

Status of Scheduled Tribe Households Towards Inclusion: Gujarat in Relation to India

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Sunil Choudhary

Assistant Professor,
Udaipur School of Social Work
JRN Rajasthan Vidyapeeth
University, Udaipur, Rajasthan

Abstract

Inclusive growth is referred to as the focal theme of 11th and 12th five year plan consecutively. This shows the concern of technocrats and planners towards mainstreaming the deprived groups in development process. Though globally it holds greater relevance but considering the democratic reform it has special relevance in largest democracy like India. Social groups, gender development, disabled groups are the key components for the inclusion. An attempt is made in this paper to highlight the actual status of scheduled tribe household in respect of basic facilities and amenities availed by them in actual. This paper is restricted in scope and length. Scope is restricted to ST group and household facilities and from the size point of view being a native of Gujarat, Gujarat covered in paper in relation to India at large. There are divergent views expressed about applicability of Gujarat Model towards sustainable development. This small paper would be of importance to examine in piecemeal the potentials of the state to be role model in aggregate. This paper relies heavily on the last census report of 2011 to understand and examine the household condition one of the lagged social groups of India and Gujarat.

Keywords: Schedule Tribe, inclusion, Society, discrimination, India, Gujarat, basic amenities

Introduction

The first Human Development Report released by UNDP in 1990, argued that economic growth by no means automatically ensured social development. The Report also critically brought out the one dimensional, purely economic understanding of poverty that had been in vogue in the development debate so far. Last few decades witnessed economic growth at a respectable pace across the developing world, but the question arises that did this growth translate into well-being for ordinary people? How that expansion has touched the daily lives of ordinary Indians? And is the growth carried forward to benefit even the country's poorest citizens? Especially those countries like India, because of there were a discernible increase in economic and social inequalities, poverty and deprivation.

The constitution of the India under Article 46 provides that the state shall promote with special care to the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections and in particular of scheduled cast and scheduled Tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Such efforts of keeping the groups at distance is termed as "Exclusion".

The proportion of ST population to the total population of the state, in Gujarat is reported to be more than that observed at national level. As reported in 46th round of NSS in the year 2007-08, there were 8.6 percentage of people in India were from ST category. This proportion for the same category in Gujarat State was reported 16.5 hereby double to that of national proportion.

Historically, the Scheduled Tribes have suffered discrimination and have been excluded from the mainstream economic and social spheres in one way or the other. The Article 246 of the constitution of India has entrusted the States with the responsibility of promoting the economic & educational interest of the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribes. Despite constitutional provisions and sustained efforts both at national and state level to improve the conditions of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and to bring all round improvements in their living and working conditions, they are still characterized by below poverty, low income occupations such as agricultural labourers, bonded labourers,

dependence on subsistence farming, poor assets, high rate of unemployment and gripped in many civil & social disabilities, low level of literacy miserable living and poor working conditions.

Aim of the Study

To highlight the actual status of scheduled tribe household in respect of basic facilities and amenities availed by them in actual.

Review of Literature

Arvind Panagariya and Vishal More (2013) in his paper on "Poverty by Social, Religious and Economic Groups in India and Its Largest States 1993-94 to 2011-12" they tried to evaluation of the pattern of poverty alleviation across social, religious and economic groups in rural and urban India both nationally and at the level of the state. they conclude that the level of the ST poverty rates remains extremely high. At the national level, 45.3 percent of the ST population in the rural areas remained below the Tendulkar line compared with 25.4 percent for all groups taken together in 2011-12. however the Poverty among the Scheduled Tribes has also declined with acceleration in the decline between 2004-05 and 2011-12 near by 17% (urban 11.4% and Rural 16.9%)

Sukhadeo Thorat (2007) Discussion Paper on "Human Poverty and Socially Disadvantaged Groups in India" they find that In the case of HDI, the disparity ratio between STs and non-SC/STs improved in 2000 for almost all States and also at all-India level But since the base level of HDI for SC/STs was low, the disparity in HDI between them and non-SC/STs persisted in 2000.

World Bank Report (2011) on "Poverty and Social Exclusion in India" provides detailed account of the kind of exclusion observed in India, mainly for SC- ST, SEBC and Women.

