | Himachal Pradesh | 40%   | 60%   | 100%  |
| 6      | Jharkhand        | 53%   | 47%   | 100%  |
| 7      | Karnataka        | 90%   | 10%   | 100%  |
| 8      | Madhya Pradesh   | 47%   | 53%   | 100%  |
| 9      | Maharashtra      | 55  | 45    | 100%  |
| 10     | Odisha           | 5%  | 95%   | 100%  |
| 11     | Rajasthan        | 36.7%   | 63.3% | 100%  |
| 12     | Tripura          | 63.3%   | 36.7% | 100%  |
| 13     | Uttar Pradesh    | 25%   | 75%   | 100%  |
| 14     | West Bengal      | 13.3%   | 86.7% | 100%  |

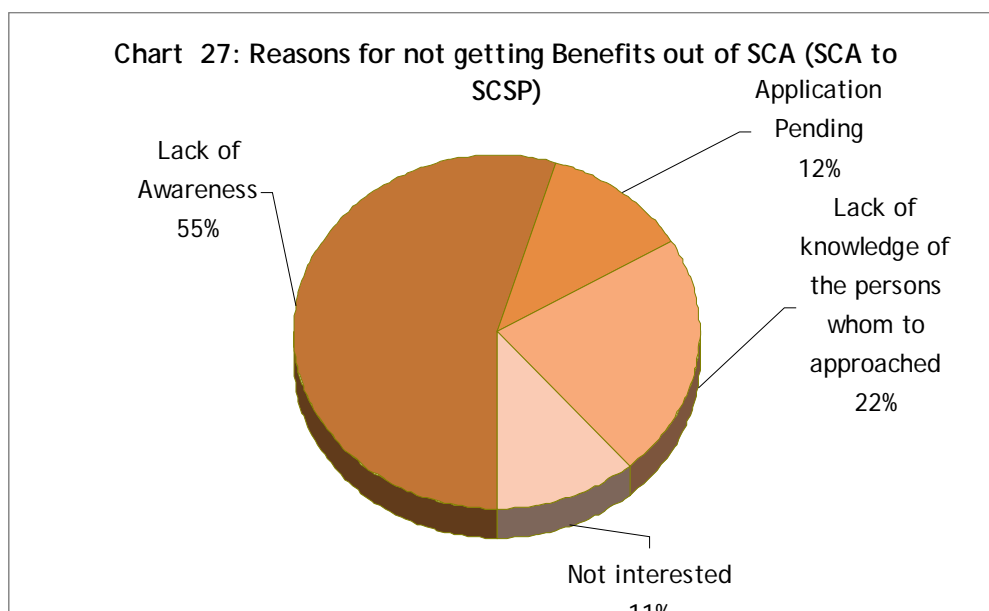


### 5.10 Responses from the Non-beneficiaries

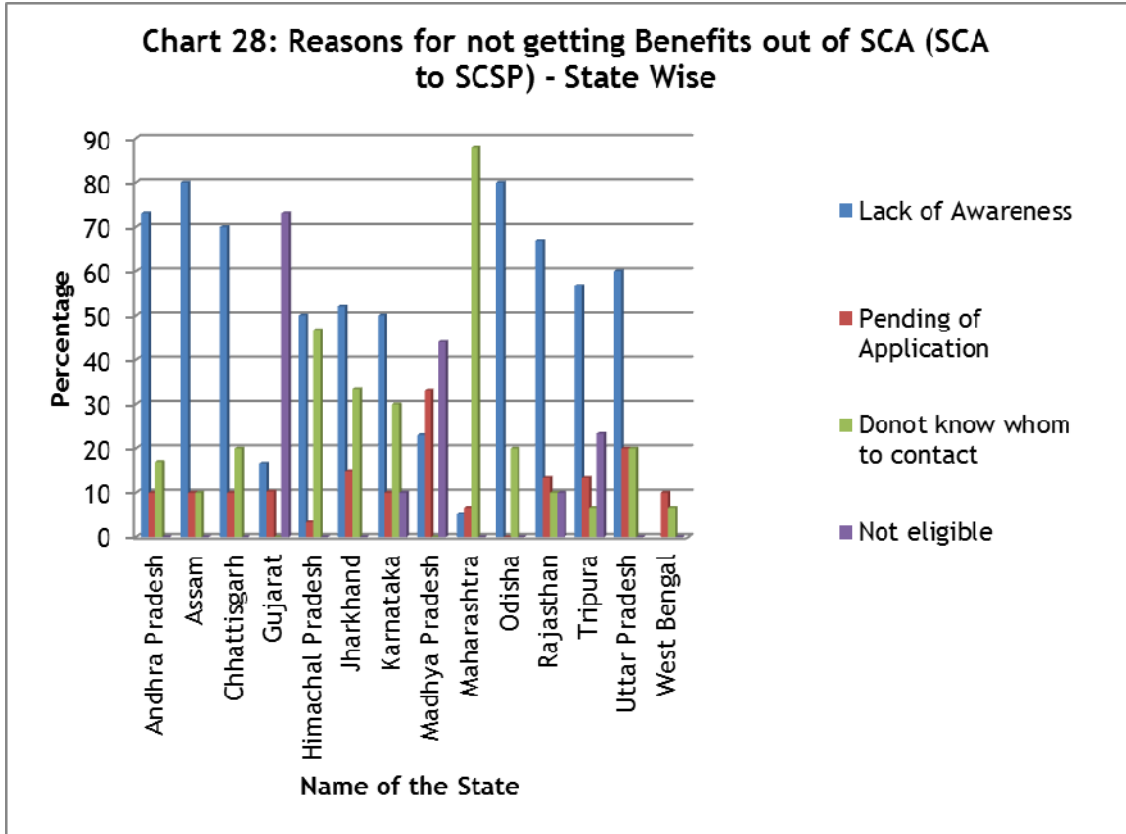
In our research study, field team also interviewed 15 such Scheduled Castes in each selected district who could not get any scheme under the Special Central Assistance (SCA), and tried to elicit from them as to why they could not get then schemes. The responses of the non-beneficiaries may be seen in table 5.16 and Chart 27 & 28. The responses have been classified into four broad categories, which include (1) lack of awareness, (2) pending application, (3) do not know whom to contact, and (4) not eligible. It is distressing to note that 83.3% non-beneficiaries in West Bengal did not have awareness about the Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme, which is followed by Odisha and Assam (80%), Andhra Pradesh (73%), chhattisgarh (70%), Rajasthan (66.7%) and so on. Almost 33% non-beneficiaries in Madhya Pradesh reported that their application is pending for approval, which is followed by Uttar Pradesh (20%), Jharkhand (14.7%), Rajasthan and Tripura (13.3%) and so on. In Maharashtra 88% non-beneficiaries did not know whom to contact for getting income generating schemes which is followed by Himachal Pradesh, 46.7%, Jharkhand (33.3%), Karnataka (30%) and so on.

5.16: Reasons for not getting Benefits out of SCA by the Scheduled Caste Non- beneficiaries

| S.No | State            | No of Non-Beneficiaries |                        |                             |              | Total |
|------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|
|      |                  | Lack of Awareness       | Pending of Application | Do not know whom to contact | Not eligible |       |
| 1    | Andhra Pradesh   | 73%                     | 10%                    | 17%                         | 0            | 100%  |
| 2    | Assam            | 80%                     | 10%                    | 10%                         | 0            | 100%  |
| 3    | Chhattisgarh     | 70%                     | 10%                    | 20%                         | 0            | 100%  |
| 4    | Gujarat          | 16.7%                   | 10.3%                  | 0                           | 73%          | 100%  |
| 5    | Himachal Pradesh | 50%                     | 3.3%                   | 46.7%                       | 0            | 100%  |
| 6    | Jharkhand        | 52%                     | 14.7%                  | 33.3%                       | 0            | 100%  |
| 7    | Karnataka        | 50%                     | 10%                    | 30%                         | 10%          | 100%  |
| 8    | Madhya Pradesh   | 23%                     | 33%                    | 0                           | 44%          | 100%  |
| 9    | Maharashtra      | 5.3%                    | 6.7%                   | 88%                         | 0            | 100%  |
| 10   | Odisha           | 80%                     | 0                      | 20%                         | 0            | 100%  |
| 11   | Rajasthan        | 66.7%                   | 13.3%                  | 10%                         | 10%          | 100%  |
| 12   | Tripura          | 56.7%                   | 13.3%                  | 6.7%                        | 23.3%        | 100%  |
| 13   | Uttar Pradesh    | 60%                     | 20%                    | 20%                         | 0            | 100%  |
| 14   | West Bengal      | 83.3%                   | 10%                    | 6.7%                        | 0            | 100%  |



**Chart 28: Reasons for not getting Benefits out of SCA (SCA to SCSP) - State Wise**



## CHAPTER - VI

# IMPACT OF THE SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE ON THE SCHEDULED TRIBE BENEFICIARIES

### **6.0 Introduction**

With a view to examining the impact of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), evaluation study was carried in 14 States, which receive SCA to their TSP. In each State, two districts were selected for undertaking evaluation of the SCA to TSP. The selection of the district was done in a manner that out of the two districts, one had received the highest SCA allocation and the other received the lowest allocation. The data on highest and lowest allocation of the SCA was obtained from the Concerned Department of the State government. From each district, one ITDP/ITDA was selected and from each ITDA/ITDP, three villages were selected for interviewing 10 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA. Thus, in each district, we selected 30 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA. Based on this criterion, the study team interviewed 840 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA who had received the SCA for their economic development. Similarly, from each district, 15 such Scheduled Tribe members were selected who had not received any assistance from the SCA scheme. Thus, in 14 States and 28 districts, 420 non-beneficiaries of the SCA were interviewed for data collection (Table 2.1b). It so happened that in some villages we could not get 30 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA in three villages. In such cases, we had to extend our evaluation work in more than three villages so that we could get minimum 30 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the SCA in a district. From the table 6.1 given below, one can see the list of the districts from 14 States, which received highest and lowest Special Central Assistance (SCA) allocations under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).



| Sl. No. | State            | District/ITDP/ITDA which received highest and lowest SCA allocation to TSP |  |                       |  |
|---------|------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|
|         |                  | Highest SCA allocation   |  | Lowest SCA allocation |  |
|         |                  | District   | ITDP/ITDA  | District              | ITDP/ITDA  |
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | Visakhapatnam  | Paderu   | Kurnool               | Srisaillam   |
| 2       | Assam            | Cachar   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nanshingpur</li> <li>• Rajabazar</li> <li>• Lakhinagar</li> </ul> | Kokrajhar             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kokrajhar / Titaguri</li> <li>• Dotama</li> </ul>               |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | Ambikapur  | Ambikapur  | Dantewada             | ITDP Dantewada   |
| 4       | Gujarat          | Dahod  | Dahod  | Dang                  | Ahwa   |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | Kinnaur  | Kinnaur  | Chamba                | Bharmour   |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | Ranchi   | Ranchi   | Garhwa                | Garhwa   |
| 7       | Karnataka        | Mysore   | Mysore   | Kodagu                | Kodugu   |
| 8       | Madhya Pradesh   | Jhabua   | Jhabua   | Khargone              | Maheswar   |
| 9       | Maharashtra      | Nashik   | ITDP Nashik  | Chimur                | ITDP Chimur  |
| 10      | Odisha           | Mayurbhanj   | Baripada   | Balasore              | Nilgiri  |
| 11      | Rajasthan        | Udaipur  | Udaipur  | Banswara              | Banswara   |
| 12      | Tripura          | South Tripura  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matabari</li> <li>• Kakraban</li> <li>• Hrishyamukh</li> </ul>    | North Tripura         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kadamtala</li> <li>• Gournagar</li> <li>• Pecharthal</li> </ul> |
| 13      | Uttar Pradesh    | Lakhimpur Kheri  | Chandan Chowki Khiri   | Balrampur             | Tharu Project Vishunpur, Vishram   |
| 14      | West Bengal      | West Midnapur  | West Midnapur  | Darjeeling            | Darjeeling   |

### 6.1 Channelising agency for the Special Central Assistance (SCA)

The channel through which the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is being allocated to the Districts may be seen in table 6.2 given below.

**Table 6.2: State-Channelizing Agencies for the SCA to TSP**

| Sl. No. | State            | Channelizing Agency   |
|---------|------------------|---|
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Cooperative Finance Corporation Limited. (TRICOR) |
| 2       | Assam            | The Assam Plain Tribes Development Corporation Ltd                                |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | Chhattisgarh Rajya Antyavsayee Sahkari Vitta Avam Vikas Nigam                     |
| 4       | Gujarat          | Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation  |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | Himachal Pradesh Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation      |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | The Jharkhand State Tribal Cooperative Dev. Corpn. Ltd.                           |
| 7       | Karnataka        | Karnataka Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Dev. Corp.Ltd.                      |
| 8       | Madhya Pradesh   | Directorate of Tribal Area Development and Planning                               |

|    |               |  |
|----|---------------|--|
| 9  | Maharashtra   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shabari Adivasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadi</li> <li>• Maharashtra state Cooperative tribal Development Corporation Ltd.</li> </ul> |
| 10 | Odisha        | Orissa Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Dev. & Finance Coop. Corpn. Ltd.  |
| 11 | Rajasthan     | Rajasthan Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Co-op. Corporation   |
| 12 | Tripura       | Tripura Scheduled Tribes Co-op. Development Corpn. Ltd.  |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh | UP SCs Finance & Development Corporation Ltd.,   |
| 14 | West Bengal   | West Bengal Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd   |

## 6.2 Income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA)

The Scheduled Tribes were given different types of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Break-up of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in different States may be seen in table 6.3. Most of the income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) can be classified into 13 broad categories i.e. agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, pisciculture, industry-service and business (ISB), and other. It may be seen from the table 6.3 that maximum number of income generating schemes is under agriculture followed by animal husbandry, horticulture, and then the ISB sector. Income generating schemes under agriculture was highest in the State of Madhya Pradesh (100%) followed by Jharkhand (83%), Maharashtra (80%), Assam (73%), Andhra Pradesh (52%), Gujarat (45%), Chhattisgarh (40%) and so on. As regards the animal husbandry scheme, it was most popular in the States of West Bengal (70%), followed by Tripura (57%), Uttar Pradesh (57%), Karnataka (30%), Chhattisgarh (28%) and so on. Horticulture scheme was most sought after by the tribals in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan (30%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (29%), Karnataka (22%) and so on. Tribals of Andhra Pradesh had received maximum number of income generating schemes (37%) under the ISB sector followed by Himachal Pradesh (20%), and Tripura and West Bengal (13% each). It is interesting to note that schemes related to non-timber forest produce (NTFP) was most popular in Odisha (68%) followed by Chhattisgarh (12%) and Uttar Pradesh (8%). Infrastructure related scheme was found to be highest in Rajasthan (33%) followed by Chhattisgarh (10%).

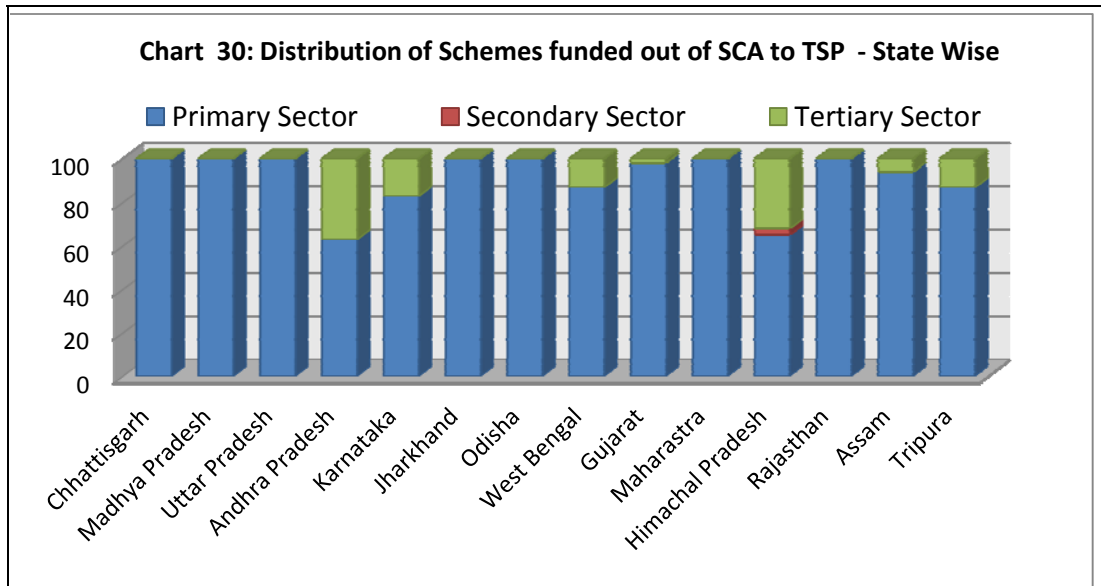
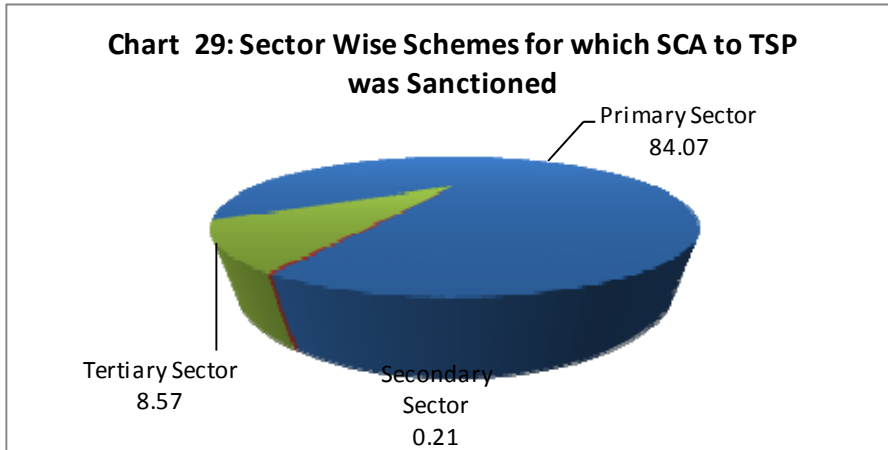
**Table 6.3: Schemes sanctioned to the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries under the SCA to TSP**

| Sl. No.      | State            | No of Beneficiaries |                  |              |     |      |                    |              |              |                       |           |             |         |  | Total |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|-----|------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|--|-------|
|              |                  | Agriculture         | Animal Husbandry | Horticulture | ISB | NTPP | Basket Making Unit | Pisciculture | Piggery Unit | Skill Based Trainings | Tailoring | Gold Smithy | Weaving | Infrastructure (Check Dams / Food Grain Storage/Housing/Ponds) |       |
| 1            | Andhra Pradesh   | 52%                 | 6%               | 5%           | 37% | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 0  | 100%  |
| 2            | Assam            | 73%                 | 6%               | 7%           | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 8%           | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 6%      | 0  | 100%  |
| 3            | Chhattisgarh     | 40%                 | 28%              | 0            | 0   | 12%  |                    | 7%           | 3%           | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 10%  | 100%  |
| 4            | Gujarat          | 45%                 | 23%              | 30%          | 2%  | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 0  | 100%  |
| 5            | Himachal Pradesh | 13%                 | 13%              | 29%          | 20% | 0    | 3%                 | 10%          | 0            | 0                     | 2%        | 3%          | 7%      | 0  | 100%  |
| 6            | Jharkhand        | 83%                 | 17%              | 0            | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 0  | 100%  |
| 7            | Karnataka        | 28%                 | 30%              | 22%          | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 3%           | 17%                   | 0         | 0           | 0       | 0  | 100%  |
| 8            | Madhya Pradesh   | 100%                | 0                | 0            | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 0  | 100%  |
| 9            | Maharashtra      | 80%                 | 20%              | 0            | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       |  | 100%  |
| 10           | Odisha           | 7%                  | 17%              | 8%           |     | 68%  | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 0  | 100%  |
| 11           | Rajasthan        | 30%                 | 7%               | 30%          | 0   | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 33%  | 100%  |
| 12           | Tripura          | 15%                 | 57%              | 15%          | 13% | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 0  | 100%  |
| 13           | Uttar Pradesh    | 35%                 | 57%              | 0            | 0   | 8%   | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 0  | 100%  |
| 14           | West Bengal      | 0                   | 70%              | 17%          | 13% | 0    | 0                  | 0            | 0            | 0                     | 0         | 0           | 0       | 0  | 100%  |
| <b>Total</b> |                  | 42.9%               | 25.1%            | 11.6         | 6.1 | 6.3  | 0.12               | 1.8          | 0.4          | 1.2                   | 0.11111   | 0.222       | 0.9     | 3.1  | 100%  |

We can also see the sector-wise distribution of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in Table 6.4, and Chart 29 & 30. It may be seen from the table that the States in which there were maximum number of Special Central Assistance (SCA)'s income generating schemes beneficiaries in the primary sector. It is quite clear that in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, 100 % beneficiaries opted for the income generating schemes in primary sector, which was followed by the States like Gujarat (98%), Assam (94%), Tripura and West Bengal (87%) and so on. It is only in the State of Himachal Pradesh where 3% beneficiaries opted for the income generating schemes in the Secondary sector. As regards the tertiary sector, Andhra Pradesh stood first (37%) in giving income generating schemes to the tribals in the tertiary sector which was followed by the States like Himachal Pradesh (32%), Karnataka (17%), Tripura and West Bengal (13% each), and so on.

