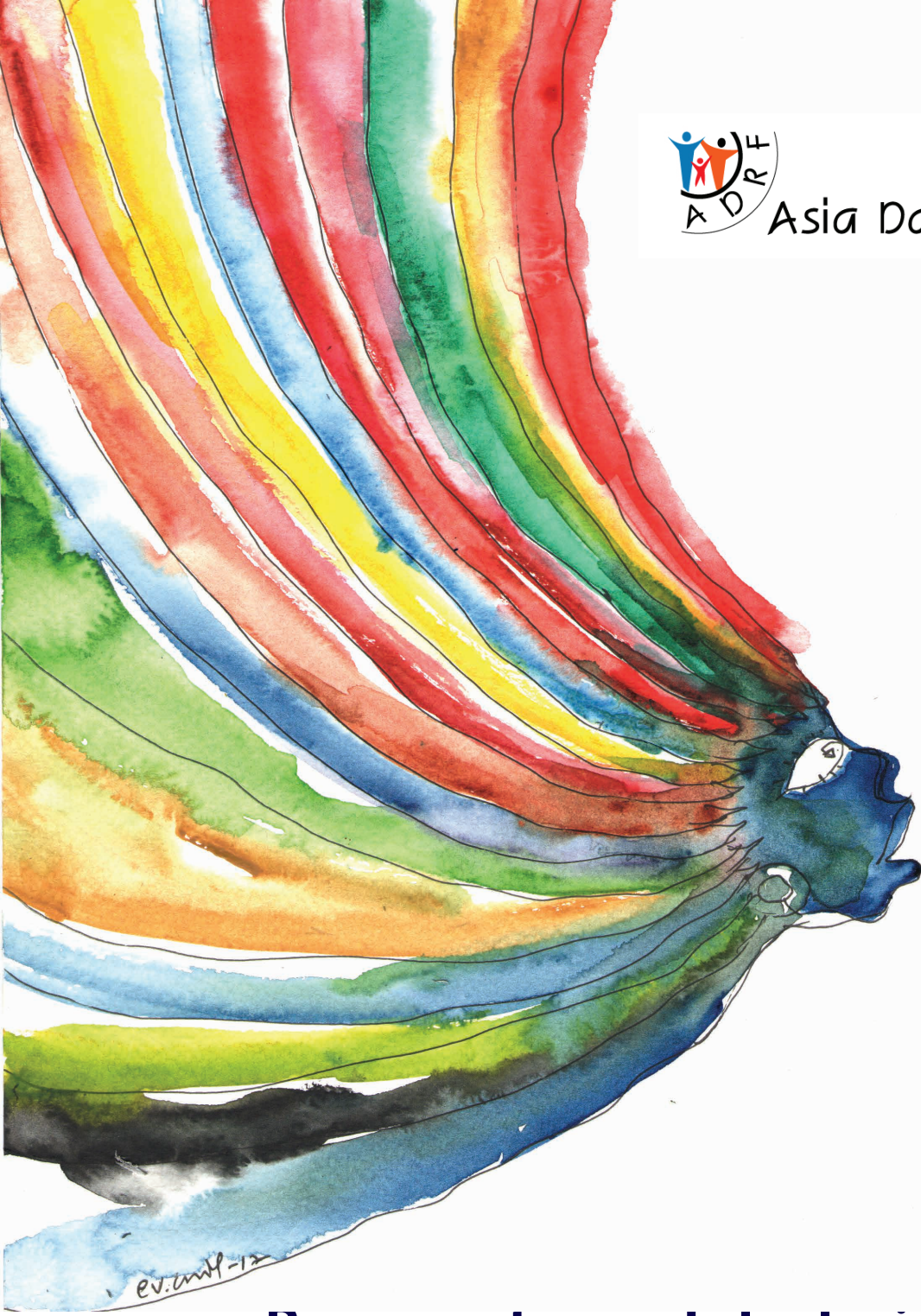




Asia Dalit Rights Forum



**Progress towards Inclusive
Sustainable Development in India**
**A study of Dalits and Adivasis
in 2030 Agenda (2017)**





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Asia Dalit Rights Forum

About Asia Dalit Rights Forum

Asia Dalit Rights Forum (ADRF) is a platform of Dalits and those working with Dalits in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka committed to the empowerment and emancipation of communities subjected to descent and work based (caste based) discrimination and violence (DWD&V). ADRF aims at addressing violations of the rights and entitlements of these communities, in particular their women and children, in the respective countries as well as worldwide. It focus on supporting all the communities subjected to DWD&V and systemic discrimination in any part of the world in their noble aspirations and courageous struggles to establish an inclusive society that is marked by equity and equality, dignity and self governance, justice and freedom. ADRF is committed to collaborating with all national, regional and international agencies- civil society organisations and human right agencies, UN bodies and state institutions espousing the cause of eliminating DWD&V and building an inclusive, peaceful and egalitarian society in Asia and elsewhere in the world.

