

Working Paper No. 134

**Demographic and occupational characteristics of the
scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes in India**

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September 1995

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ABSTRACT OF PAPER

An attempt has been made in this paper to compare the demographic position of the SCs and the STs with that of the Non SC/ST. Part one of this paper deals with the demographic characteristics and part two examines the occupational features of the SCs and the STs vis-a-vis Non SC/ST. The results of the study indicate that even after 48 years of independence, the down-trodden section of the people viz. the SCs and the STs could not get basic amenities and majority of them live below the poverty line. The protective discriminations which are aimed at socio-economic development have failed to solve their problems as most of them are still working as landless agricultural labourers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

An earlier version of the paper was presented at the Second Annual National Conference, Indian Association for Research & Action on Social Justice (Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Birth Centenary National Memorial) held at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, 8-10 April 1995. I am grateful to Dr MSS Pandian, Dr Chandrasekara Naidu and Prof S Neelakantan for their comments on an earlier draft of this paper. Due to my pre-occupation with other research activities, I could not undertake a detailed analysis of the available data. I hope to do this in future.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN INDIA

M. Thangaraj

We are good at talk, but vicious in our deals.
Our minds are dirty within, though clean without"

GURU NANAK

The term Scheduled Castes (SCs) could be traced to the Government of India Act, 1935. The British Government issued an order in 1936 to specify certain castes as SCs. Prior to that the SCs were known as the Depressed Classes. The classification of Scheduled Tribes (STs) was introduced in the Indian constitution.

Those who belong to SCs were not included in the varna system i.e. four fold caste system and hence they were known as Avarnas. The Avarnas were also known as Panchamas. 'The Panchamas were defeated Buddhists who were made untouchables without any rights whatsoever, under the law of Brahmin countries' (Borale, 1968, p. 64). The concept of pollution is attached to them. "Untouchability was born out of the struggle for supremacy between Buddhism and Brahminism" (Babasaheb Ambedkar, 1990, p. 379). They were required to stay outside the village settlement. The Untouchables who converted themselves to Christianity and Sikh religions continued to be untouchables despite their conversion. Moreover, people of India generally are not ready to accept and to treat even those who converted to other progressive religions as fellow citizens. The upper caste persons who converted to Christianity still identify themselves with their caste. Thus the caste system is not only practiced among the Hindu population, but also in other religions.

Indian society is structurally divided into several groups. These groups are arranged in a hierarchical social order. The hierarchical social order is determined by the birth of a person in the caste ridden Hindu society. The persons belonging to SCs and STs occupy the lowest rung in the caste hierarchy and they are forced to perform the menial and other odd jobs which are considered to be inferior jobs. "Who are untouchables? What is their origin? What sin did they commit for being perpetually persecuted? There are no answer to these questions" (B. S. Murthy, p.178). The suffering of the SCs are untold and they have been dehumanised. Their cultures were destroyed. The suffering of the SCs and STs from time immemorial is not due to their faults (Parvathamma 1984, p.1). They cannot escape from the suffering as long as the society is divided by the caste system. Some sort of apartheid is being practised against them by persons of upper castes. "An arrangement was made so that the subjected class could never rise even in future by way of depriving them of any chance of economic power. This has continued even today. As a result the Avarnas/panchamas or Scheduled Castes are deprived of the economic power or property" (Kamble, 1982, p. 29).

The oppressed people want to establish a casteless egalitarian society. They want to get rid of the social inequality, social isolation and untouchability. "The untouchables are asking neither for the moon nor for a millennium. Their demands are just and their needs are few. First and foremost, they want the stigma of untouchability to be removed lock, stock and barrel. They expect to be treated by all as equals without fear of favour. They ask for humane treatment and are keen to contribute with honour and dignity their mite for welfare of the society and for the growth of the nation" (Murthy, B. S., p. 63).

They are socially and economically exploited by upper castes; they are excluded from mainstream economic and social activities such as access to drinking water, food, shelter, clothing and land. They have no equal access to basic needs even after 48 years of independence. They are denied access to ownership of land and to education. Manu states that 'the dwellings of Untouchables should be outside the village; dogs and donkeys should be their wealth. Their clothing should be clothes of the dead and they should wander constantly' (The laws of Manu, 1991, p. 242). Most of them are working as agricultural labourers. They are still subjected to severe intimidation and humiliation at the hands of caste Hindus. Practically, no day passes without atrocities on SCs in India. Atrocities perpetrated on SCs are violation of the basic civil rights. Their lives are taken away by upper castes just as that of animals. They could not get justice even from the judicial department as judges have also vested interests and most of them

belong to the higher castes. "Every hour two untouchables are assaulted. Every day three untouchable women and children are raped. Every day two untouchables' houses are burnt. Every day two untouchables are murdered" (V. T. Hirekar, 1991).

The political leaders and social reformers have relatively failed to establish a casteless society in India. The intellectuals have an important role in shaping the society towards egalitarianism. But they have also failed due to half hearted attitude and empty talk. "Even the so called intellectuals of the country are almost indifferent to these occurrences. They talk, write, sometime register their protest about the plight of the blacks of erstwhile South Africa and Negroes of United States of America and such victims elsewhere, but they conveniently forget about the plight of crores of dalits in their own country. The reason for this type of attitude on the part of Indian intellectuals is the Hindu socio-religious philosophy which established and nurtured another form of apartheid, a sanctified racism. This Hindu value system conditions the sub-conscious of Hindu intellectuals one way or other. As a result, they are indifferent to the torture that is inflicted on the members of the Scheduled Castes", (N. Ashirwad 1995). Various Dalit movements have come into being mainly to fight against atrocities on SCs. All dalit movements are trying to restore basic civil rights which have been denied to them for more than 2500 years ago. It won't be out of place to mention that the sole aim of dalit movements is to protect the basic civil rights and no such parallel organisations like dalit movements are completely devoting their time exclusively for basic civil rights.

Physically, Indian villages are divided into two parts. Usually in the main part of the village the upper caste people live with all basic amenities. The SCs live separately in a colony away from the main village. Some of the amenities like school, post office, panchayat office, etc. are all located in the main village. Indian villages cannot be structurally changed. Hence it is possible to call the dalit settlement as separate village and the rest of the village as another village. "The social milieu in the villages simply do not favour changes" (Parvathamma, 1984, p. 2).

An attempt has been made in this paper to study the demographic and occupational characteristics of the SCs and the STs in India. Section one of this paper deals with the demographic characteristics such as population, sex ratio, literacy, religion, consumer expenditure, basic amenities and mortality rates by social groups. Section two of this paper examines their occupational characteristics on the basis of the nine fold classification of industrial categories of workers as given in the Census. The data have been collected from the Population Censuses of 1971, 1981 and 1991, National Sample Survey, and the report of the Registrar General Office. There is reason to believe that the data collected by the Census on SCs is under-estimated due to several reasons. (Kamble, 1982, p. 5) lists out 6 reasons for the limitations of the data in the Census on SCs.

I. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Population

The SCs and STs in each state/union territory are enumerated as per the list of such castes mentioned in the Presidential order "The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification of Order 1956)" as amended from time to time. As per the order no Scheduled Caste has been listed in Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep; no Scheduled Tribe has been listed in Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry (Census of India, 1991, Series-1, India, part-1 of 1993, pp. 2 & 6). The proportion of the SCs to the total population is low throughout India. Total population of SCs was 13,82,23,277 persons; and 6,77,58,380 persons were counted as belonging to STs excluding in Jammu and Kashmir where census could not be conducted. The exact number of population belonging to SCs, STs and non SC/ST is given in Appendix 1. The percentage distribution of population by SCs and STs is given in Table 1.1. It shows that there was a marginal increase in the population for both the SCs and the STs in 1991 as compared to 1981 and 1971. Among the states in India, the percentage was the highest in Punjab with 28.31 for the SCs and Nagaland with 87.70 for the STs. Apart from Punjab, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are the other major states in which the SCs constitute more than 20 per cent of the population. It is significant to note that about one-fourth of the population belongs to SCs and STs in India in 1991.

Sex Ratio

The influence of the sex-ratio have a direct bearing on population. "It is affected by past fertility, mortality, and migration and plays an important role in birth and death rates of the community. The sex-ratio also affects the marriage and the number of legitimate births" (Parvathamma, 1984, p. 54). Sex-ratio, defined as the number of females per 1000 males. The sex ratio by social groups as given in Table 1.2 has been adverse to the female in general. The sex-ratio was low for the SCs as compared

TABLE 1.1
Percentage Distribution of Population by Social Groups

Sl.No	India / State	SC			ST			SC AND ST		
		1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971
	INDIA	16.48	15.75	14.60	8.08	7.76	6.94	24.56	23.51	21.54
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.93	14.87	13.27	6.31	5.93	3.81	22.24	20.80	17.08
2.	Assam	7.40	-	6.10	12.82	-	12.84	20.23	-	18.94
3.	Bihar	14.55	14.51	14.11	7.66	8.31	8.75	22.22	22.82	22.86
4.	Gujarat	7.41	7.15	6.84	14.92	14.22	13.99	22.32	21.37	20.83
5.	Haryana	19.75	19.07	18.89	-	-	-	19.75	19.07	18.89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25.34	24.62	22.24	4.22	4.61	4.09	29.56	29.23	26.33
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	8.31	8.26	-	-	-	-	8.31	8.26
8.	Kerala	9.92	10.02	8.30	1.10	1.03	1.26	11.02	11.05	9.56
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14.55	14.1	13.09	23.27	22.97	20.14	37.81	37.07	33.23
10.	Maharashtra	11.09	7.14	6.00	9.27	9.19	5.86	20.37	16.33	11.86
11.	Manipur	2.02	1.25	1.53	34.41	27.3	31.18	36.43	28.55	32.70
12.	Meghalaya	0.51	0.41	0.38	85.53	80.58	80.48	86.04	80.99	80.87
13.	Karnataka	16.38	15.07	13.14	4.26	4.91	0.79	20.64	19.98	13.93
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	87.70	83.99	88.61	87.70	83.99	88.61
15.	Orissa	16.20	14.66	15.09	22.21	22.43	23.11	38.41	37.09	38.20
16.	Punjab	28.31	26.87	24.71	-	-	-	28.31	26.87	24.71
17.	Rajasthan	17.29	17.04	15.82	12.44	12.21	12.13	29.73	29.25	27.95
18.	Sikkim	5.93	5.78	-	22.36	23.27	-	28.29	29.05	-
19.	Tamilnadu	19.18	18.35	17.76	1.03	1.07	0.76	20.21	19.42	18.51
20.	Tripura	16.36	15.12	12.39	30.95	28.44	28.95	47.31	43.56	41.34
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21.05	21.16	21.00	0.21	0.21	0.22	21.25	21.37	21.22
22.	West Bengal	23.62	21.99	19.90	5.59	5.63	5.72	29.22	27.62	25.61

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources :

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals.
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
5. Census of India 1981, Series-1, India, Part II B (i), Primary Census Abstract, General Population.
6. Census of India 1981, Series-1, India, Part II B (ii), Primary Census Abstract, Scheduled Castes.
7. Census of India 1981, Series-1, India, Part II B (iii), Primary Census Abstract, Scheduled Tribes.

to the STs and the non SC/ST population in 1991 at all India level. The sex-ratio was the highest in Kerala for both the SCs and non SC/ST which indicates that sex-ratio has been favourable to females. The ratio was low in Meghalaya for the SCs; high in Orissa and low in Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh for the STs. The sex-ratio was the lowest in Nagaland for non SC/ST with 547 females for 1000 males. There is no plausible explanation why the sex-ratio for SCs is low. The sex-ratio for non SC/ST is also low with 923 female for 1000 males. The reason for the low sex ratio for the SCs could not be ascertained as the problem of the sex ratio by social groups has not been analysed by social scientists. It is generally held that there is no dowry problem among the SCs, although there is an increasing tendency to imitate

behaviour of higher castes by educated persons among the SCs in getting dowry. The widow's remarriage is also widely practised among them. Like other social groups, the parents of the SCs also give more importance to male children than female children. But poverty and malnutrition might be the major reason for the unfavourable sex-ratio among the SCs. There is double exploitation (exploitation by males and persons of higher castes) on women belonging to the SCs and the STs which may also be responsible for the unfavourable sex ratio for women. The imbalance between the two sexes might create several social and economic problems. Efforts have to be made to bridge the gap between male and female population for healthy social life.

Literacy

Literacy rate is an important feature for socio-economic development. No country or nation can become prosperous without high literacy rate. It is impossible to achieve cent per cent literacy rate and to eliminate drop-outs without simultaneous eradication of poverty. Illiteracy is rampant among the down-trodden, viz., the SCs and the STs as compared to the non SC/ST in India. The main reason for low literacy among the SCs was due to the fact that they were prohibited from learning since time immemorial. However, the literacy rates for the SCs and the STs is increasing at a very high rate after independence due to protective discrimination.

In the analysis of the literacy rate, we have to bear in mind that the census authorities have changed the definition for the age of population to be considered for literacy rates. In the previous censuses, i.e. till 1981, the population aged five years and above was considered for this purpose. The literacy status of each individual was ascertained whether one could read or write with understanding in any of these languages. The ability to read and write with understanding is not ordinarily achieved until one had some schooling or had atleast sometime to develop these skills. Hence the population aged seven years and above was classified as literate or illiterate in 1991 census (Census of India, 1991, Series-1, India, Final population totals, Part-2 of 1992, p. 49). The distribution of literacy rate as given in Table 1.3 shows that there was an increase in all social groups in 1991 as compared to 1971. The rate of literacy has also increased in all states. The state level analysis shows that the literacy rate was quite high in Kerala for the SCs; and in Nagaland for the STs. The literacy rate for the SCs was

TABLE 1.2
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 Males)

Sl.No.	India/State	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			NON SC/ST		
		1991	1981	1971	1991	1981	1971	1991	1981	1971
	INDIA*	922	932	935	972	983	982	923	930	924
1.	Andhra Pradesh	969	971	973	960	962	973	974	977	977
2.	Assam	919	—	916	967	—	970	916	—	884
3.	Bihar	914	966	981	971	993	1003	905	937	943
4.	Gujarat	925	942	950	967	976	968	929	936	927
5.	Haryana	860	864	871	—	—	—	868	872	866
6.	Himachal Pradesh	967	959	950	981	978	1000	978	977	959
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	922	924	—	—	—	—	—	874
8.	Kerala	1029	1022	1012	996	992	995	1038	1033	1017
9.	Madhya Pradesh	915	932	941	985	997	998	916	923	925
10.	Maharashtra	944	948	947	968	974	973	928	932	926
11.	Manipur	973	956	914	959	975	1009	957	969	969
12.	Meghalaya	821	790	898	997	1002	996	739	776	743
13.	Karnataka	962	968	957	961	971	957	959	961	957
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	946	955	973	547	495	332
15.	Orissa	975	988	993	1002	1012	1007	959	969	979
16.	Punjab	873	868	856	—	—	—	885	883	868
17.	Rajasthan	899	913	914	930	945	930	909	916	907
18.	Sikkim	939	913	842	914	927	—	862	801	842

19.	Tamil Nadu	978	980	984	980	988	951	973	978	977
20.	Tripura	949	942	940	985	962	954	931	940	938
21.	Uttar Pradesh	877	892	896	914	915	880	879	883	874
22.	West Bengal	931	926	927	964	969	955	909	902	877

* Excludes figures of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not taken

Source :

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
3. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(i), Primary Census Abstract General Population
4. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(ii), Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Castes
5. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(iii) Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Tribes
6. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract
7. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes.

low in Bihar (15.12); and for the STs in Andhra Pradesh (13.63). The literacy rates of male were higher than the females both at the all-India and the state levels for all social groups. The rate of literacy for females was less than half of that of males for the SCs and the STs both at the state level and at all India level. In 1991, the rate of female literacy was too low in Bihar (5.44), Rajasthan (6.49) and Uttar Pradesh (8.31) for the SCs; Andhra Pradesh (6.88), Madhya Pradesh (8.41) and Rajasthan (3.46) for the STs. Although, the literacy rate was low for the non-SC/ST, yet the difference between male and female literacy rates was less for the non-SC/ST than the SCs and the STs.