**Table 6.4: Sector Wise Distribution of Schemes of SCA to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)**

| <b>Sl. No.</b> | <b>State</b>            | <b>Primary Sector</b> | <b>Secondary Sector</b> | <b>Tertiary Sector</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| <b>1</b>       | <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>   | <b>63%</b>            | <b>0</b>                | <b>37%</b>             | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>2</b>       | <b>Assam</b>            | <b>94%</b>            | <b>0</b>                | <b>6%</b>              | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>3</b>       | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>     | <b>100%</b>           | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>               | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>4</b>       | <b>Gujarat</b>          | <b>98%</b>            | <b>0</b>                | <b>2%</b>              | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>5</b>       | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | <b>65%</b>            | <b>3%</b>               | <b>32%</b>             | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>6</b>       | <b>Jharkhand</b>        | <b>100%</b>           | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>               | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>7</b>       | <b>Karnataka</b>        | <b>83%</b>            | <b>0</b>                | <b>17%</b>             | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>8</b>       | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   | <b>100%</b>           | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>               | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>9</b>       | <b>Maharashtra</b>      | <b>100%</b>           | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>               | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>10</b>      | <b>Odisha</b>           | <b>100%</b>           | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>               | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>11</b>      | <b>Rajasthan</b>        | <b>100%</b>           | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>               | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>12</b>      | <b>Tripura</b>          | <b>87%</b>            | <b>0</b>                | <b>13%</b>             | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>13</b>      | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>    | <b>100%</b>           | <b>0</b>                | <b>0</b>               | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>14</b>      | <b>West Bengal</b>      | <b>87%</b>            | <b>0</b>                | <b>13%</b>             | <b>100%</b>  |
|                | <b>Average</b>          | <b>91%</b>            | <b>0</b>                | <b>9%</b>              | <b>100%</b>  |

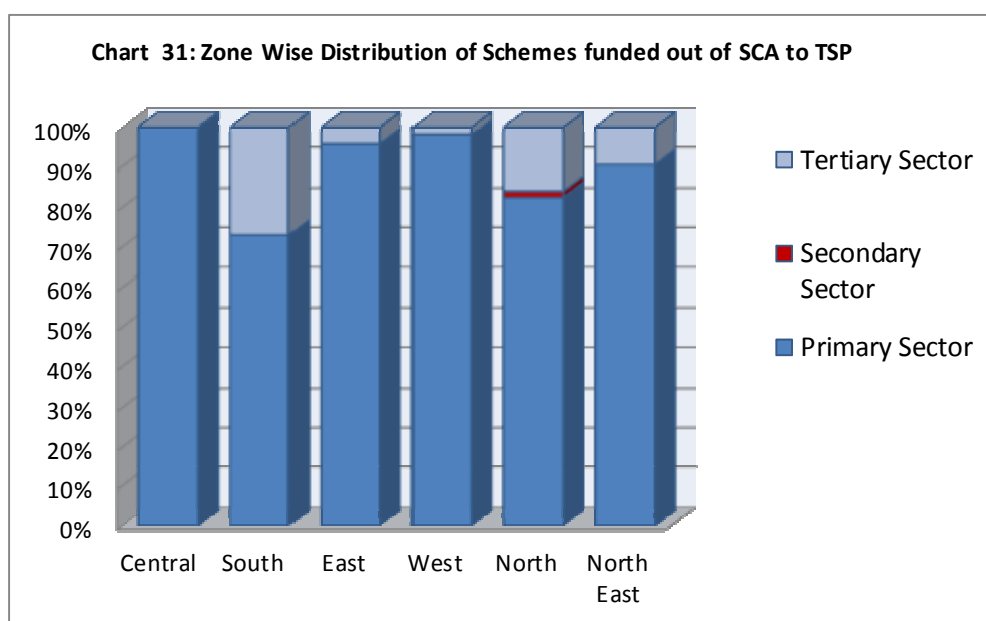


**Break-up of the income generating schemes sanctioned to Scheduled Tribes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in primary, secondary and tertiary sector may be seen in table 6.5. As research study was carried out in 14 States across the country, we may also categorize the sectoral divisions of the income generating schemes in different zones of the country. From the table 6.6 (Chart 31) and 6.7 it is clear that income generating schemes in primary sector were more popular in the central zone followed by west, north-east, east and south zones. Secondary sector income generating schemes were popular only in north zone, and the tertiary sector income generating schemes were more popular in south zone (27%) followed by north zone (16%), and north-east zone (9.50%).**

| SI.No | State            | Primary Sector |                  |              |      |              |              |  |       | Secondary Sector   |       | Tertiary Sector |     |           |           |         |       | Grand Total |      |
|-------|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|------|--------------|--------------|--|-------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|-----|-----------|-----------|---------|-------|-------------|------|
|       |                  | Agriculture    | Animal Husbandry | Horticulture | NTFP | Pisciculture | Piggery Unit | Infrastructure (Check Dams / Food Grain Storage/Housing/Ponds) | Total | Basket Making Unit | Total | Gold Smithy     | ISB | Tailoring | Trainings | Weaving | Total |             |      |
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh   | 52%            | 6%               | 5%           | 0%   | 0%           | 0%           | 0%   | 63%   | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 37% | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 37%         | 100% |
| 2     | Assam            | 73%            | 6%               | 7%           | 0%   | 8%           | 0%           | 0%   | 94%   | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 0%  | 0%        | 0%        | 6%      | 6%    | 6%          | 100% |
| 3     | Chhattisgarh     | 40%            | 28%              |              | 12%  | 7%           | 3%           | 10%  | 100%  | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 0%  | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 0%          | 100% |
| 4     | Gujarat          | 45%            | 23%              | 30%          | 0%   | 0%           | 0%           | 0%   | 98%   | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 2%  | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 2%          | 100% |
| 5     | Himachal Pradesh | 13%            | 13%              | 29%          |      | 10%          | 0%           | 0%   | 65%   | 3%                 | 3%    | 3%              | 20% | 2%        | 0%        | 7%      | 32%   | 100%        |      |
| 6     | Jharkhand        | 83%            | 17%              |              |      |              |              |  | 100%  |                    | 0%    | 0%              | 0%  | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 0%          | 0%   |
| 7     | Karnataka        | 28%            | 30%              | 22%          |      |              | 3%           |  | 83%   | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 0%  | 0%        | 17%       | 0%      | 17%   | 100%        |      |
| 8     | Madhya Pradesh   | 100%           | 0%               | 0%           | 0%   | 0%           | 0%           | 0%   | 100%  | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 0%  | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 0%          | 100% |
| 9     | Maharashtra      | 100%           | 10%              |              |      |              |              |  | 100%  | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 0%  | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 0%          | 0%   |
| 10    | Odisha           | 7%             | 17%              | 8%           | 68%  | 0%           | 0%           | 0%   | 100%  | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 0%  | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 0%          | 100% |
| 11    | Rajasthan        | 30%            | 7%               | 30%          | 0%   | 0%           | 0%           | 33%  | 100%  | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 0%  | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 0%          | 100% |
| 12    | Tripura          | 15%            | 57%              | 15%          | 0%   | 0%           | 0%           | 0%   | 87%   | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 13% | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 13%         | 100% |
| 13    | Uttar Pradesh    | 35%            | 57%              | 0%           | 8%   | 0%           | 0%           | 0%   | 100%  | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 0%  | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 0%          | 100% |
| 14    | West Bengal      | 0%             | 70%              | 17%          | 0%   | 0%           | 0%           | 0%   | 87%   | 0%                 | 0%    | 0%              | 13% | 0%        | 0%        | 0%      | 0%    | 13%         | 100% |

**Table 6.6: Zone-wise Distribution of Schemes in various Sectors**

| Sl. No       | Zone       | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Total       |
|--------------|------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1            | Central    | 100%           | 0                | 0               | 100%        |
| 2            | South      | 73%            | 0                | 27%             | 100%        |
| 3            | East       | 96%            | 0%               | 4%              | 100%        |
| 4            | West       | 98%            | 0                | 2%              | 100%        |
| 5            | North      | 82.50%         | 1.50%            | 16%             | 100%        |
| 6            | North East | 90.50%         | 0                | 9.50%           | 100%        |
| <b>Total</b> |            | <b>90%</b>     | <b>0.25%</b>     | <b>9.75%</b>    | <b>100%</b> |



**Table 6.7: Zone & State Wise Distribution of Schemes in various Sectors**

| Sl. No. | Zone         | States           | Primary Sector | Secondary Sector | Tertiary Sector | Total       |
|---------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1       | Central      | Chhattisgarh     | 100%           | 0                | 0               | 100%        |
|         |              | Madhya Pradesh   | 100%           | 0                | 0               | 100%        |
|         |              | Uttar Pradesh    | 100%           | 0                | 0               | 100%        |
|         | <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>100%</b>    | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>        | <b>100%</b> |
| 2       | South        | Andhra Pradesh   | 63%            | 0                | 37%             | 100%        |
|         |              | Karnataka        | 83%            | 0                | 17%             | 100%        |
|         | <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>73%</b>     | <b>0</b>         | <b>27%</b>      | <b>100%</b> |
| 3       | East         | Jharkhand        | 100%           | 0                | 0               | 100%        |
|         |              | Odisha           | 100%           | 0                | 0               | 100%        |
|         |              | West Bengal      | 87%            | 0                | 13%             | 100%        |
|         | <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>96%</b>     | <b>0%</b>        | <b>4%</b>       | <b>100%</b> |
| 4       | West         | Gujarat          | 98%            | 0                | 2%              | 100%        |
|         |              | Maharashtra      | 100%           | 0                | 0               | 100%        |
|         | <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>98%</b>     | <b>0</b>         | <b>2%</b>       | <b>100%</b> |
| 5       | North        | Himachal Pradesh | 65%            | 3%               | 32%             | 100%        |
|         |              | Rajasthan        | 100%           | 0                | 0               | 100%        |
|         | <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>82.50%</b>  | <b>1.50%</b>     | <b>16%</b>      | <b>100%</b> |
| 6       | North East   | Assam            | 94%            | 0                | 6%              | 100%        |
|         |              | Tripura          | 87%            | 0                | 13%             | 100%        |
|         | <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>90.50%</b>  | <b>0</b>         | <b>9.50%</b>    | <b>100%</b> |

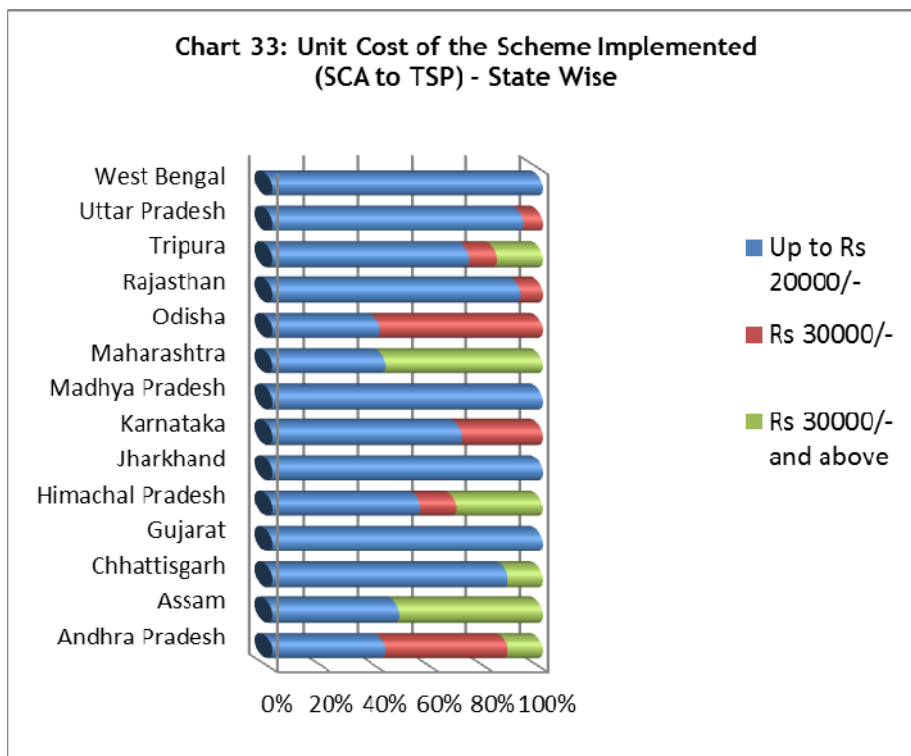
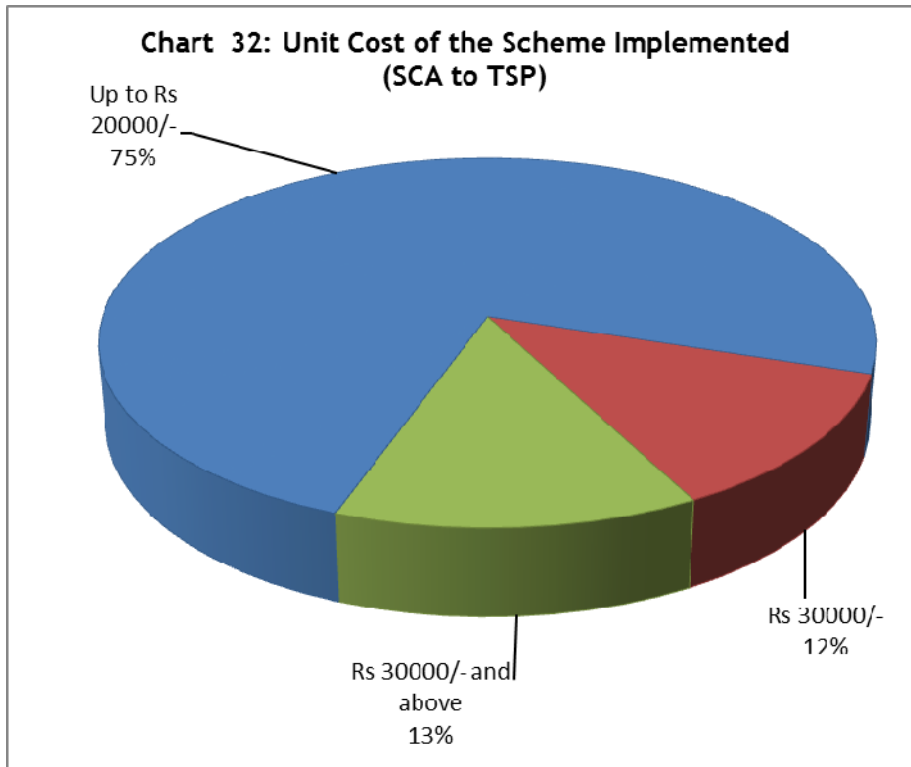
### 6.3 Unit cost of the Income generating schemes

The income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) were linked with subsidy and the bank loan. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) was used to give subsidy and the percentage of subsidy varied from State to State and scheme to scheme. It may be seen in table 6.8 and Chart 32 & 33 that the unit cost of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) varied between Rs. 20,000.00, Rs. 30,000.00 and above Rs. 30,001/-. It is also clear from the table 6.8 that in the State of Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal all the schemes (100%) sanctioned were within the unit cost of the Rs. 20,000.00 followed by Uttar Pradesh (93%), Rajasthan (92%), Chhattisgarh (87%), and Tripura (73%) and so on. As regards the schemes with the unit cost of Rs. 30,000.00, it was highest in the State of Odisha (60%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (45%), Karnataka (30%), Himachal Pradesh (13%) and so on. Income generating schemes sanctioned with the unit cost of Rs. 30,001/- and above was highest in Maharashtra (57.9%), Assam (53%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (32%), Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (13% each) and so on.



**Table 6.8: Unit Cost of the Scheme Implemented for the Scheduled Tribe Beneficiaries under the SCA to the TSP**

| <b>S.No</b>    | <b>State</b>            | <b>Up to Rs 20000/-</b> | <b>Rs 30000/-</b> | <b>Rs 30001/- and above</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| <b>1</b>       | <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>   | <b>42%</b>              | <b>45%</b>        | <b>13%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>2</b>       | <b>Assam</b>            | <b>47%</b>              | <b>0</b>          | <b>53%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>3</b>       | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>     | <b>87%</b>              | <b>0</b>          | <b>13%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>4</b>       | <b>Gujarat</b>          | <b>100%</b>             | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>5</b>       | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | <b>55%</b>              | <b>13%</b>        | <b>32%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>6</b>       | <b>Jharkhand</b>        | <b>100%</b>             | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>7</b>       | <b>Karnataka</b>        | <b>70%</b>              | <b>30%</b>        | <b>0%</b>                   | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>8</b>       | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   | <b>100%</b>             | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>9</b>       | <b>Maharashtra</b>      | <b>42.1%</b>            | <b>0</b>          | <b>57.9%</b>                | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>10</b>      | <b>Odisha</b>           | <b>40%</b>              | <b>60%</b>        | <b>0%</b>                   | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>11</b>      | <b>Rajasthan</b>        | <b>92%</b>              | <b>8%</b>         | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>12</b>      | <b>Tripura</b>          | <b>73%</b>              | <b>10%</b>        | <b>17%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>13</b>      | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>    | <b>93%</b>              | <b>7%</b>         | <b>0%</b>                   | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>14</b>      | <b>West Bengal</b>      | <b>100%</b>             | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>                    | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>Average</b> |                         | <b>77%</b>              | <b>13%</b>        | <b>10%</b>                  | <b>100%</b>  |



#### **6.4 Pattern of subsidy disbursement**

As mentioned earlier, the income generating schemes are linked with the subsidy and bank loan. However, the percentage of subsidy given to the income generating schemes in different States is not uniform. Our study revealed that in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the subsidy percentage is to the extent of 50% and it should not exceed 30,000.00. For schemes like land development, minor irrigation, check dams, kuntas /open wells, 100% subsidy is disbursed to the Scheduled Tribes. For Andhra Pradesh Micro Irrigation project, 50% of the unit cost is given as subsidy to the beneficiary or as may be ordered by the Government from time to time even for other scheme.