According to Government of India, Ministry of Labor & Employment, Labor Bureau report (2006-07),

the statistics regarding the employment of STs in the government services point towards a systemic marginalization of tribal's even in skilled employment revealed.

UNICEF Office for Gujarat "Roadmap for Inclusive Programming in Gujarat Achieving the MDGs with Equity" noted that the Districts with highest proportions of STs are consistently ranked the lowest in terms of the health, education and child development index.

As per the UNDP India Report 2007 on Human Poverty and Socially Disadvantaged Groups in India the HDI for Scheduled Tribes at the all-India level is estimated at 0.270, which is lower than the HDI of SCs and non-SC/ST for the period 1980–2000. The HPI for Scheduled Tribes is estimated at 47.79, which was higher than SCs and non-SC/ST for the period 1990–2000.

Dr. Devath Suresh (2014) noted that unsolved problems of scheduled tribes in India are still remains. He noted that inadequate water resource is a major problem in many tribal villages and habitations, and particularly those in interior hilly areas, are devoid of safe drinking water; and irrigation facilities. However, the National Water Policy adopted in 1987

D. Raja(2017) observes that the tribal sub plan as originally conceived had a two pronged strategy: promotion of developmental activities to raise the living standards of schedule tribes; and protection of their interest through legal and administrative support.

Comparative analysis of secondary data

The Houselisting and Housing Census was conducted in different States and Union Territories during April-September 2010, the following tables trying to understand and examine the household condition one of the laggard social groups of India and Gujarat.

Table 1

Scheduled Tribe households by the condition of census houses occupied by them

		India		Gujarat			
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage		
Good	Rural	7574837	79.93	40.62	747721	79.49	51.18
	Urban	1902020	20.07		192979	20.51	
	Total	9476857			940700		
Livable	Rural	11248715	90.76	53.13	745167	86.97	46.62
	Urban	1144883	9.24		111679	13.03	
	Total	12393598			856846		
Dilapidated	Rural	1318882	90.42	6.25	32,443	80.51	2.19
	Urban	139768	9.58		7,855	19.49	
	Total	1458650			40298		
Total	Rural	20142434	86.34	100.00	1525331	83.00	100.00
	Urban	3186671	13.66		312513	17.00	
	Total	23329105			1837844		

Source: HH Series Tables, Census of India 2011, and Author's Calculation

This Table provides cursory look at the conditions of houses occupied ST households as reported in census 2011.

The data provides the status of ST households of Gujarat in relation to India this data also clearly highlights the ST household's status by resident.

As reported in the table from among the total ST households covered under the census in India 79.93% of them are Rural ST household having good condition. Remaining 20.07 % ST households having good living condition are founding in urban areas. Aggregate % of ST household having good house condition in India tends to be 40.62%.

In comparison with aggregate India ST households covered under census in Gujarat was 940700 from amongst this number percentage of ST households having good house condition are 79.49%

in rural area and remaining 20.51% are found in urban Gujarat. In aggregate percentage number of ST household having good house condition is 51.18% that is +10.56% points more than aggregate point India.

ST households in India having livable house condition are 53.13% as against that of 46.65 in Gujarat. At national level again from amongst ST households having livable house condition, 90.96% of them are found in rural area. In case of Gujarat from amongst ST household 86.97% of them live in livable house condition.

The third category reveals the living condition of ST households in respect of list viability. It found from the table that in India 6.25% of ST households live in dilapidated house condition. The ratio in Gujarat ST household an aggregate was only 2.19%

Table 2

Scheduled Tribe households by ownership status of the census houses and no exclusive room

		India						Gujarat					
		Total House	Percentage	Aggregate Percentage	No exclusive room	Percentage	Aggregate Percentage	Total House	Percentage	Aggregate Percentage	No exclusive room	Percentage	Aggregate Percentage
Rural	Own	19211438	95.38	86.34	801056	91.53	88.08	1485657	97.40	83.00	63175	81.14	87.58
	Rented	471132	2.34		28141	3.22		21288	1.40		12902	16.57	
	Any other	459864	2.28		45959	5.25		18386	1.21		1781	2.29	
	Total	20142434			875156			1525331			77858		
Urban	Own	2057471	64.56	13.66	65642	55.45	11.92	221523	70.88	17.00	6138	55.61	12.42
	Rented	944078	29.63		41561	35.11		72670	23.25		3554	32.20	
	Any other	185122	5.81		11177	9.44		18320	5.86		1345	12.19	
	Total	3186671			118380			312513			11037		
Total	Own	21268909	91.17	100.00	866698	87.23	100.00	1707180	92.89	100.00	69313	77.97	100.00
	Rented	1415210	6.07		69702	7.02		93958	5.11		16456	18.51	
	Any other	644986	2.76		57136	5.75		36706	2.00		3126	3.52	
	Total	23329105			993536			1837844			88895		