Urban population

Urban environment for the SCs is far better and more conducive for social integration than the rural areas. People living in the urban areas enjoy relatively a better social status than in the rural areas, as there was no social isolation similar to what is practised in rural areas. They have opportunities to engage themselves in some of the gainful non-farm activities, which provide higher income than the traditional occupation such as agricultural labour. The shift of occupation eventually increases their income and thereby their standard of living. The percentage of the SCs and the STs who live in urban areas is lower as compared to the non-SC/ST in India. The distribution of people living in the urban areas is presented in Table 1.4. It is clear from the data that at all India level 18.72 per cent of the SCs population and 7.39 per cent of the STs population were living in the urban areas in 1991 as against 29.23 per cent of

TABLE 1.3
Literacy rates by Social Groups

Persons

Sl. No.	India/State	SCHEDULED CASTES			SCHEDULED TRIBES			NON SC/ST		
		1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971
	INDIA	30.07	21.38	14.67	23.63	16.35	11.30	47.69	41.30	33.81
	STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25.89	17.65	10.66	13.63	7.82	5.34	40.94	33.91	27.68
2.	Assam	43.33	—	25.79	39.12	—	26.03	42.91	—	29.36
3.	Bihar	15.12	10.40	6.53	21.39	16.99	11.64	34.36	30.17	23.34
4.	Gujarat	50.49	39.79	27.74	29.67	21.14	14.12	55.34	48.14	40.31
5.	Haryana	30.79	20.15	12.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	43.73	31.50	18.82	38.74	25.93	15.89	57.87	47.37	36.82
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	22.44	11.97	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Kerala	69.38	55.96	40.21	48.62	31.79	25.72	79.28	72.50	62.76
9.	Madhya Pradesh	27.72	18.97	12.49	16.88	10.68	7.62	44.22	36.15	28.41
10.	Maharashtra	45.93	35.55	25.27	29.42	22.29	11.74	57.70	50.90	41.95
11.	Manipur	46.81	33.63	26.44	44.76	39.74	28.71	52.78	42.11	35.01

12.	Meghalaya	35.48	25.78	20.38	35.96	31.55	26.45	52.07	44.97	42.42
13.	Karnataka	30.71	20.59	13.89	29.21	20.14	14.85	50.97	42.95	34.36
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	50.04	40.32	24.01	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	30.19	22.41	15.61	18.10	13.96	9.46	51.77	44.22	35.02
16.	Punjab	33.36	23.86	16.12	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	20.57	14.04	9.14	15.28	10.27	6.47	36.05	29.31	23.38
18.	Sikkim	41.16	28.06	17.42	48.41	33.13	-	46.32	34.84	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	39.47	29.67	21.82	23.35	20.46	9.02	58.27	51.01	43.58
20.	Tripura	45.54	33.89	20.51	32.26	23.07	15.03	60.94	53.93	41.06
21.	Uttar Pradesh	21.08	14.96	10.20	28.39	20.45	14.59	36.41	30.45	24.79
22.	West Bengal	34.27	24.37	17.80	22.37	13.21	8.92	54.46	48.12	39.19

Males

Sl. No.	India/State	SCHEDULED CASTES			SCHEDULED TRIBES			NON SC/ST		
		1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971
	INDIA	40.24	31.12	22.36	32.50	24.52	17.63	57.59	52.35	44.49
	STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.39	24.82	15.89	20.11	12.02	8.47	50.57	44.03	37.10
2.	Assam	51.62	-	35.00	47.04	-	34.62	50.30	-	37.74
3.	Bihar	23.96	18.02	11.82	30.76	26.17	18.45	46.38	43.07	35.34
4.	Gujarat	62.32	53.14	39.89	39.37	30.41	21.83	64.94	58.81	50.83
5.	Haryana	41.05	31.45	20.88	-	-	-	59.79	-	40.88
6.	Himachal Pradesh	53.41	41.94	27.43	51.54	38.75	26.25	67.10	58.09	48.89
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	32.34	19.17	-	-	-	-	-	25.51
8.	Kerala	73.87	62.33	47.07	53.69	37.52	32.01	81.90	77.17	68.91
9.	Madhya Pradesh	40.03	30.26	20.58	25.23	17.74	13.05	58.48	49.20	40.77
10.	Maharashtra	57.39	48.85	37.02	39.33	32.38	19.06	67.16	62.47	54.07
11.	Manipur	53.96	41.94	36.02	52.12	48.88	38.64	64.10	55.17	49.64
12.	Meghalaya	44.57	33.28	27.98	38.29	34.19	30.11	58.64	51.86	48.98
13.	Karnataka	40.11	29.35	20.73	36.93	29.96	21.71	60.29	53.62	44.99
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	55.06	47.32	30.17	65.59	-	-
15.	Orissa	43.03	35.26	25.98	27.93	23.27	16.98	63.50	58.15	49.35
16.	Punjab	40.56	30.96	22.94	-	-	-	60.63	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	33.23	24.40	16.35	26.27	18.85	12.03	49.71	42.14	34.23
18.	Sikkim	47.63	35.74	23.96	55.15	43.10	-	54.43	44.83	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	49.23	40.85	32.16	29.50	26.71	13.34	67.72	62.69	56.40
20.	Tripura	54.18	43.92	30.32	42.36	33.46	23.60	68.21	62.87	50.40
21.	Uttar Pradesh	32.27	24.83	17.13	40.02	31.22	22.51	48.07	42.51	35.32
22.	West Bengal	44.45	34.26	25.78	32.34	21.16	14.49	62.44	57.82	49.33

Females

Sl. No.	India/State	SCHEDULED CASTES			SCHEDULED TRIBES			NON SC/ST		
		1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971
	INDIA	19.03	10.93	6.44	14.50	8.04	4.85	36.98	29.43	22.25
	STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.12	10.26	5.29	6.88	3.46	2.13	31.05	23.55	18.05
2.	Assam	34.30	-	15.74	30.93	-	17.16	34.85	-	19.89
3.	Bihar	5.44	2.51	1.03	11.75	7.75	4.85	21.07	16.40	10.61
4.	Gujarat	37.71	25.81	14.95	19.65	11.64	6.15	45.01	36.73	28.97
5.	Haryana	18.86	7.06	3.09	-	-	-	36.12	-	17.54
6.	Himachal Pradesh	33.73	20.83	9.74	25.70	12.82	5.53	48.43	36.40	24.22
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	11.70	4.18	-	-	-	-	-	8.43
8.	Kerala	65.03	49.73	33.43	43.54	26.02	19.40	76.77	67.98	56.71
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14.27	6.87	3.88	8.41	3.60	2.18	30.83	22.01	15.06

10.	Maharashtra	33.78	21.53	12.85	19.19	11.94	4.21	47.51	38.50	28.88
11.	Manipur	39.45	24.95	15.96	37.08	30.35	18.87	40.95	28.63	19.92
12.	Meghalaya	24.37	16.30	11.91	33.62	28.91	22.79	43.18	36.09	33.80
13.	Karnataka	20.93	11.55	6.74	19.10	10.03	7.67	41.24	31.85	23.26
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	44.73	32.99	17.88	45.32	-	-
15.	Orissa	17.03	9.40	5.17	8.29	4.76	2.58	39.54	29.84	20.37
16.	Punjab	25.11	15.67	8.16	-	-	-	48.93	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	6.49	2.69	1.25	3.46	1.20	0.49	21.02	15.31	11.41
18.	Sikkim	34.27	19.65	9.65	41.02	22.37	-	36.91	22.37	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	29.50	18.47	11.32	16.94	14.00	4.48	48.57	39.04	30.47
20.	Tripura	36.43	23.24	10.08	21.79	12.27	6.04	53.14	44.41	31.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.31	3.90	2.46	15.66	8.69	5.58	23.17	16.80	12.75
22.	West Bengal	23.35	13.70	9.18	12.04	5.01	3.09	45.69	37.38	27.82

* Excludes figures of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not taken.

Sources :

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
5. Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Part II B (i), Primary Census Abstract, General Population.
6. Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Part II B (ii), Primary Census Abstract, Scheduled Castes.
7. Census of India 1991, Series-1, India, Part II B (iii), Primary Census Abstract, Scheduled Tribes.

the non SC/ST population. The percentage of the SCs living in the urban areas is highest in Manipur (52.28) followed by Meghalaya with 45.19 and the percentages were also high in Gujarat with 37.94 and Maharashtra with 36.61 in 1991. For the SCs, urbanisation is on the higher side in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Manipur and Meghalaya. It is worth mentioning that there was an increase in the percentage of population living in the urban areas for all social groups. The rate of increase in urbanisation was higher for the SCs and the STs than that of Non SC/ST and this indicates that the SCs and STs are coming out from the traditional bondage and get better access to education. Thus the data clearly show that the STs and SCs population is predominantly concentrated in the villages.

Religion

India is a multi-religious country. Religion plays a vital role in India in the day to day activities of our life. Although a great majority of the population practice Hindu religion, there are other religions which are being followed in India. The caste system is the by product of the Hindu religion. Buddhism, Jainism and Sikh religions have come into being from the Hindu religion mainly to protest against the hierarchical caste system of the Hindu religion. The people from the downtrodden section have converted to Christianity, Sikh and Buddhism to gain social status. The oppressed sections from the Hindu religion, Sikh and Buddhism are classified as the SCs by the Indian government. Efforts are now being made by various dalit (SCs) organisations to persuade the government of India to include the dalit Christian in the list of SCs, as most of the converts are from dalits in India.

TABLE 1. 4
Percentage of Total population living in the Urban areas

Sl. No.	State	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes			Non SC/ST		
		1991	1981	1971	1991	1981	1971	1991	1981	1971
	INDIA*	18.72	16.00	11.94	7.39	6.20	3.41	29.23	27.06	22.85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.31	15.19	11.82	7.60	6.22	5.13	30.42	26.13	21.17
2.	Assam	13.82	-	9.39	3.38	-	2.57	12.09	-	9.53
3.	Bihar	9.02	8.48	6.47	7.00	6.23	4.20	14.52	13.89	11.30
4.	Gujarat	37.94	32.70	27.25	8.09	7.32	6.09	39.23	37.72	32.04
5.	Haryana	17.71	15.06	10.41	-	-	-	-	-	-

6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.33	5.36	4.61	2.48	1.58	0.39	9.91	10.23	8.07
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	11.53	8.29	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	18.52	12.14	9.68	3.49	1.91	4.04	27.58	19.68	17.01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	21.86	17.92	12.55	4.85	3.62	1.71	30.34	26.91	21.42
10.	Maharashtra	36.81	31.56	24.68	12.47	10.43	4.34	42.03	38.03	33.30
11.	Manipur	52.28	16.66	3.51	8.42	11.64	4.47	37.06	32.24	17.45
12.	Meghalaya	45.19	46.29	56.96	13.56	12.41	8.24	48.48	41.41	40.21
13.	Karnataka	23.40	21.92	16.81	14.94	12.87	10.90	33.33	34.60	25.58
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	12.04	9.77	4.24	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	10.74	9.40	8.27	5.14	4.61	2.91	17.04	14.91	10.99
16.	Punjab	20.55	18.74	14.70	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	19.79	17.96	14.28	4.65	3.73	2.17	26.86	24.78	20.97
18.	Sikkim	11.42	21.42	18.27	8.16	14.94	-	-	9.21	16.11
19.	Tamil Nadu	21.32	20.16	17.30	12.01	9.89	6.50	37.52	36.18	33.31
20.	Tripura	15.84	6.30	5.29	1.65	1.51	1.22	23.14	17.12	16.07
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11.79	10.48	7.56	5.86	4.72	7.96	22.03	20.00	15.76
22.	West Bengal	15.39	12.41	9.20	5.15	3.76	2.26	33.38	32.50	30.90

*Excludes figures of Jammu and Kashmir where 1961 Census was not taken.

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals.
2. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract For Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1 India, Part II B(i), Primary Census Abstract General Population.
4. Census of India 1991, Series-1 India, Part II B(ii), Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Caste.
5. Census of India 1991, Series-1 India, Part II B(iii) Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Tribes.
6. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(i), Union Primary Census Abstract.
7. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

The percentage distribution of population by religion as given in Table 1.5 shows that the percentage of population practising Islam was the highest in Jammu and Kashmir with 64.19 and lowest in Punjab with 1.00. In small states like Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur and Kerala, the percentage of Christians were higher than in the other states. Sikhism is predominantly followed in Punjab with 60.75 per cent followed by Haryana with 6.21 per cent. Buddhism is predominantly followed in Sikkim with 28.71 per cent followed by Maharashtra with 6.28 per cent. Thus the data clearly shows that there was a marginal decline in the Hindu religion and Buddhism in 1991 as compared to 1961. The percentage has marginally increased for other religions such as Muslim and Sikh. The percentage has increased from 2.44 in 1961 to 2.43 in 1991 for Christianity.

Consumer Expenditure

Consumer expenditure is an index which measures the standard of living of the people. The data as given in Table 1.6 show that in 1983 the average monthly per capita consumer expenditure was low for SCs (Rs. 94.31) and STs (Rs. 87.15) in the rural areas than the Non SC/ST (Rs. 120.42). The low consumer expenditure for the SCs and the STs indicate that most of the people belonging to these sections live below the poverty line in rural areas. Given this overall picture, there are variation among states. The per capita consumer expenditure was low in Bihar for both the SCs (Rs. 76.02) and the non SC/ST (Rs. 80.65). The per capita consumer expenditure was quite high in rural Punjab as compared to all other states. It is important to note that Punjab which is a agriculturally advanced state where the per capita consumer expenditure was the highest (Rs. 132.05) as against the states like Gujarat (Rs. 103.47) and Maharashtra (Rs. 93.60) which are industrially advanced states where the per capita consumer expenditures were low. This shows that the benefit of industrialisation was not shared by the people who live in rural areas.

The per capita consumer expenditure in urban areas as given in Table 1.6 shows that the the consumer expenditure was low for the SCs and the STs both at the all India level and state level. The per capita consumer expenditure was marginally higher for the STs (Rs. 133.11) than the SCs (128.95).

The consumer expenditure for SCs was high in Sikkim with Rs.203.90 followed by Himachal Pradesh with Rs. 186.85; The consumer expenditure for the non SC/ST was high in Himachal Pradesh with Rs. 274.30 and Rs. 268.01 for the STs. Thus the data clearly show that the average monthly per capita consumer expenditure for all classes was high in urban areas than in rural areas.

Basic Amenities

The availability of basic amenities such as safe drinking water, electricity and toilet facilities indicate the quality of the life of the people. Even after 48 years of independence, a majority of the people could not get such basic amenities. Even now there are separate wells for the SCs in rural areas. The data as given in Table 1.7 show that safe drinking water was a serious problem afflicting all social groups. The percentage of households in 1991 having safe drinking water was lower for the STs (43.21) as compared to the SCs (63.60) and the non SC/ST (64.10) at all India level. Over 90 per cent of the households for both the SCs and the non SC/ST were having safe drinking water in Punjab, which is the highest among all states. The percentage of households having safe drinking water was higher for the SCs in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu than the STs and the non SC/ST.

Access to electricity is also a series problem for both the SCs and the STs both at all India and state levels. The percentage of households in 1991 having electricity by all social groups was the highest in Himachal Pradesh (81.32 for SCs, 72.19 for the STs and 89.90 for the non SC/ST) and the lowest in Bihar (7.44 for the SCs, 5.95 for the STs and 14.43 for the non SC/ST) (Table 1.7). The percentage of the households having electricity was low in Bihar with 7.44, Uttar Pradesh with 11.39, Orissa with 14.14 and West Bengal with 18.75 for SCs. As far the STs are concerned, the position of the percentage of the households having electricity was too small. Thus the data clearly show that the percentage of the households having electricity was too low in Bihar for all social groups as compared to all other states.

The main reason for the high rate of sickness in India is due to lack of proper toilet facilities and hygienic environment. Access to toilet facilities is also a series problem for all social groups. The percentage of households having toilet facilities for the STs (7.22) is far below as compared to the SCs (11.16) and the non SC/ST (28.63) (Table 1.7) at all India level. Access to toilet facilities was high for the STs (19.71)

TABLE 1.5
Percentage Distribution of Population by Religion

Sl. No.	India/State	Hindus			Muslims			Christians			Sikhs		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
	INDIA*	83.51	82.72	82.63	10.70	11.21	11.36	2.44	2.60	2.43	1.79	1.89	1.96
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88.41	87.63	88.75	7.55	8.09	8.47	3.97	4.19	2.68	0.02	0.03	0.03
2.	Assam	69.75	71.04	—	24.70	24.03	—	4.45	4.46	—	0.08	0.08	—
3.	Bihar	84.69	83.46	82.97	12.45	13.48	14.13	1.08	1.17	1.06	0.10	0.11	0.11
4.	Gujarat	88.96	89.28	89.53	8.46	8.42	8.53	0.44	0.41	0.39	0.05	0.07	0.07
5.	Haryana	88.91	89.23	89.36	3.83	4.04	4.05	0.10	0.10	0.09	6.81	6.29	6.21
6.	Himachal Pradesh	95.94	96.08	95.77	1.35	1.45	1.63	0.12	0.10	0.09	1.93	1.30	1.22
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	28.45	30.42	32.24	68.30	65.85	64.19	0.08	0.16	0.14	1.77	2.29	2.23
8.	Kerala	60.83	59.41	58.15	17.91	19.5	21.25	21.22	21.05	20.56	0.01	0.01	0.01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	93.99	93.68	92.96	4.07	4.36	4.80	0.58	0.69	0.68	0.20	0.24	0.27
10.	Maharashtra	82.24	81.94	81.4	7.67	8.4	9.25	1.42	1.42	1.27	0.15	0.20	0.17
11.	Manipur	61.68	58.97	60.04	6.23	6.61	6.99	19.49	26.03	29.68	0.07	0.10	0.07
12.	Meghalaya	18.26	18.5	18.03	2.99	2.8	3.10	35.21	46.98	52.62	0.17	0.12	0.13
13.	Karnataka	87.27	86.46	85.77	9.87	10.63	11.21	2.07	2.09	2.08	0.01	0.02	0.02
14.	Nagaland	9.39	11.43	14.36	0.24	0.58	1.52	52.98	66.76	80.21	0.07	0.13	0.1
15.	Orissa	97.57	96.25	95.42	1.23	1.49	1.60	1.15	1.73	1.82	0.03	0.04	0.05
16.	Punjab	42.25	37.54	36.93	0.80	0.84	1.00	1.25	1.20	1.1	55.48	60.22	60.75
17.	Rajasthan	89.96	89.63	89.32	6.52	6.9	7.28	0.11	0.12	0.12	1.36	1.33	1.44

18.	Sikkim	-	-	87.25	-	-	1.03	-	-	2.22	-	-	0.1
19.	Tamil Nadu	89.94	89.02	88.86	4.83	5.11	5.21	5.23	5.75	5.78	0.01	0.01	0.01
20.	Tripura	78.01	89.55	89.34	20.14	6.88	6.75	0.88	1.01	1.21	N	0.02	0.01
21.	Uttar Pradesh	84.66	83.76	83.31	14.63	15.48	15.93	0.14	0.15	0.55	0.38	0.42	0.41
22.	West Bengal	78.80	78.11	76.96	20.00	20.46	21.51	0.59	0.57	0.59	0.10	0.08	0.09

Sl. No.	India/State	Buddhists			Jains			Others			Religions Not Stated		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
	INDIA*	0.73	0.70	0.71	0.46	0.47	0.48	0.34	0.40	0.42	0.03	0.01	0.01
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.03	N	N	N	N	N	0.02
2.	Assam	0.32	0.30	-	0.08	0.09	-	0.57	N	-	0.05	-	-
3.	Bihar	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.63	1.73	1.89	N	N	N	
4.	Gujarat	0.01	0.02	0.02	1.99	1.69	1.37	0.09	0.07	0.05	N	0.04	0.04
5.	Haryana	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.34	0.31	0.27	N	N	0.01	N	0.02	N
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.64	1.04	1.23	0.02	0.02	0.02	N	0.01	0.01	-	N	0.03
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.36	1.26	1.17	0.04	0.02	0.03	N	N	N	N	N	N
8.	Kerala	N	N	N	0.02	0.02	0.02	N	N	N	0.01	0.01	0.01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.35	0.20	0.14	0.77	0.83	0.85	0.04	N	0.3	N	N	N
10.	Maharashtra	7.05	6.47	6.28	1.23	1.40	1.5	0.24	0.18	0.12	N	0.01	0.01
11.	Manipur	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.13	0.07	-	7.75	2.5	12.39	0.36	0.62
12.	Meghalaya	0.13	0.19	0.2	0.02	0.03	0.04	42.93	31.45	25.77	0.29	0.13	0.11
13.	Karnataka	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.74	0.75	0.77	N	N	0.04	N	N	N
14.	Nagaland	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.15	37.23	20.94	3.59	0.01	N	N
15.	Orissa	N	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.42	1.04	N	N	0.01
16.	Punjab	0.02	0.01	N	0.19	0.16	0.16	N	N	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.01
17.	Rajasthan	0.01	0.01	0.01	2.03	1.99	1.82	0.01	0.02	0.01	N	N	N
18.	Sikkim	-	-	28.71	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.63	-	-	0.03
19.	Tamil Nadu	N	N	N	0.09	0.10	0.1	0.10	0.01	0.04	N	N	N
20.	Tripura	2.95	2.72	2.67	0.02	0.02	0.02	N	-	N	N	-	N
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.17	0.14	0.13	N	N	0.02	N	N	N
22.	West Bengal	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.44	0.48	N	N	0.01

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir N-Negligible

Source :

1. Census of India 1971, Series 1 India, Paper 2 of Religion
2. Census of India, 1981, A Hand Book of Population Statistics.

