

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- †1755**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON- 31/07/2023

**LITERACY RATE IN TRIBAL**

†1755. SHRI GUMAN SINGH DAMOR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the male and female literacy rate in tribal dominated districts of the country;
- (b) the main reasons for the lower average literacy rate in tribal areas as compared to the national average literacy rate;
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to bridge the gap;
- (d) the average annual per capita income at the national level as well as in tribal dominated districts;
- (e) the efforts being made to increase the average annual income of tribal dominated areas equivalent to the National average annual income;
- (f) the voluntary organizations/non-governmental organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and the institution which monitors the functioning of these organizations; and
- (g) the details of grant-in-aid provided to these Organisations during the last 9 years, year-wise, State-wise and Voluntary Organisation/NGO-wise?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS  
(SMT. RENUKA SINGH SARUTA)

**(a) to (b):** The male and female literacy rate in tribal priority districts ( $\geq 50\%$  Scheduled Tribes population) of the country as per Census 2011 is given at **Annexure**. As per the figures obtained through Periodic Labour Force Survey, there has been significant increase in literacy level among STs, both male and female since the Census 2011. However, mainly due to the remoteness and difficult terrain in tribal areas, there continue to be some gaps in literacy rate in districts with major tribal population compared to the national average.

**(c):** In order to bridge this gap in literacy, the Department of School Education and Literacy launched an integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for school education i.e. “Samagra Shiksha” with effect from the FY 2018-19. The scheme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. “SarvaShiksh Abhiyan” (SSA), “Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan” (RMSA) and “Teacher Education”. It envisages ‘school’ as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels. The States/Union Territories are assisted by the Central Government to implement the Samagra Shiksha as a programme for providing universal access and retention, bridging the gender and social category in education and enhancement of learning level of children at all levels of school education including in tribal areas. The scheme is in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for Education and is aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 i.e. to ensure inclusive and equitable, quality and holistic school education. The scheme was initially approved from FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21 and extended upto FY 2025-26.

The Government of India has approved a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely - Nav Bharat Saksharta Karyakram (New India Literacy Programme -NILP) to align with the National Education Policy 2020 and to support all the States and Union Territories in promoting literacy among non-literates.

Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing some schemes exclusively for the educational upliftment of tribal population in India namely, Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST students, Post-Matric Scholarship to ST students, National Overseas Scholarships for ST Candidates for Studying Abroad and National Fellowship & Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students. Funds are also provided by the Ministry to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of STs in the field of education.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has set the target of establishing 740 EMRSs across the country and has sanctioned 694 EMRSs, out of which 401 are reported to be functional. During the academic year 2022-23, around 113275 students have enrolled in EMRSs nationwide.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has made about 60 % of its total expenditure during the year 2022-23 under its schemes for the upliftment of STs in education sector. Further, under Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST), Rs. 6824.04 crore has been allocated by the Department of School Education & Literacy during 2023-24 for the upliftment of STs.

**(d) to (e):** Per Capita Net National Income (NNI) at Current Price and Constant (2011-12) Prices from for the year 2020-21 to 2022-23 as provided by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is as given below:

Years	Per Capita Net National Income (NNI) (In Rs.)	
	At Current Prices	At Constant (2011-12) Prices
2020-21 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	1,27,065	86,054
2021-22 (1 <sup>st</sup> RE)	1,48,524	92,583
2022-23(PE)	1,72,276	98,374

RE-Revised Estimates, PE- Provisional Estimates.

MoSPI has informed that Per capita Income on district level is not compiled by them.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the schemes of ‘Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)’ and ‘Marketing and Logistics Development for Promoting Tribal Products from North -Eastern Region’ for the economic upliftment if STs. Further, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) an apex organisation is set up exclusively for economic development of Scheduled Tribes. The Corporation provides financial assistance for income generation activities and marketing support assistance for economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes all over the country under its different schemes.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs also provides funds to the State Governments based on their proposals for economic upliftment of tribals by undertaking various livelihood activities including agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries and other non-farm-based livelihood activities etc. under the schemes/programmes ‘Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)’ and ‘Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution’.

Apart from the above under Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribes (DAPST) other Ministries / Departments are also implementing several schemes/programmes aimed for the economic upliftment of

STs including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) of Ministry of Rural Development, Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs, PM-KISAN, AtmaNirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana of Ministry of Labour & Employment, Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Atal Pension Yojana (APY), etc.

**(f) to (g):** The Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) / Voluntary Organizations (VOs) funded under the scheme “Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes” are monitored as per the following schematic procedures:

1. Annual inspection and recommendation by District Authorities.
2. Scrutiny and recommendation by State Government /UT Administration.
3. Mandatory submission of annual audited accounts and utilization certificate by NGOs/VOs.
4. Inspection by Officers of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs from time to time.
5. Filing of expenditure by aided NGOs / VOs on PFMS using Receipt Expenditure Advance & Transfer (REAT) module.
6. Provision for Third-party monitoring by an independent agency appointed by the Ministry.

The voluntary organizations/non-governmental organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and details of grant-in-aid provided to these Organisations during the last 9 years is available in the Annual Reports (2015-16 to 2022-23) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs available at the link given below:

<https://tribal.nic.in/KnowledgeHub.aspx>.