Source: HH Series Tables, Census of India 2011, and Author's Calculation

This table reveals the trend of ST households in terms of ownership both amongst rural and urban households.

It is found from the table that in India from among the Total ST house covered under census 86.34% of them in aggregate are found in rural area. This ratio for urban area was accordingly 13.66%. In India urban from amongst ST household 64.56% have their house to live which was 95.38 for rural ST households.

In Gujarat from among the total ST household covered under survey 83% of them were found in rural Gujarat and 17% of them are found in urban Gujarat.

It is important to note that from amongst ST household having own house in Rural India was

95.38% while the ratio for rented was 2.34% . In urban India from amongst total ST households covered 64.56% were living in own house and 29.63% were found living in rented home. In case of Gujarat from among the ST household covered under census 97.40% were found living in their own home. This ratio for urban Gujarat having own home to live was comparatively less (70.88%)

As reported in the table 88.08% of Rural ST Households were living in the houses having no exclusive room. From amongst this rural household 91.53% of them are found having their own home but no exclusive room. The same ration to the urban ST house at India level having own home but no exclusive room was 55.45%. It means that in rural India ST households having their own home to live

are found more in comparison with urban India but the urban households having own home but no exclusive room are much less to then that of rural ST households in India.

In case of Gujarat as per census 2011 from amongst the Rural ST household having no exclusive room 81.14% are found having their own home but no room. in case of urban ST household this ratio was 65.61%.

Table 3
Scheduled Tribe households by main source of drinking water and location

		Tap water from treated source	Tap water from un-treated source	Covered well	Un-covered well	Hand pump	Tube well/ Borehole	Spring	River/Canal	Tank/ Pond/ Lake	Other sources	Total	
India	Within the premises	1830478	657470	105891	639807	962029	404935	0	0	0	0	4600610	19.72
	Near the premises	1195526	1252239	180731	1777436	5110554	814888	215893	138650	111790	94097	10891804	46.69
	Away	384628	381373	163993	2047918	3072716	605943	505325	326474	144337	203984	7836691	33.59
	Total	3410632	2291082	450615	4465161	9145299	1825766	721218	465124	256127	298081	23329105	100.0
	Percentage	14.62	9.82	1.93	19.14	39.20	7.83	3.09	1.99	1.10	1.28	100.00	
Gujarat	Within the premises	197842	126014	12482	25571	93817	74460	0	0	0	0	530186	28.85
	Near the premises	70383	118445	34831	99650	454695	60157	2587	5039	1092	5503	852382	46.38
	Away	16741	20546	33344	108116	220055	25348	6172	12893	2482	9579	455276	24.77
	Total	284966	265005	80657	233337	768567	159965	8759	17932	3574	15082	1837844	100.00
	Percentage	15.51	14.42	4.39	12.70	41.82	8.70	0.48	0.98	0.19	0.82	100.00	

Source: HH Series Tables, Census of India 2011, and Author's Calculation

This table trough light on the status of ST household in India and Gujarat in respect of main source of drinking water and location. As presented in the table in India from amongst the total ST households covered under census 14.62% ST household were found having tape water from treated source. This ration in case of Gujarat ST household was 15.51% that is just 0.89% more than that of India.

In India from amongst the ST households covered under census 9.82% of them where having tape water from untreated source. This ration in case of Gujarat was found little more 14.42% that is +4.60% more than that of India. The last column in the table reveals the fact that in India from amongst

total ST household covered the census 19.72% had access to water from within the home only. 46.69% of them had this facility near premises and 33.59% of total of ST households in India where gating water away from the home.