In the State of Assam, funding of whole unit is grant based (100%) for cowshed. Officially, funding for SHGs ranges from Rs. 1.00 lakh per SHG in Cachar district to Rs. 1.5 lakh per SHG in Kokrajhar district. Operationally, each member shared Rs. 15,000/- in Kokrajhar and Rs.10,000/- in Cachar. In Chhattisgarh State, subsidy is given up to Rs. 25,000.00/-. In Gujarat State, 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.50, 000/- is given for individual activity. For the group activity, full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development is disbursed as subsidy from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Govt. of Gujarat gives 100% subsidy for community projects. Similar pattern is also followed in the State of Himachal Pradesh. In the State of Jharkhand, projects with maximum unit cost of up to Rs 25000/- & minimum unit cost up to Rs. 10,000/- with 50% subsidy (maximum Rs 25000/-) are sanctioned. Likewise, we may see the subsidy disbursement pattern in all the 14 studied States in the table 6.9 given below.

| Sl. No. | State            | Table 6.9: : Pattern of Subsidy Disbursement from the Special Central Assistance (SCA)  |  |  |
|---------|------------------|---|--|--|
|         |                  | Income Generating Schemes (IGS)   |  | Community Infrastructure   |
|         |                  | Individual Activity   | Group Activity   |  |
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | 50% or Rs.30,000/- whichever is less on the unit cost from 2008-09 onwards (50% of unit cost or Rs 10000/- as subsidy prior to 2008-09)   |  | Schemes like land development, minor irrigation, check dams, kuntas /open wells 100% subsidy shall be extended. For AP Micro Irrigation 50% of the unit cost shall be extended as subsidy to the beneficiary or as may be ordered by the Government from time to time even for other scheme. |
| 2       | Assam            |   | Funding of whole unit is grant based (100%). Rs 30 lakh for cowshed provided to N.G.O. is the highest. Officially, funding SHGs ranges from Rs. 1.00 lakh per SHG in Cachar district to Rs. 1.5 lakh per SHG in Kokrajhar district. Operationally, each member shared Rs. 15,000/= in Kokrajhar and Rs.10,000/- in Cachar. |  |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | Upto Rs 25000/-   |  |  |
| 4       | Gujarat          | 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.50,000/-  | Full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development.  | 100% subsidy on community projects.  |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.50,000/-  | Full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development.  | 100% subsidy on community projects.  |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | Maximum unit cost Upto Rs 25000/- & minimum unit cost upto Rs. 10000.<br>50% subsidy (Maximum Rs 25000) of the unit cost and 100% subsidy (Maximum Rs 10000) of the unit cost<br>Activity:- Rain water harvesting structure, Lac cultivation & Milk Production. |  |  |

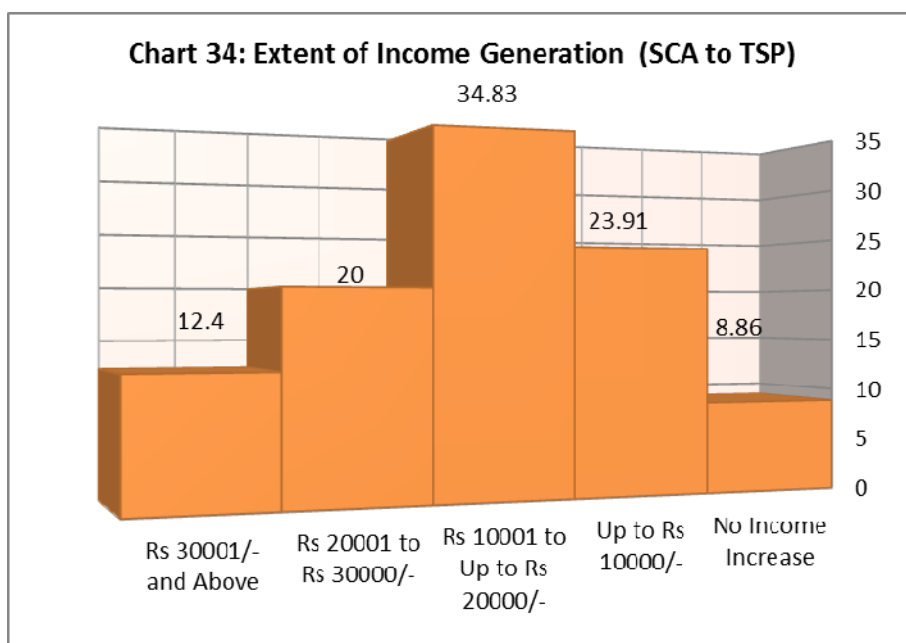
|    |                |  |  |  |
|----|----------------|--|--|--|
| 7  | Karnataka      | 50% subsidy up to the unit cost with a maximum limit of Rs.10,000/-  | 50% of the scheme or per capita subsidy of Rs.10000/- or Rs.1.25 Lakhs for the whole group The Remaining 50% of the Unit Cost is Bank Loan     |  |
| 8  | Madhya Pradesh | 100% Subsidy Maximum upto Rs 20,000/- (Unit Cost Rs 20,000/-)  |  |  |
| 9  | Maharashtra    | 100% Subsidy for schemes with Unit Cost Uttar Pradesh to Rs 100,000/-)   |  |  |
| 10 | Odisha         | 50% of the unit Cost subject to Maximum of Rs.10000/-. Balance amount to come from Credit Institutions   | 50% of the scheme or per capita subsidy of Rs.10000/- or Rs.1.25 Lakhs for the whole group The Remaining 50% of the Unit Cost is Bank Loan     | Wholly Subsidized. From the Year 2007-08 Community Irrigation Projects have been implemented as 50% Subsidy and 50% from Beneficiary |
| 11 | Rajasthan      | 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.50,000/-   | Full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development.  | 100% subsidy on community projects.  |
| 12 | Tripura        | In the case of Agricultural Implements including pump sets, the subsidy is 33.3 percent of the total cost, subject to the ceiling of Rs.20,000/-.<br>For any other productive activity under the Agriculture and Allied sectors, the subsidy is also limited to Rs.20,000/-<br><br>For construction of market stalls for unemployed youth, the subsidy is maximum Rs.15,000/-, irrespective of the total cost. | For construction of market stalls for unemployed youth by the SHG/Society, the subsidy is maximum Rs.30,000/-, irrespective of the total cost. |  |
| 13 | Uttar Pradesh  | 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum of Rs.50,000/-  | Full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development.  | 100% subsidy on community projects.  |
| 14 | West Bengal    | 100% Subsidy (Rs1 0,000 per capita)  | 100% Subsidy (Rs1 0,000 per capita)<br>70% is utilized Income Generation Schemes through SHGs and Job oriented training programs               | 30% of SCA is utilized for Infrastructure Development Schemes incidental to Income Generation Activities                             |

### **Income generation from the SCA schemes**

In our evaluation study, field team tried to ascertain the extent to which the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries had been successful in raising the level of annual income from the income generating schemes given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). The empirical study recorded the annual rise in income generation in four ranges i.e. up to Rs. 10,000.00, Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 20,000, Rs. 20,001.00 to 30,000 and above Rs. 30001. It also recorded the responses of these beneficiaries who did not record any rise in income from the assets given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). It may be seen from the table 6.10 and Chart 34 that in Assam State, 91.67% beneficiaries recorded increase in income up to Rs. 10,000.00 only followed by Gujarat and Rajasthan (41%) and so on. Similarly, in West Bengal, beneficiaries received increase in income up to 76.67% in the range of Rs. 10,001 to Rs. 20,000 followed by Karnataka (64%), Gujarat (59%), Rajasthan (56%) and so on. As regards increase in income in the range of Rs. 20001 to Rs. 30,000, the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of Odisha recorded highest percentage (65%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (47%), Maharashtra (45%), and so on. Highest increase in income (30%) between Rs. 30001 and above was recorded in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Maharashtra. In Tripura (40%) and Andhra Pradesh (30%) States beneficiaries did not register any increase in their income followed by Chhattisgarh (20%), Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh (17%) and so on.

**Table 6.10: Income generation from Assets by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries (Per Annum)**

| Sl. No. | State            | Income Range     |                          |                        |                      |                    | Total       |
|---------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
|         |                  | Up to Rs 10000/- | Rs 10000/- to Rs. 20,000 | Rs 20001 to Rs 30000/- | Rs 30001/- and Above | No Income Increase |             |
| 1       | Andhra Pradesh   | 18.00            | 34.00                    | 10%                    | 8%                   | 30%                | 100%        |
| 2       | Assam            | 91.67            | 3.33                     | 5.00                   | 0.00                 | 0.00               | 100%        |
| 3       | Chhattisgarh     | 14.00            | 34.00                    | 27%                    | 5%                   | 20%                | 100%        |
| 4       | Gujarat          | 41.00            | 59.00                    | 0                      | 0                    | 0                  | 100%        |
| 5       | Himachal Pradesh | 19.00            | 16.00                    | 35%                    | 30%                  | 0                  | 100%        |
| 6       | Jharkhand        | 7.00             | 23.00                    | 40%                    | 30%                  | 0                  | 100%        |
| 7       | Karnataka        | 21.00            | 64.00                    | 15%                    | 0                    | 0                  | 100%        |
| 8       | Madhya Pradesh   | 0.00             | 10.00                    | 47%                    | 26%                  | 17%                | 100%        |
| 9       | Maharashtra      | 25.10            | 17.00                    | 45%                    | 30%                  | 17%                | 100%        |
| 10      | Odisha           | 10.00            | 15.00                    | 65%                    | 10%                  | 0                  | 100%        |
| 11      | Rajasthan        | 41.00            | 56.00                    | 3%                     | 0                    | 0                  | 100%        |
| 12      | Tripura          | 13.33            | 33.67                    | 13%                    | 0                    | 40%                | 100%        |
| 13      | Uttar Pradesh    | 17.00            | 46.00                    | 15%                    | 5%                   | 17%                | 100%        |
| 14      | West Bengal      | 16.66            | 76.67                    | 42%                    | 0                    | 0                  | 100%        |
|         | <b>Average</b>   | <b>23.91</b>     | <b>34.83</b>             | <b>20.00%</b>          | <b>12.40</b>         | <b>8.86</b>        | <b>100%</b> |



In the evaluation study field team tried to delineate the schemes which could generate income above Rs. 30000/- so that schemes could be taken up more in number in future. It may be seen from the table 6.11 that among all the schemes, 92.86% beneficiaries of animal husbandry schemes could generate income above Rs. 30,000/- followed by Agriculture (50%), horticulture (28.57%), piggery (21.43%), and so on.

The evaluation study also delineated the State-wise list of schemes that generated income more than Rs. 30,001/- as no one scheme can be successful in all agro-climatic and tribal areas. But it is also important to appreciate from the table 6.12 that which type of schemes was more preferred by the tribals and also has the potential for generating more income.

**Table 6.11: Schemes earned Rs 30001/- and Above Per Annum**

| Sl. No. | Scheme   | Percentage |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1       | Animal husbandry   | 92.86      |
| 2       | Agriculture  | 50.00      |
| 3       | Horticulture   | 28.57      |
| 4       | Piggery unit   | 21.43      |
| 5       | Pisciculture   | 14.29      |
| 6       | Basket making  | 7.14       |
| 7       | Skill-based training (tailoring/carpentry etc.)                                | 7.14       |
| 8       | Collection, processing and selling of certain non-timber forest produce (NTFP) | 7.14       |

**Table 6.12: State-wise list of schemes which generated income more than Rs. 30,001/-**

| Sl.No | State            | Units that generated income Rs 30001/- and Above   |
|-------|------------------|--|
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh   | Animal Husbandry (Goatery and Milch Cows) /Agriculture   |
| 2     | Assam            | Animal Husbandry (Dairy Farm)  |
| 3     | Chhattisgarh     | Animal Husbandry/ Piggery Unit/Pisciculture  |
| 4     | Gujarat          | Animal Husbandry/Horticulture  |
| 5     | Himachal Pradesh | Animal Husbandry / Horticulture/ Basket Making/Pisciculture  |
| 6     | Jharkhand        | Animal Husbandry/Agriculture   |
| 7     | Karnataka        | Animal Husbandry (Goatery/Milchy Cow) Skill Based Trainings (Tailoring /Carpenting etc)/Piggery Unit |
| 8     | Madhya Pradesh   | Agriculture  |
| 9     | Maharashtra      | Animal Husbandry/Agriculture   |
| 10    | Odisha           | Animal Husbandry (Goatery / Milch Cow)/NTFP  |
| 11    | Rajasthan        | Animal Husbandry/Agriculture/Horticulture  |
| 12    | Tripura          | Animal Husbandry/ Horticulture   |
| 13    | Uttar Pradesh    | Animal Husbandry/ Agriculture/NTFP   |
| 14    | West Bengal      | Animal Husbandry (Milchy Cow)/ Agriculture (Pump Sets) /Piggery Unit                                 |

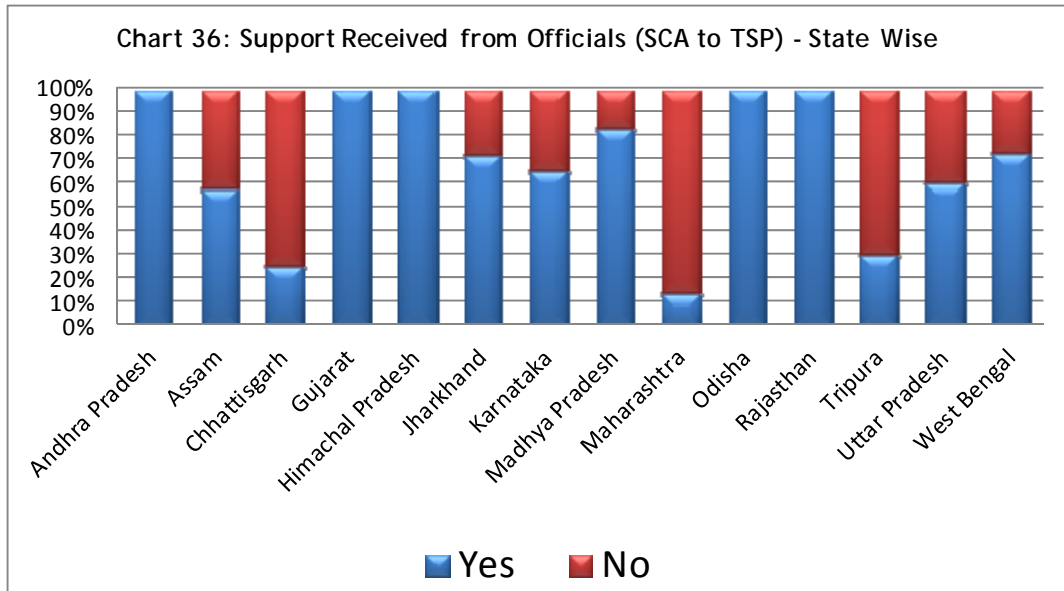
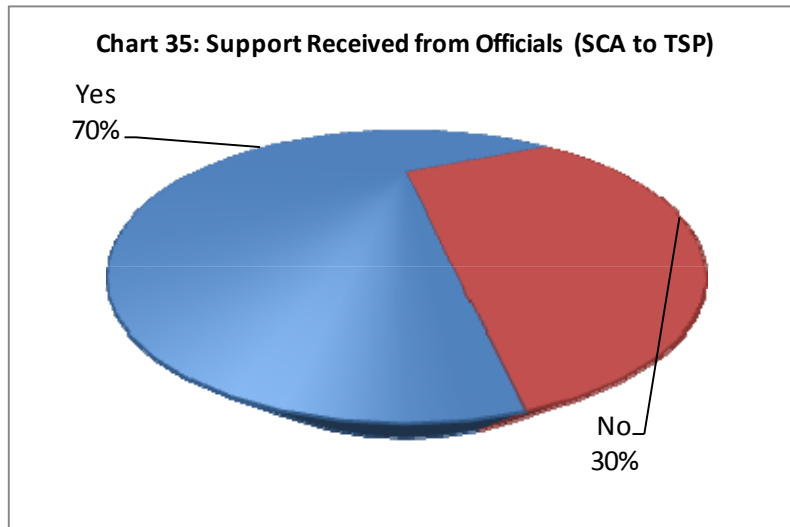


## 6.6 Support Received by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries from the Officials

Success of the income generating schemes greatly depends on the extent of the support, which the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries receive from the govt. officials at all stages of the project management. Field team enquired from respondents whether they got adequate assistance and help from the govt. officers during the project implementation phase. It may be seen from the table 6.13 and Chart 35 & 36 that 100% Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan said that they did receive help and support from the govt. officers, which is followed by Madhya Pradesh (83%), West Bengal (73%), Karnataka (65%), Uttar Pradesh (60%) and so on. It is distressing to note that in Maharashtra, 86.7% Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries did not get any support from the govt. officers, followed by Chhattisgarh (75%) Tripura (70%), Assam (42%), Uttar Pradesh (40%), Karnataka (35%), Jharkhand (28%), West Bengal (27%), and so on.