TABLE 1.6
Average monthly per capita consumer expenditure by Social Groups, 1983

Sl.No.	India/State	RURAL			URBAN		
		Value (Rs.) of total consumption per person for 30 days			Value (Rs.) of total consumption per person for 30 days		
		SC	ST	NON SC/ST	SC	ST	NON SC/ST
	INDIA	94.31	87.15	120.42	128.95	133.11	172.11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97.84	94.29	121.83	139.62	-	162.91
2.	Assam	111.07	108.80	114.17	113.82	-	167.18
3.	Bihar	76.02	80.68	99.49	121.17	-	142.34
4.	Gujarat	103.47	87.50	131.04	146.29	-	168.92
5.	Haryana	113.64	-	160.39	144.21	-	191.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	125.69	-	159.70	186.85	-	274.30
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	112.96	-	129.79	-	-	155.90
8.	Karnataka	94.61	87.84	125.14	132.41	-	173.81

9.	Kerala	105.07	-	150.74	133.99	-	181.90
10.	Madhya Pradesh	87.97	79.43	119.02	113.09	136.55	155.30
11.	Maharashtra	93.60	90.01	116.75	125.08	-	195.78
12.	Manipur	-	122.28	137.97	-	114.98	142.16
13.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	185.56	213.76
15.	Orissa	87.30	72.73	110.63	115.74	111.79	164.44
16.	Punjab	132.05	-	186.30	145.99	-	196.89
17.	Rajasthan	110.17	90.11	140.01	136.71	-	164.39
18.	Sikkim	-	-	-	203.90	268.01	216.19
19.	Tamil Nadu	87.83	-	119.74	113.50	-	170.30
20.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	88.57	-	108.82	117.14	-	140.68
22.	West Bengal	94.99	85.29	110.95	133.44	-	177.04

Source :

Government of India, Nation Sample Survey Organisation Number 332
 "Pattern of Consumer Expenditure of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled
 Tribe Households", Thirty Eighth Round January-December 1983,
 Department of Statistics, New Delhi, 1986, p.17.

TABLE 1.7
Percentage of households having Safe Drinking Water, Electricity
and Toilet facilities by Social Groups - 1991

Sl.No	India/State	DRINKING WATER			ELECTRICITY			TOILET FACILITIES		
		SC	ST	NON SC/ST	SC	ST	NON SC/ST	SC	ST	NON SC/ST
	INDIA*	63.80	43.21	64.10	28.10	22.80	48.06	11.16	7.22	28.63
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57.56	50.14	54.96	24.17	13.00	53.49	6.66	3.50	22.00
2.	Assam	45.35	34.84	47.67	16.38	7.55	20.87	33.95	12.54	41.88
3.	Bihar	55.40	31.17	62.44	7.44	5.94	14.43	4.99	3.33	14.16
4.	Gujarat	73.74	41.30	74.55	65.32	32.02	72.32	23.14	5.42	36.39
5.	Haryana	72.33	-	74.82	50.76	-	75.33	7.29	-	26.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	72.93	72.22	79.20	81.32	72.19	89.90	5.96	19.71	14.25
7.	Karnataka	78.63	74.03	70.21	33.56	31.42	57.01	9.24	8.90	27.66
8.	Kerala	23.50	15.65	18.49	23.74	13.64	51.28	29.33	13.85	53.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	55.65	42.12	57.18	48.74	28.49	47.61	6.27	2.21	22.26
10.	Maharashtra	69.53	49.08	70.51	58.68	46.63	73.51	16.81	7.01	33.93
11.	Manipur	27.46	47.45	34.39	50.81	34.05	61.76	40.43	22.95	56.39
12.	Meghalaya	48.69	32.20	59.27	46.99	23.60	61.63	46.79	25.20	66.17
13.	Nagaland	-	53.71	50.18	-	53.05	56.87	-	34.06	69.15
14.	Orissa	42.69	34.71	39.75	14.14	6.91	33.61	3.82	1.60	15.22
15.	Punjab	90.14	-	93.78	68.11	-	87.97	16.04	-	40.01
16.	Rajasthan	59.05	48.83	60.87	23.23	10.36	43.28	10.62	3.10	25.39
17.	Sikkim	66.81	71.92	73.89	48.86	66.21	59.74	26.82	35.17	35.51
18.	Tamil Nadu	70.85	48.69	66.81	30.91	30.31	61.31	9.84	11.37	26.76
19.	Tripura	40.04	18.10	47.63	33.70	18.27	49.18	75.26	37.24	83.82
20.	Uttar Pradesh	55.15	67.35	64.61	11.39	35.14	25.39	6.87	24.23	21.77
21.	West Bengal	60.19	56.13	84.98	18.75	11.99	40.23	16.61	7.63	39.36

* Excludes Jammu and Kashmir

Source :

Census of India 1991, Series-1, Part-2 of 1993, Housing and Amenities,
 A brief Analysis of the Housing Tables of 1991 census, Demography
 Division, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner,
 India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, 1993.

SCs (5.96) and the non SC/ST (14.25) in Himachal Pradesh. Percentage of households having toilet facilities was too low for the STs in Orissa (1.60) which has a considerable population belonging to the STs. Access to toilet facilities was higher for all social groups in Tripura as compared to all other states. The data clearly show that there was wide variation in the percentage of households having toilet facilities among all social groups.

MORTALITY

a) Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality rates as given in Tables 1.8 show that the mortality rates were higher in rural areas than in urban areas for all social groups. The mortality rate was higher among the SCs (131.7) as compared to the STs (103.2) and non SC/ST (110.0) both at all India and state levels for both rural and urban areas. The mortality rate was low in rural areas in four states viz. in Kerala (39.8), Jammu & Kashmir (67.9), Punjab (88.8) and Karnataka (96.7) and in urban areas of Punjab (27.1) and North Eastern Region (36.8) for the SCs. It is evident from the table that there was a wide fluctuation in the mortality rates in the rural areas for all social groups; while in the urban areas, the fluctuation was lower among the non SC/ST as compared to the SCs and the STs. The mortality rate was the highest in the urban Maharashtra for the STs (204.6). The infant mortality rate was low in the areas of rural Kerala as compared to all other states for all social groups. The infant mortality rate in the urban areas was low for the SCs in Punjab (27.1) and for the non SC/ST in Kerala (26.8). The main reason for the high mortality rate in the rural areas is due to lack of health care and under nutrition. Low rate of literacy in the rural areas must have also been contributed for the high mortality rate.

TABLE 1.8
Infant Mortality Rate – 1984

Sl.No.	India/State	RURAL			URBAN		
		SC	ST	NON SC/ST	SC	ST	NON SC/ST
	INDIA	131.7	103.2	110.0	92.9	67.7	62.5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.1	69.7	77.8	69.5	—	66.4
2.	Assam	156.9	100.3	92.3	90.8	—	71.8
3.	Bihar	98.7	77.6	98.3	139.3	—	73.8
4.	Gujarat	118.0	123.2	127.5	107.0	41.0	51.1
5.	Haryana	117.9	—	108.1	88.7	—	58.5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	124.9	169.2	73.5	61.2	—	43.9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	67.9	—	85.7	—	—	53.3
8.	Karnataka	96.7	136.7	78.9	39.8	—	43.9
9.	Kerala	39.8	24.5	28.3	39.2	—	26.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	113.1	101.2	145.6	17.7	31.1	64.1
11.	Maharashtra	125.3	107.3	78.1	68.5	204.6	53.1
12.	Orissa	135.1	100.3	150.7	164.6	124.8	68.1
13.	Punjab	88.8	—	70.1	27.1	—	—
14.	Rajasthan	144.9	153.1	124.4	84.8	58.0	66.4
15.	Tamil Nadu	104.2	23.8	86.7	74.5	—	50.5
16.	Uttar Pradesh	189.7	155.3	158.4	100.8	88.4	98.4
17.	West Bengal	100.5	98.9	82.8	80.0	—	52.3
18.	North Eastern Region	119.3	83.6	70.0	36.8	25.3	45.0

Source :

Mortality Differentials in India, 1984, Vital Statistics Division Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, 1989.

b) Death Rates

Data as given in Table 1.9 show that the estimated death rate was more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The death rate was high among the SCs and low among the non SC/ST in both rural and urban areas at all India level. The state level analysis shows that the variation in the death rate was low among the non SC/ST as compared to the SCs and the STs. The death rate in the rural areas was high in Uttar Pradesh for both the SCs (22.30) and the non SC/ST (18.20), and in Rajasthan for the STs (17.90); and low in Kerala for the SCs (6.20) and the non SC/ST (6.20) and Tamil Nadu for the STs (5.70). The death rate in the urban areas was low in North Eastern Region for the SCs, Kerala for the STs and Punjab for the non SC/ST. The probable reasons for the high death rate in the rural areas are due to lack of health care, low literacy rate and under nutrition.

TABLE 1.9
Estimated Death Rates, 1984.

Sl.No.	India/State	RURAL			URBAN		
		SC	ST	NON SC/ST	SC	ST	NON SC/ST
	INDIA	17.00	15.00	12.90	11.60	10.70	8.20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.10	16.20	8.60	13.00	8.50	8.30
2.	Assam	19.40	13.40	12.60	11.70	7.80	8.90
3.	Bihar	17.70	17.40	14.20	14.20	10.80	9.00
4.	Gujarat	16.80	12.10	11.70	11.80	10.40	7.70
5.	Haryana	12.80	—	11.50	11.60	—	7.30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11.80	15.20	9.70	6.30	—	6.40
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.5	—	10.2	9.20	—	7.20
8.	Karnataka	12.90	15.40	10.10	11.70	4.70	6.20
9.	Kerala	6.20	8.90	6.20	7.10	2.70	7.30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.10	14.70	14.60	12.80	9.60	8.60
11.	Maharashtra	14.80	14.90	9.80	8.30	14.70	6.80
12.	Orissa	15.80	15.80	14.20	15.90	15.30	6.90
13.	Punjab	11.20	—	9.70	6.70	—	5.50
14.	Rajasthan	18.20	17.90	14.10	12.40	13.60	9.40
15.	Tamil Nadu	15.50	5.70	11.20	12.90	3.10	8.40
16.	Uttar Pradesh	22.30	16.80	18.20	17.00	12.10	11.60
17.	West Bengal	13.90	15.90	11.20	9.20	10.90	7.30
18.	North Eastern Region	10.8	12.4	7.8	6.10	4.60	5.90

Source :

Mortality Differentials in India, 1984, Vital Statistics Division Office of the Registrar General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, 1989.

II. Occupational Characteristics

An attempt has been made in this section to study the trend and magnitude of the occupational characteristics i.e. economic activities by social groups. Data with regard to economic activities by social groups such as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been collected from the Population Censuses of 1971 and 1991. The data on the non SC/ST have been obtained from the census tables on a) all population, b) Scheduled Castes and c) Scheduled Tribes. The data with regard to all India and State levels are also presented in this study. For the convenience of the readers the data on total main workers by social groups are presented in Appendix 2.

Census of 1991 defines the main worker as 'a person who had worked for the major part of the year'; and 'major part of the year' is defined as 6 months (183 days) or more'. The total main workers composed of 1. cultivators, 2. agricultural labourers, 3. livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, 4. mining and quarrying, 5. a) manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs in household industry, b) manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry, 6. construction, 7. trade and commerce, 8. transport, storage and communications and 9. other services.

In this analysis, we have to bear in mind that the total main workers as given in 1991 Census may not be comparable with 1971 Census. The data on total workers was divided into total main workers and total marginal workers in 1991 Census. Such classification was not done in 1971 Census. Thus the data pertaining to 1971 census constitutes both main and marginal workers, whereas 1991 census constitutes only main workers. However, this difference may not alter the broad conclusion of the study.

1. Cultivators

Census of India, 1991 defines cultivators as a person "if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation"

The percentage distribution of cultivators to total main workers by social groups as given in Table 2.1 shows that cultivation is the major economic activity for the non-SC/ST and the STs. The percentage of cultivators to the total workers has declined in 1991 as compared to 1971 for all social groups. At the all India level, a little over one-fourth of the total workers among the SCs work as cultivators which was very low as compared to the STs and the non SC/ST in 1991. This is because the SCs do not own land so much land as that of the non SC/ST and the STs. It is important to note that 67.67 percentage of the SCs was working as cultivators in Himachal Pradesh followed by Manipur with 61.38 per cent in 1991. The percentage varies from one state to another for all social groups. The percentage of male cultivators were higher than the female cultivators for all social groups at the all India level. It is important to note that the percentage of cultivators to total main workers has declined for male workers for all social groups at all India level; while the percentage has increased for female workers at all India level. This is a positive and significant development that the women folk could able move upward into the landed category for all social groups at all India level. This is also true in most states.

2. Agricultural Labourers

'Agricultural labourer is one who has no access to land on which he works and also there is little scope of acquiring any land of his own'. The plight of the agricultural labourers is unbearable. "The rocketing prices have hit them worse. The Minimum Wages Act is a dead letter for them. Unorganised, unrequited and exposed to the naked tyranny of the landed aristocracy, the agricultural labourer, the vital sector of the Indian masses, has become 'like atoms of dust scattered in all direction" (B. S. Murthy, p. 56). Although, agricultural labourers produce food for the nation, most of them are living below the poverty line due to low income, as they are poorly paid by landlords. Their employment is seasonal and for nearly half of the days in a year they are unemployed. The wages for the agricultural labourers is too low, as compared to all other workers both the industrial and the service sectors.

TABLE 2.1
Percentage distribution of cultivators to Total Main Workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	25.44	27.87	54.50	57.56	39.74	45.11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.77	14.34	41.19	36.10	30.05	35.69
2.	Assam	47.22	53.51	77.92	87.00	46.49	52.32
3.	Bihar	15.63	11.44	63.06	61.90	47.57	48.59
4.	Gujarat	12.55	18.34	45.88	48.34	32.36	44.24
5.	Haryana	8.06	16.08	—	—	46.32	57.08
6.	Himachal Pradesh	67.67	70.39	72.00	82.52	61.05	69.81
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	67.57	—	—	—	64.55
8.	Kerala	3.10	2.01	16.66	17.75	13.52	20.05
9.	Madhya Pradesh	36.42	37.47	63.21	62.16	50.29	53.14

10. Maharashtra	14.39	13.05	37.77	41.15	34.74	36.73
11. Manipur	61.38	67.81	84.13	89.60	46.36	52.23
12. Meghalaya	8.08	11.19	61.47	78.40	14.87	25.37
13. Karnataka	23.48	27.91	36.82	26.26	36.48	42.33
14. Nagaland	-	-	81.64	89.56	16.05	4.06
15. Orissa	28.58	27.45	50.82	52.38	45.99	53.80
16. Punjab	4.80	10.68	-	-	41.76	52.86
17. Rajasthan	49.35	53.20	76.13	81.66	57.76	64.69
18. Sikkim	52.66	68.08	62.93	-	56.70	-
19. Tamil Nadu	14.62	18.38	37.37	44.94	27.50	34.46
20. Tripura	30.79	47.72	57.34	75.37	27.20	43.33
21. Uttar Pradesh	42.63	43.42	69.55	78.54	56.39	61.53
22. West Bengal	27.47	33.40	29.74	31.18	28.57	31.85

MALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	28.32	32.00	58.55	62.98	40.40	47.42
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.21	18.84	47.94	43.42	32.07	40.27
2.	Assam	46.77	55.42	76.86	86.76	47.33	56.07
3.	Bihar	17.81	14.58	66.00	67.52	49.28	51.60
4.	Gujarat	13.90	21.65	50.41	53.98	32.54	45.02
5.	Haryana	7.96	16.51	-	-	45.14	57.42
6.	Himachal Pradesh	59.53	64.86	66.35	77.69	51.42	62.35
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	67.55	-	-	-	64.25
8.	Kerala	3.75	3.00	19.49	25.12	15.39	23.72
9.	Madhya Pradesh	38.55	42.50	67.33	69.45	49.10	55.53
10.	Maharashtra	14.53	14.99	39.84	46.31	30.56	36.82
11.	Manipur	65.24	74.38	78.27	82.80	46.92	61.24
12.	Meghalaya	8.15	9.92	59.15	76.81	14.58	23.37
13.	Karnataka	28.81	33.88	43.93	31.51	39.13	45.95
14.	Nagaland	-	-	72.43	82.65	11.55	3.48
15.	Orissa	33.33	31.60	58.65	57.87	48.49	55.89
16.	Punjab	4.92	10.85	-	-	43.02	53.75
17.	Rajasthan	48.28	54.30	78.43	84.98	54.08	64.00
18.	Sikkim	45.30	59.33	58.68	-	49.20	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	17.36	22.70	42.12	50.63	28.51	37.02
20.	Tripura	32.50	49.38	58.58	77.24	28.84	44.90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	45.05	47.14	68.99	77.45	56.35	62.28
22.	West Bengal	30.21	35.49	35.11	39.13	29.74	32.59

FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	17.51	14.13	47.04	42.71	37.06	32.16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.19	7.23	32.18	22.02	25.71	22.98
2.	Assam	49.96	15.86	80.52	88.23	42.69	10.53
3.	Bihar	9.38	3.21	55.91	39.34	35.00	20.99
4.	Gujarat	8.26	8.33	35.60	35.12	31.41	38.19
5.	Haryana	8.88	9.88	-	-	57.79	48.26
6.	Himachal Pradesh	88.42	84.20	84.83	89.85	86.49	90.80
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	67.90	-	-	-	69.01

8. Kerala	1.99	0.61	11.72	4.89	6.32	5.79
9. Madhya Pradesh	32.02	26.64	56.06	44.13	53.90	44.48
10. Maharashtra	14.15	9.04	34.99	31.99	44.34	36.43
11. Manipur	53.71	32.55	90.72	96.99	45.45	25.18
12. Meghalaya	7.62	14.79	64.78	80.75	17.42	39.42
13. Karnataka	14.38	11.03	24.05	15.60	29.30	26.66
14. Nagaland	-	-	92.33	97.11	51.77	24.40
15. Orissa	11.46	6.56	31.26	22.56	27.55	26.21
16. Punjab	2.81	2.64	-	-	11.72	6.85
17. Rajasthan	53.16	47.61	69.08	61.33	74.42	69.93
18. Sikkim	67.85	84.87	70.43	-	72.48	-
19. Tamil Nadu	10.31	8.25	29.80	29.61	24.86	23.26
20. Tripura	17.04	15.75	54.24	64.59	13.61	15.98
21. Uttar Pradesh	30.93	24.71	71.18	81.80	56.73	53.06
22. West Bengal	11.43	11.83	20.95	8.42	16.68	14.27

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources :

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Census of India defines agricultural labourers as a person "who does not own any land or has not taken land on lease for cultivation, but who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share". Agricultural labourer has been defined in the 1981 Census exactly as in the 1971 Census. Census of 1991 defines agricultural labourer as "a person who works on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He, or she has no risk in cultivation, but he or she merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he or she works".

