

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 4559
TO BE ANSWERED ON- 27/03/2025

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

4559 **SHRI T R BAALU:**

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the human development index and per capita income of tribal people in the country has improved during the last ten years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government to reduce the acute differences among the States in this regard and to make the living standards of tribal people at even level across the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TRIBAL AFFAIRS
(SH. DURGADAS UIKEY)

(a) to (b): Although there are gaps between human development indicators of school enrolment rate, various health indicators and per capita income of tribals, there has been marked improvement in the comparative position of scheduled tribe over the years,

Table.1 below shows Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) between STs and All for the comparative year 2023-24.

	GER					
	2012-13		2021-22		2023-24	
	ST	ALL	ST	ALL	ST	ALL
Elementary	107.76	98.81	103.4	100.13	97.1	91.7
Secondary	64.94	68.71	78.1	79.56	76.9	77.4
Senior-Secondary	28.21	40.11	52	57.56	48.7	56.2

Table.2 shows IMR, Institutional Delivery and Prevalence of Stunting in Children under 5 years

	IMR (Infant deaths per 100000 live birth)		Institutional Delivery (%)		Nutritional Status of Children - Prevalence of stunting in children under (5) years of age (%)	
	ST	ALL	ST	ALL	ST	ALL
NFHS 3 (2005-06)	62.1	57	17.7	38.6	53.9	48
NFHS 5 (2019-21)	41.6	35.2	82.3	88.6	40.9	35.5

Source: NFHS-3 and NFHS-5

Stunting is defined as a child having a height-for-age more than two standard deviations below the WHO Child Growth Standards median.

Table3. shows average monthly per capita consumption expenditure

	2011-12		2023-24	
Average MPCEs (Rs)	without imputation		without imputation	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Tribes	1122	2193	3363	6030
All	1430	2630	4122	6996

Source: Household Consumer Expenditure 2023-24 & 2011-12, MoSPI

Reduction of gap in the HDIs amongst SCs, STs, and other social groups have always been the priority of socio-economic development policy and Government is committed to it.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio shows an overall increase, the health indicators shows positive trend. The per capita consumption among tribals has increased from 1122 in 2011-12 to 3098 in 2022-23. The state-wise health indicators are attached as **annexure**.

(c): On examination we see that there is improvement in the living standards of tribals. A large number of programmes are already in operation and the aim is to improve implementation through monitoring and transparency, so that differences in living standards of tribal people may be bridged. To remove these gaps since its inception in 1999 Ministry of Tribal affairs is conducting the following programmes/schemes so that the tribal community is brought at par with the rest of the population.

(i).Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS)

Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was started as a Central Sector Scheme in the year 2018-19 to provide quality education at par with Navodaya Vidyalayas to the tribal children in their own environment. Government decided to establish one EMRS in every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons (as per census 2011). Earlier, EMRSs were funded under the programme of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, which are being upgraded as per the new model. Accordingly, Ministry has set the target to set up total of 728 EMRSs benefiting around 3.5 lakh ST students across the country. As on date, 718 schools have been sanctioned, out of which 476 EMRSs have been reported to be functional across the country benefiting about 1,36,545 students in 28 States/UTs

(ii). Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM-JANMAN)

Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyaan (PM-JANMAN) is aimed at target development of 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) residing in 18 States and 1 UT who have been left behind in the schemes of various Ministries/Departments. PM-JANMAN focuses on 11 critical interventions to cover all the eligible PVTG beneficiaries / PVTG villages & habitations based on the existing gaps being captured through mobile app developed for the purpose. The line ministries are MoRD, M/o Health and Family Welfare, M/o Jal Shakti, M/o Women and Child Development, M/o Education, M/o Tribal Affairs, M/o Power, M/o Communications, M/o New and Renewable Energy.