**Table 6.13: Support Received by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries from the Officials**

| Sl.No | State            | Yes   | No    | Total |
|-------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1     | Andhra Pradesh   | 100%  | 0%    | 100%  |
| 2     | Assam            | 58%   | 42%   | 100%  |
| 3     | Chhattisgarh     | 25%   | 75%   | 100%  |
| 4     | Gujarat          | 100%  | 0%    | 100%  |
| 5     | Himachal Pradesh | 100%  | 0%    | 100%  |
| 6     | Jharkhand        | 72%   | 28%   | 100%  |
| 7     | Karnataka        | 65%   | 35%   | 100%  |
| 8     | Madhya Pradesh   | 83%   | 17%   | 100%  |
| 9     | Maharashtra      | 13.3% | 86.7% | 100%  |
| 10    | Odisha           | 100%  | 0%    | 100%  |
| 11    | Rajasthan        | 100%  | 0%    | 100%  |
| 12    | Tripura          | 30%   | 70%   | 100%  |
| 13    | Uttar Pradesh    | 60%   | 40%   | 100%  |
| 14    | West Bengal      | 73%   | 27%   | 100%  |
|       | Average          | 70%   | 30%   | 100%  |

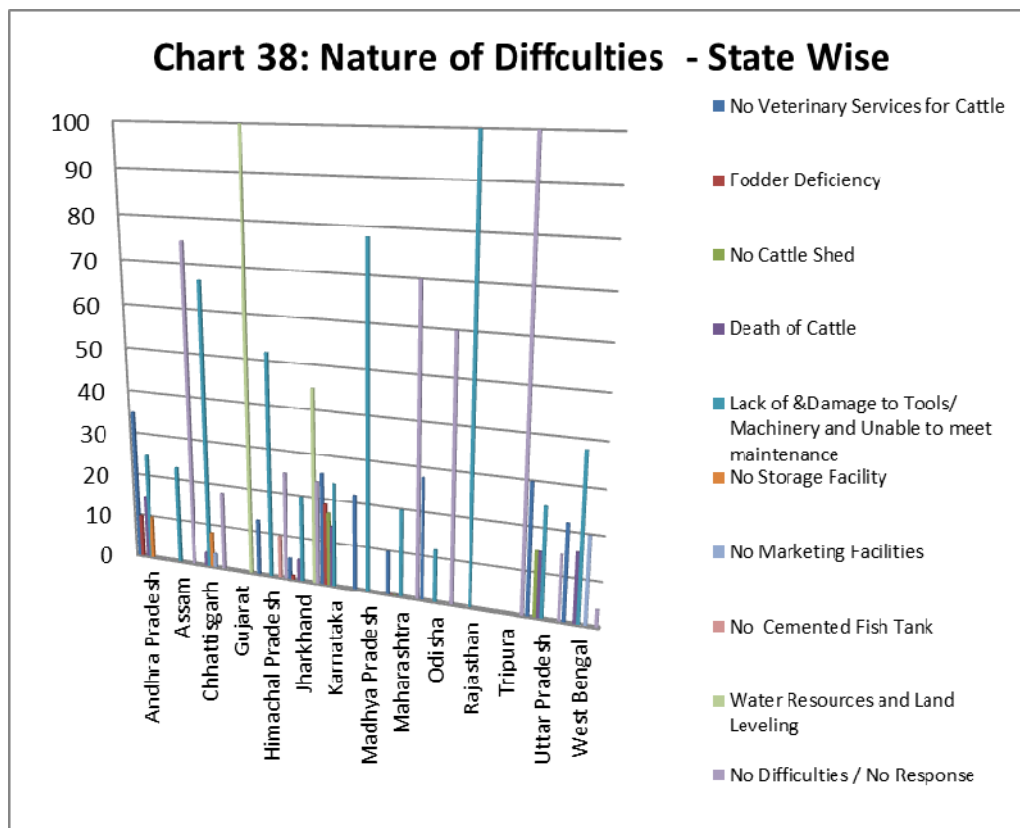
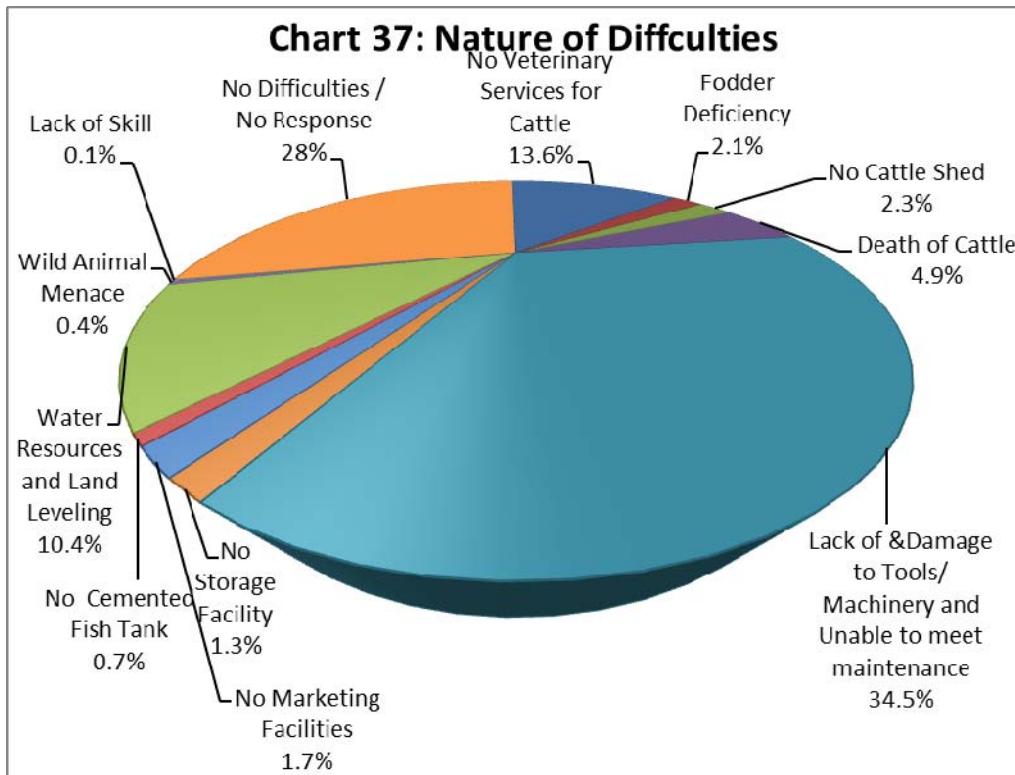


### **6.7 Nature of Difficulties Faced by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries**

In the absence of the support from the govt. officers, the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries faced difficulties in effectively managing their schemes. Field team tried to record the nature of difficulties faced by them. It may be seen from the table 6.14 and Chart 37 & 38 that the out of 12 difficulties recorded by the beneficiaries, four of them were related to animal husbandry schemes, and other pertained to quality of machinery, storage facility, marketing facility, water resources and land leveling, menace of the wild animals, lack of skill etc.

**Table 6.14: Nature of Difficulties Faced by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in managing the scheme(s)**

| Sl..No | State            | No Veterinary Services for Cattle | Fodder Deficiency | No Cattle Shed | Death of Cattle | Lack of & Damage to Tools/<br>Machinery and Unable to meet<br>maintenance | No Storage Facility | No Marketing Facilities | No Cemented Fish Tank | Water Resources and Land Leveling | Wild Animal Menace | Lack of Skill | No Difficulties / No Response | Total       |
|--------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh   | 35%                               | 10%               | 0              | 15%             | 25%   | 10%                 | 0                       | 0                     | 0                                 | 5%                 | 0             | 0                             | 100%        |
| 2      | Assam            | 0                                 | 0                 | 0              | 0               | 23%   | 0                   | 0                       | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 2%            | 75%                           | 100%        |
| 3      | Chhattisgarh     | 0                                 | 0                 | 0              | 3.33%           | 66.66%  | 8.33%               | 3.33%                   | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 18.33%                        | 100%        |
| 4      | Gujarat          | 0                                 | 0                 | 0              | 0               | 0   | 0                   | 0                       | 0                     | 100%                              | 0                  | 0             | 0                             | 100%        |
| 5      | Himachal Pradesh | 13%                               | 0                 | 0              | 0               | 52%   | 0                   | 0                       | 10%                   | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 25%                           | 100%        |
| 6      | Jharkhand        | 5%                                | 1%                | 0              | 5%              | 20%   | 0                   | 0                       | 0                     | 45%                               | 0                  | 0             | 24%                           | 100%        |
| 7      | Karnataka        | 26%                               | 19%               | 17%            | 14%             | 24%   | 0%                  | 0                       | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 0                             | 100%        |
| 8      | Madhya Pradesh   | 22%                               | 0                 | 0              | 0               | 78%   | 0                   | 0                       | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 0                             | 100%        |
| 9      | Maharashtra      | 10%                               | 0                 | 0              | 0               | 20%   | 0                   | 0                       | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 70%                           | 100%        |
| 10     | Odisha           | 28%                               | 0%                | 0              | 0%              | 12%   | 0                   | 0                       | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 60%                           | 100%        |
| 11     | Rajasthan        | 0                                 | 0                 | 0              | 0               | 100%  | 0                   | 0                       | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 0                             | 100%        |
| 12     | Tripura          | 0                                 | 0                 | 0              | 0               | 0   | 0                   | 0                       | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 100%                          | 100%        |
| 13     | Uttar Pradesh    | 30%                               | 0                 | 15%            | 15%             | 25%   | 0                   | 0                       | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 15%                           | 100%        |
| 14     | West Bengal      | 22%                               | 0                 | 0              | 16%             | 38%   | 0                   | 20%                     | 0                     | 0                                 | 0                  | 0             | 4%                            | 100%        |
|        | <b>Average</b>   | <b>14%</b>                        | <b>2%</b>         | <b>2%</b>      | <b>5%</b>       | <b>35%</b>  | <b>1%</b>           | <b>2%</b>               | <b>1%</b>             | <b>10%</b>                        | <b>0</b>           | <b>0</b>      | <b>28%</b>                    | <b>100%</b> |

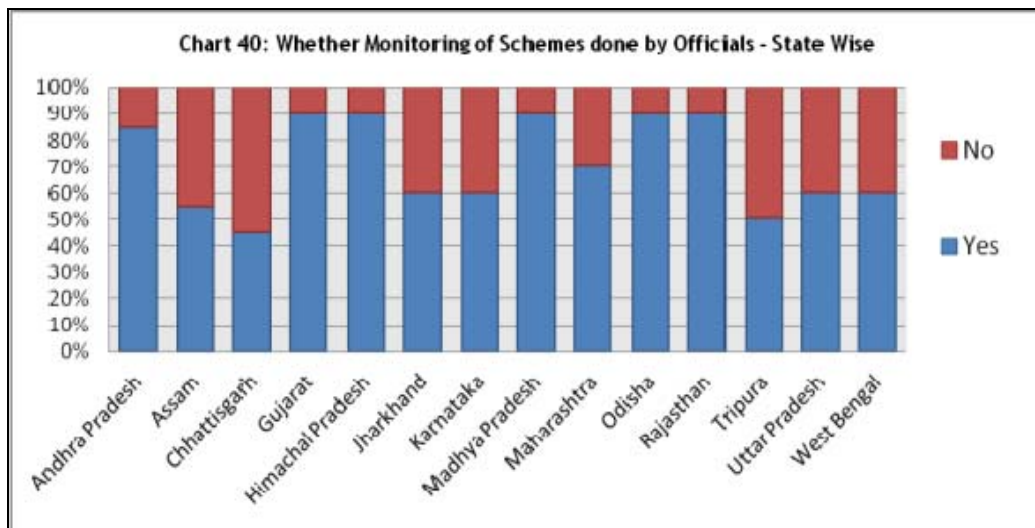
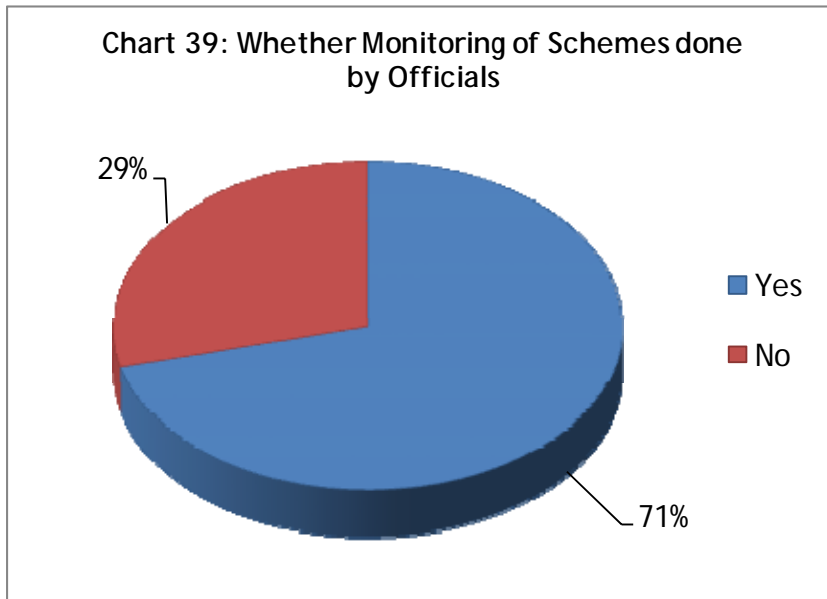


## 6.8 Monitoring of SCA to TSP Schemes for the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries

Monitoring of the income generating schemes is necessary to assess whether the schemes are going on in the desired direction. This requires proper administrative and institutional arrangements for monitoring. Field team enquired from the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries whether the progress of the income generating schemes was being monitored or not. Responses of the beneficiaries may be seen in the table 6.15 and Chart 39 & 40. About 90% Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan reported that their income generating schemes were being monitored by the govt. officers. It is followed by Andhra Pradesh (85%), Jharkhand, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh; West Bengal where 60% beneficiaries gave affirmative response that monitoring of the schemes by the govt. officers was being done. Unfortunately, 55% Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in Chhattisgarh reported that their income generating schemes were not being monitored which is followed by States like Tripura (50%), Assam (45%), Jharkhand, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal (40% each), and so on.

**Table 6.15: Monitoring of SCA to TSP Schemes for the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries**

| <b>Monitoring of Schemes</b> |                         |  |            |              |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------|--------------|
| <b>Sl. No.</b>               | <b>State</b>            | <b>Whether Monitoring of Schemes done by Officials</b> |            |              |
|                              |                         | <b>Yes</b>   | <b>No</b>  | <b>Total</b> |
| <b>1</b>                     | <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>   | <b>85%</b>   | <b>15%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>2</b>                     | <b>Assam</b>            | <b>55%</b>   | <b>45%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>3</b>                     | <b>Chhattisgarh</b>     | <b>45%</b>   | <b>55%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>4</b>                     | <b>Gujarat</b>          | <b>90%</b>   | <b>10%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>5</b>                     | <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | <b>90%</b>   | <b>10%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>6</b>                     | <b>Jharkhand</b>        | <b>60%</b>   | <b>40%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>7</b>                     | <b>Karnataka</b>        | <b>60%</b>   | <b>40%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>8</b>                     | <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   | <b>90%</b>   | <b>10%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>9</b>                     | <b>Maharashtra</b>      | <b>70%</b>   | <b>30%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>10</b>                    | <b>Odisha</b>           | <b>90%</b>   | <b>10%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>11</b>                    | <b>Rajasthan</b>        | <b>90%</b>   | <b>10%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>12</b>                    | <b>Tripura</b>          | <b>50%</b>   | <b>50%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>13</b>                    | <b>Uttar Pradesh</b>    | <b>60%</b>   | <b>40%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
| <b>14</b>                    | <b>West Bengal</b>      | <b>60%</b>   | <b>40%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |
|                              | <b>Average</b>          | <b>71%</b>   | <b>29%</b> | <b>100%</b>  |



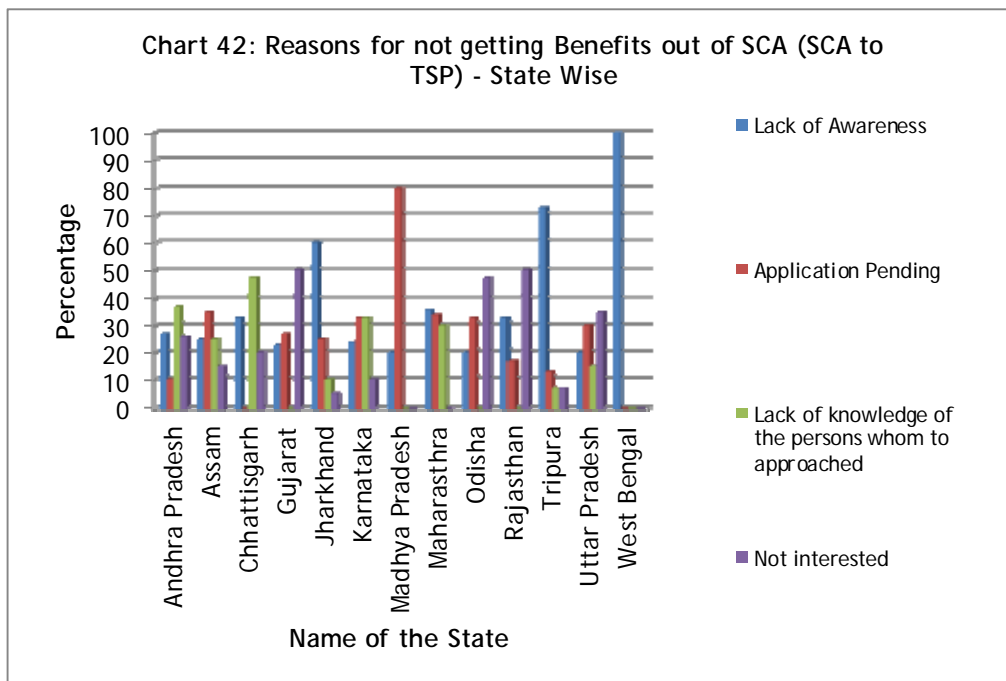
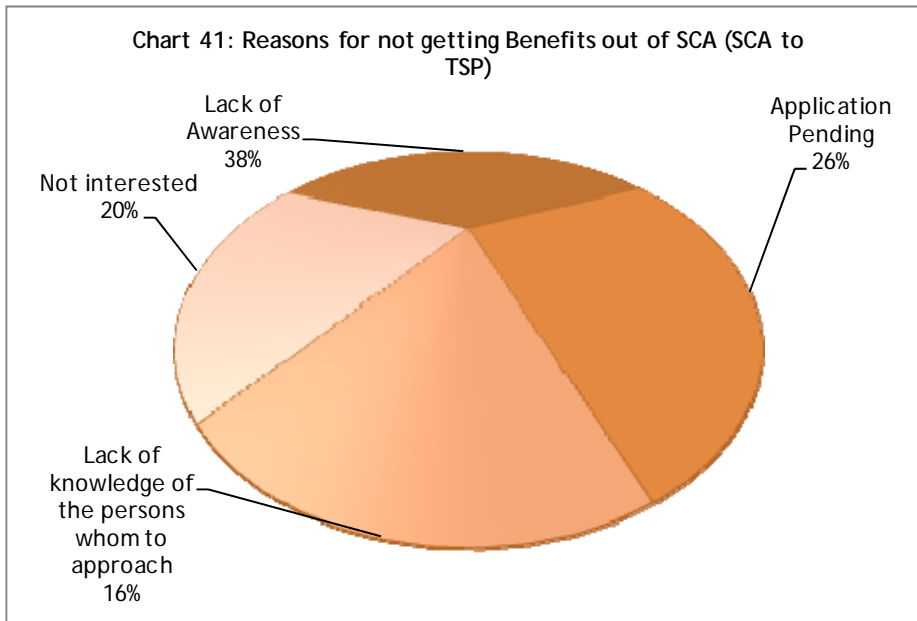
## 6.9 Responses from the Non-beneficiaries

In our research study, study team also interviewed 15 such Scheduled Tribes in each selected district who could not get any scheme under the Special Central Assistance (SCA), and tried to elicit from them as to why they could not get then schemes. The responses of the non-beneficiaries may be seen in table 6.16 and Chart 41 & 42. The responses have been classified into four broad categories, which include

(1) lack of awareness, (2) pending application, (3) do not know whom to contact, and (4) not interested. It is distressing to note that 100% non-beneficiaries in West Bengal did not have awareness about the Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme which is followed by Tripura (73%), Jharkhand (60%), Rajasthan (33%), Andhra Pradesh(27%), Assam (25%), Karnataka (24%), Gujarat (23%), Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh (20% each), and so on. In Assam 35% non-beneficiaries reported that their application was pending for approval, which is followed by Karnataka, Odisha (33% each), Uttar Pradesh (30%), Jharkhand (25%), and so on. In Gujarat and Rajasthan, 50% of the non-beneficiaries reported that they were not interested in the scheme, which is followed by Odisha (47%), Uttar Pradesh (35%), Andhra Pradesh (26%), and so on.

| Sl. No | State             | No of Non-Beneficiaries |                     |   |                | Total |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|-------|
|        |                   | Lack of Awareness       | Application Pending | Lack of knowledge of the persons whom to approached | Not Interested |       |
| 1      | Andhra Pradesh    | 27%                     | 10%                 | 37%   | 26%            | 100%  |
| 2      | Assam             | 25%                     | 35%                 | 25%   | 15%            | 100%  |
| 3      | Chhattisgarh      | 33%                     | 0                   | 47%   | 20%            | 100%  |
| 4      | Gujarat           | 23%                     | 27%                 | 0   | 50%            | 100%  |
| 5      | Himachal Pradesh* | 0                       | 0                   | 0   | 0              | 0     |
| 6      | Jharkhand         | 60%                     | 25%                 | 10%   | 5%             | 100%  |
| 7      | Karnataka         | 24%                     | 33%                 | 33%   | 10%            | 100%  |
| 8      | Madhya Pradesh    | 20%                     | 80%                 | 0   | 0              | 100%  |
| 9      | Maharashtra       | 36%                     | 24%                 | 30%   | 0              | 100%  |
| 10     | Odisha            | 20%                     | 33%                 | 0   | 47%            | 100%  |
| 11     | Rajasthan         | 33%                     | 17%                 | 0   | 50%            | 100%  |
| 12     | Tripura           | 73%                     | 13%                 | 7%  | 7%             | 100%  |
| 13     | Uttar Pradesh     | 20%                     | 30%                 | 15%   | 35%            | 100%  |
| 14     | West Bengal       | 100%                    | 0                   | 0   | 0              | 100%  |
|        | Average           | 38%                     | 26%                 | 16%   | 20%            | 100%  |

\* No non-beneficiaries in Himachal Pradesh



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## CHAPTER - VII

# CRITICAL GAPS IN SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO SCSP AND TSP

### **7.0 Introduction**

#### **❖ Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan**

Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a central scheme under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs as an **additive** to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line, by providing resources for **filling the critical gaps** and for providing missing vital inputs so that the schemes can be more meaningful. Since the schemes/programmes for SCs may be depending upon the local occupational pattern and the economic activities available, the States/UTs have been given full flexibility in utilizing SCA with the only condition that it should be utilized in **conjunction** with SCP and other resources available from other sources like various Corporations, financial institution etc. State Governments have been given flexibility in choice of schemes to be implemented out of Special Central Assistance, within the overall framework of the scheme.