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Researchers and writers:

Daniel Edwin, Hannah Johns and Deepak Nikarthil

Concept & Research Adviser:

N Paul Divakar

Published by:

Asia Dalit Rights Forum

8/1, 2nd Floor, South Patel Nagar

New Delhi, 110008 India

Tel: +91 11 4566 4341

www.asiadalitrightsforum.org

deepak.nikarthil@asiadalitrightsforum.org

@AsiaDalitRights

Document Designed by: Blue Berry

Cover Painting & Illustration: E V Anil

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Progress towards Inclusive Sustainable Development in India A study of Dalits and Adivasis in 2030 Agenda (2017)

Introduction

This Dalit shadow report on Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development informs the high-level political forum on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the Dalits in India.

It is based on the global indicator framework developed by the UN's Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, the national indicators developed by the Government of India (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, MoSPI) and those suggested by civil society organisations (CSOs).

It provides an overview of India's progress towards the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, from the Dalit perspective. Some indicators and targets could not be covered due to the lack of disaggregated data or because the relevant indicators are still to be finalised by MoSPI. Civil society has developed indicators for more goals and targets with more focus that more accurately reflect the challenges ahead. The data presented are from government or similar sources.

What is SDG?

Sustainable Development Goals and its targets is the global developmental programme introduced by the UN as the successor of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). SDGs were accepted by 195 countries in 2015 as the primary developmental programme for 15 years till 2030, calling it Agenda 2030. The focus on the people centric approach and principles of accountability, transparency and participation ensures that SDGs are a model of holistic development. However, with all the positive signs of this paradigm shifting global

developmental agenda, there are concerns as to its reach and impact on the traditionally marginalised and socially excluded communities.

Who are the Dalits?

The Dalits are the about 260 million people born into communities that face work and descent based discrimination, including untouchability and stigmatisation from caste or caste like systems globally. In India, they are the socially excluded communities outside the Hindu caste system who were formerly considered untouchable. In India, they are administratively classified as the Scheduled Castes (SC). The Scheduled Castes comprise 201,378,372 (16.6%) of India's 1.21 billion population.

This report also covers the Adivasi (literally first-dweller), the indigenous and tribal peoples, administratively classified as Scheduled Tribes (ST) since Dalits and Adivasis are clubbed together in law and administration. The Scheduled Tribes comprise 104,545,716 (8.6%) of India's population.

These communities are subjected to the worst forms of exclusion, stigma and violence based on their caste, work, descent and identity. They are considered as 'lower' in status, ritually 'impure' and 'polluting' and thus isolated physically, socially and politically from other castes and communities of the society. They are subjected to a colossal amount of violence and atrocities, perpetuated by 'higher' status communities and the state. In addition to the gross violence, these communities are excluded from various public and private resources and services for development and welfare.

Why this report?

This report is necessary since country level aggregated data does not capture, and in many ways hides, the situation of specific communities that significantly vary from the national average. This divergence is particularly stark in the case of Dalits, Adivasis, and the religious minorities (especially the Muslims) who form almost 40% of India's population. That such a large percentage deviates significantly lower from the national mean points to the reverse—that a minority deviates significantly higher—revealing the uncomfortable truth of the iniquitous and starkly stratified Indian society where poverty and social exclusion (based on gender, caste, ethnicity and religion) are strongly correlated.

Social exclusion in India is not a self-imposed or voluntary choice. It is a rigorously enforced social norm, seldom voluntary, but is enforced on certain sections of society, primarily based on notions of purity and pollution of the caste system. The then Prime minister Manmohan Singh called it apartheid due to its practices of segregation, untouchability, and stigmatisation. The UN-CERD Committee has termed it a form of racism (General Comment 29 in 2002, and February 2007).