(iii). Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan (DAJGUA)

Hon'ble PM launched Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan on 2nd October, 2024. The Abhiyan comprises of 25 interventions implemented by 17 line Ministries and aims to saturate infrastructural gaps in 63,843 villages, improve access to health, education, Anganwadi facilities and providing livelihood opportunities benefiting more than 5 crore tribals in 549 districts and 2,911 blocks in 30 States/UTs in 5 years. Each Ministry has been allocated budget and targets under Abhiyan and is responsible for implementing the intervention assigned to it. The Abhiyan aims at Saturation through convergence and outreach. DAJGUA is wider and larger than PMJANMAN and will cover more indicators for more beneficiaries.

(iv) Grants under Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution

It is a 100% grant from Government of India funded under to enable the State to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State for raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State. Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people across the country, which includes various sectors viz. (i) Education (ii) Health (iii) Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry (AH), Fisheries, Dairy & other initiatives in the Primary Sector (iv) Other income generating schemes to augment Tribal household economy and (v) Administrative structure / Institutional framework & Research studies

(v) Support to TRI

Under this scheme Ministry is funding Protection of Tribal Culture, Traditions and Customs of tribals research on various aspects related to tribal population, tribal festivals and other activities undertaken by the TRIs, including the establishment of Tribal Freedom Fighters' Museums. It majorly helps in building tribal self-worth and esteem.

(vi) Scholarship schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing following Scholarship Schemes to promote and encourage basic and higher education amongst ST population: -

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class IX and X): It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through respective State/UT administrations.

(ii) Post Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class XI and above): It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented through respective Ste/UT administrations.

(iii) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students: This a Central Sector Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(iv) National Overseas Scholarship for ST students: It is a Central Sector Scheme of Ministry of Tribal Affairs under which scholarships are given to the meritorious Schedule Tribe (ST) students for pursuing higher studies abroad.

(vii) Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM)

Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Vikas Mission (PMJVM) aims to strengthen tribal entrepreneurship initiatives and to facilitate livelihood opportunities. The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFPS. Procurement and Marketing operation at pr-

fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies in the event of the prevailing market price of the particular MFP item falling below the stipulated MSP. The scheme also address medium and long term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP and market intelligence development. The component MSP for MFP under PMJVM provides safety net and support to Schedule Tribe and other traditional forest dwellers whose livelihoods depend on collection and selling of MFPs.

Development Action Plan for Scheduled Tribe (DAPST).

The Govt of India adopted Tribal Sub-Plan/DAPST as a strategy for the socio-economic development of the scheduled tribes in the country. It involves 41 ministries and has a multipronged strategy which includes support for education, health, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. Constant monitoring of the same is done and dashboard is available.

Annexure

State-wise statement on key indicators i/r of Scheduled Tribe population vis-à-vis
Total Population

NFHS-3 (2005-06)							
Sr. No	Name of States/UTs	Infant Mortality Rate		Institutional Delivery		Nutritional Status of Children - Prevalence of stunting in children under (5) years of age (%)	
		Total	ST	Total	ST	Total	ST
	INDIA	57.0	62.1	38.6	17.7	48.0	53.9
1	Andhra Pradesh	68.4	(94.1)	64.4	27.3	42.7	54.9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.6	67.6	28.5	29.4	43.3	44.3
3	Assam	70.9	(59.0)	22.4	23.5	46.5	38.1
4	Bihar	65.0	na	19.9	na	55.6	na
5	Chhattisgarh	80.8	90.6	14.3	3.9	52.9	51.6
6	Delhi	38.5	*	58.9	*	42.2	*
7	Goa	25.8	*	92.3	87.1	25.6	(35.9)
8	Gujarat	62.8	(86.0)	52.7	21.3	51.7	60.9
9	Haryana	44.2	na	35.7	na	45.7	na
10	Himachal Pradesh	38.3	*	43.0	(44.1)	38.6	(28.1)
11	Jammu & Kashmir	45.5	(34.3)	50.2	27.4	35.0	39.5
12	Jharkhand	76.6	93.0	18.3	7.8	49.8	54.5
13	Karnataka	53.0	(45.8)	64.7	41.5	43.7	51.0
14	Kerala	17.7	*	99.3	*	24.5	*