In comparison with India ST households in Gujarat covered under census 28.85% of them where having the water within the premise only. This was 9.13% point more than India. 46.38% to the ST households covered under census where having water near the home and 24.77% to the total of ST households Gujarat covered under census where getting water away from the home.

Table 4
Scheduled Tribe households and no electricity

	India			Gujarat		
	Total number of households	No lighting	%	Total number of households	No lighting	%
Rural	20142434	206819	1.03	1525331	22106	1.45
Urban	3186671	27179	0.85	312513	4599	1.47
Total	23329105	233998	1.001	1837844	26705	1.45

Source: HH Series Tables, Census of India 2011, and Author's Calculation

With regard to one key element of amenities electricity holds significance. As reported in the table from among the ST households covered under census in rural India 1.03% of ST households had no electricity.

This ration in case of rural Gujarat was little more that is 1.45%. in case if ST household urban India and Urban Gujarat it was found 0.85% and 1.47% respectively.

Table 5
Scheduled Tribe households by number of households not having latrine facility within the premises

	India			Gujarat		
	Total households	not latrine facility within the premises	%	Total households	not latrine facility within the premises	%
Rural	20142434	16961708	84.21	1525331	1297742	85.08
Urban	3186671	1084864	34.04	312513	92731	29.67
Total	23329105	18046572	77.36	1837844	1390473	75.66

Source: HH Series Tables, Census of India 2011, and Author's Calculation

This Table throws Light on the status of ST household Both in India and Gujarat in respect of having latrine facility within the premises. As shown in the table from amongst the total ST household covered in India under census 77.36% in aggregate had no latrine facility. This percentage ratio rural ST household in India having no latrine within the premises was 84.21% as against 34.04% to urban ST households.

It means the ST households in rural India around 84% used to live without latrine. This ratio in case of ST household of Gujarat for rural and urban segment tends to be 85.08% and 29.67% for rural and urban Gujarat Respectively. This clearly shows that living in rural Gujarat; tend to live without latrine at home.

Table 6
Households by not availability of bathing facility

	India			Gujarat		
	Total number of households	not having Bathing facility within the premises	%	Total number of households	not having Bathing facility within the premises	%
Rural	20142434	15270243	75.81	1525331	962693	63.11
Urban	3186671	742146	23.29	312513	59918	19.17
Total	23329105	16012389	68.64	1837844	1022611	55.64

Source: HH Series Tables, Census of India 2011, and Author's Calculation

The other key element for ST household is in respect of availability of bathing facilities. As reported in the table from amongst the total ST households covered under census in rural India 75.81% of them had no bathroom facilities within premises. This ration in case of rural Gujarat is little less that 63.11% to the total of rural ST households

covered under census in rural Gujarat. In case of urban India from amongst total ST households covered under census 23.29% had no bathroom facility within the premises. This ratio in case of urban Gujarat if found 19.17% to the total of ST households covered under census.

Table 7
Deprived any kind of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet

	India			Gujarat		
	Total number of households	Not connectivity	%	Total number of households	Not connectivity	%
Rural	20142434	17050293	84.65	1525331	1440512	94.44
Urban	3186671	971548	30.49	312513	101801	32.57
Total	23329105	18021841	77.25	1837844	1542313	83.92

Source: HH Series Tables, Census of India 2011, and Author's Calculation

In respect of Health and Hygiene drainage system hold greater significance. Census report 2011 explicitly throws light on the number of household deprived of kind of drainage connectivity.

As shown in the table from amongst the ST household covered in rural India 84.64% of them were found deprived any kind of drainage. This ratio for ST households in urban India term to be 30.49% the aggregate being 77.25%.

Gujarat In respect of this provides a picture of more concern as found in the table from amongst this rural ST household covered under census 94.44% of them are found deprived of any of drainage facilities. This in case urban Gujarat also was found 32.57% aggregate being 83.92% Thus in respect of waste water outlet the status of ST households India at large besides in Gujarat in particular is found dismal

Table 8
Scheduled Tribe households by availability of separate kitchen and type of fuel used for cooking