The proportion of the SC agricultural labourers to the total main workers was higher than the ST and the non SC/ST (Table 2.2). The percentages of agricultural labourers vary across states and between Population Census years. The percentage of female agricultural labourers was high in Andhra Pradesh (84.24) and Bihar (84.46) and low in Himachal Pradesh (3.03) for the SCs in 1991. The percentage of female agricultural labourers was far higher than their male counterparts for all social groups. The percentage of total agricultural labourers, male labourers and female labourers has declined for all social groups but the percentage was more in the case of female agricultural labourers of all social groups viz. the Scheduled Castes (66.53), the Scheduled Tribes (44.28) and Non SC/ST (37.00). This is a positive and significant development that the women are able to move out from agricultural labour which is a low paid job to other economic activities.

TABLE 2.2

Percentage distribution of Agricultural Labourers to Total Main Workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl. No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	49.06	51.75	32.69	33.04	19.66	20.20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	72.05	71.44	46.57	49.06	32.66	30.31
2.	Assam	13.44	13.49	10.31	5.44	12.28	9.94
3.	Bihar	72.25	77.17	25.50	28.10	30.41	31.08
4.	Gujarat	41.46	46.59	39.35	42.33	17.25	15.42
5.	Haryana	55.08	50.46	-	-	10.14	7.92

6. Himachal Pradesh	5.50	9.34	2.29	3.08	2.55	2.52
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-	9.20	-	-	-	2.54
8. Kerala	53.79	65.94	55.47	62.56	20.78	25.02
9. Madhya Pradesh	38.34	43.68	29.48	33.25	16.82	20.42
10. Maharashtra	48.08	54.67	47.11	51.90	20.81	25.51
11. Manipur	14.77	10.72	2.33	0.42	9.43	5.82
12. Meghalaya	13.20	8.98	13.09	9.60	8.48	11.25
13. Karnataka	49.87	47.08	42.99	45.05	23.28	22.84
14. Nagaland	-	-	0.49	0.98	7.25	4.34
15. Orissa	46.41	49.21	38.27	36.72	18.50	18.68
16. Punjab	59.83	57.97	-	-	9.87	7.84
17. Rajasthan	21.47	21.26	13.54	11.45	6.35	6.08
18. Sikkim	8.89	6.29	4.81	-	8.64	-
19. Tamil Nadu	84.29	63.80	43.76	37.29	26.21	21.59
20. Tripura	28.77	30.24	29.92	20.14	17.31	17.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	38.77	42.17	12.99	8.42 13.04	13.37	
22. West Bengal	41.12	42.57	50.70	48.95	15.55	19.45

MALES

Sl. No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	42.72	45.78	26.40	27.24	15.40	15.98
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62.92	62.12	37.19	40.31	23.36	21.12
2.	Assam	12.81	13.72	9.53	5.74	12.43	10.32
3.	Bihar	68.00	72.05	21.38	22.42	27.17	27.03
4.	Gujarat	35.22	40.52	31.90	35.03	13.22	12.49
5.	Haryana	53.92	50.34	—	—	—	7.64
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.46	9.73	1.86	2.58	2.95	2.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	9.43	—	—	—	2.59
8.	Kerala	50.18	63.39	51.41	54.19	18.70	20.61
9.	Madhya Pradesh	31.77	35.49	23.63	25.51	12010	14.24
10.	Maharashtra	37.16	46.18	39.48	45.01	13.80	18.16
11.	Manipur	9.30	4.14	1.90	0.54	6.05	4.87
12.	Meghalaya	11.54	9.06	12.46	9.34	7.8	9.34
13.	Karnataka	39.87	40.80	32.93	40.52	15.90	17.77
14.	Nagaland	—	—	0.57	0.98	—	3.66
15.	Orissa	41.23	47.08	30.21	32.49	14.82	16.99
16.	Punjab	60.23	58.63	—	—	—	7.89
17.	Rajasthan	19.13	18.99	9.52	8.40	4.98	4.94
18.	Sikkim	8.75	6.26	5.27	—	8.77	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	56.27	57.03	36.73	32.90	19.05	16.61
20.	Tripura	28.31	30.28	27.21	18.72	17.13	17.66
21.	Uttar Pradesh	34.86	37.36	12.88	8.88	11.71	11.74
22.	West Bengal	38.28	41.22	44.24	42.54	15.66	19.08

FEMALES

Sl. No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	66.53	71.60	44.28	48.95	37.00	43.88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84.24	86.17	59.09	65.90	52.62	55.81
2.	Assam	17.22	9.05	12.21	3.90	11.60	5.66
3.	Bihar	84.46	90.55	35.48	50.91	54.22	68.25

4. Gujarat	61.35	64.94	56.23	59.44	37.86	37.99
5. Haryana	64.27	52.16	—	—	—	15.03
6. Himachal Pradesh	3.03	8.37	3.27	3.83	1.49	2.55
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	4.75	—	—	—	15.03
8. Kerala	59.97	69.52	62.55	77.18	28.33	42.13
9. Madhya Pradesh	51.96	61.30	39.63	52.41	31.08	42.85
10. Maharashtra	66.25	72.17	57.38	64.13	36.90	47.95
11. Manipur	25.65	46.10	2.83	0.28	14.99	7.86
12. Meghalaya	24.08	8.77	13.99	9.93	14.58	24.70
13. Karnataka	67.60	65.41	61.07	54.24	43.29	44.81
14. Nagaland	—	—	0.39	0.97	—	28.39
15. Orissa	65.07	59.92	56.37	59.30	45.58	40.97
16. Punjab	52.52	26.68	—	—	—	5.18
17. Rajasthan	29.83	32.83	25.88	30.16	12.58	14.74
18. Sikkim	9.18	6.34	3.99	—	8.38	—
19. Tamil Nadu	76.88	79.72	54.93	49.15	44.77	43.67
20. Tripura	32.45	29.45	36.65	26.32	18.83	14.73
21. Uttar Pradesh	57.71	66.34	13.32	7.05	24.90	31.68
22. West Bengal	57.77	56.52	61.27	67.29	14.44	26.28

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Even after 48 years of independence, the people belonging to the SCs primarily engaged in their traditional occupation viz. agricultural labour, despite several welfare measures extended to them. "The effects of industrialisation, urbanisation, modernisation, science and technology have failed to liberate the Scheduled Caste population from their traditional occupations like agricultural labourers. The Scheduled Caste population has to resort to agricultural labour in which they found more opening and no restrictions. Thus it is very clear that in the occupational composition of the Scheduled Castes is based on caste hierarchy which typified the long traditional socio-economic set up, culminated in the present patterns" (A. Karupiah, 1986, p. 107)

3. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations orchards and allied activities

These activities are also included in the agricultural sector. The percentage distribution of workers under livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities to total main workers as given in Table 2.3 shows that about 2 percent of the total workers from all social groups are engaged in these activities in 1991. The percentage distribution of workers under these categories has declined in 1991 as compared to 1971 at all India level. The percentage was low among the SCs (1.72) as compared to the STs (2.02) and the Non SC/ST (2.22) in 1991. The percentage of male workers are higher than the female workers among the SCs and the STs but the percentage is higher for females than males among the non SC/ST. Among all states, the percentage of workers under these categories has increased and the percentage was also highest in Kerala. The percentage of female workers has declined substantially in 1991 in Assam as compared to other states.

4. Mining and quarrying

Percentage distribution of workers engaged in mining and quarrying as given in the Table 2.4 shows that less than one percent of the total workers among all social groups was engaged in these activities. The percentage has increased for all social groups in 1991 compared to 1971. It is important to note that the percentage was low among the non SC/ST as compared to the SCs and the STs. The percentage of female workers under mining and quarrying to total main workers has declined for all social groups, while the percentage has gone up for male workers for all social groups.

TABLE 2.3

Percentage distribution of workers under Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities to Total main workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	1.72	2.17	2.02	2.35	2.22	2.43
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.79	2.51	2.18	3.97	1.98	3.42
2.	Assam	5.24	6.97	0.96	0.50	12.65	12.39
3.	Bihar	0.25	0.77	0.28	1.14	0.44	0.99
4.	Gujarat	1.06	0.44	1.08	0.97	3.71	2.37
5.	Haryana	1.43	2.78	—	—	0.83	1.01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.76	2.51	4.84	5.85	2.58	2.51
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1.93	—	—	—	3.82
8.	Kerala	10.87	9.55	15.47	7.92	8.89	6.61
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.91	1.14	0.83	0.97	1.77	2.06
10.	Maharashtra	1.08	1.25	2.22	1.84	1.48	1.62
11.	Manipur	0.78	0.55	0.45	0.11	2.27	0.96
12.	Meghalaya	7.69	10.26	7.03	2.51	1.98	3.25
13.	Karnataka	3.74	4.98	4.77	10.90	3.45	3.89
14.	Nagaland	—	—	1.02	0.24	1.90	1.44
15.	Orissa	3.04	2.50	0.87	1.87	1.98	2.17
16.	Punjab	0.82	1.80	—	—	0.80	0.68
17.	Rajasthan	1.39	2.16	1.20	2.38	2.03	2.68
18.	Sikkim	2.54	0.31	2.78	—	2.45	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2.49	3.03	5.77	10.63	1.84	2.57
20.	Tripura	3.29	4.55	1.86	1.23	2.34	2.27
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.69	0.57	1.69	2.15	0.72	0.62
22.	West Bengal	2.90	3.64	9.47	10.88	1.90	1.89

MALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	1.79	2.27	2.17	2.33	2.20	2.38
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.12	3.79	2.75	5.01	2.57	4.28
2.	Assam	5.24	6.97	0.96	0.50	12.65	12.39
3.	Bihar	0.29	1.00	0.30	1.25	0.47	1.05
4.	Gujarat	1.06	0.44	1.08	0.97	3.71	2.37
5.	Haryana	1.52	2.82	—	—	0.88	1.01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.20	2.78	5.84	7.55	3.32	3.05
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1.63	—	—	—	3.50
8.	Kerala	12.03	11.43	16.97	8.76	9.81	7.05
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1.20	1.51	1.02	1.14	2.16	2.42
10.	Maharashtra	1.44	1.70	3.11	2.23	1.85	1.95
11.	Manipur	1.03	0.60	0.75	0.16	2.92	1.14
12.	Meghalaya	8.79	13.78	7.35	2.96	1.90	3.38
13.	Karnataka	3.81	4.80	5.32	10.32	3.72	3.84
14.	Nagaland	—	—	1.65	0.43	—	1.36
15.	Orissa	3.58	2.61	0.93	1.78	2.16	2.22
16.	Punjab	0.81	1.81	—	—	0.79	0.69

17. Rajasthan	1.50	2.20	1.20	2.05	2.15	2.57
18. Sikkim	2.70	0.32	3.39	-	2.90	-
19. Tamil Nadu	2.27	2.65	5.59	9.17	2.02	2.46
20. Tripura	2.61	3.40	1.71	0.80	1.75	1.58
21. Uttar Pradesh	0.70	0.82	2.07	2.33	0.75	0.63
22. West Bengal	2.97	3.31	8.51	8.67	1.57	1.39

FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	1.50	1.84	1.74	2.42	2.32	2.73
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.34	0.49	1.41	1.98	0.67	1.04
2.	Assam	7.94	23.35	0.43	0.69	30.98	65.95
3.	Bihar	0.15	0.17	0.22	0.70	0.20	0.41
4.	Gujarat	1.66	0.25	0.61	0.47	8.63	1.23
5.	Haryana	0.75	2.16	-	-	0.33	1.12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.63	1.85	2.58	3.28	0.62	0.99
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	7.87	-	-	-	8.60
8.	Kerala	8.87	6.89	12.85	6.45	5.33	4.93
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.31	0.33	0.51	0.57	0.61	0.74
10.	Maharashtra	0.47	0.32	1.01	1.14	0.64	0.58
11.	Manipur	0.28	0.29	0.11	0.06	1.20	0.43
12.	Meghalaya	0.49	0.27	6.57	1.92	2.76	2.38
13.	Karnataka	3.63	5.49	3.78	12.06	2.73	4.13
14.	Nagaland	-	-	0.28	0.02	-	4.38
15.	Orissa	1.10	1.92	0.71	2.32	0.70	1.46
16.	Punjab	0.92	1.19	-	-	1.21	0.48
17.	Rajasthan	0.98	1.97	1.20	4.42	1.48	3.51
18.	Sikkim	2.23	0.30	1.71	-	1.49	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	2.85	3.92	6.05	14.55	1.40	3.03
20.	Tripura	8.75	26.73	2.22	3.73	7.27	14.17
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.63	0.33	0.58	1.63	0.44	0.53
22.	West Bengal	2.52	7.00	11.05	17.20	5.24	11.10

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I—India, Part II—A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

TABLE 2. 4
Percentage distribution of workers under Mining & Quarrying to
Total Main Workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	0.78	0.64	0.81	0.61	0.55	0.47
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.91	0.56	0.46	0.25	0.90	0.54
2.	Assam	0.33	0.15	0.19	0.02	0.56	0.41
3.	Bihar	1.66	1.83	1.64	1.49	1.12	1.39
4.	Gujarat	0.80	0.84	0.32	0.23	0.40	0.42

5. Haryana	0.22	0.40	-	-	-	0.13
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.35	0.19	0.09	0.02	0.24	0.08
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.31	-	-	-	0.12
8. Kerala	1.88	0.87	0.33	0.33	0.87	0.43
9. Madhya Pradesh	0.89	0.81	0.84	0.50	0.91	0.69
10. Maharashtra	0.52	0.25	0.37	0.09	0.35	0.26
11. Manipur	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04
12. Meghalaya	0.10	0.00	0.56	0.15	0.88	0.16
13. Karnataka	1.74	1.02	0.71	0.53	0.43	0.42
14. Nagaland	-	-	0.05	0.00	0.11	0.21
15. Orissa	0.86	0.70	1.53	1.32	0.74	0.52
16. Punjab	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.02
17. Rajasthan	1.76	0.93	1.52	0.45	0.75	0.33
18. Sikkim	0.15	0.12	0.08	-	0.26	-
19. Tamil Nadu	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.34	0.39
20. Tripura	0.19	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.40	0.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	0.17	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.04
22. West Bengal	0.89	1.39	0.94	1.12	0.72	0.78

MALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	0.91	0.71	0.99	0.61	0.61	0.50
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.33	0.73	0.68	0.29	1.09	0.60
2.	Assam	0.37	0.16	0.26	0.02	0.66	0.43
3.	Bihar	2.00	2.14	1.99	1.45	1.21	1.44
4.	Gujarat	0.90	0.88	0.34	0.23	0.43	0.42
5.	Haryana	0.13	0.21	0.37	-	-	0.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.48	0.26	0.12	0.04	0.32	0.11
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.32	-	-	-	0.13
8.	Kerala	2.46	1.32	0.41	0.48	0.92	0.50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1.20	0.75	1.08	0.55	1.12	0.77
10.	Maharashtra	0.74	0.31	0.47	0.09	0.43	0.27
11.	Manipur	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.05
12.	Meghalaya	0.11	0.00	0.78	0.19	0.86	0.15
13.	Karnataka	2.09	1.13	0.80	0.52	0.49	0.42
14.	Nagaland	-	-	0.09	0.00	0.12	0.20
15.	Orissa	0.90	0.61	1.50	0.94	0.79	0.49
16.	Punjab	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.01	0.02
17.	Rajasthan	1.93	0.94	1.65	0.44	0.88	0.35
18.	Sikkim	0.18	0.19	0.11	-	0.36	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.24	0.20	0.23	0.20	0.39	0.40
20.	Tripura	0.21	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.42	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.17	0.05	0.15	0.03	0.06	0.04
22.	West Bengal	0.96	1.39	1.23	1.23	0.77	0.81

FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.60	0.27	0.35
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.35	0.28	0.18	0.17	0.49	0.38
2.	Assam	0.13	0.09	0.03	0.00	0.12	0.18

3. Bihar	0.68	1.03	0.80	1.65	0.39	0.92
4. Gujarat	0.47	0.73	0.27	0.22	0.28	0.44
5. Haryana	0.28	0.84	-	-	0.08	0.40
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.01
8. Kerala	0.88	0.24	0.20	0.07	0.69	0.14
9. Madhya Pradesh	0.27	0.29	0.42	0.37	0.25	0.42
10. Maharashtra	0.16	0.13	0.23	0.09	0.15	0.23
11. Manipur	-	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	0.02
12. Meghalaya	-	0.00	0.24	0.09	-	0.23
13. Karnataka	1.11	0.69	0.54	0.54	0.27	0.40
14. Nagaland	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.50
15. Orissa	0.73	1.16	1.62	3.37	0.37	0.82
16. Punjab	0.00	0.01	-	-	0.00	0.01
17. Rajasthan	1.12	0.92	1.10	0.48	0.24	0.21
18. Sikkim	0.10	0.00	0.02	-	0.06	-
19. Tamil Nadu	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.22	0.20	0.31
20. Tripura	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	0.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.05
22. West Bengal	0.48	1.39	0.46	0.79	0.21	0.26

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(II), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The state level data, by and large, show that less than 1 per cent of the total workers are engaged in this activity by all social groups. The percentage was higher for males belonging to all social groups. The state level analysis shows that there was a fluctuation in these activities in 1991 as compared to 1971 for all social groups.