#### **❖ Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan**

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends special central assistance to the TSP States and Union Territories and to North Eastern States of Assam, Manipur and Tripura as an additional grant to these states/UTs. These grants are basically meant for family oriented income generating Scheme in various TSP areas to meet the gaps, which have not otherwise been taken care of by the State Plan.

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) was conceptualized to provide an added thrust to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in order to accelerate socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The three most underlined objectives of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) are to:

- a. to make use of the SCA as an **additive** to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP);
- b. to use the SCA as resources for **filling the critical gaps** and for providing missing vital inputs so that the schemes can be more meaningful; and
- c. it should be utilized in **conjunction** with SCP and other resources available from other sources like various Corporations, financial institution etc.

In the context of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP), the evaluation study revealed that the very supplementary character of the assistance is disregarded in most of the States where the research study was carried out. In many times the State's efforts in vital sectors such as education, health, and agriculture, is used to supplant the State's efforts in these sectors. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) in most States is utilized towards providing subsidy to bank-linked income generating schemes. **The funds received and utilized under the Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan are not relatable to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan of the State and its sectoral departments. Government of India may like to go deeper into the terms, namely, "additive", "critical gaps", "In conjunction with" and "norms of BPL families" as adopted by different states and consider issuing revised guidelines.** Critical gaps are not identified and bulk of the Special Central Assistance amount is utilized for providing subsidy with the bank-linked schemes. Such schemes are not linked and **converged** with the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan.

When we use the term 'additive', it is not known whether it is to be added to the total State's budget for the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) or Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) or it is to be understood to be added to the sectors/schemes where there are critical gaps. It is therefore necessary that the term 'additive' be elaborated to indicate the level at which the addition has to be made viz. sector, programme, project, scheme level or at the level of beneficiaries. In the absence of such clarity, the Specia

**Central Assistance (SCA) is not added to any programme/project/scheme approved under the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). This situation encourages the State Governments to use, in some cases, the entire Special Central Assistance (SCA) for providing subsidy to the bank-linked income generating schemes, which are not part of the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). In almost all States, the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is transferred to the State Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation(s) for channelizing the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for providing subsidy to the bank-linked income generating schemes. In addition, the income generating schemes implemented by these Corporations are not, in any way, linked with the sectoral schemes being implemented by the State Governments under their Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The senior officers of these Corporations do not know as to what are the critical gaps in the various schemes that are being implemented under the sectoral schemes of the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). For example, the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) of Agriculture Department of one State may have schemes for assisting one Scheduled Caste cultivator by way of giving him/her agricultural inputs. However, giving agricultural inputs like fertilizer, pesticides, etc. are not enough to help the SC cultivator improve agricultural outputs from his cultivable land unless he is also helped to purchase diesel pump set, improved variety of seeds, land leveling, water harvesting structures, etc. The Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Corporations officers who allocate the SCA may help the SC/ST cultivator meet his critical gaps if they know the critical gaps in his scheme. It is therefore necessary that the officers of the sectoral departments communicate the critical gaps in their scheme to the SC/ST Corporation so that they can meet those critical gaps from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) available with them. This would facilitate the SC/ST Corporations to get their schemes delinked with the bankable schemes where recovery of loans is always a big problem. All the critical gaps should be met from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) by way of giving full subsidy. Here the idea is to ensure that individual Scheduled Caste beneficiary's needs are covered in a cumulative manner so that all his requirements are addressed through one single window.**

Resource inadequacy affecting the effective implementation of various programmes undertaken under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) had prompted the Government of India to supplement the efforts of the State Government by extending Special Central Assistance (SCA) as an additive to the States' SCSP and TSP. In this context, it is important to know that how much money is actually added to the States' SCSP and TSP from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Our analysis revealed that the SCA constitutes a very small percentage of the total SCSP and TSP allocation of a State. In the 14 States where the research study was carried out, this analysis (Table 7.1) revealed that during the year 2009-2010 the percentage of the SCA allocation to the SCSP, except in the case of Assam, allocation in six States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Karnataka, it was less than 1 percent. Even in the remaining seven other States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, it is less than two percent. We also saw almost similar trends in the case of SCA to the TSP in table 7.2.

| State            | % of SC Population (2001 Census) | Annual Plan 2009-2010                  |                            |                  |
|------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|------------------|
|                  |                                  | Total Approved Outlay SCSP (in Crores) | SCA Released (Rs. in Lakh) | % of SCA to SCSP |
| Andhra Pradesh   | 16.2                             | 5243.17                                | 3668.49                    | 0.7              |
| Assam            | 6.9                              | 115.67                                 | 249.22                     | 2.2              |
| Chhattisgarh     | 11.6                             | 1271.66                                | 666.69                     | 0.5              |
| Gujarat          | 7.1                              | 1294.94                                | 932.86                     | 0.7              |
| Himachal Pradesh | 24.7                             | 668                                    | 498.2                      | 0.7              |
| Jharkhand        | 11.8                             | 852.86                                 | 0                          | 0.0              |
| Karnataka        | 16.2                             | 4779                                   | 2464.41                    | 0.5              |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 15.2                             | 2499.61                                | 3653.47                    | 1.5              |
| Maharashtra      | 10.2                             | 2651.99                                | 2880.66                    | 1.1              |
| Orissa           | 16.5                             | 1563.03                                | 2209.99                    | 1.4              |
| Rajasthan        | 17.2                             | 2735.49                                | 3460.63                    | 1.3              |
| Tripura          | 17.4                             | 280.11                                 | 355.58                     | 1.3              |
| Uttar Pradesh    | 21.1                             | 8275                                   | 10426.82                   | 1.3              |
| West Bengal      | 23                               | 3258.37                                | 4502.75                    | 1.4              |

In the case of SCA to the TSP it is also clear that except in the case of Assam, in all other States the percentage of the SCA allocation to the TSP of the States has been less than 5% for the year 2009-2010. It is, however, higher than the SCSP; may be due to the adoption of the area approach in the tribal sub-plan area.

| Table 7.2: Selected State-wise Approved Outlay under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Special Central Assistance (SCA) in India (2009-2010) |                                  |   |                            |                 |
|--|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| State  | % of ST Population (2001 Census) | Annual Plan 2009-2010                     |                            |                 |
|  |                                  | Total Approved Outlay TSP (Rs. in Crores) | SCA Released (Rs. in Lakh) | % of SCA to TSP |
| Andhra Pradesh   | 6.6                              | 2370.86                                   | 1930                       | 0.81            |
| Assam  | 12.4                             | 55.28                                     | 2883                       | 52.15           |
| Chhattisgarh   | 31.8                             | 3663.1                                    | 6322.88                    | 1.73            |
| Gujarat  | 14.8                             | 3616.03                                   | 5635.53                    | 1.56            |
| Himachal Pradesh   | 4                                | 243                                       | 1179.4                     | 4.85            |
| Jharkhand  | 26.3                             | 5760.46                                   | 0                          | 0.00            |
| Karnataka  | 6.6                              | 1144.05                                   | 1647.96                    | 1.44            |
| Madhya Pradesh   | 20.3                             | 3714.43                                   | 8722                       | 2.35            |
| Maharashtra  | 8.9                              | NA  | 895.91                     | 0.00            |
| Orissa   | 22.1                             | 2171.48                                   | 8885.55                    | 4.09            |
| Rajasthan  | 12.6                             | 2115.35                                   | 3400                       | 1.61            |
| Tripura  | 31.1                             | 575.91                                    | 1431.29                    | 2.49            |
| Uttar Pradesh  | 0.1                              | 28.45                                     | 0                          | 0.00            |
| West Bengal  | 5.5                              | 963.55                                    | 2654.34                    | 2.75            |

Now the question that becomes pertinent is whether we can give so many guidelines to the States for their SCSP and the TSP when we allot so little in the form of SCA. It is due to this mismatch of the SCA percentage to the total SCSP and the TSP allocation that the State governments do not follow these guidelines in letter and spirit and evolve their own practices to suit their own socio-political situations. When we contribute a small amount of Special Central Assistance (SCA) as the additive in the States' allocation for the SCSP and TSP, the significance of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is reduced. That is why the small amount made available to the States in the name of SCA for supplementing their SCSP and TSP efforts, is used in a

big way to provide subsidy against bank loan. Given the situation of poor loan recovery in the priority sector lendings, the income generating schemes for the Scheduled Castes with 50% subsidy (with a limit of Rs. 10,000/-) and 50% bank loan do not provide adequate and enhanced income in a sustained manner. The utilization of the SCA , however, in the context of TSP is much more satisfactory in the sense that in many States the ST beneficiaries are given 100% subsidy for income generating schemes. However, no such liberal use of 100% subsidy for the SC beneficiaries was witnessed anywhere in 14 States where evaluation study was carried out. **It is therefore suggested that the policy of permitting the utilization of the SCA as 50% subsidy with 50% bank loan should be revisited and dispensed with at the earliest. SCA can be utilized optimally only in a situation of convergent implementation of the area based and family-oriented income generating schemes within the framework of the SCSP and TSP approach.** In this regard, the SCA guidelines laying emphasis on utilization of the SCA in conjunction with the SCSP and TSP should be made **non-negotiable**, compulsory, and the main criterion for release of the SCA.

We also need to examine the steps that would lead to stepping up the level of SCA allocation for the SCSP and the TSP. The allocations under the SCSP and the TSP of 62 Central Ministries/Departments should be parked with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, which in turn should use this corpus fund for significantly and enormously stepping up SCA allocations to the states for their SCSP and TSP. This one step, if accepted and followed within the democratic and federal framework of the Constitution, has the potential for channelizing adequate additional resources for development of the SCs and STs. This step can also help in a significant way to step up the percentage of SCA allocations to the States' SCSP and TSP from present level of around 2% and 5% respectively to above 50%. Only in such a situation we will be able to regulate the utilization of the SCA to the SCSP and TSP in a convergent manner. Otherwise, presently how much is the space and scope for convergence and for meeting critical gaps.

It is also important that in the guidelines for the Special Central Assistance (SCA), it should be elaborated as to what should be the level at which the critical gaps should be met. Critical gaps should not be identified at the sectoral, programme, and project levels, but at the level of individuals' schemes.

In the evaluation study field team did not come across any instance where team could find that the Special Central Assistance (SCA) was being used in conjunction with the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). The schemes being implemented under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) are in no way linked with the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). Similarly, the schemes being implemented under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are in no way linked with the schemes planned under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and grants under Article 275(1). The ideal way utilizing the Special Central Assistance should be to link it with the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan of the State. The identification of the beneficiaries should be based on the participatory need assessment survey of all the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe households in the village, and the needs identified should form a part of the village or the Gram Panchayat Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). Subsequently, in each of the identified schemes, one should identify the financial gaps which cannot be met from the SCSP/TSP allocation and Grants under Article 275(1). The Special Central Assistance allocation should be used to fill that gap. In this regard, it is also suggested that Special Central Assistance should be used as gap filling fund to supplement the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The SCSP/TSP of a Gram Panchayat should lay emphasis on convergence of the schemes identified for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes with the other similar schemes of the sectoral departments. The schemes which cannot be met from the available resources of the sectoral departments, can be met from the Special Central Assistance which should be treated as the gap filling fund. The allocation of the Special Central Assistance as gap filling fund in a Gram Panchayat should be in proportion to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population or development deficits of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in that Gram panchayat. If the Special Central Assistance given to an individual Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiary is not linked with schemes of other departments for the same beneficiary in relation to his identified

**needs, then there will be no visible and sustainable impact of the Special Central Assistance on the Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiaries. We can have the sustainable impact of the Special Central Assistance on the Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiaries only when it is used in a convergent manner with other schemes for the same beneficiaries so that all their developmental requirements are saturated with all the available resources in a Gram Panchayat. The Scheduled Castes'/Tribes' developmental needs at the village level should be assessed by conducting participatory needs assessment survey which should be used to prepare a participatory plan for development of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes at the village level. The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) prepared at the Gram Panchayat level should be subsequently linked or merged with the Block/Mandal and District level Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).**

**The Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) provides for a benchmark survey in each identified village and also for preparation of a village development plan. The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan of a Gram Panchayat should be approved in the meeting of the Gram Sabha. The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan should be approved in a special meeting of the Gram Sabha in which only SC/ST members of the Gram Sabha should be allowed to attend or participate along with the elected SC/ST members of the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan should be prepared for five-year. In the Tribal Sub-Plan area, the Gram Sabha should approve the Tribal Sub-Plan of the Gram Panchayat which is already provided in the PESA Act, 1996.**

**The fund for conducting benchmark survey and preparation of participatory plan for development for the Scheduled Castes development at the village level for its incorporation in the Gram Panchayat Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan should be made available from the Special Central Assistance for the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan during the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year plan.**

**The Government of Jharkhand has planned to implement the SCSP Model Village project in 1159 such villages where the population of the Scheduled Castes is more than 50%. From a total of 1159 villages where the Scheduled Castes constitute more 50% population, the government has planned to develop 10 predominantly Scheduled Caste villages into model villages (Adarsh Gram), in the first phase, through**



**a holistic approach in which the social, economic, educational and other aspects of the Scheduled Castes development will be addressed using a convergence approach; including the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). The Planning Commission may consider examining this model project for replication in other States.**

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## CHAPTER - VIII

# SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### **8.0 Introduction**

In view of the persistent and wide-spread socioeconomic backwardness of SCs and STs, a distinct need was felt for innovative policy intervention to enable these groups to share the benefits of growth in a more equitable manner. The strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) was introduced in 1974 to ensure adequate flow of plan resources for the development of Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, the strategy of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) (earlier known as Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes) is in force since 1979-80, to ensure proportionate flow of plan resources for the development of Scheduled Castes. The current name, i.e. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) is in force since 2006. The SCSP and TSP aim at facilitating convergence and pooling of resources from all the other development sectors in proportion to the population of SCs and STs, respectively for their overall development.

### **8.1 Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan**

The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/SJ&E) is providing 100% grant under the Central Sector Scheme of SCA to SCSP as an additive to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan to the States/UTs to fill the critical gaps and vital missing inputs in family oriented income generating schemes with supporting infrastructure development so as to make the schemes more effective. The objective of the SCA is to provide additional support to Below Poverty Line (BPL) SC families to enhance their productivity and income. As per the guidelines on SCA to SCSP, upto 10% of the total release to State/UT can be utilized for infrastructure development in villages having 50% or more SC population. Criteria for the release of funds to States/UTs under SCA to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) are given below:

- a. **SC Population of the States/UTs : 40%**
- b. **Relative backwardness of the States/ UTs : 10%**
- c. **Percentage of SC families in the States/ UTs covered by Composite economic development programmes in the State Plan to enable them to cross the poverty line : 25%**
- d. **Percentage of SCSP to the Annual Plan as compared to SC population percentage of the States/UTs : 25%**

## **8.2 Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan**

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) is provided by the Ministry of tribal Affairs to the State Government as an additive to the State TSP. SCA is Primarily meant for family-oriented income-generation schemes in sectors of agriculture, horticulture sericulture and animal husbandry cooperation. A part of SCA (not more than 30%) is also permitted to be used for development of infrastructure incidental to such income generating schemes. SCA is intended to be additive to State Plan efforts for tribal development and forms part of TSP strategy. The objective of the strategy is two-fold:-

- **Socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes**
- **Protection of tribals against exploitation. of the above, SCA primarily funds schemes/projects for economic development of Scheduled Tribes**

### **8.2.1 The GOI guidellnes broadly lay down the following norms:-**

- **SCA is primarily meant for income generating family oriented schemes and infrastructure incidental thereto (not more than 30% of the total outlay)**
- **Wherever a scheme is provided for any Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), SCA should not be utilised for the same.**
- **Major infrastructure development should be supplemented from the TSP flow, rather that being catered out SCA like roads, electrification etc.**
- **Schemes for funding demonstration units should not be financed out of SCA. Rather, the follow-up of demonstrations should be catered to looking to the Special disadvantages that the tribal funds themselves with.**
- **Tribal populace below poverty line should alone be supported with SCA financed activities.**

- **In any specific schematic projects financed by outside agencies, both national and international, normally a part of the outlay is proposed as State Government contribution. Such contribution should flow from normally State Plan and not out of SCA.**
- **Wherever State Government Organizations like Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (TDCCs) or Forest Development Corporations (FDCs) are dealing with schemes related to tribal welfare and development, the equity based should not be financed out of SCA, without prior approval of the GOI. This will lead to better monitoring of the concerned activities.**
- **Specific sectors related to the Tribal need to be gives a fillip by special schemes in the areas like sericulture, horticulture, etc out of SCA.**
- **Wherever conjunctional flow of funds can be ensured from other on going development programmes, this must be dovetailed so as to have a better spatial and demographic coverage.**

**SCA Is released for the economic development of the following:-**

- **Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) area contiguous large area in which ST population is 50% or more out of a total population.**
- **Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets identification of pockets containing 50% or more of ST population out of a total population of 10000 and above**
- **Clusters-identified pockets containing 50% or more ST Population out of a total population of 5000.**
- **Primitive Tribes-identified isolated communities among the STs characterised by the low rate of population, pre-agricultural level of technology and extremely low levels of literacy (so far 75 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) have been identified.**
- **Dispersed tribal population outside (a),(b),(c) and (d) above.**
- **Assistance for Margin Money Loan Programme (MMLP) for Tribal Finance and Development Corporations in the States to implement MMLP.**
- **Special Projects-Specific Project proposals are also received and sanctioned.**

**So far as the procedural aspect is concerned, the guidelines are as follows:-**

- **SCA should be allocated by the State Governments/UT Administrations to the ITDPs and no part of SCA should be released to any department at the State level, Transfer of funds to implementing departments/agencies if required should be done by the ITDP. to the corresponding officer of the implementing agency/line.**
- **ITDP should prepare 5 year/Annual Plans depending upon the local parameters. Activities of, non-plan nature should not be catered to from SCA.**
- **To fulfill the constitutional provisions, the schemes on which SCA is proposed to be utilized, should be specified in the annual TSPs of the States/UTs and administrative approval of the Government of India be obtained Financial sanctions however need not be obtained on a case by case basis.**
- **SCA is released to the States normally in three installments and the entire amounts expected to be made available by the end of third quarter. The releases would be subject to the performance by the State Governments and the utilization of previously released funds.**

### **8.3 The Evaluation Report**

The present evaluation report deals with the research study carried out in 14 States of India to examine the pattern of utilization of the SCA to the SCSP and TSP. States have been selected for the evaluation study using a zone wise purposive selection method. In the selection of districts, two districts with the highest financial allocation and two districts with the lowest financial allocation would be chosen. About 56 districts have been chosen for the evaluation study in 14 States. This has been done with a view to ensuring that there is an adequate representation of all the sectors in which SCA funds are allocated. This evaluation report is based on the data collected from 14 States. In the State of Maharashtra, two districts namely Ratnagiri and Aurangabad were selected for study of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). Similarly, for studying the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), two districts namely, Nashik and Chandrapur were selected. Data collection work in the left wing extremism affected district Chandrapur could not be completed due to law and order problem. Accordingly, we are submitting this draft evaluation report based on the data collected from 4 districts (two for the SCA to SCSP and two for SCA to the TSP

in 13 States and only for three districts (two districts for SCA to SCSP and one district for SCA to TSP) in Maharashtra.