15	Madhya Pradesh	81.9	95.6	26.2	8.0	50.0	56.4
16	Maharashtra	45.3	51.4	64.6	24.2	46.3	57.8
17	Manipur	35.9	51.2	45.9	20.4	35.6	45.6
18	Meghalaya	48.0	49.3	29.0	27.4	55.1	55.4
19	Mizoram	33.3	na	59.8	na	39.8	na
20	Nagaland	48.3	45.8	11.6	10.2	38.8	37.2
21	Odisha	67.7	78.7	35.6	11.7	45.0	57.2
22	Punjab	44.9	na	51.3	na	36.7	na
23	Rajasthan	72.7	73.2	29.6	24.7	43.7	48.8
24	Sikkim	35.3	(28.9)	47.2	42.4	38.3	45.2
25	Tamil Nadu	37.7	*	87.8	*	30.9	*
26	Tripura	57.7	*	46.9	31.8	35.7	30.7
27	Uttar Pradesh	83.0	na	20.6	1.5	56.8	68.5
28	Uttarakhand	54.8	*	32.6	7.9	44.4	(47.9)
29	West Bengal	52.1	*	42.0	17.9	44.6	58.6

NFHS-5 (2019-21)							
Sr.No		Infant Mortality Rate		Institutional Delivery		Nutritional Status of Children - Prevalence of stunting in children under (5) years of age (%)	
		Total	ST	Total	ST	Total	ST
	INDIA	35.2	41.6	88.6	82.3	35.5	40.9
1	Andhra Pradesh	30.2	na	96.5	89.3	31.2	41.0

2	Arunachal Pradesh	12.9	(1.9)	79.2	80.3	28.0	27.9
3	Assam	31.9	33.9	84.1	89.8	35.3	30.7
4	Bihar	46.8	57.0	76.2	67.7	42.9	42.4
5	Chhattisgarh	44.2	58.0	85.7	77.4	34.6	38.4
6	Delhi	24.5	na	91.8	(92.6)	30.9	(25.7)
7	Goa	na		99.7	(100.0)	25.8	(33.6)
8	Gujarat	31.2	31.9	94.3	89.3	39.0	45.4
9	Haryana	33.3	na	94.9	95.4	27.5	(39.5)
10	Himachal Pradesh	25.6	(20.8)	88.2	82.1	30.8	32.9
11	Jammu & Kashmir	16.3	30.1	92.4	77.5	26.9	26.8
12	Jharkhand	37.9	44.4	75.8	66.4	39.6	44.9
13	Karnataka	25.4	28.7	97.0	95.7	35.4	39.5
14	Kerala	4.4	na	99.8	100.0	23.4	36.9
15	Madhya Pradesh	41.3	41.3	90.7	82.0	35.7	40.0
16	Maharashtra	23.2	31.1	94.7	84.8	35.2	41.4
17	Manipur	25.0	23.2	79.9	59.2	23.4	26.8
18	Meghalaya	32.3	32.6	58.1	57.6	46.5	46.6
19	Mizoram	21.3	na	85.8	87.4	28.9	28.5
20	Nagaland	23.4	na	45.7	43.5	32.7	32.6
21	Odisha	36.3	55.9	92.2	82.8	31.0	42.1
22	Punjab	28.0	na	94.3	(86.2)	24.5	na
23	Rajasthan	30.2	43.2	94.9	94.0	31.8	35.9
24	Sikkim	11.2	na	94.7	97.1	22.3	19.7
25	Tamil Nadu	18.6	na	99.6	100.0	25.0	31.2

26	Telangana	26.4	39.6	97.0	94.0	33.1	33.4
27	Tripura	37.6	50.8	89.2	85.9	32.3	34.2
28	Uttar Pradesh	50.4	57.6	83.4	74.7	39.7	49.2
29	Uttarakhand	39.1	na	83.2	84.8	27.0	23.7
30	West Bengal	22.0	(26.7)	91.7	90.8	33.8	36.7