5a. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household Industry

The percentage distribution of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry as shown in Table 2.5a. shows that there was a decline in these activities for the SCs from 3.33 in 1971 to 2.41 in 1991 and the non SC/ST from 3.83 in 1971 to 2.56 in 1991 and a marginal increase in the percentage of workers among the STs from 1.03 in 1971 to 1.04 in 1991. The percentage of these activities was higher for non SC/ST and lower for the STs. The percentage of female workers were higher than the male workers both at the state level and at the all India level. It is worthwhile to mention that there was a sharp decline among females belonging to the non SC/ST in Manipur from 50.35 per cent to 20.73 per cent which was quite high as compared to other states.

5b. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household Industry

The percentage distribution of Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry as given in Table 2.5b. shows that there was an increase in these activities for all social groups including males and females. The percentage was higher for the non SC/ST (9.03) and low for the STs (1.98). Among all states, the percentages of the workers engaged in these activities was higher in Gujarat than the other states. The percentage was more for male workers than for female workers for all social groups. The state level analysis further shows that the percentage of worker belonging to all social groups has increased in all states.

TABLE 2.5a

Percentage distribution of workers under Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industry to Total Main Workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	2.41	3.33	1.04	1.03	2.56	3.83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.98	1.93	2.62	4.01	4.02	5.50
2.	Assam	2.45	3.88	0.38	0.48	0.83	1.30
3.	Bihar	1.77	2.17	1.38	1.43	1.79	2.69
4.	Gujarat	3.52	5.17	0.85	0.88	1.37	3.10
5.	Haryana	1.80	5.17	-	-	1.51	2.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.85	5.81	1.28	1.13	0.92	1.63
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	3.34	-	-	-	4.09
8.	Kerala	2.44	3.59	0.47	2.31	2.84	4.42
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5.08	6.27	0.62	0.77	2.57	4.03
10.	Maharashtra	3.47	8.01	1.03	0.36	1.42	2.93
11.	Manipur	4.77	1.48	1.04	0.68	9.11	15.14
12.	Meghalaya	1.50	6.06	0.32	0.65	0.96	3.13
13.	Karnataka	1.71	2.83	1.59	3.80	1.92	4.58
14.	Nagaland	-	-	0.30	0.07	0.93	1.69
15.	Orissa	4.58	5.36	1.66	1.18	3.39	4.23
16.	Punjab	1.77	4.73	-	-	1.16	2.67
17.	Rajasthan	2.99	6.31	0.12	0.19	2.13	3.33
18.	Sikkim	3.65	3.33	0.57	-	0.61	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	1.11	1.15	1.67	0.52	4.22	5.48
20.	Tripura	2.10	1.53	0.34	0.12	1.95	2.14
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2.04	2.61	3.39	3.31	2.52	3.98
22.	West Bengal	3.24	2.11	1.27	1.01	4.45	3.05

MALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	2.17	3.43	0.91	0.92	2.16	3.58
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.73	2.57	2.48	4.00	3.13	5.59
2.	Assam	1.72	2.98	0.09	0.17	0.54	1.10
3.	Bihar	1.73	2.32	1.33	1.37	1.70	2.64
4.	Gujarat	3.51	5.77	0.61	0.75	1.28	3.15
5.	Haryana	1.61	5.23	-	-	1.55	2.76
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3.41	7.14	1.38	1.49	1.10	2.05
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	3.11	-	-	-	3.90
8.	Kerala	1.55	2.70	0.32	0.99	1.60	3.18
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4.29	6.54	0.58	0.77	2.30	3.96
10.	Maharashtra	3.31	8.65	1.10	0.38	1.45	2.96
11.	Manipur	2.30	1.04	0.37	0.21	2.06	3.42
12.	Meghalaya	1.50	4.34	0.26	0.52	0.80	2.97
13.	Karnataka	1.67	2.82	1.42	2.63	1.81	3.94
14.	Nagaland	-	-	0.17	0.11	0.79	1.72
15.	Orissa	3.61	4.26	1.14	0.85	3.01	3.70
16.	Punjab	1.86	4.61	-	-	1.09	2.61
17.	Rajasthan	2.94	6.71	0.12	0.16	2.22	3.36
18.	Sikkim	5.22	4.45	0.50	-	0.81	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.95	1.22	1.60	0.49	3.28	4.88
20.	Tripura	1.61	1.46	0.28	0.04	1.56	2.02
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1.97	2.74	1.46	2.17	2.34	3.88
22.	West Bengal	2.52	1.89	0.99	0.99	3.09	2.84

FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	3.06	3.00	1.29	1.32	4.18	5.21
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.31	0.92	2.81	4.04	5.91	5.27
2.	Assam	6.87	21.54	1.09	2.04	2.15	3.47
3.	Bihar	1.90	1.78	1.51	1.69	2.42	3.11
4.	Gujarat	3.54	3.36	0.72	0.53	1.83	2.77
5.	Haryana	1.55	4.27	—	—	1.19	3.84
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.41	2.50	1.05	0.59	0.44	0.42
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	7.93	—	—	—	6.87
8.	Kerala	3.95	4.83	0.74	4.61	6.63	9.23
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6.66	5.71	0.70	0.77	3.41	4.26
10.	Maharashtra	3.74	6.68	0.93	0.33	1.36	2.86
11.	Manipur	9.68	3.83	1.80	1.19	20.73	50.35
12.	Meghalaya	1.47	10.96	0.40	0.82	2.31	4.20
13.	Karnataka	1.77	2.84	1.90	6.18	2.21	7.34
14.	Nagaland	—	—	0.46	0.03	2.05	0.70
15.	Orissa	8.06	10.92	2.96	2.96	6.25	11.25
16.	Punjab	3.90	10.58	—	—	2.81	5.98
17.	Rajasthan	3.15	4.28	0.12	0.36	1.72	3.11
18.	Sikkim	0.40	1.21	0.68	—	0.20	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1.38	1.00	1.79	0.60	6.68	8.18
20.	Tripura	6.03	2.91	0.49	0.56	5.17	4.29
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2.39	1.97	9.00	6.71	4.10	5.08
22.	West Bengal	7.48	4.41	1.71	1.09	18.42	6.83

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

TABLE 2.5b

Percentage distribution of workers under Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in other than Household Industry to Total Main Workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	5.13	3.56	1.98	1.11	9.03	6.86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.49	1.87	1.60	1.30	6.59	4.84
2.	Assam	5.31	3.47	0.76	0.24	3.33	2.98
3.	Bihar	1.33	1.32	1.45	1.81	2.59	3.02
4.	Gujarat	12.70	10.54	4.84	2.33	16.92	10.78
5.	Haryana	8.20	6.57	—	—	9.24	6.73
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.10	1.92	1.22	0.33	3.73	1.56
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	2.52	—	—	—	2.77
8.	Kerala	7.08	6.56	2.96	2.21	12.43	12.34
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4.65	2.80	1.05	0.42	5.93	3.99
10.	Maharashtra	8.62	6.97	3.16	1.22	13.26	10.93
11.	Manipur	1.47	2.50	0.29	0.10	3.72	2.64
12.	Meghalaya	8.41	7.48	1.22	0.72	5.14	3.77
13.	Karnataka	4.92	3.82	3.46	2.86	10.07	6.30
14.	Nagaland	—	—	0.49	0.21	6.59	4.68

15. Orissa	2.61	1.53	1.68	1.22	4.69	2.99
16. Punjab	8.14	6.56	-	-	12.05	8.64
17. Rajasthan	5.24	3.66	1.09	0.43	6.37	3.59
18. Sikkim	8.87	8.06	2.13	-	3.17	-
19. Tamil Nadu	4.91	3.94	2.66	1.38	12.19	10.21
20. Tripura	4.33	1.96	0.75	0.29	5.17	3.26
21. Uttar Pradesh	4.03	2.34	1.78	1.11	5.74	4.01
22. West Bengal	7.24	4.89	3.05	1.59	14.85	14.26

MALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST SC	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	5.96	4.04	2.38	1.20	10.08	7.60
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.49	2.42	1.79	1.34	8.22	5.59
2.	Assam	5.79	3.45	0.86	0.25	3.83	3.04
3.	Bihar	1.58	1.64	1.71	1.87	2.78	3.25
4.	Gujarat	15.03	11.85	6.12	2.81	19.51	11.75
5.	Haryana	8.24	6.46	-	-	9.84	6.79
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.22	2.50	1.37	0.40	4.83	2.03
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	2.52	-	-	-	2.91
8.	Kerala	5.47	4.45	1.77	2.45	11.40	12.04
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5.60	3.61	1.28	0.44	7.24	4.81
10.	Maharashtra	11.84	9.30	4.32	1.58	17.35	13.54
11.	Manipur	1.64	2.88	0.40	0.16	4.11	2.61
12.	Meghalaya	9.58	7.51	1.79	1.03	5.44	4.20
13.	Karnataka	5.57	4.29	3.22	3.00	10.27	6.85
14.	Nagaland	-	-	0.69	0.36	-	4.73
15.	Orissa	2.77	1.49	1.81	1.10	5.06	3.04
16.	Punjab	8.11	6.36	-	-	12.31	8.66
17.	Rajasthan	5.88	3.97	1.33	0.43	7.42	3.91
18.	Sikkim	10.96	11.41	1.89	-	3.99	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	6.32	4.85	3.19	1.38	14.09	11.25
20.	Tripura	4.39	1.88	0.75	0.19	5.35	3.20
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4.47	2.66	1.70	1.33	6.08	4.26
22.	West Bengal	7.45	5.00	3.31	1.55	15.10	14.65

FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST SC	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	2.84	1.97	1.25	0.86	4.78	3.38
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.16	1.00	1.36	1.23	3.10	2.75
2.	Assam	2.39	3.95	0.49	0.22	1.08	2.37
3.	Bihar	0.59	0.45	0.83	1.58	1.14	0.90
4.	Gujarat	5.26	6.57	1.93	1.20	3.69	3.33
5.	Haryana	7.87	8.25	-	-	3.35	5.03
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.24	0.48	0.87	0.22	0.82	0.25
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	2.63	-	-	-	0.58
8.	Kerala	9.85	9.54	5.02	1.79	16.42	13.49
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2.68	1.07	0.65	0.35	1.97	1.02
10.	Maharashtra	3.26	2.16	1.60	0.58	3.85	2.97
11.	Manipur	1.13	0.44	0.17	0.03	3.08	2.73
12.	Meghalaya	0.74	7.40	0.40	0.32	2.49	0.71
13.	Karnataka	3.77	2.49	3.91	2.58	9.51	3.91
14.	Nagaland	-	-	0.25	0.04	-	2.89
15.	Orissa	2.04	1.74	1.34	1.87	1.94	2.33
16.	Punjab	8.68	14.66	-	-	5.79	7.22

17. Rajasthan	2.93	2.08	0.38	0.44	1.62	1.17
18. Sikkim	4.55	1.69	2.57	—	1.44	—
19. Tamil Nadu	2.70	1.80	1.82	1.40	7.27	5.61
20. Tripura	3.86	3.36	0.74	0.85	3.61	4.40
21. Uttar Pradesh	1.86	0.73	2.00	0.46	2.76	1.22
22. West Bengal	5.99	3.78	2.62	1.70	12.24	7.00

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(II), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe.

6. Construction

The percentage distribution of workers engaged in construction as given in Table 2.6 shows that there was an increase in the workers engaged in construction for all social groups in 1991 over 1971 for both males and females except females for which the percentage has declined from 0.71 per cent in 1971 to 0.65 per cent for the non SC/ST in 1991 at all India level. The percentage was higher for the SCs and low for the STs for both males and females. The main reason for the highest percentage of the Scheduled Castes labourers in the construction is due to the fact that they depend more on manual labour, as most of them do not own land. The percentage was higher for male labourers of all social groups than the female labourers. Among all states, the percentage was higher for all social groups and both male and female labourers in Sikkim than in other states. The state level data further show that the percentage of workers under construction by and large had increased in all states for all social groups.

TABLE 2.6
Percentage distribution of workers under construction to
Total Main Workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl. No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	2.29	1.21	0.83	0.41	2.01	1.32
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.39	1.23	0.57	0.43	1.83	1.72
2.	Assam	2.33	1.03	0.54	0.33	1.68	1.07
3.	Bihar	0.42	0.27	0.46	0.45	0.71	0.65
4.	Gujarat	3.96	2.39	1.08	0.79	2.04	1.49
5.	Haryana	3.88	3.35	—	—	2.31	1.48
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5.22	3.47	3.96	1.55	4.77	4.37
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	3.26	—	—	—	2.17
8.	Kerala	3.60	1.06	0.48	0.46	4.13	1.85
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2.51	1.09	0.67	0.22	1.73	0.91
10.	Maharashtra	4.09	1.64	1.22	0.48	2.57	1.58
11.	Manipur	0.61	0.37	0.44	0.33	2.34	1.86
12.	Meghalaya	1.63	1.57	0.94	0.66	5.99	2.31
13.	Karnataka	3.80	2.58	1.40	1.51	2.24	1.65
14.	Nagaland	—	—	1.38	0.55	4.22	5.57
15.	Orissa	0.79	0.50	0.49	0.24	1.08	0.70
16.	Punjab	3.01	2.26	—	—	2.38	1.88
17.	Rajasthan	4.36	2.33	1.32	0.43	2.15	1.13
18.	Sikkim	8.82	1.44	5.72	—	7.37	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1.64	0.81	0.63	0.23	2.31	1.81
20.	Tripura	1.88	0.65	0.20	0.03	2.20	1.16
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1.48	0.72	1.24	0.38	1.16	0.58
22.	West Bengal	1.52	0.52	0.48	0.31	2.13	1.22

MALES

Sl. No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	2.82	1.38	1.07	0.43	2.34	1.43
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.06	1.58	0.72	0.48	2.38	2.00
2.	Assam	2.69	1.07	0.74	0.38	2.01	1.14
3.	Bihar	0.51	0.35	0.53	0.38	0.77	0.69
4.	Gujarat	4.55	2.27	1.35	0.83	2.30	1.52
5.	Haryana	4.08	3.32	-	-	2.48	1.47
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7.07	4.73	5.06	2.07	6.25	5.63
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	3.35	-	-	-	2.27
8.	Kerala	5.04	1.80	0.65	0.60	4.96	2.25
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3.34	1.41	0.83	0.24	2.13	1.04
10.	Maharashtra	5.53	1.97	1.71	0.59	3.31	1.86
11.	Manipur	0.80	0.27	0.73	0.63	3.39	2.44
12.	Meghalaya	1.88	2.02	1.43	1.08	5.50	2.53
13.	Karnataka	5.12	2.68	1.97	1.75	2.85	1.80
14.	Nagaland	-	-	2.27	1.04	4.63	5.70
15.	Orissa	0.88	0.53	0.52	0.23	1.19	0.74
16.	Punjab	3.12	2.29	-	-	2.44	1.90
17.	Rajasthan	5.18	2.57	1.53	0.41	2.54	1.22
18.	Sikkim	10.66	1.62	6.35	-	9.41	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	2.30	0.93	0.86	0.27	2.91	1.96
20.	Tripura	1.91	0.61	0.25	0.04	2.38	1.21
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1.71	0.85	1.57	0.51	1.26	0.62
22.	West Bengal	1.70	0.54	0.64	0.36	2.30	1.26

FEMALES

Sl. No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	0.85	0.65	0.40	0.33	0.65	0.71
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.51	0.66	0.37	0.32	0.65	0.96
2.	Assam	0.18	0.23	0.06	0.12	0.17	0.29
3.	Bihar	0.16	0.08	0.31	0.75	0.20	0.20
4.	Gujarat	2.08	2.76	0.48	0.69	0.74	1.26
5.	Haryana	2.29	3.92	-	-	0.66	1.76
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.49	0.33	1.46	0.76	0.85	0.85
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	1.47	-	-	-	0.70
8.	Kerala	1.12	0.30	0.18	0.21	0.91	0.30
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.79	0.39	0.39	0.19	0.52	0.46
10.	Maharashtra	1.70	0.95	0.55	0.30	0.86	0.72
11.	Manipur	0.23	0.88	0.11	0.01	0.62	0.14
12.	Meghalaya	-	0.27	0.24	0.13	-	0.80
13.	Karnataka	1.45	2.27	0.36	1.03	0.60	1.03
14.	Nagaland	-	-	0.33	0.01	0.99	0.90
15.	Orissa	0.43	0.36	0.41	0.31	0.28	0.21
16.	Punjab	1.01	0.89	-	-	1.03	0.76
17.	Rajasthan	1.42	1.11	0.66	0.57	0.34	0.40
18.	Sikkim	5.03	1.09	4.62	-	3.06	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.61	0.52	0.28	0.11	0.75	1.15
20.	Tripura	1.80	1.38	0.07	0.00	0.69	0.37
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.35	0.06	0.29	0.00	0.29	0.11
22.	West Bengal	0.45	0.36	0.23	0.15	0.47	0.42

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources :

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

7. Trade and Commerce

Trade and commerce are lucrative activities which provide higher income to those persons who are involved in these activities. The SCs normally cannot be in these activities, as the higher caste men will isolate them from pursuing these activities. The percentage distribution of workers engaged in trade and commerce as given in Table 2.7 shows that there was an increase in all social groups in 1991 as compared to 1971. Even though, there was an increase in these activities for SCs and STs but their access was too low as compared to Non SC/ST. The percentage of workers has also increased for both males and females. The percentage of people engaging in these activities was higher for the non-SC/ST and low for the SCs and the STs. The percentage of male workers is higher than the percentage of female workers. The percentage participation was higher for the SCs in Meghalaya compared to other states.