In the evaluation study, field team selected four districts in each State. Two districts were selected for evaluating the impact of the SCA on the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries, and two districts for evaluating the impact of the SCA on the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. The districts were selected on the basis of highest and lowest SCA allocations to the SCSP and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). From each selected district, minimum three villages were selected, and from each village 10 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of SCA and five non-beneficiaries of SCA by the Scheduled Castes were selected. Thus from each district selected for evaluating the impact of the SCA on the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries, 30 Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and 15 non Scheduled Caste beneficiaries were selected. Similar pattern was followed for evaluating the impact of the SCA on the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. Table 2.1 a and 2.1b gives break-up of the State-wise, District-wise and Village-wise details of the samples selected for evaluation study. When in some village we could not get 10 Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, number of village was increased to more than 3 so as to get at least 10 beneficiaries.

#### **8.4 Findings of the evaluation study**

##### **8.4.1 Sex Wise Distribution of Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries**

Analysis of the sex-wise distribution of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries revealed that except in the State of Jharkhand where only 25.66% respondents were male, in all other States the male respondents comprised 60% and above. It was highest 84.4% in Rajasthan. Similarly, among the non-beneficiaries, 51% lowest male non-beneficiaries were in Assam and highest (100%) was in Chhattisgarh.

##### **8.4.2 Family Size of the Beneficiaries**

Information gathered on the family size of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries revealed that the highest percentage (63.4%) of up to 4 members in the family among the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries was in the State of Andhra Pradesh, while the family size of 5-6 was highest (73.3%) in the State of Maharashtra followed by (45%) Gujarat and Karnataka; and above 7 members in the family was highest (60%) among the Scheduled Castes of Jharkhand State. As regards the family size among the

Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, collected and compiled data revealed that in the family size of up to four members, the highest percentage (50%) was in the State of Tripura. Between 5 to 6 members in the family, the highest percentage (65%) was in Karnataka State while the highest percentage (63%) of family size having 7 and above members was in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

#### **8.4.3 Educational Status of the Beneficiaries**

Educational status of the beneficiaries is an important indicator to measure the degree of success in the management of the developmental schemes. Data obtained from the empirical enquiry from the respondents revealed that the highest percentage (63.3%) of illiterates among the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries was in the State of Uttar Pradesh followed by Andhra Pradesh (60%), Rajasthan (46.7%) and so on. Similarly, the highest percentage (58%) of illiterates among the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries was in the State of Jharkhand followed by Uttar Pradesh (53%), Madhya Pradesh (50%), Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan (47%), and so on. Highest percentage (13.4%) of Scheduled Caste beneficiaries who has obtained education up to graduation and above was in the State of Karnataka followed by Assam (11.3%), Himachal Pradesh (6.7%). Similarly, when we look at the educational status of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, it is found that the highest percentage (7.1%) of the beneficiaries who had obtained qualification up to graduation and above level was in the State of Assam followed by Uttar Pradesh (7%), Andhra Pradesh (5%), and so on.

#### **8.4.4. Social group-wise distribution of Beneficiaries and Non-beneficiaries**

While collecting household level data in respect of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries, field team also recorded the name of individual Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community who had availed/not availed of the benefits of the scheme under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). This was done with a view to recording the name of the individual SC/ST who received maximum benefit in comparison to the other communities. It may be seen from the table 4.5a that in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Mala Scheduled Caste received maximum benefit (60%) followed by the Madiga (31.7%), Mehtar (6.6%), and the Relli (1.7%). Similarly, among the non-beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes, the Mala community

(40%), followed by the Madiga (53%) and Mehtar (7%) reported that they did not receive the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes. These data also show that which are the numerically dominant Scheduled Caste communities who have been receiving the benefits of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). We can see similar trends in other States also.

#### **8.4.5 Occupational Classification of SCA to SCSP Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries**

In order to assess the impact of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes on the Scheduled Castes, field team tried to record their occupational background (table 4.6). While in Andhra Pradesh maximum number of the beneficiaries, (31.7%) was engaged as agricultural labourers followed by cultivation (28.3%), wage labour (21.7%), artisan works (10%), in the case of Assam State 42.1% of the beneficiaries were engaged in cultivation followed by business and artisans (14%) and so on. Similar trends may be observed in other States both for the beneficiaries and for non-beneficiaries. It was only in the State of Jharkhand where most of the beneficiaries were from the urban area, 68.3% beneficiaries were engaged in some sort of business enterprises followed by fishing (13%) and artisan works (11.6%).

The occupational background of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) schemes may be seen in the table 4.7. More than 50% of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and West Bengal were engaged in cultivation. Similarly, in the States like Gujarat, and Karnataka, more than 50 % of the beneficiaries were working as agricultural labourers. The State of Tripura recorded the highest number of beneficiaries (57%) who were engaged as non-agricultural labourers followed by Madhya Pradesh (43%), Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh (33%), Jharkhand (21%), and Odisha (20%). The State of Himachal Pradesh recorded the maximum number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries who were engaged in business (25%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (14%), Assam (4%), Jharkhand (3%) and West Bengal (3%). Among the beneficiaries who were working as salaried employee, maximum number was recorded in Himachal Pradesh (13%), followed by Assam (11%), Andhra Pradesh (5%), and West Bengal (2%). Very few number of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries were also recorded to be engaged in



occupations like tailoring, carpentry, piggery, goldsmithy, weaving, milch cattle rearing, fishing, etc.

#### **8.4.6 Annual Income of the SCA Schemes' SCs Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries**

In order to assess the benefits derived by the Scheduled Castes from the schemes under the SCA, it is important to ascertain the annual income, which the beneficiaries had before getting the schemes. Accordingly, field team recorded the annual income of the beneficiaries before getting the schemes through the schedule-cum-questionnaire. Field team administered the questionnaire among the beneficiaries as well as non-beneficiaries. The data (table 4.8) from the respondents revealed that more than 50% of the respondents had their annual income up to Rs. 20,000.00 in the States of Andhra Pradesh (58.3%), Gujarat (70%), Himachal Pradesh (58.3%), Rajasthan (75%), Uttar Pradesh (60%) and West Bengal (86.7%). The annual income in the range of Rs. 20001 to Rs. 40,000.00 was recorded highest in the State of Odisha (66.7%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (53%), Tripura (43.3%), Chhattisgarh (41.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (31.7%). The Jharkhand beneficiaries reported highest income (76.5%) of Rs. 40,001/- and above followed by Tripura (43.4%), Chhattisgarh (33.3%), Assam (20.4%), and Gujarat (18.3%).

As regards the annual income of the of Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries before getting the SCA schemes, the field data (table 4.9) revealed that more than 50% of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries had an annual income of up to Rs. 20,000.00 in the States of Rajasthan (97%) followed by West Bengal (93%), by Gujarat (92%), Karnataka (87%), Odisha (73%), Andhra Pradesh (71%), Madhya Pradesh (67%), Uttar Pradesh (58%) and Jharkhand (51.67%). Similarly, highest percentage of the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries' annual income in the range of Rs. 20001 and Rs. 40,000.00 was recorded in the States of Tripura (83%) followed by Chhattisgarh (78%), Himachal Pradesh (53%), Jharkhand (48.33%), Uttar Pradesh (50%) and Assam (35.94%). It was also found that only few beneficiaries had an annual income above Rs. 40,001/- in the States of Himachal Pradesh (27%) followed by Assam (20.31%), Tripura (10%).

## **8.5 Impact of the Special Central Assistance on the Scheduled Caste Beneficiaries**

### **❖ Income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA)**

The Scheduled Castes were given different types of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Break-up of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in different States may be seen in table 5.3. Most of the income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) can be classified into six broad categories i.e. agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, pisciculture, industry-service and business (ISB), and other. It may be seen from the table 5.3 that maximum number of income generating schemes is under the ISB. Among all the States where empirical study was conducted, it was recorded that the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in Jharkhand got income generating schemes under the ISB sector to the extent of 98% followed by Chhattisgarh (86.3%), Madhya Pradesh (75%), Odisha (65%), Rajasthan and Gujarat (53.3%), Andhra Pradesh (40%), and West Bengal (43.4%). As regards the pisciculture, it was given only in Assam to 12.3% of the beneficiaries. However, income generating schemes under the horticulture, as expected, was highest in Himachal Pradesh (26.7%) followed by Assam (7%), and Karnataka (6.7%). Income generating schemes from the animal husbandry category under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) was popular in all the States. It was highest in West Bengal (53.3%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (42%), Karnataka (43.3%), Assam (41.9%), Gujarat (31.7%), Rajasthan (26.7%), and Andhra Pradesh (23.3%). As the land holding size of the Scheduled Castes is generally very small, the income generating schemes under the agriculture category received less priority among the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries. In this category, maximum number of beneficiaries was recorded in the State of Andhra Pradesh (30%) as many Scheduled Castes have been benefited under the land purchase scheme of the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh (25%), Odisha and Himachal Pradesh (21.7%), Rajasthan and Tripura (20%) followed it.

The sector-wise distribution of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is given in table 5.4. It may be seen from the table that the States in which there were maximum number of Special Central Assistance (SCA)'s income generating schemes beneficiaries in the primary sector. It is quite clear that

**Tripura stood first in terms of giving primary sector income generating schemes as 90% of the beneficiaries were in the primary sector followed by Uttar Pradesh (67%), Himachal Pradesh (68.4%), Karnataka (67%), West Bengal (56.6%), Gujarat and Rajasthan (46.7%), Andhra Pradesh (54.3%), Assam (62%) and so on. As regards the Special Central Assistance (SCA)'s income generating schemes under the tertiary sector to the Scheduled Castes, it emerges from the table 5.4 that Jharkhand gave maximum number of schemes (100%) under the tertiary sector followed by Maharashtra (88.68%), Madhya Pradesh (82%), Chhattisgarh (88.3%), Assam (37.1%), Andhra Pradesh (45.7%), Odisha (65%), Rajasthan and Gujarat (53.3%) and so on.**

**Break-up of the income generating schemes sanctioned to Scheduled Castes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in primary and tertiary sector may be seen in table 5.5. It is interesting to note that in the primary sector schemes, pisciculture schemes was given only in Assam to 12.3% beneficiaries. Similarly, income-generating scheme under the Horticulture was given only to 26.7% beneficiaries in Himachal Pradesh and to 7% beneficiaries in Assam. Maximum number of income generating schemes under the animal husbandry was given in the States of Tripura (70%) followed by West Bengal (53.3%), Uttar Pradesh (42%), Karnataka (43.3%), Gujarat (31.7%), Rajasthan (26.7%), and Andhra Pradesh (23.3%) and so on. similar trends can also be discerned in different States under the income generating schemes in agriculture.**

**As research study was carried out in 14 States across the country, we may also categorize the sectoral divisions of the income generating schemes in different zones of the country. From the table 5.6 and 5.7 it is clear that primary sector income generating schemes was more popular in the north-east zone of India (76.45%), south zone (60.65%), and north zone (57.55%). The tertiary sector income generating schemes were more popular in west zone (70.99%) followed by east zone (69.46%), central zone (67.77%) and so on.**

**❖ Unit cost of the Income generating schemes**

**The income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) were linked with subsidy and the bank loan. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) was used to give subsidy and the percentage of subsidy varied from State to State and scheme to scheme. It may be seen in table 5.8 that the unit cost of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) varied between**

Rs. 20,000.00, Rs. 30,000.00 and above Rs. 30,000.00. It is also clear from the table 5.8 that in the State of Assam, the all the schemes (100%) sanctioned were within the unit cost of the Rs. 20,000.00 followed by Tripura and West Bengal (73.3%), Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh (70%), Himachal Pradesh (58.3%), Rajasthan (43.3%), Maharashtra (42.1%), Karnataka (38.4%), Jharkhand (33.3%) and so on. As regards the schemes with the unit cost of Rs. 30,000.00, it was highest in Jharkhand (51.7%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (47%), Andhra Pradesh (28.3%), Chhatisgarh (25%), Rajasthan (23.3%) and so on. Income generating schemes sanctioned with the unit cost of Rs. 30,001/- was highest in Odisha (96.7%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (63.4%), Chhatisgarh (60%), Karnataka (56.6%), Maharashtra (43.9%), Himachal Pradesh (38.3%) and so on.

❖ **Pattern of subsidy disbursement**

As mentioned earlier, the income generating schemes are linked with the subsidy and bank loan. However, the percentage of subsidy given to the income generating schemes in different States is not uniform and generally not in tune with the Government of India guidelines. The guidelines of SCA at no stage provide for subsidies in obtaining loans from the banks. The state Government(s), however, has been advised by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India, in its letter No. 14020/4(3)/2004-SG&C dated 6.9.2004, to continue to finance the bankable income generation schemes/project for economic development of eligible STs through the State channelising agencies of NSTFDC at subsidised interests rates or through commercial banks claiming admissible subsidy under SGSY. Our study revealed that in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the subsidy percentage is to the extent of 50% and it should not exceed 30,000.00. For construction of New Shopping Complexes for educated un-employed youth the subsidy is maximum Rs.30, 000/-, irrespective of the total cost. Similarly, full cost of training stipend to trainees for skill development programs for Scheduled Caste Youth is given in the State of Andhra Pradesh. For the schemes like development of the community structure or schemes like land development, minor irrigation, check dams, kuntas /open wells, 100% subsidy will be

extended. For AP Micro Irrigation, 50% of the unit cost will be extended as subsidy to the beneficiary or as may be ordered by the Government from time to time even for other scheme.

In the State of Assam, 90% of SCA is used for Family Oriented Income Generation (FOIG) activity. Rs.10000, which is given as subsidy, which constitutes 50% of the total unit, cost. As regards the subsidy for the community infrastructure projects, 10% of SCA is used for community Infrastructure development. The unit cost remains around five lakhs per scheme. Maximum unit cost recorded is Rs. 23 lakhs for construction of Ambedkar Bhawan-cum-Guest house at Uzan Bazar Guwahati. Land development, minor irrigation and road repairing are the common activities. This is used as Grant- in-Aid form in the State of Chhattisgarh, 10% subsidy up to the unit cost with a maximum limit of Rs.1,00,000/- and 100% subsidy on community projects. However, in Gujarat State, 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.200,000/-, and 100% subsidy on community projects.

❖ **Income generation from the SCA schemes**

In the evaluation study, field team tried to ascertain the extent to which the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries had been successful in raising the level of income from the income generating schemes given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). The empirical study recorded the annual rise in income generation in four ranges i.e. up to Rs. 20,000.00, between Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 and above Rs. 30001. It also recorded the responses of these beneficiaries who did not record any rise in income from the assets given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). It may be seen from the table 5.10 that in Gujarat State, the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries recorded highest percentage (98.3%) of income in the category of up to Rs. 20,000/- followed by Andhra Pradesh (83.3%), Himachal Pradesh (80%), Assam (68.4%), Odisha and West Bengal (68.3%), and so on. It was sad to note that 30.1% of the beneficiaries in the State of Tripura did not record any increase in their annual income followed by Madhya Pradesh (27%), Rajasthan (16.4%), Odisha (11.7%), and Jharkhand (11.5%) and so on.

It was however heartening to note that 31.7% Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in Rajasthan State recorded rise in their annual income between Rs. 20001 to Rs. 30,000/- followed by Jharkhand (26.2%), Madhya Pradesh (26%), Karnataka (25%), Tripura

(18.3%) and so on. It is also worth mentioning that the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries of Karnataka State recorded rise in their annual income in the range of Rs. 30001 and above followed by Odisha (21.7%), Assam 915.8%), Uttar prudish (15%), Tripura (13.3%) and so on.

❖ **Support Received by the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries from the Officials**

Success of the income generating schemes greatly depends on the extent of the support, which the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries receive from the govt. officials at all stages of the project management. Field Team enquired from our respondents whether they got adequate assistance and help from the govt. officers during the project implementation phase. It may be seen from the table 5.11 that 100% Scheduled Caste beneficiaries in the State of Madhya Pradesh said that they did receive help and support from the govt. officers which is followed by Andhra Pradesh (97%), Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka(96.7%), Gujarat (76.7%), West Bengal (73%), and so on. It is distressing to note that in the Rajasthan State, 98% Scheduled Castes beneficiaries did not get any support from the govt. officers, followed by Maharashtra (97.7%), Assam (64%), Chhattisgarh (51.7%), and Tripura (36.7%) and so on.

❖ **Monitoring of SCA to SCSP Schemes for the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries**

Monitoring of the income generating schemes is necessary to assess whether the schemes are going on in the desired direction. This requires proper administrative and institutional arrangements for monitoring. Field team enquired from the Scheduled Caste beneficiaries whether the progress of the income generating schemes was being monitored or not. Responses of the beneficiaries may be seen in the table 5.13. About 92% Scheduled Castes beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh reported that their income generating schemes were being monitored by the govt. officers. It is followed by Karnataka (90%), Tripura (63.3%), Chhattisgarh (65%), Gujarat (60%), Maharashtra (55%), Jharkhand (53%), and Madhya Pradesh (47%) and so on. Unfortunately, 95% Scheduled Castes beneficiaries in Odisha reported that their income generating schemes were not being monitored which is followed by States like West Bengal (86.7%), Uttar Pradesh (75%), Rajasthan (63.3%), Assam and Himachal Pradesh (60%), Madhya Pradesh (53%), and so on.