In the context of poverty being a direct result of multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, it becomes important to recognise that poverty is created and maintained by formal and non-formal institutions of social exclusion. The web of social exclusion thus prevents those from the excluded sections entry into these power wielding structures. Entry is restricted based on caste, ethnicity, gender, age, and many more.



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Despite substantial progress made in poverty reduction, India remains home to the largest number of poor in the world. However, this poverty disproportionately affects the Dalits and the Adivasis as is evident from data of successive Census of India, the House listing data, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), National Family Health Surveys (NFHS), and the Multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI).

Poverty is disproportionately experienced in scale and intensity by specific socially excluded communities such as Dalits (Scheduled Castes, SC, and others discriminated based on caste) and Adivasis (Scheduled Tribes, ST, and indigenous and tribal peoples), who lag behind other communities in varying degrees in various human development indicators (SCs -6% to -48% variation from national mean and STs -2% to 125% from the national mean, NFHS-3). This demonstrates that poverty in India is not just eco-



conomic but closely intertwined with social and non-economic factors. Not only are these sections shut out from the benefits of national progress and economic growth, they have to bear its costs and consequences. A vast majority of poverty in India can thus be identified as social exclusion induced poverty.

This result of social exclusion is collaborated by the Multidimensional Poverty Index which reveals that poverty is not uniform but has a strong correlation to discrimination and impacts socially excluded sections disproportionately. Multidimensional poverty is highest (81.4%) among Scheduled Tribes, followed by Scheduled Castes (65.8%), Other Backward Classes (58.3%) and others (33.3%).

Breakdown of Multidimensional Poverty across Hindu Castes and Tribes			
States	MPI	Percentage of MPI Poor	Average Intensity
Scheduled Caste	0.361	65.80%	54.80%
Scheduled Tribe	0.482	81.40%	59.20%
Other Backward Class	0.305	58.30%	52.30%
General	0.157	33.30%	47.20%

Source: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) India Country Brief p5

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) reveals that poverty is not uniform but has a strong correlation to discrimination and impacts socially excluded sections disproportionately. According to the multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), 645 million people in India, about 55% of the population, are poor. But among Dalits it is 65.8% and among the Adivasi it is 81.4%. The general poverty level is 33.3%.

The overall incidence of poverty is 22% (rural). But disaggregated data shows variance for STs (33%), SCs (30%), Muslims (20%), Hindus (23%) and other religious minorities (11%). The farm and non-farm wage labour from the SC (45%) and ST (36%) were most poor (head count ratio), as compared with the national average of 35% of farm wage labour households and 26% of nonfarm labour households.

The total schemes for Scheduled Castes has been reduced from 294 to 256 only and the total schemes for Scheduled Tribes has been brought down from 307 schemes to only 261 in 2016-17. Only 11 new schemes for SCs and 8 new schemes for STs has been introduced in 2017-18.

The post-matric scholarships for religious minorities have increased significantly over the years from 2008-09 to 2012-13 but the fund utilisation under the schemes have been inadequate. The Pre-Matric Scholarship could utilise only 94.81% of the total allocation of Rs.14 billion in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Post-Matric Scholarship 71.38% of the Rs.11.5 billion allocation, Mer-

it-cum-Means Scholarship 71.23% of the allocation of Rs.6 billion. Only the Free Coaching Scheme could utilise more than what was allocated in the plan: utilisation (121.36%. The total allocation was Rs.450 million while utilisation was Rs.546 million). The mismatch between physical and financial achievements may be due to scholarships getting concentrated within courses (non vocational, day scholars), or income groups that require lower fees.

Budget 2017-18 allocated Rs 523.93 billion for SCs and 319.2 billion for STs. This amount is 2.50% of the total Budget estimate. The due amount as per Jadhav guidelines is 4.25% if total Budget. Thus a total of Rs 442.46 billion for SCs and Rs 180.73 billion for STs has been denied by the central government.

1.19% of the total allocation for SC and STs has been allocated for SC women and 1.68% for ST women. Overall allocation for gender budget is only 0.99%.





Goal 2:

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

In malnutrition the SC and ST bear poverty most intensely. Total malnutrition is higher among women from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes than for women in the OBC group and women from other castes.