TABLE 2.7
Percentage distribution of workers under Trade & Commerce to
Total Main Workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl.No	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	2.95	1.33	1.19	0.60	9.39	7.00
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.64	0.98	1.58	2.24	8.44	6.57
2.	Assam	10.01	6.71	1.18	0.69	7.55	6.16
3.	Bihar	1.21	0.75	0.50	0.22	5.12	4.28
4.	Gujarat	3.53	1.07	1.44	0.85	11.14	8.96
5.	Haryana	3.67	1.69	—	—	9.84	7.94
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.89	0.55	2.42	0.84	5.45	3.26
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	1.02	—	—	—	4.72
8.	Kerala	2.83	0.74	1.38	0.52	14.31	10.47
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2.20	0.82	0.55	0.22	7.45	4.76
10.	Maharashtra	4.18	1.75	2.04	0.63	10.14	7.58
11.	Manipur	1.92	1.50	0.89	0.42	5.93	5.63
12.	Meghalaya	19.04	17.96	3.33	1.47	17.92	10.03
13.	Karnataka	2.67	1.08	2.88	1.52	9.51	6.79
14.	Nagaland	—	—	1.05	0.28	16.62	11.12
15.	Orissa	3.39	1.62	0.85	0.58	8.21	5.00
16.	Punjab	4.86	2.20	—	—	12.75	10.17
17.	Rajasthan	2.66	1.25	0.86	0.28	8.49	5.96
18.	Sikkim	2.17	1.19	3.13	—	6.09	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	1.98	1.12	2.11	1.46	10.66	9.67
20.	Tripura	8.25	4.07	0.78	0.18	12.21	9.30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1.93	1.03	2.11	1.25	7.45	4.98
22.	West Bengal	5.68	2.54	0.70	0.71	13.71	10.25

MALES

Sl.No	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	3.57	1.51	1.41	0.61	10.98	7.83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.14	1.06	1.88	2.23	10.88	7.82
2.	Assam	11.24	6.85	1.53	0.68	8.98	6.63
3.	Bihar	1.49	0.93	0.58	0.22	5.64	4.59
4.	Gujarat	4.30	1.24	1.84	1.11	12.67	9.79
5.	Haryana	4.00	1.73	—	—	10.69	8.19

6. Himachal Pradesh	2.49	0.73	3.13	1.28	7.26	4.34
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-	1.04	-	-	-	5.01
8. Kerala	3.71	1.03	1.82	0.72	16.57	12.51
9. Madhya Pradesh	2.85	1.01	0.72	0.23	9.34	5.71
10. Maharashtra	5.59	2.12	2.73	0.74	13.28	9.50
11. Manipur	2.09	1.70	1.12	0.61	6.04	4.30
12. Meghalaya	20.52	19.46	2.77	1.04	19.02	10.97
13. Karnataka	3.29	1.09	3.53	1.69	11.73	7.67
14. Nagaland	-	1.59	0.49	-	1.29	-
15. Orissa	3.41	1.35	0.90	0.45	8.86	5.01
16. Punjab	4.92	2.20	-	-	13.07	10.30
17. Rajasthan	3.14	1.39	1.08	0.29	10.15	6.63
18. Sikkim	2.47	1.75	3.36	-	8.09	-
19. Tamil Nadu	2.75	1.31	2.65	1.54	13.57	11.01
20. Tripura	8.96	4.06	0.99	0.20	13.37	9.64
21. Uttar Pradesh	2.19	1.17	2.70	1.62	8.07	5.32
22. West Bengal	6.11	2.58	0.95	0.84	14.62	10.61

FEMALES

Sl.No	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	1.25	0.72	0.79	0.56	2.90	2.35
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.98	0.84	1.17	2.28	3.18	3.11
2.	Assam	2.60	3.95	0.32	0.70	1.07	0.93
3.	Bihar	0.42	0.27	0.33	0.21	1.28	1.49
4.	Gujarat	1.11	0.56	0.54	0.24	3.31	2.60
5.	Haryana	1.04	1.09	-	-	1.66	1.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.37	0.11	0.82	0.17	0.66	0.22
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	0.65	-	-	-	0.37
8.	Kerala	1.32	0.35	0.62	0.16	5.60	2.52
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.86	0.40	0.26	0.20	1.75	1.30
10.	Maharashtra	1.83	0.98	1.12	0.44	2.96	1.75
11.	Manipur	1.59	0.44	0.63	0.21	5.74	9.63
12.	Meghalaya	9.34	13.70	4.14	2.03	8.33	3.47
13.	Karnataka	1.57	1.04	1.69	1.19	3.46	3.00
14.	Nagaland	-	-	0.43	0.06	-	5.18
15.	Orissa	3.34	3.00	0.71	1.29	3.44	4.80
16.	Punjab	3.80	1.87	-	-	5.14	3.09
17.	Rajasthan	0.94	0.53	0.20	0.24	0.95	0.87
18.	Sikkim	1.55	0.12	2.74	-	1.89	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.78	0.66	1.25	1.27	3.12	3.74
20.	Tripura	2.55	4.22	0.24	0.10	2.60	3.41
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.66	0.34	0.41	0.16	1.86	1.23
22.	West Bengal	3.13	2.12	0.30	0.33	4.46	3.50

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources :

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

8. Transport, storage and communications

The percentage distribution of workers engaged in transport, storage and communications as given in Table 2.8 shows that the percentage has increased in 1991 as compared to 1971 for all social groups at all India level. The percentage has increased for male workers, while the percentage for female workers has declined. The percentage of workers in these categories was higher for the non SC/ST and lower for the STs. A comparison of male and female workers engaged in these activities shows that the percentage was higher for males than for females. The state wise analysis shows that there was a fluctuation in the percentage of workers engaged in these activities.

TABLE 2.8
Percentage distribution of workers under Transport, Storage and Communication to Total Main Workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	2.25	1.72	0.86	0.58	3.20	2.79
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.17	1.72	1.06	0.77	3.12	2.36
2.	Assam	3.32	2.45	1.06	0.50	2.68	2.75
3.	Bihar	0.96	1.04	0.61	0.84	1.45	1.72
4.	Gujarat	4.29	2.76	1.33	0.90	4.33	3.33
5.	Haryana	3.00	2.11	—	—	3.31	2.51
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.37	1.04	1.03	0.45	2.20	1.36
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	4.11	—	—	—	3.18
8.	Kerala	3.72	1.73	1.50	1.18	6.41	4.26
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1.67	1.02	0.42	0.21	2.32	1.81
10.	Maharashtra	3.60	2.61	1.25	0.51	4.12	3.30
11.	Manipur	0.88	1.11	0.33	0.19	1.82	1.68
12.	Meghalaya	3.26	0.29	1.05	0.65	4.13	4.22
13.	Karnataka	1.71	2.45	1.27	1.46	2.92	2.74
14.	Nagaland	—	—	0.47	0.32	3.49	4.51
15.	Orissa	1.93	1.57	0.62	0.67	2.23	1.76
16.	Punjab	3.60	2.64	—	—	3.92	2.86
17.	Rajasthan	1.94	1.74	1.10	0.51	2.76	2.32
18.	Sikkim	3.13	3.00	1.67	—	1.77	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	2.09	2.24	1.16	0.60	3.40	3.43
20.	Tripura	4.13	1.80	0.41	0.15	3.96	2.12
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1.30	1.10	1.05	0.80	2.04	1.92
22.	West Bengal	3.49	1.97	0.98	0.82	4.86	5.17

MALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	2.98	2.09	1.27	0.71	3.89	3.20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.68	2.59	1.80	1.11	4.49	3.12
2.	Assam	3.75	2.50	1.46	0.60	3.21	2.96
3.	Bihar	1.26	1.38	0.82	0.88	1.63	1.89
4.	Gujarat	5.41	3.46	1.86	1.26	5.06	3.68
5.	Haryana	3.35	2.24	—	—	3.62	2.59
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.87	1.39	1.45	0.70	2.96	1.81
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	4.25	—	—	—	3.37
8.	Kerala	5.28	2.40	2.07	1.52	7.64	5.08
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2.41	1.42	0.63	0.27	3.04	2.27

10. Maharashtra	5.53	3.56	2.10	0.72	5.69	4.21
11. Manipur	1.26	1.32	0.58	0.37	2.81	2.20
12. Meghalaya	3.31	0.29	1.85	0.94	4.34	4.62
13. Karnataka	2.51	2.59	1.90	1.76	3.86	3.13
14. Nagaland	-	-	0.82	0.61	3.88	4.61
15. Orissa	2.42	1.75	0.80	0.65	2.50	1.84
16. Punjab	3.77	2.67	-	-	4.04	2.89
17. Rajasthan	2.43	2.02	1.44	0.59	3.34	2.59
18. Sikkim	4.56	3.40	2.40	-	2.52	-
19. Tamil Nadu	3.31	2.97	1.77	0.65	4.56	4.04
20. Tripura	4.61	1.88	0.56	0.17	4.37	2.22
21. Uttar Pradesh	1.55	1.30	1.36	1.02	2.24	2.07
22. West Bengal	4.03	2.05	1.51	0.96	5.24	5.36

FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	0.24	0.47	0.09	0.22	0.41	0.51
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.15	0.35	0.07	0.11	0.20	0.26
2.	Assam	0.74	1.44	0.08	0.03	0.30	0.39
3.	Bihar	0.08	0.15	0.09	0.85	0.11	0.20
4.	Gujarat	0.73	0.67	0.12	0.07	0.56	0.63
5.	Haryana	0.26	0.30	-	-	0.34	0.43
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.17	0.09	0.07	0.19	0.09
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	1.34	-	-	-	0.29
8.	Kerala	1.04	0.77	0.52	0.58	1.65	1.08
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.16
10.	Maharashtra	0.39	0.66	0.09	0.14	0.52	0.52
11.	Manipur	0.12	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.18	0.10
12.	Meghalaya	2.95	0.27	0.19	0.26	2.36	1.43
13.	Karnataka	0.30	2.06	0.13	0.86	0.38	1.02
14.	Nagaland	-	-	0.07	0.01	0.43	1.20
15.	Orissa	0.19	0.62	0.16	0.77	0.23	0.66
16.	Punjab	0.59	0.97	-	-	1.12	0.90
17.	Rajasthan	0.17	0.31	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.23
18.	Sikkim	0.17	2.23	0.36	-	0.20	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.16	0.52	0.17	0.46	0.41	0.72
20.	Tripura	0.24	0.26	0.05	0.02	0.56	0.36
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.14	0.18	0.24
22.	West Bengal	0.32	1.12	0.10	0.41	0.96	1.64

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources :

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

9. Other Services

The percentage distribution of workers engaged in the other services as given in Table 2.9 shows that there was an increase in all social groups for both males and females in 1991 as compared to 1971. The percentage was higher for the non SC/ST and low for the STs. A comparison of male and female workers shows that the percentage of male workers is higher than the percentage of female workers. The state level analysis shows that there was a fluctuation in the percentage of workers engaged in other services.

TABLE 2.9
Percentage distribution of workers under other services to
Total Main Workers by Social Groups

PERSONS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	7.97	6.43	4.07	2.71	11.65	9.88
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.80	3.43	2.17	1.87	10.43	9.04
2.	Assam	10.35	8.34	6.70	4.79	11.95	10.68
3.	Bihar	4.52	3.25	5.13	2.61	8.82	5.60
4.	Gujarat	16.12	11.86	4.04	2.59	10.47	9.88
5.	Haryana	14.85	11.37	—	—	16.40	12.41
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9.30	4.77	10.86	4.23	16.51	12.90
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	6.73	—	—	—	12.05
8.	Kerala	10.70	7.96	5.28	4.76	16.02	14.56
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7.34	5.11	2.32	1.26	10.20	8.18
10.	Maharashtra	11.88	9.82	3.84	1.82	11.10	9.56
11.	Manipur	13.42	13.96	10.07	8.16	18.97	14.19
12.	Meghalaya	37.09	36.21	11.00	5.19	39.65	36.50
13.	Karnataka	6.36	6.26	4.12	6.11	9.70	8.46
14.	Nagaland	—	—	13.11	7.79	42.84	62.39
15.	Orissa	7.80	9.54	3.22	3.82	13.18	10.15
16.	Punjab	13.15	11.16	—	—	15.29	12.37
17.	Rajasthan	8.85	7.15	3.12	2.21	11.22	9.89
18.	Sikkim	9.12	8.18	16.18	—	12.93	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	6.68	5.35	4.67	2.75	11.33	10.36
20.	Tripura	16.28	7.48	8.25	2.49	27.26	18.91
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6.96	5.99	6.07	4.01	10.89	8.97
22.	West Bengal	6.44	6.97	2.68	3.44	13.25	12.29

MALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	8.75	6.80	4.84	2.96	11.94	10.08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.32	4.28	2.76	1.82	11.81	9.61
2.	Assam	10.08	7.72	7.49	4.94	12.41	10.72
3.	Bihar	5.34	3.60	5.37	2.63	9.33	5.83
4.	Gujarat	16.31	11.87	4.27	2.82	10.23	9.66
5.	Haryana	15.11	10.98	—	—	15.91	12.01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11.26	5.89	13.43	6.20	19.57	16.13
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	6.80	—	—	—	12.06
8.	Kerala	10.53	8.68	5.09	5.17	13.03	13.05
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8.81	5.75	2.89	1.41	11.48	9.24
10.	Maharashtra	14.33	11.24	5.14	2.35	12.26	10.72
11.	Manipur	16.33	13.67	15.85	14.53	25.85	17.74
12.	Meghalaya	34.61	33.62	12.37	6.29	39.80	36.47
13.	Karnataka	7.45	6.12	4.98	6.30	10.24	8.63
14.	Nagaland	—	—	19.71	13.32	45.58	63.26
15.	Orissa	8.7	8.70	3.53	3.55	13.12	10.07
16.	Punjab	12.45	10.54	—	—	13.38	11.29
17.	Rajasthan	9.57	6.91	3.71	2.25	12.25	10.42
18.	Sikkim	9.21	11.26	18.05	—	13.94	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	8.23	6.14	5.26	2.79	11.63	10.37
20.	Tripura	14.89	7.04	9.44	2.60	24.83	17.57
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7.32	6.11	7.12	4.67	11.14	9.16
22.	West Bengal	5.76	6.54	3.51	3.72	11.91	11.40

FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	5.81	5.19	2.65	2.02	10.44	8.71
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.77	2.07	1.37	1.95	7.47	7.44
2.	Assam	11.99	20.55	4.78	4.08	9.84	10.25
3.	Bihar	2.18	2.33	4.53	2.51	5.04	3.53
4.	Gujarat	15.54	11.83	3.51	2.03	11.69	11.58
5.	Haryana	12.80	17.12	—	—	21.15	22.65
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.31	1.98	5.04	1.24	8.43	3.83
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	5.34	—	—	—	11.83
8.	Kerala	10.99	6.96	5.62	4.05	27.63	20.39
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4.32	3.71	1.34	0.96	6.35	4.31
10.	Maharashtra	8.06	6.90	2.10	0.87	8.42	6.00
11.	Manipur	7.60	15.46	3.59	1.23	7.96	3.55
12.	Meghalaya	53.32	43.56	9.04	3.75	38.41	22.66
13.	Karnataka	4.43	6.66	2.56	5.72	8.25	7.71
14.	Nagaland	—	—	5.44	1.75	21.04	31.47
15.	Orissa	7.56	13.81	2.45	5.25	13.69	11.29
16.	Punjab	25.78	40.53	—	—	61.11	69.70
17.	Rajasthan	6.28	8.37	1.31	1.93	6.53	5.83
18.	Sikkim	8.94	2.35	12.88	—	10.79	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	4.24	3.47	3.75	2.63	10.54	10.31
20.	Tripura	27.44	15.94	5.28	1.84	47.44	42.27
21.	Uttar Pradesh	5.21	5.35	3.02	2.03	8.72	6.81
22.	West Bengal	10.43	11.47	1.32	2.63	26.88	28.72

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

PRIMARY SECTOR

The nine fold classification as given in the population tables could be divided into three categories. They are: primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. The primary sector consists of i. cultivators, ii. agricultural labourers, iii. livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities and iv. mining and quarrying; secondary sector consists of i. manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household industry, ii. manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry and ii. constructions; and tertiary sector consists of i. trade and commerce, ii. transport, storage and communications and iii. other services.

The percentage distribution of workers in the primary sector as given in Table 2.10 shows that there was a decline in the percentage for the SCs both at the all India level and at state level. The percentage has also declined for the STs and the non SC/ST both at the all India level and at the state level except in Karnataka for STs and Nagaland for the non SC/ST. About 90 per cent of the total workers among the STs is engaged in the primary sector which is quite high compared to the SCs and the non SC/ST. The percentage of workers among females in the primary sector was higher than the male workers for all social groups. The percentages of male and female workers had also decreased both at all India and state levels. But the percentage decrease was more among males than females.