#### ❖ **Responses from the Non-beneficiaries**

In the research study, field team also interviewed 15 such Scheduled Castes in each selected district who could not get any scheme under the Special Central Assistance (SCA), and tried to elicit from them as to why they could not get then schemes. The responses of the non-beneficiaries may be seen in table 5.14. The responses have been classified into four broad categories, which include (1) lack of awareness, (2) pending application, (3) do not know whom to contact, and (4) not eligible. It is distressing to note that 83.3% non-beneficiaries in West Bengal did not have awareness about the Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme, which is followed by Odisha and Assam (80%), Andhra Pradesh (73%), Chhatisgarh (70%), Rajasthan (66.7%) and so on. Almost 33% non-beneficiaries in Madhya Pradesh reported that their application is pending for approval, which is followed by Uttar Pradesh (20%), Jharkhand (14.7%), Rajasthan and Tripura (13.3%) and so on. In Maharashtra 88% non-beneficiaries did not know whom to contact for getting income generating schemes which is followed by Himachal Pradesh (46.7%), Jharkhand (33.3%), Karnataka (30%), and so on.

### **8.6 Impact of the Special Central Assistance on the Scheduled Tribe Beneficiaries**

#### ❖ **Income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA)**

The Scheduled Tribes were given different types of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Break-up of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in different States may be seen in table 6.3. Most of the income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) can be classified into 13 broad categories i.e. agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, pisciculture, industry-service and business (ISB), and other. It may be seen from the table 6.3 that maximum number of income generating schemes is under agriculture followed by animal husbandry, horticulture, and then the ISB sector. Income generating schemes under agriculture was highest in the State of Madhya Pradesh (100%) followed by Jharkhand (83%), Maharashtra (80%), Assam (73%), Andhra Pradesh (52%), Gujarat (45%), Chhattisgarh (40%) and so on. As regards the animal

husbandry scheme, it was most popular in the States of West Bengal (70%), followed by Tripura (57%), Karnataka (30%), Chhattisgarh (28%) and so on. Horticulture scheme was most sought after by the tribals in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan (30%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (29%), Karnataka (22%) and so on. Tribals of Andhra Pradesh had received maximum number of income generating schemes (37%) under the ISB sector followed by Himachal Pradesh (20%), and Tripura and West Bengal (13% each). It is interesting to note that schemes related to non-timber forest produce (NTFP) was most popular in Odisha (68%) followed by Chhattisgarh (12%) and Uttar Pradesh (8%). Infrastructure related scheme was found to be highest in Rajasthan (33%) followed by Chhattisgarh (10%).

We can also see the sector-wise distribution of income generating schemes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in table 6.4. It may be seen from the table that the States in which there were maximum number of Special Central Assistance (SCA)'s income generating schemes beneficiaries in the primary sector. It is quite clear that in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, 100 % beneficiaries opted for the income generating schemes in primary sector, which was followed by the States like Gujarat (98%), Assam (94%), Tripura and West Bengal (87%) and so on. It is only in the State of Himachal Pradesh where 3% beneficiaries opted for the income generating schemes in the Secondary sector. As regards the tertiary sector, Andhra Pradesh stood first (37%) in giving income generating schemes to the tribals in the tertiary sector which was followed by the States like Himachal Pradesh (32%), Karnataka (17%), Tripura and West Bengal (13% each), and so on.

Income generating schemes was more popular in the central zone followed by west, north-east, east and south zones. Secondary sector income generating schemes were popular only in north zone, and the tertiary sector income generating schemes were more popular in south zone (27%) followed by north zone (16%), and north-east zone (9.50%). Break-up of the income generating schemes sanctioned to Scheduled Tribes under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) in primary, secondary and tertiary sector may be seen in table 6.5. As research study was carried out in 14 States across the country, we may also categorize the sectoral divisions of the income generating schemes in different zones of the country. From the table 6.6 and 6.7 it is clear that primary sector



income generating schemes was more popular in the central zone followed by west, north-east, east and south zones. Secondary sector income generating schemes were popular only in north zone, and the tertiary sector income generating schemes were more popular in south zone (27%) followed by north zone (16%), and north-east zone (9.50%).

❖ **Unit cost of the Income generating schemes**

The income generating schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) were linked with subsidy and the bank loan. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) was used to give subsidy and the percentage of subsidy varied from State to State and scheme to scheme. It may be seen in table 6.8 that the unit cost of the schemes sanctioned under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) varied between Rs. 20,000.00, Rs. 30,000.00 and above Rs. 30,001/-. It is also clear from the table 6.8 that in the State of Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and West Bengal all the schemes (100%) sanctioned were within the unit cost of the Rs. 20,000.00 followed by Uttar Pradesh (93%), Rajasthan (92%), Chhattisgarh (87%), and Tripura (73%) and so on. As regards the schemes with the unit cost of Rs. 30,000.00, it was highest in the State of Odisha (60%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (45%), Karnataka (30%), Himachal Pradesh (13%) and so on. Income generating schemes sanctioned with the unit cost of Rs. 30,001/- and above was highest in Maharashtra (57.9%), Assam (53%) followed by Himachal Pradesh (32%), Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (13% each) and so on.

❖ **Pattern of subsidy disbursement**

As mentioned earlier, the income generating schemes are linked with the subsidy and bank loan. However, the percentage of subsidy given to the income generating schemes in different States is not uniform and generally not in tune with the Government of India guidelines. The Government of India lays emphasis on not exceeding the subsidy percentage from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to more than 10 percent for the income generating schemes. Our study revealed that in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the subsidy percentage is to the extent of 50% and it should not exceed 30,000.00. For schemes like land development, minor irrigation, check dams, kuntas /open wells, 100% subsidy is disbursed to the Scheduled Tribes. For AP Micro Irrigation

project, 50% of the unit cost is given as subsidy to the beneficiary or as may be ordered by the Government from time to time even for other scheme.

In the State of Assam, funding of whole unit is grant based (100%) for cowshed. Rs 30 lakh for cowshed provided to N.G.O. is the highest. Officially, funding for SHGs ranges from Rs. 1.00 lakh per SHG in Cachar district to Rs. 1.5 lakh per SHG in Kokrajhar district. Operationally, each member shared Rs. 15,000/= in Kokrajhar and Rs.10,000/- in Cachar. In Chhattisgarh State, subsidy is given up to Rs. 25,000.00. In Gujarat State, 50% subsidy (max Rs. 10,000) of the unit cost with a maximum cost of Rs.50, 000/- is given for individual activity. For the group activity, full cost of training, tool kit and stipend to trainees for entrepreneurship development is disbursed as subsidy from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). Govt. of Gujarat gives 100% subsidy for community projects. Similar pattern is also followed in the State of Himachal Pradesh . In the State of Jharkhand, projects with maximum unit cost of up to Rs 25000/- & minimum unit cost up to Rs. 10,000/- with 50% subsidy (maximum Rs 25000/-) are sanctioned. Likewise, we may see the subsidy disbursement pattern in all the 14 studied States in the table 6.9.

#### ❖ **Income generation from the SCA schemes**

In our evaluation study, field team tried to ascertain the extent to which the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries had been successful in raising the level of annual income from the income generating schemes given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). The empirical study recorded the annual rise in income generation in four ranges i.e. up to Rs. 10000/-, Rs. 10001/- Rs. 20,000/-, between Rs. 20,001/- to Rs. 30,000/- and above Rs. 30001. It also recorded the responses of these beneficiaries who did not record any rise in income from the assets given to them from the Special Central Assistance (SCA). It may be seen from the table 6.10 that in the income range of up to Rs. 10,000/-, highest increase of income to the extent of 91.67% was recorded in the State of Assam which is followed by Gujarat and Rajasthan (41%), Maharashtra (25.10%), Karnataka (21%), Andhra Pradesh (18%), and so on. As regards increase in income in the range of Rs. 10,001/- to Rs. 20,000/- , it was highest in the State of West Bengal (76.67%), followed by Karnataka (64%), Gujarat (59%), Rajasthan (56%), Uttar

Pradesh (46%), and so on. Increase in income in the range of Rs. 20,001/- to Rs. 30,000/- was only 20% among all the sampled beneficiaries and it was highest in the State of Odisha (65%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (47%), Maharashtra (45%), Jharkhand (40%), and so on. Only 12.40 % sampled beneficiaries could register an increase in the range of Rs. 30,001/- and above, and it was to the extent of 30% in the States(s) of Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Maharashtra followed by Madhya Pradesh (26%), Odisha (10%), and so on.

It was distressing to note that 40% of the beneficiaries in the State of Tripura did not record any increase in their annual income followed by Andhra Pradesh (30%), Assam (29.70%), and Chhattisgarh (20%) and so on.

❖ **Support Received by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries from the Officials**

Success of the income generating schemes greatly depends on the extent of the support, which the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries receive from the govt. officials at all stages of the project management. Field team enquired from our respondents whether they got adequate assistance and help from the govt. officers during the project implementation phase. It may be seen from the table 6.13 that 100% Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan said that they did receive help and support from the govt. officers, which is followed by Madhya Pradesh (83%), West Bengal (73%), Karnataka (65%), Uttar Pradesh (60%) and so on. It is distressing to note that in Maharashtra 86.7% Scheduled Tribes beneficiaries did not get any support from the govt. officers followed by Chhattisgarh (75%), Tripura (70%), Assam (42%), Uttar Pradesh (40%), Karnataka (35%), Jharkhand (28%), West Bengal (27%), and so on.

❖ **Nature of Difficulties Faced by the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries**

In the absence of the support from the govt. officers, the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries faced difficulties in effectively managing their schemes. Field team tried to record the nature of difficulties faced by them. It may be seen from the table 6.14 that the out of 12 difficulties recorded by the beneficiaries, four of them were related to animal husbandry schemes, and other pertained to quality of machinery, storage facility,

marketing facility, water resources and land leveling, menace of the wild animals, lack of skill etc.

❖ **Monitoring of SCA to TSP Schemes for the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries**

Monitoring of the income generating schemes is necessary to assess whether the schemes are going on in the desired direction. This requires proper administrative and institutional arrangements for monitoring. Field team enquired from the Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries whether the progress of the income generating schemes was being monitored or not. Responses of the beneficiaries may be seen in the table 6.15. About 90% Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Rajasthan reported that their income generating schemes were being monitored by the govt. officers. It is followed by Andhra Pradesh (85%), Jharkhand, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh; West Bengal where 60% beneficiaries gave affirmative response that monitoring of the schemes by the govt. officers was being done. Unfortunately, 55% Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries in Chhattisgarh reported that their income generating schemes were not being monitored which is followed by States like Tripura (50%), Assam (45%), Jharkhand, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal (40% each), and so on.

❖ **Responses from the Non-beneficiaries**

In our research study, field team also interviewed 15 such Scheduled Tribe in each selected district who could not get any scheme under the Special Central Assistance (SCA), and tried to elicit from them as to why they could not get then schemes. The responses of the non-beneficiaries may be seen in table 6.16. The responses have been classified into four broad categories, which include (1) lack of awareness, (2) pending application, (3) do not know whom to contact, and (4) not interested. It is distressing to note that 100% non-beneficiaries in West Bengal did not have awareness about the Special Central Assistance (SCA) scheme which is followed by Tripura (73%), Jharkhand (60%), Rajasthan (33%), Andhra Pradesh(27%), Assam (25%), Karnataka (24%), Gujarat (23%), Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh(20% each), and so on. Almost 35% non-beneficiaries in Assam reported that their application was pending for approval, which is followed by Karnataka, Odisha (33% each), Uttar Pradesh

(30%), Jharkhand (25%), and so on. In Gujarat and Rajasthan 50% of the non-beneficiaries reported that they were not interested in the scheme, which is followed by Odisha (47%), Uttar Pradesh (35%), Andhra Pradesh (26%), and so on.

## **8.7 Conclusions and Recommendations**

Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) is a central scheme under which 100% grant is given to the States/UTs as an **additive** to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP). The main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line, by providing resources for **filling the critical gaps** and for providing missing vital inputs so that the schemes can be more meaningful. Since the schemes/programmes for SCs may be depending upon the local occupational pattern and the economic activities available, the States/UTs have been given full flexibility in utilizing SCA with the only condition that it should be utilized in **conjunction** with SCP and other resources available from other sources like various Corporations, financial institution etc. State Governments have been given flexibility in choice of schemes to be implemented out of Special Central Assistance, within the overall framework of the scheme.

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) was conceptualized to provide an added thrust to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in order to accelerate socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The three most underlined objectives of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) for the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) are to:

- a. to make use of the SCA as an **additive** to their Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP);
- b. to use the SCA as resources for **filling the critical gaps** and for providing missing vital inputs so that the schemes can be more meaningful; and
- c. it should be utilized in **conjunction** with SCP and other resources available from other sources like various Corporations, financial institution etc.

**In the context of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP), the evaluation study revealed that the very supplementary character of the assistance is disregarded in most of the States where the research study was carried out. In many times the State's efforts in vital sectors such as education, health, and agriculture, is used to supplant the State's efforts in these sectors. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) in most States is utilized towards providing subsidy to bank-linked income generating schemes. The funds received and utilized under the Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan are not relatable to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan of the State and its sectoral departments. Government of India may like to go deeper into the terms, namely, "additive", "critical gaps", "In conjunction with" and "norms of BPL families" as adopted by different states and consider issuing revised guidelines. Critical gaps are not identified and bulk of the Special Central Assistance amount is utilized for providing subsidy with the bank linked schemes. Such schemes are not linked and converged with the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan.**

**When we use the term 'additive', it is not known whether it is to be added to the total State's budget for the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) or Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) or it is to be understood to be added to the sectors/schemes where there are critical gaps. It is therefore necessary that the term 'additive' be elaborated to indicate the level at which the addition has to be made viz. sector, programme, project, scheme level or at the level of beneficiaries. In the absence of such clarity, the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is not added to any programme/project/scheme approved under the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). This situation encourages the State Governments to use, in some cases, the entire Special Central Assistance (SCA) for providing subsidy to the bank-linked income generating schemes, which are not part of the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). In almost all States, the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is transferred to the State Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation(s) for channelizing the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for providing subsidy to the bank-linked income generating schemes. In addition, the income generating schemes implemented by these Corporations are not, in any way, linked with the sectoral**

schemes being implemented by the State Governments under their Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The senior officers of these Corporations do not know as to what are the critical gaps in the various schemes that are being implemented under the sectoral schemes of the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). For example, the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) of Agriculture Department of one State may have schemes for assisting one Scheduled Caste cultivator by way of giving him/her agricultural inputs. However, giving agricultural inputs like fertilizer, pesticides, etc. are not enough to help the SC cultivator improve agricultural outputs from his cultivable land unless he is also helped to purchase diesel pump set, improved variety of seeds, land leveling, water harvesting structures, etc. The Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Corporations officers who allocate the SCA may help the SC/ST cultivator meet his critical gaps if they know the critical gaps in his scheme. It is therefore necessary that the officers of the sectoral departments communicate the critical gaps in their scheme to the SC/ST Corporation so that they can meet those critical gaps from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) available with them. This would facilitate the SC/ST Corporations to get their schemes delinked with the bankable schemes where recovery of loans is always a big problem. All the critical gaps should be met from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) by way of giving full subsidy. Here the idea is to ensure that individual Scheduled Caste beneficiary's needs are covered in a cumulative manner so that all his requirements are addressed through one single window.

The SCA guidelines lay emphasis on its utilization as an **additive** to the SCSP. If we try to examine as to how much SCA allocation is available for addition to the SCSP allocation of the State, it will be noticed that it is a very small percentage of the total SCSP allocation of a State. In the 14 states where the research study was carried out, this analysis (Table 7.1) revealed that during the year 2009-2010 the percentage of the SCA allocation to the SCSP allocation, except in Assam, in six States like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Karnataka, **it was less than one percent**. Even in the remaining seven other States like Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, **it was less than two percent**. We may also see almost similar trends in the case of SCA to the TSP in table 7.2. In the case of SCA to the TSP it is also clear that except in the case of

Assam, in all other States the percentage of the SCA allocation to the TSP of the States has been less than 5% for the year 2009-2010. It is, however, higher than the SCSP; may be due to the adoption of the area approach in the tribal sub-plan area.

Now the question that becomes pertinent is whether we can give so many guidelines to the States for their SCSP and the TSP when we allot so little in the form of SCA. It is due to this mismatch of the SCA percentage to the total SCSP and the TSP allocation that the State governments do not follow these guidelines in letter and spirit and evolve their own practices to suit their own socio-political situations. . When we contribute a small amount of Special Central Assistance (SCA) as the additive in the States' allocation for the SCSP and TSP, the significance of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is reduced. That is why the small amount made available to the States in the name of SCA for supplementing their SCSP and TSP efforts, is used in a big way to provide subsidy against bank loan. Given the situation of poor loan recovery in the priority sector lendings, the income generating schemes for the Scheduled Castes with 50% subsidy (with a limit of Rs. 10,000/-) and 50% bank loan do not provide adequate and enhanced income in a sustained manner. The utilization of the SCA , however, in the context of TSP is much more satisfactory in the sense that in many States the ST beneficiaries are given 100% subsidy for income generating schemes. However, no such liberal use of 100% subsidy for the SC beneficiaries was witnessed anywhere in 14 States where evaluation study was carried out. **It is therefore suggested that the policy of permitting the utilization of the SCA as 50% subsidy with 50% bank loan should be revisited and dispensed with at the earliest. SCA can be utilized optimally only in a situation of convergent implementation of the area based and family-oriented income generating schemes within the framework of the SCSP and TSP approach.** In this regard, the SCA guidelines laying emphasis on utilization of the SCA in conjunction with the SCSP and TSP should be made **non-negotiable**, compulsory, and the main criterion for release of the SCA.

We also need to examine the steps that would lead to stepping up the level of SCA allocation for the SCSP and the TSP. The allocations under the SCSP and the TSP of 62 Central Ministries/Departments should be parked with the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, which in turn should use this corpus fund for significantly and enormously stepping up SCA



allocations to the states for their SCSP and TSP. This one step, if accepted and followed within the democratic and federal framework of the Constitution, has the potential for channelizing adequate additional resources for development of the SCs and STs. This step can also help in a significant way to step up the percentage of SCA allocations to the States' SCSP and TSP from present level of around 2% and 5% respectively to above 50%. Only in such a situation we will be able to regulate the utilization of the SCA to the SCSP and TSP in a convergent manner. Otherwise, presently how much is the space and scope for convergence and for meeting critical gaps.

***Special Central Assistance (SCA) should be used for funding special projects emanating from the participatory needs assessment surveys in the Scheduled Caste majority villages, and Scheduled Tribe majority villages falling in the Scheduled Areas of 9 States under the fifth Schedule of the Constitution.***

It is also important that in the guidelines for the Special Central Assistance (SCA), it should be elaborated as to what should be the level at which the critical gaps should be met. Critical gaps should not be identified at the sectoral, programme, and project levels, but at the level of individuals' schemes.