**Annexure**

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. †1755 for 31.07.2023 regarding ‘Literacy Rate in Tribal’**

**Male and female literacy rate in tribal priority districts (≥ 50% Scheduled Tribes population) of the country as per Census 2011**

**(in percentage)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	District (≥ 50% Scheduled Tribes population)	Literacy Rate		
			Total	Male	Female
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul&Spiti	76.81	85.69	66.84
2.		Kinnaur	80.00	87.27	70.96
3.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	59.46	72.88	46.16
4.		Banswara	56.33	69.48	43.06
5.		Pratapgarh	55.97	69.50	42.35
6.	Sikkim	North District	78.01	83.30	70.97
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	59.00	67.54	46.53
8.		West Kameng	67.07	73.45	59.05
9.		East Kameng	60.02	68.65	51.69
10.		Papum Pare	79.95	86.06	73.72
11.		Upper Subansiri	63.80	70.02	57.59
12.		West Siang	66.46	72.81	59.63
13.		East Siang	72.54	78.47	66.49
14.		Upper Siang	59.99	66.45	52.63
15.		Tirap	52.19	61.87	41.89
16.		Lower Subansiri	74.35	80.53	68.08
17.		KurungKumey	48.75	55.12	42.64
18.		Dibang Valley	64.10	68.07	59.16
19.		Anjaw	56.46	66.81	43.71
20.	Nagaland	Mon	56.99	60.94	52.58
21.		Mokokchung	91.62	92.18	91.01

22.		Zunheboto	85.26	87.85	82.62
23.		Wokha	87.69	90.81	84.48
24.		Dimapur	84.79	87.54	81.77
25.		Phek	78.05	83.66	72.21
26.		Tuensang	73.08	76.31	69.59
27.		Longleng	72.17	74.48	69.63
28.		Kiphire	69.54	74.88	63.96
29.		Kohima	85.23	88.69	81.48
30.		Peren	77.95	82.84	72.58
31.	Manipur	Senapati	63.60	69.21	57.67
32.		Tamenglong	70.05	76.09	63.69
33.		Churachandpur	82.78	86.97	78.50
34.		Ukhrul	81.35	85.52	76.95
35.		Chandel	71.11	77.78	63.96
36.	Mizoram	Mamit	84.93	89.13	80.35
37.		Kolasib	93.50	94.57	92.38
38.		Aizawl	97.89	98.11	97.67
39.		Champhai	95.91	97.21	94.59
40.		Serchhip	97.91	98.28	97.53
41.		Lunglei	88.86	92.04	85.49
42.		Lawngtlai	65.88	74.12	57.12
43.		Saiha	90.01	92.64	87.34
44.	Tripura	Dhalai	85.72	91.31	79.79
45.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	67.58	72.39	62.70
46.		East Garo Hills	73.95	77.72	70.05
47.		South Garo Hills	71.72	76.23	66.90
48.		West Khasi Hills	77.87	78.53	77.19

49.		Ribhoi	75.67	76.79	74.49
50.		East Khasi Hills	84.15	84.51	83.81
51.		Jaintia Hills	61.64	58.14	65.06
52.	Assam	KarbiAnglong	69.25	76.14	62.00
53.		Dima Hasao	77.54	83.29	71.33
54.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	67.61	77.41	57.69
55.		Khunti	63.86	74.08	53.69
56.		Gumla	65.73	75.55	55.90
57.		Simdega	67.99	76.08	59.92
58.		PashchimiSinghbhum	58.63	71.13	46.25
59.	Odisha	Sundargarh	73.34	81.01	65.48
60.		Mayurbhanj	63.17	73.76	52.71
61.		Gajapati	53.49	64.38	43.18
62.		Kandhamal	64.13	76.93	51.94
63.		Rayagada	49.76	61.04	39.19
64.		Nabarangapur	46.43	57.31	35.80
65.		Koraput	49.21	60.32	38.55
66.		Malkangiri	48.54	59.07	38.28
67.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	60.01	69.53	50.32
68.		Jashpur	67.92	77.32	58.61
69.		Uttar Bastar Kanker	70.29	80.03	60.64
70.		Bastar	54.40	64.82	44.26
71.		Narayanpur	48.62	57.31	39.88
72.		Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	42.12	51.92	32.54
73.		Bijapur	40.86	50.46	31.11
74.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	59.00	68.95	48.77
75.		Barwani	649.08	55.70	42.39

76.		Dindori	63.90	75.47	52.41
77.		Mandla	66.87	77.52	56.39
78.		Jhabua	43.30	52.85	33.77
79.		Alirajpur	36.10	42.02	30.29
80.	Gujarat	Dohad	58.82	70.01	47.65
81.		Narmada	72.31	81.19	63.09
82.		The Dangs	75.16	83.06	67.38
83.		Valsad	78.55	84.55	72.06
84.		Tapi	68.26	75.44	61.16
85.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
86.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	64.38	72.17	56.47
87.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
88.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	78.06	83.36	71.06
89.	Jammu & Kashmir*	Leh(Ladakh)	77.20	86.31	63.56
90.		Kargil	71.34	83.15	56.30

Source: Census 2011

\* Erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State. Districts Now in Ladakh UT.

\*\*\*\*\*