TABLE 2.10
Percentage of Workers in Primary Sector among Main Workers

PERSONS MALES FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	77.00	82.43	90.02	93.57	62.17	68.22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.52	88.85	90.40	89.38	65.58	69.97
2.	Assam	66.22	74.13	69.38	92.96	71.98	75.05
3.	Bihar	89.79	91.20	90.47	92.63	79.53	82.04
4.	Gujarat	55.87	66.21	86.63	91.86	53.72	62.45
5.	Haryana	64.79	69.73	-	-	-	66.14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	75.27	82.43	79.22	91.48	66.42	74.92
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	79.02	-	-	-	71.02
8.	Kerala	69.63	78.36	87.93	88.57	44.06	52.11
9.	Madhya Pradesh	76.56	82.89	94.36	96.86	69.79	76.32
10.	Maharashtra	64.07	69.21	87.46	94.98	57.39	64.12
11.	Manipur	76.94	79.09	86.93	90.13	58.11	58.85
12.	Meghalaya	29.07	30.43	82.15	90.66	26.22	40.03
13.	Karnataka	78.83	80.99	85.29	82.73	63.64	69.49
14.	Nagaland	-	-	83.20	90.78	25.31	10.04
15.	Orissa	78.89	79.86	91.49	92.29	67.20	75.17
16.	Punjab	65.46	70.46	-	-	52.44	61.42
17.	Rajasthan	73.96	77.55	92.38	95.94	66.89	73.78
18.	Sikkim	64.25	74.80	70.60	-	68.05	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	81.58	85.40	87.10	93.06	55.89	59.03
20.	Tripura	63.04	82.51	89.28	96.74	47.26	63.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	82.26	86.21	84.35	89.14	70.20	75.55
22.	West Bengal	72.39	81.00	90.85	92.12	46.75	53.77

MALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	73.75	80.76	88.12	93.16	58.61	66.27
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81.58	85.49	88.56	89.02	59.09	66.28
2.	Assam	64.74	75.43	67.83	92.99	69.01	74.40
3.	Bihar	88.09	89.77	89.67	92.64	78.13	81.12
4.	Gujarat	50.89	63.55	83.94	90.42	48.94	60.45
5.	Haryana	63.60	70.05	-	-	-	66.19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	68.68	77.63	74.17	87.86	58.02	68.01
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	78.94	-	-	-	70.47
8.	Kerala	68.42	79.14	88.28	88.55	44.81	51.88
9.	Madhya Pradesh	72.71	80.26	93.06	96.64	64.47	72.97
10.	Maharashtra	53.88	63.17	82.90	93.64	46.65	57.21
11.	Manipur	75.58	79.12	80.94	83.50	55.94	67.29
12.	Meghalaya	28.60	32.76	79.74	89.10	25.10	38.24
13.	Karnataka	74.38	80.41	82.98	82.87	59.24	67.89
14.	Nagaland	-	-	74.74	84.06	-	8.70
15.	Orissa	79.04	81.91	91.29	93.18	66.25	75.80
16.	Punjab	65.97	71.30	-	-	-	62.34
17.	Rajasthan	70.85	76.42	90.79	95.87	62.07	71.86
18.	Sikkim	56.93	66.10	67.45	-	61.23	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	76.15	82.58	84.68	92.89	49.97	56.49
20.	Tripura	63.63	83.06	87.74	96.76	48.14	-
21.	Uttar Pradesh	80.78	85.17	84.09	88.68	68.87	74.69
22.	West Bengal	72.42	81.41	89.09	91.57	47.74	53.87

FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	85.85	88.00	93.54	94.69	76.65	79.12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.12	94.16	92.86	90.08	79.50	80.22
2.	Assam	75.24	48.35	93.19	92.82	85.39	82.31
3.	Bihar	94.67	94.96	92.41	92.60	89.82	90.57
4.	Gujarat	71.74	74.25	92.71	95.25	78.18	77.86
5.	Haryana	74.18	65.04	—	—	—	64.80
6.	Himachal Pradesh	92.09	94.43	90.68	96.95	88.61	94.34
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	80.64	—	—	—	79.36
8.	Kerala	71.72	77.26	87.31	88.58	41.16	52.99
9.	Madhya Pradesh	84.55	88.57	96.62	97.48	85.84	88.48
10.	Maharashtra	81.03	81.67	93.62	97.35	82.03	85.18
11.	Manipur	—	78.94	93.66	97.33	—	33.50
12.	Meghalaya	—	23.84	85.59	92.69	—	66.73
13.	Karnataka	86.72	82.63	89.44	82.45	75.60	75.99
14.	Nagaland	—	—	93.01	98.10	—	57.67
15.	Orissa	78.35	69.56	91.96	87.55	74.17	69.47
16.	Punjab	56.24	30.51	—	—	—	12.33
17.	Rajasthan	85.10	83.33	97.26	96.39	88.71	88.39
18.	Sikkim	79.35	91.31	76.15	—	82.41	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	90.12	92.03	90.94	93.53	71.22	70.28
20.	Tripura	58.29	71.93	93.12	96.84	39.94	44.89
21.	Uttar Pradesh	89.42	91.42	85.11	90.49	82.09	85.31
22.	West Bengal	72.19	76.74	93.73	93.70	36.56	51.90

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals.
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SECONDARY SECTOR

The percentage distribution of the workers engaged in the secondary sector as given in Table 2.11 shows that there was a marginal increase in all social groups at an all-India and the state levels. The percentage has increased in some states and decreased in other states. The percentage of workers belonging to the non SC/ST was higher than the SCs and the STs. The percentage of workers among males in the secondary sector was higher than females. The percentage of workers, both males and females, have increased at all India level but the rate of increase was more among males than among females.

TABLE 2.11
Percentage of Workers In Secondary Sector among Main Workers

PERSONS

Sl. No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	9.83	8.09	3.86	2.54	13.59	12.11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.87	5.03	4.79	5.74	12.43	12.07
2.	Assam	10.09	8.39	1.67	1.06	5.84	5.35
3.	Bihar	3.52	3.75	3.29	3.70	5.08	6.35
4.	Gujarat	20.18	18.10	6.56	3.80	20.34	15.37
5.	Haryana	13.68	15.10	—	—	13.05	11.00

6. Himachal Pradesh	12.16	11.20	6.46	3.01	9.42	7.56
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-	9.13	-	-	-	9.03
8. Kerala	13.12	11.21	3.90	4.98	19.19	18.61
9. Madhya Pradesh	12.22	10.16	2.35	1.41	10.24	8.93
10. Maharashtra	16.17	16.61	5.40	2.07	17.25	15.45
11. Manipur	6.84	4.34	1.77	1.11	15.18	19.65
12. Meghalaya	11.54	15.11	2.48	2.04	12.08	9.21
13. Karnataka	10.43	9.22	6.45	8.17	14.23	12.53
14. Nagaland	-	-	2.17	0.83	11.74	11.94
15. Orissa	7.98	7.40	3.83	2.64	9.17	7.93
16. Punjab	12.92	13.55	-	-	15.59	13.19
17. Rajasthan	12.59	12.30	2.53	1.05	10.64	8.05
18. Sikkim	21.33	12.83	8.42	-	11.16	-
19. Tamil Nadu	7.67	5.90	4.97	2.13	18.73	17.51
20. Tripura	8.30	4.14	1.29	0.44	9.32	6.57
21. Uttar Pradesh	7.55	5.66	6.41	4.80	9.42	8.57
22. West Bengal	12.00	7.53	4.80	2.91	21.44	18.52

MALES

Sl. No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	10.95	8.84	4.36	2.55	14.57	12.61
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.28	6.58	4.99	5.81	13.73	13.18
2.	Assam	10.19	7.51	1.69	0.80	6.38	5.28
3.	Bihar	3.82	4.31	3.56	3.62	5.26	6.59
4.	Gujarat	23.10	19.89	8.08	4.39	23.09	16.42
5.	Haryana	13.93	15.01	-	-	13.87	11.02
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15.70	14.37	7.81	3.96	12.18	9.71
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	8.98	-	-	-	9.09
8.	Kerala	12.06	8.75	2.74	4.04	17.96	17.47
9.	Madhya Pradesh	13.23	11.55	2.70	1.45	11.67	9.81
10.	Maharashtra	20.67	19.92	7.13	2.55	22.12	18.36
11.	Manipur	4.73	4.19	1.50	0.99	9.56	8.47
12.	Meghalaya	12.97	13.87	3.48	2.63	11.74	9.71
13.	Karnataka	12.36	9.80	6.60	7.38	14.93	12.59
14.	Nagaland	-	-	3.14	1.51	-	12.15
15.	Orissa	7.26	6.29	3.47	2.17	9.26	7.48
16.	Punjab	12.88	13.28	-	-	15.84	13.17
17.	Rajasthan	14.01	13.25	2.98	1.00	12.18	8.49
18.	Sikkim	26.84	17.49	8.74	-	14.22	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	9.56	7.00	5.64	2.14	20.28	18.09
20.	Tripura	7.91	3.95	1.28	0.27	9.30	6.42
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8.16	6.24	4.73	4.01	9.68	8.76
22.	West Bengal	11.67	7.43	4.94	2.90	20.49	18.75

FEMALES

Sl. No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	6.75	5.62	2.94	2.51	9.60	9.31
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.98	2.58	4.53	5.59	9.65	8.98
2.	Assam	9.44	25.71	1.63	2.37	3.40	6.12
3.	Bihar	2.65	2.29	2.64	4.03	3.75	4.22
4.	Gujarat	10.88	12.68	3.12	2.41	6.26	7.36

5. Haryana	11.71	16.45	-	-	5.19	10.62
6. Himachal Pradesh	3.14	3.31	3.38	1.57	2.11	1.52
7. Jammu & Kashmir	-	12.04	-	-	-	8.14
8. Kerala	14.93	14.67	5.94	6.61	23.98	23.02
9. Madhya Pradesh	10.12	7.17	1.74	1.30	5.81	5.74
10. Maharashtra	8.89	9.80	3.08	1.21	6.07	6.54
11. Manipur	11.05	5.15	2.08	1.23	24.44	53.22
12. Meghalaya	-	18.83	1.04	1.27	-	5.71
13. Karnataka	6.99	7.60	6.18	9.79	12.32	12.28
14. Nagaland	-	-	1.04	0.08	-	4.48
15. Orissa	10.56	13.02	4.71	5.14	8.48	13.79
16. Punjab	13.59	26.13	-	-	9.64	13.98
17. Rajasthan	7.51	7.46	1.17	1.36	3.68	4.68
18. Sikkim	9.99	3.98	7.87	-4.71	-	-
19. Tamil Nadu	4.70	3.32	3.89	2.12	14.70	14.94
20. Tripura	11.49	7.65	1.30	1.40	9.47	9.07
21. Uttar Pradesh	4.59	2.78	11.29	7.18	7.14	6.41
22. West Bengal	13.92	8.56	4.56	2.94	31.14	14.25

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals.
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Schduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

TERTIARY SECTOR

The percentage distribution of workers in tertiary sector as given in Table 2.12 shows that there was a substantial increase in all social groups at the all-India and the state levels. The analysis shows that there was an increase in all states for the SCs; decline only in three states viz. Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal for the STs; decline in only one state in Nagaland for the non SC/ST. The percentage of male workers had increased for both male and female labourers but the percentage increase of male labourers were higher than the female labourers.

TABLE 2.12
Percentage of Workers in Tertiary Sector among Main Workers

PERSONS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991	1971	1991	1971
	INDIA*	13.17	9.47	6.12	3.89	24.24	19.67
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.61	6.12	4.80	4.88	21.99	17.97
2.	Assam	23.69	17.49	8.94	5.98	22.18	19.60
3.	Bihar	6.69	5.04	6.24	3.66	15.39	11.60
4.	Gujarat	23.95	15.69	6.81	4.34	25.94	22.17
5.	Haryana	21.53	15.17	-	-	29.56	22.86
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12.56	6.36	14.32	5.52	24.16	17.52
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	11.86	-	-	-	19.95
8.	Kerala	17.25	10.43	8.17	6.46	36.75	29.28
9.	Madhya Pradesh	11.22	6.94	3.29	1.71	19.98	14.75
10.	Maharashtra	19.75	14.18	7.13	2.96	25.37	20.44
11.	Manipur	16.22	16.57	11.29	8.77	26.71	21.50
12.	Meghalaya	59.39	54.45	15.37	7.30	61.70	50.76
13.	Karnataka	10.74	9.79	8.26	9.09	22.13	17.98

14. Nagaland	-	-	14.64	8.40	62.95	78.02
15. Orissa	13.13	12.73	4.69	5.07	23.63	16.91
16. Punjab	21.62	15.99	-	-	31.97	25.39
17. Rajasthan	13.45	10.14	5.09	3.00	22.47	16.17
18. Sikkim	14.42	12.37	20.96	-	20.79	-
19. Tamil Nadu	10.75	8.70	7.94	4.81	25.39	23.46
20. Tripura	28.66	13.35	9.43	2.82	43.43	30.34
21. Uttar Pradesh	10.19	8.12	9.23	6.06	20.38	15.88
22. West Bengal	15.81	11.47	4.35	4.97	31.82	27.71

MALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	15.30	10.40	7.52	4.28	26.82	21.11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.14	7.93	6.45	5.16	27.18	20.54
2.	Assam	25.07	17.06	10.48	6.22	24.60	20.32
3.	Bihar	8.08	5.92	6.76	3.74	18.61	12.30
4.	Gujarat	26.01	16.56	7.98	5.19	27.87	23.13
5.	Haryana	22.47	14.94	-	-	30.22	22.79
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15.62	8.01	18.01	8.18	29.80	22.28
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	12.09	-	-	-	20.44
8.	Kerala	19.52	12.11	8.98	7.41	37.23	30.65
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14.06	8.19	4.24	1.91	23.86	17.22
10.	Maharashtra	25.45	16.91	9.97	3.81	31.23	24.43
11.	Manipur	19.68	16.69	17.55	15.50	34.50	24.24
12.	Meghalaya	58.44	53.37	16.78	8.27	63.15	54.05
13.	Karnataka	13.25	9.60	10.42	9.75	25.83	19.42
14.	Nagaland	-	-	22.12	14.42	-	78.15
15.	Orissa	13.70	11.80	5.24	4.65	24.48	16.92
16.	Punjab	21.15	15.41	-	-	30.49	24.49
17.	Rajasthan	15.15	10.33	6.23	3.13	25.75	19.65
18.	Sikkim	16.24	16.41	23.81	-	24.55	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	14.29	10.42	9.68	4.97	29.75	25.42
20.	Tripura	28.46	12.96	10.99	2.97	42.57	29.44
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11.06	8.59	11.18	7.31	21.45	16.55
22.	West Bengal	15.91	11.16	5.97	5.52	31.77	27.38

FEMALES

Sl.No.	India/State	SC		ST		NON SC/ST	
		1991*	1971	1991*	1971	1991*	1971
	INDIA*	7.30	6.38	3.52	2.80	13.75	11.58
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.91	3.26	2.61	4.34	10.85	10.81
2.	Assam	15.32	25.94	5.18	4.80	11.21	11.57
3.	Bihar	2.68	2.75	4.96	3.38	6.43	5.22
4.	Gujarat	17.38	13.07	4.16	2.34	15.56	14.78
5.	Haryana	14.11	18.51	-	-	23.15	24.58
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.77	2.26	5.94	1.48	9.27	4.14
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	7.32	-	-	-	12.49
8.	Kerala	13.35	8.08	6.75	4.80	34.88	23.99
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5.33	4.26	1.65	1.22	8.25	5.78
10.	Maharashtra	10.28	8.54	3.31	1.44	11.90	8.27
11.	Manipur	9.31	15.91	4.26	1.44	13.88	13.28
12.	Meghalaya	65.60	57.53	13.36	6.04	49.10	27.56

13. Karnataka	6.30	9.77	4.38	7.78	12.09	11.73
14. Nagaland	-	-	5.95	1.82	-	37.85
15. Orissa	11.09	17.42	3.32	7.31	17.36	16.74
16. Punjab	30.16	43.36	-	-	67.37	73.89
17. Rajasthan	7.39	9.21	1.58	2.25	7.62	6.94
18. Sikkim	10.66	4.71	15.98	-	12.88	-
19. Tamil Nadu	5.18	4.66	5.17	4.36	14.07	14.78
20. Tripura	30.22	20.42	5.57	1.96	50.59	46.04
21. Uttar Pradesh	5.98	5.80	3.60	2.33	10.76	8.28
22. West Bengal	13.88	14.71	1.71	3.36	32.30	33.65

*Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals.
2. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
3. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and scheduled tribes.
4. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. male labourers were higher than the female labourers.

The analysis pertaining to the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors shows that there was a decline in workers engaged in the primary sector and an increase in the secondary and tertiary sectors, but the increase was more in the case of tertiary sector than in the case secondary sector.

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE

The work participation rate (WPR) (total workers as percentage of total population) as given in Table 2.13 shows that the WPR was high for STs population and low for the non SC/ST in 1991. About half of the population among the STs, two-fifths among the SCs and one-third among the non SC/ST is engaged as workers. The main reason for the high WPR among the SCs and the STs were due to the high participation rate among women belonging to the SCs and the STs. The WPR among males were higher than the females. The WPR were higher among females belonging to STs in both at all India and all states. It is clear from the Table that STs participation in the industrial category was more than the SCs and the non SC/ST. The WPR has marginally increased for females, while the WPR has declined for males. The females were forced to take up some job due to economic compulsion. The data tend to show that the decrease in the males' WPR must have been compensated by the increase in the WPR among females.

TABLE 2.13
Percentage of total workers to Total Population
(Work Participation Rate)

PERSONS

Sl. No.	India/State	SC			ST			NON SC/ST		
		1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971
	INDIA*	39.25	39.58	36.34	49.30	49.80	38.47	35.80	34.87	31.79
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.08	54.26	51.56	54.03	53.96	47.17	43.09	43.55	39.50
2.	Assam	34.40	-	28.19	41.19	-	28.38	35.43	-	28.35
3.	Bihar	37.40	39.45	38.81	45.67	45.92	34.77	29.85	29.55	29.19
4.	Gujarat	37.61	36.05	32.97	51.70	50.15	40.35	38.28	35.05	29.74
5.	Haryana	30.97	32.52	27.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	43.44	43.62	39.56	49.55	51.32	49.31	42.20	41.36	35.48
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	45.02	27.82	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	41.21	42.11	42.86	46.04	45.25	41.43	30.16	29.08	27.80
9.	Madhya Pradesh	43.42	45.04	40.29	52.67	53.35	39.75	39.00	38.64	35.11
10.	Maharashtra	42.82	44.41	38.67	52.23	53.22	46.16	41.90	41.23	35.69
11.	Manipur	38.96	45.53	26.43	46.67	48.93	43.29	39.85	40.97	30.72
12.	Meghalaya	35.71	34.80	36.09	43.21	47.52	45.35	39.61	39.38	39.36
13.	Karnataka	44.86	44.90	39.75	47.80	47.20	42.11	41.13	38.94	-
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	41.96	47.76	49.25	-	-	-

15.	Orissa	39.26	42.02	33.55	49.36	49.42	34.84	32.81	33.00	29.29
16.	Punjab	30.71	32.39	28.59	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	39.26	37.96	33.11	46.42	44.01	32.74	37.43	35.00	30.58
18.	Sikkim	38.55	43.95	50.54	40.45	47.07	-	42.09	49.06	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	46.43	49.09	41.62	52.10	51.31	44.07	41.97	39.92	34.43
20.	Tripura	28.69	29.84	28.08	35.80	41.25	31.55	29.16	28.39	25.87
21.	Uttar Pradesh	35.29	33.67	33.77	43.42	39.58	40.78	31.35	29.90	30.16
22.	West Bengal	33.31	31.64	28.76	47.66	48.77	37.56	30.59	28.43	28.94