In our evaluation study, field team did not come across any instance where we could find that the Special Central Assistance (SCA) was being used in conjunction with the State's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). The schemes being implemented under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) are in no way linked with the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). Similarly, the schemes being implemented under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) are in no way linked with the schemes planned under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and grants under the Article 275(1). The ideal way utilizing the Special Central Assistance should be to link it with the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan of the State. The identification of the beneficiaries should be based on the participatory need assessment survey of all the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe households in the village, and the needs identified should form a part of the village or the Gram Panchayat Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). Subsequently, in each of the identified schemes, one should identify the financial gaps, which cannot be met

from the SCSP/TSP allocation and grants under Article 275(1). The Special Central Assistance allocation should be used to fill that gap. In this regard, it may also be said that the Special Central Assistance should be used as **gap filling fund** to supplement the schemes planned under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The SCSP/TSP of a Gram Panchayat should lay emphasis on **convergence** of the schemes identified for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes with the other similar schemes of the sectoral departments. The schemes which cannot be met from the available resources of the sectoral departments, can be met from the Special Central Assistance which should be treated as the **gap filling fund**. **The allocation of the Special Central Assistance as gap filling fund in a Gram Panchayat should be in proportion to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population or development deficits of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in that Gram Panchayat. If the Special Central Assistance given to an individual Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiary is not linked with schemes of other departments for the same beneficiary in relation to his identified needs, then there will be no visible and sustainable impact of the Special Central Assistance on the Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiaries. We can have the sustainable impact of the Special Central Assistance on the Scheduled Caste/Tribe beneficiaries only when it is used in a convergent manner with other schemes for the same beneficiaries so that all their developmental requirements are saturated with all the available resources in a Gram Panchayat. The Scheduled Castes'/Tribes' developmental needs at the village level should be assessed by conducting participatory needs assessment survey which should be used to prepare a participatory plan for development of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes at the village level. The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) prepared at the Gram Panchayat level should be subsequently linked or merged with the Block/Mandal and District level Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan/Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).**

The Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) provides for a benchmark survey in each identified village and also for preparation of a village development plan. **The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan of a Gram Panchayat should be approved in the meeting of the Gram Sabha. The Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan should be approved in a special meeting of the Gram Sabha in which only SC/ST members of the**

**Gram Sabha should be allowed to attend or participate along with the elected SC/ST members of the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat's Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan should be prepared for five-year. In the Tribal Sub-Plan area, the Gram Sabha should approve the Tribal Sub-Plan of the Gram Panchayat which is already provided in the PESA Act, 1996.**

**The fund for conducting benchmark survey and preparation of participatory plan for development for the Scheduled Castes development at the village level for its incorporation in the Gram Panchayat Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan should be made available from the Special Central Assistance for the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan during the beginning of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year plan.**

**The Government of Jharkhand has planned to implement the SCSP Model Village project in 1159 such villages where the population of the Scheduled Castes is more than 50%. From the census 2001, it has become known that in the State of Jharkhand, there are 230 such villages where the population of Scheduled Castes is 100%, 105 villages where the Scheduled Castes' population is between 90-100% and so on.**

**From a total of 1159 villages where the Scheduled Castes constitute more 50% population, the government has planned to develop 10 predominantly Scheduled Caste villages into model villages (Adarsh Gram), in the first phase, through a holistic approach in which the social, economic, educational and other aspects of the Scheduled Castes development will be addressed using a convergence approach; including the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP). The Planning Commission may consider examining this model project for replication in other States.**

**SUGGESTIONS FOR REVISION OF THE OBJECTIVE OF THE SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN (SCSP)**

**1. Existing objective**

The main objective is to give a thrust to family oriented schemes of economic development of SCs below the poverty line.

**1a. Suggested Revised Objective**

The main objective of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) is to promote preparation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) of the States/UTs at the Gram Panchayat level by adopting convergence approach, and provide the special central assistance to meet the critical gaps in implementation of the SCSP schemes, individual as well as infrastructural, which cannot be met from the existing resources of the various programmes/schemes.

**2. Criteria for release of funds to States/UTs under SCA to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)**

The Special Central Assistance as an additive is provided to Scheduled Castes Sub- Plan (SCSP) of the States/UTs, on the basis of the following criteria:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>a. SC population of the States/UTs</b>   | <b>40%</b> |
| <b>b. Relative backwardness of the States/UTs</b>   | <b>10%</b> |
| <b>c. Percentage of SC families in the States/ UTs covered by composite economic development programmes in the State Plan to enable them to cross the poverty line.</b> | <b>25%</b> |
| <b>d. Percentage of SCSP to the Annual Plan as compared to SC population percentage of the States/UTs.</b>  | <b>25%</b> |

**2a. Suggested Revised Criteria**

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| <b>a. Preparation of the Gram Panchayat SCSP</b>   | <b>15%</b> |
| <b>b. Villages in States/UTs having 50% or more than 50% Scheduled Castes population</b> | <b>60%</b> |
| <b>c. Villages in States having less than 50 % Scheduled Castes populations</b>          | <b>20%</b> |

- d. Preparation of village development plan (VDP) for Scheduled Castes concentration villages 05%

### 3. Salient features of the scheme

- Funds under the scheme are provided as an additive to States/ UTs implementing SCSP
- Main thrust is on economic development of SC population in order to bring them above poverty line through self employment or training
- Amount of subsidy admissible under the scheme is 50% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000/ per beneficiary
- Upto 10% of the total release to State/UT can be utilized for infrastructure development in villages having 50% or more SC population
- At least 15% of the SCA to be utilized by States/UTs for SC women.

#### 3a. Suggested revised features of the scheme

- Funds under the scheme are provided as an additive to States/ UTs for implementing Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) at the Gram Panchayat level
- Main thrust is on promoting holistic development of the Scheduled Castes by adopting a convergence approach in planning for their development

## **SUGGESTIONS FOR REVISION OF GUIDELIENS ON SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (SCA) TO TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP)**

### 1. Suggestions on revision of the Objectives of SCA to TSP

#### **Existing Objectives of the SCA**

- SCA to TSP had been extended by the Government of India to State Governments since 1977-78, as an additive to their State Plan efforts of Tribal Development and thus constitutes part of the overall strategy of TSP.
- This Scheme (SCA to TSP) was originally meant for filling up of the critical gaps in the family-based income generation activities of the TSP.
- The Scheme was revised in 2003 and its scope had been expanded to cover the employment -cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto not only family-based, but also run by the Self-Help Groups (SHG)/ Community.
- The ultimate objective of extending SCA to TSP is to boost the demand based income-generation programmes and thus raising the economic and social status of ST population.

**There is a need to revise the objectives laid down for releasing the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The instructions and parameters laid down in the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission at the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan for formulation of Tribal Sub-Plan are now not followed in letter and spirit. The lofty mission of TSP has come to such a sorry pass that the present sub-plan exercise is merely a listing of schemes with no objective assessment of earlier efforts and a bunch of routine clerical statements of financial provisions devoid of any pertinent narrations relevant to tribal development.**

**In the implementation of the TSP strategy, necessary attention has not been paid to the provisions in Part IX of the Constitution regarding Panchayats and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA). It may be recalled that the rationale behind the Extension Act was to empower Gram Sabha to approve and sanction all matters pertaining to tribal society and economy. The role of Panchayats at different levels was to execute decisions taken by the Gram Sabha. Some experts have hailed these provisions as revolutionary heralding an era of “self-rule” (Gram Swaraj) in the Scheduled Areas. All the States having Scheduled Areas have amended their Panchayat Acts endowing the Gram Sabha/Panchayat with appropriate powers - in varying degrees and manner - to promote the interests of the tribal people. But, these have not been largely operationalised. Follow up action in the shape of rules and regulations and executive orders for transfer of funds, functionaries and functions have either not been framed or not enforced.**

**The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) should use the Special Central Assistance (SCA) as an instrument for operationalising tribal sub-plan programmes through Panchayats.**

### **Revised Objectives**

- The SCA will be given to streamline the process of decentralized planning in tribal areas.
- The States which prepare the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) at the Gram Panchayat level will be given SCA for using this amount as gap filling fund for both income generating as well as area development schemes/projects which can not be met from the various financial resources available, including those of the Central Ministries, at the Gram Panchayat level. The Gram Panchayat level TSP must be approved by the Gram Sabha so as to receive Special Central Assistance (SCA) for using it as the gap filling fund.

## **2. Suggestions for revision of the Modalities of Implementation of the Scheme**

### **Existing Modalities of Implementation of the Scheme:**

State Governments formulate employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto in accordance with the existing guidelines and forward the proposal to the Ministry in the prescribed format indicating the inputs from State Plan as well as inputs from other programmes of Government of India against each of the activities formulated for the State as a whole. The gap between the funds thus available with the State and the funds actually required for implementation of the activities/ projects is released by the Ministry in two or more installments depending on the utilization as well as Physical Progress Report of funds released in earlier years.

### **Revised Modalities of Implementation of the Scheme:**

- The Gram Panchayat level Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) should be aggregated at the Mandal/Block level in the form of Mandal/Block Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and then the Mandal/Block level TSPs should be aggregated at the district level as the District level Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).
- Further, the District TSPs should be aggregated at the State level as the State's Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).
- The State's TSP should clearly reflect in the TSP document the total financial gap which is sought to be met from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India as the SCA.
- The MOTA will then examine the TSP of the State and release the SCA first installment of 60% and then release the balance in two more installments after receipt of the UC from the Gram Sabhas in the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas.

### **Suggestions for Revision in the Existing Guidelines of the Programme**

**No. 1: The tribal population living below the poverty line should alone be covered under SCA-financed activities, with a special emphasis on raising their socio-economic status to that of the rest of the population in the Block / District/State.**

#### **Revision suggested**

**Only such schemes/projects which have been approved by the Gram Sabha and wherever financial gaps have been identified to be met from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) will be funded for both family oriented and area development schemes/projects.**

**No. 2: SCA to TSP should be utilized for filling up of critical gaps in both the primary schemes supporting Family/SHG/Community-based employment-cum-income-generation activities and the Infrastructure incidental thereto. However, not more than 30% of SCA received can be permitted for the purpose of developing infrastructure.**

**No. 3: While planning for Family/SHG/Community-based employment-cum-income-generation activities every effort should be made to converge the services/resources, manpower and infrastructure already available under various tribal related sectors.**

#### **Revision suggested**

**While planning the TSP at the Gram Panchayat(GP) level , every effort should be made to converge the services/resources, manpower and infrastructure already available under various tribal related sectors.**

**No. 4: While formulating SCA-funded TSP activities, priority should be given to the development of the most neglected tribals living in the Forest Villages.**

#### **Revision suggested**

**States having forest villages should submit a separate plan for development of the tribals living in the forest villages in a manner that the resources available from other sources are converged with the SCA.**

**No. 5: Preference should be given to watershed based income generation programmes such as soil and water conservation, irrigation, fodder cultivation linked with animal husbandry, pisciculture, agro-horti-forestry activities. Skill training, improved technology training, small scale trading inputs, connectivity to markets, schools and all other essential services delivery centres should also be taken up under SCA to TSP.**

#### **Revision suggested**



**There will be no limitation in utilizing the SCA to the TSP provided the Gram Sabha has approved the GP level TSP.**

**No. 6: Long-term Area-specific micro planning by taking into consideration ITDPs/ITDAs and the Blocks/Clusters therein as geographical units should be taken up under SCA to TSP.**

**Revision suggested**

**Five year perspective TSP and annual TSP should be prepared at the GP level, and SCA to the TSP should be dovetailed with the GP level TSP.**

**No. 7: Wherever a conjunctive flow of funds can be ensured from the other ongoing development programmes of Central and State Plan activities, every effort should be made to dovetail all the ongoing programmes so as to have a better spatial and demographic coverage. The Ministry encourages a more focused approach leading to perceptible change in the tribal areas rather than resources being spread too thin under various sectors, in a disintegrated fashion.**

**Revision suggested**

**The SCA will be released only when it is established that systematic efforts have been made to identify the gaps in the scheme/projects which can not be met even after dovetailing/converging funds from all the available schemes of the State and Central Govt.**

**No. 8: Projects/schemes should be so drawn up that issues affecting tribal women should be brought Centre stage and their participation, right from the stage of formulation to implementation of various developmental projects needs to be ensured. To this effect, a fixed portion of SCA funds should be kept apart and shown under the 'Women's Component'.**

**Revision suggested**

**The GP level Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) should be prepared in a manner that the gender issues are mainstreamed, and 30% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) may be earmarked as gendered budget.**

**No. 13: Out of the total SCA allocation for a financial year, 10% of the funds will be utilized for the purpose of extending incentives to States for effective implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP).**

**Revision suggested**

**Out of the total SCA allocation for a financial year, 10% of the funds will be utilized for the purpose of training local resource persons for preparation of micro-plans in the Maharashtra and Karnataka pattern for creation of social capital.**

**No. 14: The remaining 90% of the total allocation under SCA will then be further allocated amongst the States on the basis of the share of the programmes under the Broad strategy of the Tribal Sub Plan, namely, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), Modified Area Development Approach Pockets (MADA), Clusters and Primitive Tribal Groups(PTGs) and is calculated in proportion to the Scheduled Tribe Population under each programme.**

**Revision suggested**

**The remaining 90% of the total allocation under SCA will then be further allocated to empower the Scheduled Tribes and improvement of the tribal areas through their GP level TSP.**

**Suggestion for allocation of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)**

It has been argued earlier that the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) should be given for special projects emanating from the participatory needs assessment surveys in the tribal majority villages falling in the Scheduled Areas of 9 States under the fifth Schedule of the Constituion. It is suggested that 60% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) should be allocated to the 9 States in India having scheduled areas under the fifth Schedule of the Constitution.

**Fifth Schedule Areas**

| <b>State</b>            | <b>Areas</b>  |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>   | Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Adilabad, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Mahboobnagar, Prakasam (only some mandals are scheduled mandals)   |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>        | Dumka, Godda, Deogarh, Sahabgunj, Pakur, Ranchi, Singhbhum (East&West), Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Palamu, Garwa, (some districts are only partly tribal blocks)                                  |
| <b>Chattisgarh</b>      | Sarbhuja, Bastar, Raigad, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Bilaspur, Sehdol, Chindwada, Kanker  |
| <b>Himachal Pradesh</b> | Lahaul and Spiti districts, Kinnaur, Pangi tehsil and Bharmour sub-tehsil in Chamba district  |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>   | Jhabua, Mandla, Dhar, Khargone, East Nimar (khandwa), Sailana tehsil in Ratlam district, Betul, Seoni, Balaghat, Morena   |
| <b>Gujarat</b>          | Surat, Bharuch, Dangs, Valsad, Panchmahl, Sadodara, Sabarkanta (partsof these districts only)   |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>      | Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur (parts of these districts only)   |
| <b>Orissa</b>           | Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Koraput (fully scheduled area in these threedistricts), Raigada, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Boudhkondmals, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Balasor (parts of these districts only) |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>        | Banswara, Dungarpur (fully tribal districts), Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Siroi (partly tribal areas)  |

The Schedule V areas to which PESA extends are characterized by a high degree of poverty, lack of infrastructure, illiteracy, exploitation and marginalization. Of 94 PESA districts, 32 are also Extremist Affected Districts (EADs). Of 76 EADs, 32 are PESA districts. Of 33 Most Extremist Affected Districts, 16 are PESA districts. The major causes of extremism in these areas are indifference to the needs of the people in governance, distress caused by land alienation and displacement (loss of land, livelihood, collective identity, culture) and lack of control over local resources. People-

centric governance and people centric planning & implementation in these areas is essential for containing Left Wing Extremism, and can be brought about through the implementation of PESA in letter and spirit. This point has been emphasized in the Seventh Report of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission, 'Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution', the report of the Expert group constituted by the Planning Commission on 'Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas' and the Standing Committee on Inter Sectoral Issues relating to Tribal Development on Raising Standards of Administration in Tribal Areas (known as Mungekar Committee)". *{Vide Circular issued by Government of India, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Dated: 31st March, 2010 on the Subject 'Amendment to the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act,1996'}*. Compliance with PESA is also an administrative necessity since various Expert Groups have opined that effective implementation of PESA is the answer to various causes of discontent leading to extremism in the tribal areas

In view of this it is recommended that 60% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) should be given to the fifth schedule areas, and this amount should be given to the States in proportion to the population of Scheduled Tribes in the respective State. Further disaggregation of the SCA fund should be made on the basis Scheduled Tribes population in the districts having scheduled areas. The allocation of the SCA should be further disaggregated up to the Block or Mandal level on the population of the Scheduled Tribes in respective Blocks/Mandals.

| <b>Tribal population in States with Fifth Schedule Areas</b> |   |
|--|---|
| <b>State</b>   | <b>% of Scheduled Tribes population to State population</b> |
| <b>Chhatisgarh</b>   | <b>31.8</b>   |
| <b>Jharkhand</b>   | <b>26.3</b>   |
| <b>Odisha</b>  | <b>22.1</b>   |
| <b>Madhya Pradesh</b>  | <b>20.3</b>   |
| <b>Gujarat</b>   | <b>14.8</b>   |
| <b>Rajasthan</b>   | <b>12.6</b>   |
| <b>Maharashtra</b>   | <b>8.9</b>  |
| <b>Andhra pradesh</b>  | <b>6.8</b>  |
| <b>Himachal Pradesh</b>                                      | <b>4.0</b>  |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>16.4</b>   |

It should however be emphasised that funds under the SCA will be released on the basis of the project proposals prepared under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach which should also reflect the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) prepared at the level of the Gram Panchayat, Block/Mandal, and District by adopting a convergence approach.

Remaining 40% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) should be released to the States not having scheduled areas but are preparing Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) using convergence approach.

**Suggestion for allocation of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)**

During the 12th Five Year Plan, 100% of the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) should be allocated to the States which have villages having 50% or more than Scheduled Castes population. In the preparation of the development projects for the Scheduled Castes, the guidelines circulated under the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) should be followed. The amount to be given to the States under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) should be determined on the basis of the number of villages having 50% or more than 50% Scheduled Castes population. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) should be released to the States under the condition that it should be used for meeting the critical gaps in their Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) prepared at the Gram Panchayat level, and it should not be used for giving subsidy for income generating schemes only. Table given below will illustrate the pattern of flow of funds under the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) that should be followed.

**State/UT-wise No. of villages with >50%/40% SC Population**

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT  | No. of Villages with |                    |
|---------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
|         |                   | >50% SC population   | >40% SC population |
| (1)     | (2)               | (3)                  | (4)                |
| 1       | Uttar Pradesh     | 10266*               | 17696*             |
| 2       | West Bengal       | 7555                 | 10391              |
| 3       | Orissa            | 2514                 | 4185               |
| 4       | Bihar             | 2476                 | 4135               |
| 5       | Rajasthan         | 2467                 | 4116               |
| 6       | Madhya Pradesh    | 2079                 | 3968               |
| 7       | Himachal Pradesh  | 2594                 | 3891               |
| 8       | Punjab            | 2095                 | 3830               |
| 9       | Tamil Nadu        | 2169                 | 3562               |
| 10      | Karnataka         | 2150                 | 3478               |
| 11      | Jharkhand         | 1891                 | 2732               |
| 12      | Uttarakhand       | 1442                 | 2127               |
| 13      | Andhra Pradesh    | 908                  | 1882               |
| 14      | Chhattisgarh      | 987                  | 1359               |
| 15      | Assam             | 883                  | 1184               |
| 16      | Maharashtra       | 576                  | 1134               |
| 17      | Haryana           | 391                  | 752                |
| 18      | Jammu & Kashmir   | 500                  | 735                |
| 19      | Gujarat           | 50                   | 117                |
| 20      | Tripura           | 30                   | 64                 |
| 21      | Manipur           | 24                   | 26                 |
| 22      | Puducherry        | 14                   | 25                 |
| 23      | Meghalaya         | 7                    | 8                  |
| 24      | Delhi             | 2                    | 9                  |
| 25      | Arunachal Pradesh | 3                    | 3                  |
| 26      | Kerala            | 6                    | 8                  |
| 27      | Sikkim            | 1                    | 1                  |
| 28      | Chandigarh        | -                    | 1                  |
|         | <b>Total</b>      | <b>44080</b>         | <b>71419</b>       |

(Census, 2001)

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