

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. \*34  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.02.2017**

**HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF SCS AND STS**

\*34. Shri P.L. PUNIA

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Human Development Index of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is less as compared to that of the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of indicators wherein SCs and STs lag behind in Human Development Index alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government proposes to formulate any special action plan to enhance the Human Development Index of SCs and STs, if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR MINISTRY OF LANNING AND  
MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTRY  
OF HOUSING & URBAN POWERTY ALLEVIATION

(RAO INDERJIT SINGH)

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (c) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 34 (4<sup>th</sup>) to be answered on 06.02.2017 regarding Human Development Index of SCs and STs raised by Shri P.L. Punia.**

(a)&(b) The comparative picture of Human Development Indices(HDIs) of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other Social Groups with respect to poverty ratio, literacy rate, school dropout rate, various health indicators, etc. is presented in respective tables in Annexure-I. The data in the Annexure show that there has been improvement in the Human Development Indices of SCs and STs over the years, even if the gap in the indices remains between them and other social groups. The main reasons for the gap are poverty, and its vicious circle, illiteracy, dependence largely on wage labour etc., which the Government has been addressing through various socio-economic development programmes.

(c) Reduction of gap in the HDIs amongst SCs, STs and other social groups has always been the priority of socio-economic development policy and Government is committed to it. A large number of programmes are already in operation and the aim is to improve implementation through close monitoring and transparency so that desired objectives are achieved.

There are major on-going programmes exclusively for SCs and STs implemented respectively by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The concerned Central Ministries and Departments also have earmarked "Allocations for the welfare of SCs and STs", details of which are available in Statement 10-A for SCs and 10-B for STs in the Union Expenditure Budget 2017-18. The total "Allocation for the welfare of SCs" has increased from Rs. 38833 crore (BE) in 2016-17 to Rs. 52393 crore (BE) in 2017-18 i.e. an increase of 35%. Similarly, the total allocation for the welfare of STs has increased from Rs. 24005 (BE) crore in 2016-17 to Rs. 31920 crore (BE) 2017-18 i.e. an increase of 33%. Up to 2016-17 scheme-wise/ Ministry-wise funds earmarked for SCs and STs were shown in Statement 21 and 21-A of the Expenditure Budget Volume-I under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) respectively.

An important new initiative taken by the Government is launching of Stand-Up India scheme, in 2016-17 under which bank loans between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 1 crore is given to at least one Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower, per bank branch, for setting up a Greenfield enterprise (manufacturing, services or the trading sector).

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Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 34 (4<sup>th</sup>) to be answered on 06.02.2017 regarding Human Development Index of SCs and STs raised by Shri P.L. Punia.

**Table-1: Incidence of Poverty across Social Groups**

Social Groups	Rural			Urban		
	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
SCs	53.53	42.26	31.50	40.56	34.11	21.70
STs	62.28	47.37	45.30	35.52	30.38	24.10
<b>Total</b>	41.79	33.80	25.40	25.68	20.09	13.70

Source: Planning Commission.

**Table-2: Health Indicators for social groups**

Year	NFHS-1 (1992-93)			NFHS-2 (1998-99)			NFHS-3 (2005-06)		
	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total	SCs	STs	Total
Infant Mortality	107.0	90.5	86.3	83.0	84.2	73.0	66.4	62.1	57.0
Neo-Natal Mortality	63.1	54.6	52.7	53.2	53.3	47.7	46.3	39.9	39.0
Child Mortality	46.9	49.1	35.5	39.5	46.3	30.6	23.2	35.8	18.4
Under Five Mortality	149.0	135.2	118.8	119.3	126.6	101.4	88.1	95.7	74.3

Source: National Family Health Survey, from 1992-93 to 2005-06.

**Table-3: Literacy rate of Social Groups**

Social Groups	1981	1991	2001	2011
SCs	21.38	37.41	54.69	66.07
STs	16.35	29.60	47.10	58.96
Total	43.57	52.21	64.84	74.00

Source: Census data.

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**Table-4: School Dropout Rate for Social Groups on All India (Class-IX-X)**

	Classes	1990-91	2000-01	2009-10	2013-14
SCs	I-V	49.4	45.2	29.3	16.6
	I-VIII	67.8	63.6	52	38.8
	I-X	85	72.7	59	50.1
STs	I-V	62.5	52.3	34.5	31.3
	I-VIII	78.6	68.7	57.8	48.2
	I-X	85	81.2	75.2	62.4
Total	I-V	42.6	40.7	30.3	19.8
	I-VIII	60.9	53.7	42.5	36.3
	I-X	71.3	68.6	52.7	47.4

*Source: Educational Statistics at Glance 2014, MHRD*

**Table-5: Unemployment Rate (UR) of persons aged 15 years and above according to Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey (UES)**

(in percent)

Social Groups	2 <sup>nd</sup> EUS (July,2011)	3 <sup>rd</sup> EUS (October. 2012)	4 <sup>th</sup> EUS (December,2013)	5 <sup>th</sup> EUS (August, 2016)
SCs	3.2	4.5	4.6	5.0
STs	2.6	3.6	4.5	4.4
Total	3.8	4.7	4.9	5.0

Source: Labour Bureau, M/o Labour and Employment (Usual Principal Status UPS approach).