MALES

Sl. No.	India/State	SC			ST			NON SC/ST		
		1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971
	INDIA*	51.48	53.67	54.06	54.74	58.13	55.87	51.24	51.90	51.93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55.31	59.71	62.29	57.30	60.57	61.24	55.37	57.08	57.42
2.	Assam	49.36	-	51.41	48.29	-	46.72	48.63	-	49.03
3.	Bihar	50.11	53.52	55.82	53.39	57.03	55.78	48.99	48.84	51.15
4.	Gujarat	48.39	47.78	48.32	56.33	57.73	55.66	53.54	52.52	50.73
5.	Haryana	47.59	49.87	47.81	-	-	-	48.74	-	47.14
6.	Himachal Pradesh	51.00	54.12	55.07	53.39	57.10	58.42	50.34	51.79	51.26
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	55.89	50.86	-	-	-	-	-	52.63
8.	Kerala	50.96	49.18	50.38	55.14	53.84	52.56	47.11	44.30	44.40
9.	Madhya Pradesh	50.88	54.25	53.38	56.95	60.44	58.54	50.90	52.43	52.99
10.	Maharashtra	49.11	52.33	50.69	54.73	58.29	58.24	52.28	53.35	51.78
11.	Manipur	46.71	52.64	42.65	47.33	49.17	45.31	44.11	45.79	45.37
12.	Meghalaya	53.64	54.30	50.88	48.63	53.04	51.35	57.62	57.45	60.07
13.	Karnataka	52.40	55.41	57.48	55.72	58.48	55.20	54.35	54.20	53.92
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	43.68	48.34	50.72	-	-	60.91
15.	Orissa	54.68	58.26	55.80	58.94	61.85	58.88	51.74	53.18	53.89
16.	Punjab	52.81	52.57	51.98	-	-	-	54.77	-	53.10
17.	Rajasthan	48.59	51.51	53.00	51.81	53.82	54.34	49.04	50.28	51.52
18.	Sikkim	49.57	54.20	60.96	48.58	53.44	-	52.20	58.61	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	55.78	57.90	57.94	59.39	61.98	62.70	56.50	56.21	55.54
20.	Tripura	47.43	51.22	51.77	45.93	54.13	52.54	48.52	49.87	47.41
21.	Uttar Pradesh	50.80	52.22	53.39	53.04	55.37	57.44	49.37	50.35	51.92
22.	West Bengal	52.03	52.46	50.54	54.05	56.16	54.43	50.99	49.21	47.97

FEMALES

Sl. No.	India/State	SC			ST			NON SC/ST		
		1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971	1991*	1981	1971
	INDIA*	25.98	24.46	17.39	43.71	41.32	20.75	19.08	16.55	10.01
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.71	48.64	40.52	50.63	47.09	32.70	30.48	29.71	21.16
2.	Assam	18.13	-	2.85	33.84	-	9.47	19.91	-	4.98
3.	Bihar	23.50	24.88	21.67	37.72	34.74	13.84	10.90	8.97	5.91
4.	Gujarat	25.95	23.59	16.81	46.91	42.39	24.54	21.86	18.38	7.11
5.	Haryana	11.65	12.42	3.75	-	-	-	10.54	-	2.10
6.	Himachal Pradesh	35.63	32.68	23.23	45.64	45.40	39.20	33.87	30.69	19.02
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	33.44	2.78	-	-	-	-	-	3.86
8.	Kerala	31.73	35.18	35.42	36.90	36.60	30.25	13.83	14.31	11.25
9.	Madhya Pradesh	35.27	35.16	26.37	48.32	46.24	22.91	26.01	23.70	15.78
10.	Maharashtra	36.16	36.06	25.97	49.86	48.02	33.75	30.71	28.21	18.31
11.	Manipur	30.99	38.10	8.68	45.97	48.67	41.29	35.41	35.99	15.59
12.	Meghalaya	13.88	10.11	19.85	37.78	42.02	39.32	15.25	16.09	11.48
13.	Karnataka	36.62	34.04	21.24	39.56	35.58	28.42	27.35	23.05	12.99
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	40.15	47.15	47.74	-	-	6.84
15.	Orissa	23.44	25.58	11.14	39.81	37.04	10.97	13.07	12.17	4.17
16.	Punjab	5.40	9.12	1.28	-	-	-	4.02	-	1.15
17.	Rajasthan	28.89	23.17	11.34	40.63	33.84	9.52	24.67	18.31	7.48
18.	Sikkim	26.80	32.72	38.15	31.56	40.21	-	30.35	37.12	-

19.	Tamil Nadu	40.93	40.09	25.04	44.51	40.30	24.48	27.04	23.24	12.83
20	Tripura	8.93	7.16	2.87	25.32	27.86	9.55	8.37	6.59	2.90
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.61	12.88	11.86	32.90	22.30	21.87	10.86	6.73	5.27
22.	West Bengal	13.22	9.14	5.27	41.03	37.09	19.90	8.15	5.40	2.96

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals.
2. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract For Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes.
3. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(i), Primary Census Abstract General Population.
4. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(ii), Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Castes.
5. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(iii) Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Tribes.
6. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract .
7. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Conclusion

The WPR was low among females than males. The WPR was higher in the agricultural sector for females compared to industrial and tertiary sectors. Even after 48 years of independence, the oppressed masses viz the SCs and the STs could not get the basic amenities. Most of them are working as landless agricultural labourers. The protective discriminations which are aimed at the all-round economic development have, by and large, failed to bridge the gap between the oppressed masses and the non SC/ST. The per capita consumer expenditure was low for the SCs and the STs as compared to the non SC/ST which indicates that most of these people still live below the poverty line. The people of the SCs are alienated from their traditional means of livelihood viz land. Redistribution of land will be the fundamental solution for the SCs. Above all, the problem of the Depressed classes will never be solved unless they get political power to do away all social evils for which they are in no way responsible.

Appendix : 1 Total Population by Social Groups

1991 TOTAL POPULATION

Sl.No.	India / State	SC			ST			Non SC/ST		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	138223277	71928960	66294317	67758380	34363271	33395109	632602331	328924127	303578204
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10592066	5379654	5212412	4199481	2142817	2056664	51716461	26202110	25514351
2.	Assam	1859412	864617	794795	2874441	1461560	1412881	17880469	9331812	8548657
3.	Bihar	12571700	6569360	6002340	6616914	3357563	3259351	67185851	35275168	31910683
4.	Gujarat	3060358	1589686	1470672	6161775	3131947	3029628	32087449	16633578	15453873
5.	Haryana	3250933	1747821	1503112	-	-	-	-	7079653	6133082
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1310296	666055	644241	216349	110240	106109	3642232	1841172	1801060
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	2886522	1422614	1463908	320967	160812	160155	25891029	12705569	13185460
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9626679	5027806	4598873	15369034	7756174	7640860	41155457	21481313	19674144
10.	Maharashtra	6757842	4505375	4252467	7318281	3717783	3600498	62861064	32602460	30258604
11.	Manipur	37105	18806	18299	632173	322720	309453	1187871	598833	571038
12.	Meghalaya	9072	4981	4091	1517827	760234	757693	247779	142472	105307
13.	Karnataka	7368279	3756089	3613210	1915691	976744	938947	35692231	18219104	17473127
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	1060822	545156	515666	-	96126	52598
15.	Orissa	5129314	2596464	2532850	7032214	3512891	3519323	19498208	9954791	9543417
16.	Punjab	5742528	3065671	2676857	-	-	-	-	7712363	6827078
17.	Rajasthan	7607820	4007220	3600600	5474881	2837014	2637867	30923289	16188546	14724743
18.	Sikkim	24084	12424	11660	90901	47504	43397	291472	158499	134973
19.	Tamil Nadu	10712266	5414599	5297667	574194	293012	281182	44572486	22591364	21981122
20.	Tripura	451116	231516	219600	853345	434225	419120	1452744	752189	700555
21.	Uttar Pradesh	29276455	15599178	13677277	287901	150420	137481	109547931	58287359	51260572
22.	West Bengal	16080611	8326832	7753779	3808760	1938955	1869805	48188594	25244846	22943748

1991 TOTAL POPULATION

Sl. No.	India / State	SC			ST			Non SC/ST		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	104754623	54210594	50544029	51628638	26038535	25590103	508904588	263681294	245223294
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7961730	4039242	3922488	3176001	1618689	1557312	42411942	21450991	20960951
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	10142368	5158486	4983882	5810867	2915492	2895375	53961499	27856582	26104917
4.	Gujarat	2438297	1255512	1182785	4848586	2453566	2395020	26798916	13843562	12955354
5.	Haryana	2484012	1322088	1141924	-	-	-	-	5587850	4870758
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1053958	537989	515969	197263	99727	97536	3029597	1532215	1497382
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	497363	258789	238574	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	2549382	1260874	1288508	261475	131243	130232	22642823	11135650	11507173
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7358533	3808259	3550274	11987031	6003304	5983727	32833280	17074742	15758538
10.	Maharashtra	4479763	2299098	2180665	5772038	2923955	2848083	52532370	27192073	25340297
11.	Manipur	17753	9075	8678	387977	196455	191522	1015223	515476	499747
12.	Meghalaya	5492	3068	2424	1076345	537635	538710	253982	143007	110975
13.	Karnataka	5595353	2843413	2751940	1825203	926235	898968	29715158	15152979	14562179
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	650885	332943	317942	-	82967	41078
15.	Orissa	3865543	1944071	1921472	5915067	2939863	2975204	16589661	8425852	8163809
16.	Punjab	4511703	2415903	2095800	-	-	-	-	6521307	5755905
17.	Rajasthan	5838879	3052375	2786504	4183124	2150767	2032357	24238859	12651012	11588847
18.	Sikkim	18281	9558	8723	73623	38211	35412	224481	124671	99810
19.	Tamil Nadu	8881295	4485332	4395963	520226	264288	255938	39006556	19738004	19268552

20.	Tripura	310384	159796	150588	583920	297612	286308	1158754	597438	561316
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23453339	12397321	11056018	232705	121508	111199	87175969	46300449	40875520
22.	West Bengal	12000768	6231795	5768973	3070672	1559288	1511384	39509207	20769818	18739389

1971 TOTAL POPULATION

Sl. No.	India/State	SC			ST			Non SC/ST		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	80005398	41343194	38662204	39015182	19181450	19833712	429929249	223411970	206517279
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5774548	2927416	2847132	1857657	840022	817635	38070503	18241225	17829278
2.	Assam	912639	476229	436410	1919947	974668	945279	12124956	6434167	5690789
3.	Bihar	7950652	4014088	3936566	4932767	2462265	2470502	43469950	22370613	21099337
4.	Gujarat	1825432	936043	889389	3734422	1897204	1837218	21137621	10969247	10168374
5.	Haryana	1895933	1013476	882457	-	-	-	-	4363782	3777093
6.	Himachal Pradesh	769572	394690	374882	141610	70810	70800	2549252	1301457	1247795
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	381277	198165	183112	-	-	-	-	2260150	1975205
8.	Kerala	1772168	880928	891242	289356	134996	13436	1930585	9571929	9733922
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5453690	2810175	2643515	8387403	4198509	4188894	27813026	14446650	13366376
10.	Maharashtra	3025761	1554428	1471333	2954249	1497481	1456768	44432225	23064442	21367783
11.	Manipur	16376	8556	7820	334466	166490	167976	721911	366629	355282
12.	Meghalaya	3887	2048	1839	814230	407859	406371	193582	111060	82522
13.	Karnataka	3850034	1966999	1883035	231268	118203	113065	25217712	12886698	12331014
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	457602	231921	225681	-	44163	14684
15.	Orissa	3310854	1661038	1649816	5071937	2526663	254527	13561824	6853382	6708442
16.	Punjab	3348217	1803558	1544659	-	-	-	-	5462957	4739886
17.	Rajasthan	4075580	2129108	1946472	3125506	1619210	1506296	18564720	9736065	8828655
18.	Sikkim	9502	5159	4343	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	7315595	3686420	3629175	311515	159706	151809	33572058	16981895	16590163
20.	Tripura	192860	99423	93437	450544	230544	220000	912938	471159	441779
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18548916	9784029	8764887	198565	105608	92957	69593683	37126784	32466879
22.	West Bengal	8816028	4575335	4240693	2532969	1295460	1237509	32963014	7565192	15397822

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals.
2. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract For Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes.
3. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(i), Primary Census Abstract General Population.
4. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(ii), Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Castes.
5. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(iii), Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Tribes.
6. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
7. Census of India 1971, Series 1, Part 1 of 1975, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Appendix: 2 Total Workers by Social groups.

1991* TOTAL WORKERS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC			ST			Non SC/ST		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	54247435	37026733	17220702	33407338	18810005	14597333	226476597	168527089	57949528
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5410512	2975622	2434890	2269113	1227740	1041373	22284023	14507643	7776380
2.	Assam	570872	426775	144097	1183853	705799	478054	6334210	4631828	1702384
3.	Bihar	4702031	3291657	1410374	3022164	1792610	1229554	20052876	16575830	3477046
4.	Gujarat	1150890	769253	381637	3185385	1764181	1421204	12284244	8906199	3378045

5.	Haryana	1006965	831848	175117	-	-	-	4096505	3450323	646182
6.	Himachal Pradesh	569257	339699	229558	108198	58852	49346	1536924	926843	610081
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	1189410	724905	464505	147771	88679	59092	7808937	5985266	1823671
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4180051	2557945	1622106	8110084	4418380	3691704	16050350	10933270	5117080
10.	Maharashtra	3750318	2212787	1537531	3822667	2034597	1788070	26337381	17045528	9291853
11.	Manipur	14456	8785	5671	295007	152745	142262	465441	263240	202201
12.	Meghalaya	3240	2672	568	655932	369705	286227	98150	82092	16058
13.	Karnataka	3291195	1968190	1323005	915698	544222	371476	14679905	9901570	4778335
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	445153	238120	207033	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	2013866	1420092	593774	3471350	2070351	1400999	6397546	5150328	1247218
16.	Punjab	1783386	1618910	144476	-	-	-	4498603	4224433	274170
17.	Rajasthan	2987089	1946841	1040248	2541537	1469897	1071640	11575746	7943505	3632241
18.	Sikkim	9284	6159	3125	36771	23076	13695	122666	81696	40970
19.	Tamil Nadu	5188485	3020384	2168101	299179	174023	125156	18706679	12763064	5943615
20.	Tripura	129418	109614	19604	305536	199420	106116	423563	364950	58613
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10332730	7924820	2407910	125006	79781	45225	34341544	28775389	5566175
22.	West Bengal	5357202	4332391	1024811	1815124	1047952	767172	14742448	12871576	1870872

1981 TOTAL WORKERS

Sl. No.	India/State	SC			ST			Non SC/ST		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	41458672	29093162	12365510	25710912	15137380	10573552	177435402	136849600	40585712
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4319690	2411938	1907752	1713696	980403	733293	18472295	12244418	6227877
2.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	4000659	2760847	1240012	2688467	1662748	1005719	15947759	13605846	2341913
4.	Gujarat	878949	599946	279003	2431528	1416377	1015151	9391995	7270311	2121684
5.	Haryana	801178	659383	141795	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	459753	291142	168611	101228	56945	44283	1253018	793467	459551
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	223906	144130	79776	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Kerala	1073427	620102	453325	118323	70663	47660	6579470	4933151	1646319
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3314138	2065797	1248341	6395479	3628426	2767053	12688035	8952797	3735238
10.	Maharashtra	1989348	1203009	786339	3071847	1704228	1367619	21657035	14508108	7148927
11.	Manipur	8083	4777	3306	189823	96606	93217	415902	236059	179843
12.	Meghalaya	1911	1666	245	511516	285138	226378	100014	82159	17855
13.	Karnataka	2512204	1575437	936767	861504	541696	319808	11570116	8213589	3356527
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	310854	160951	149903	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	1624142	1132560	491582	2923352	1821324	1102028	5474844	4481075	993769
16.	Punjab	1461318	1270084	191234	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Rajasthan	2217863	1572187	645676	1840921	1153212	687709	8483837	6361556	2122281
18.	Sikkim	8034	5180	2854	34658	20420	14238	110122	73072	37050
19.	Tamil Nadu	4359623	2597158	1762465	266943	163806	103137	15572224	11094773	4477451
20.	Tripura	92629	81849	10780	240671	161107	79764	328949	291955	36994
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7897597	6473996	1423601	92067	67275	24792	26081698	23312798	2748900
22.	West Bengal	3796710	3269254	527456	1436288	875744	560544	11231587	10220551	1011016

1971 TOTAL WORKERS

Sl.No.	India/State	SC			ST			Non SC/ST		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	India	29071359	22348971	6722388	14624441	10716847	3907594	136677599	116009318	20668281
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2977127	1823574	1153553	781838	514446	267392	14247034	10474465	3772569

2.	Assam	257253	244816	12437	544907	455343	89564	3437952	3154384	283568
3.	Bihar	3085334	2232455	852879	1714950	1372985	341965	12688595	11441864	1246731
4.	Gujarat	601784	452254	149530	1506819	1055909	450910	6286943	5564394	722549
5.	Haryana	517650	484572	33078	-	-	-	2136343	2057005	79338
6.	Himachal Pradesh	304432	217362	87070	89830	42075	27755	904370	867065	237305
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	106080	100987	5093	-	-	-	1267821	1189583	78238
8.	Kerala	759538	443839	315899	111598	70950	40648	5345323	4249793	1095530
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2197042	1500026	697016	3333920	2374040	959880	9764701	7855026	2109675
10.	Maharashtra	1170023	787956	382067	1363793	872114	491679	158584631	1942962	3913501
11.	Manipur	4328	3649	679	144791	75433	89358	221744	166353	55391
12.	Meghalaya	1403	1038	365	369240	209436	159804	76185	66712	9473
13.	Karnataka	1530566	1130593	399973	97379	65246	32133	8551169	8948826	1602343
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-	225376	117640	107736	36738	35734	1004
15.	Orissa	1110632	926789	183843	1767142	1487818	279324	3972877	3893386	279491
16.	Punjab	957299	937509	19790	-	-	-	2955293	2901008	54285
17.	Rajasthan	1348239	1128428	220611	1023240	879907	143333	5676380	5016320	660060
18.	Sikkim	4802	3145	1657	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Tamil Nadu	3044614	2135967	908647	137295	100138	37157	11580058	9430960	2129098
20.	Tripura	54154	51475	2679	142134	121122	21012	236175	223361	12814
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6263309	5223601	1039708	80982	60656	20326	20990164	19277801	1712363
22.	West Bengal	2535632	2312357	223275	951458	705171	246287	8881854	8426513	455271

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir

Sources:

1. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-2 of 1992, Final Population Totals.
2. Census of India 1991, Series-1, Paper-1, Union Primary census Abstract For Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes.
3. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(i), Primary Census Abstract General Population.
4. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(ii), Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Castes.
5. Census of India 1981, Series-1 India, Part II B(iii) Primary Census Abstract Scheduled Tribes.
6. Census of India 1971, Series I-India, Part II-A(ii), Union Primary Census Abstract.
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