	India				Gujarat			
	Rural	Urban	Total	%	Rural	Urban	Total	%
Total Household	20142434	3186671	23329105	100	1525331	312513	1837844	100.00
	86.34	13.66		83.00	17.00			
Fire-wood	17228360	1054562	18282922	78.37	1310337	102312	1412649	76.86
	94.23	5.77		92.76	7.24			
Crop residue	1396753	57279	1454032	6.23	97688	3828	101516	5.52
	96.06	3.94		96.23	3.77			
Cow dung cake	571307	37547	608854	2.61	44313	5277	49590	2.70
	93.83	6.17		89.36	10.64			
Coal /Lignite / Charcoal	103079	148582	251661	1.08	809	2623	3432	0.19
	40.96	59.04		23.57	76.43			
Kerosene	56389	266815	323204	1.39	10038	44884	54922	2.99
	17.45	82.55		18.28	81.72			
LPG/PNG	592586	1568235	2160821	9.26	52825	148304	201129	10.94
	27.42	72.58		26.26	73.74			
Electricity	13844	13898	27742	0.12	448	110	558	0.03
	49.90	50.10		80.29	19.71			
Biogas	24185	14735	38920	0.17	5736	3151	8887	0.48
	62.14	37.86		64.54	35.46			

Source: HH Series Tables, Census of India 2011, and Author's Calculation

Kitchen and fuel used for cooking plays important role towards gender capability. Census report of 2011 throws specific light in this respect. The table throws the light on kind of fuel used for cooking by ST households in rural and urban India besides rural and urban Gujarat. Various kind of fuel item are mentioned in the table. From amongst the total ST household covered under census in India 94.23% were found using firewood as fuel in rural 5.77% in urban area. From amongst the total ST household covered under census in India percentage number of them having LPG was 27.42% in rural India and 72.58% in urban India. Crop residue as fuel was used in mainly in rural India the same trend was found in

cow dug cake. In aggregate in respect of ST household in India only 9.26% of them were using LPG as fuel in kitchen while 78.37% were found firewood used in kitchen

About Gujarat From amongst the total ST household covered under census 76.66% of them were found using firewood as fuel in kitchen. 10.94% of them had LPG connection as fuel. From amongst the ST household having LPG as fuel 73.74% were found in urban Gujarat. The ratio for firewood used as fuel was 92.76% in rural Gujarat and 7.24% in urban Gujarat. Though much is talk about biogas as fuel it has no considerable foothold either in India or Gujarat.

Table 9
Number of scheduled tribe households availing banking services

	India			Gujarat		
	Total number of households	Availing Banking Services	%	Total number of households	Availing Banking Services	%
Rural	20142434	8619313	42.79	1525331	548705	35.97
Urban	3186671	1873201	58.78	312513	160642	51.40
Total	23329105	10492514	44.98	1837844	709347	38.60

Source: HH Series Tables, Census of India 2011, and Author's Calculation

Financial Inclusion is regarded as one of key component of inclusive growth. It in this respect that number of ST households having banking services occupies important place. This table refers to the

number of ST household availing banking services. In aggregate India and Gujarat including Rural and urban segment this data indirectly throws light on the task ahead towards financial inclusion

27 /SR -8/8389

as found from the table From amongst the total ST household covered under census In rural India 42.79% of them were having banking facilities and 58.78% of urban India were availing banking services. This in aggregate turnout to be 44.98%.

In case of ST households of Gujarat 35.97% to the total of rural ST household of Gujarat were availing banking services and 51.40% to the total of urban ST household were availing banking services. it thus reveals the fact that Gujarat is relatively lagging behind to than that of India.

Conclusion

To mainstreaming the Scheduled Tribe there are various programmes, not just development objectives; they encompass universally accepted human values and rights such as freedom from hunger, the right to basic education, the right to health. Despite of various programmes at national level and also state level we clearly found discrimination and inequality.

The overall conclusion of this paper is that Gujarat as a one of the most rapidly developing state, despite of economic growth and special programmes like Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna, there are not remarkable change in situation of ST's in housing condition, ownership of house, drinking water source and location, availing facilities of drinking water, Electricity, Bathing facility and latrine facility and also reveals the fact that Gujarat is relatively lagging behind to than that of India in drainage and banking facilities access by ST's in respect of India.

The census capture the socio-economic, demographic and cultural diversity in the vast country, however the condition of ST's still remain same and lagging behind to than that of Non ST's in Gujarat and India.

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