Sl	MEASURE (%)	ST	SC	OBC	Others	India
1	Under 5 malnutrition of children (weight for age)	55	48	43	34	43
2	Children's anaemia	77	72	70	64	70
3	Women below 18.5 body mass index (BMI)	47	41	36	29	36
4	Anaemia among women	69	58	54	51	55
5	Men below 18.5 BMI	41	39	35	29	34

National Family Health Survey 3

According to the Nutrition Report (2009) of the National Family and Health Survey 3 with respect to social groups SCs and STs have a high percentage of women with BMI less than 18.5 is acute among SC's with 41% and 47% among STs. STs and SCs are diverging from the national average in terms of female malnutrition. These groups are often discriminated against while accessing publicly provided entitlements such as subsidised food grain through the public distribution system (PDS), meal for children at schools (midday meal programme) and nutritional supplements at mother and child care centres.

SC children being malnourished is 1.4 times that of children belonging to other social groups even after controlling for education and health SC and ST children showing underweight prevalence that is about 14 and 20% higher than other children. Child mortality rates are over 15% higher for Dalit and Adivasi children than for other 'general category' children.

The estimated number of children not fully covered by Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) programme decreased 39% among children from Dalit and Adivasi households where as whereas it reduced 51.7% among children from non-Dalit and non-Adivasi households. The annual number of Dalits and Adivasis not covered under VAS will come to between 1.1 and 1.3 million, and they are potentially among the most vulnerable to vitamin deficiency and its consequences.

The share of formal sources in the total debt of Dalit households was only 44.8%, much lower than the corresponding share (59%) for non-Dalit households. Among formal sources, the largest share of debt of Dalit households was owed to commercial banks, followed by cooperatives. Among informal sources, professional moneylenders were the single most important source of debt for these households.

Caste differences are aggravated by gender differences. In 2008, Dalit women, on an average,

received only about Rs. 4 of bank credit per a small borrowal account (SBA, an account having a credit limit of up to Rs.2,00,000) for every Rs. 100 received by non-Dalit and non-Adivasi women (In 2008, Dalit women obtained less than one rupee of credit per SBA for every Rs. 100 received by non-Dalit and non-Adivasi men. Further, the average amount of credit per account going to Dalit women vis-à-vis women and men from non-Dalit/Adivasi categories was on a rapid decline between 1997 and 2008.

As a five state average, 17% of villages have PDS shops in Dalit colonies, while 70% (more than four times the former) have PDS shops located in dominant caste localities, and 13% of villages have PDS shops located elsewhere. Considering states individually, Andhra Pradesh has the highest percentage of respondent villages with PDS shops in Dalit colonies at 30%, followed by Bihar with 24%, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both with 16%, and then Rajasthan, in which not a single respondent village has a PDS shop located in a Dalit locality. In turn, Rajasthan has the highest proportion of PDS shops held in dominant caste localities at 91%, followed by Uttar Pradesh at 82%, Bihar at 76%, Tamil Nadu at 53%, and Andhra Pradesh with 30%.



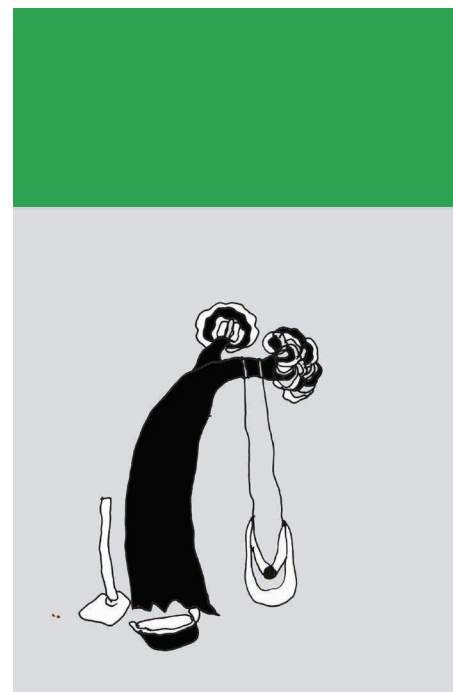


Goal 3:

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

In terms of gender, the average age at death of Dalit women, at 39.5 years, was nearly fifteen years less than that for dominant caste Hindu women and four years less than that of Dalit men. This was mirrored by the fact that the average age at death of Dalit men, at 43.6 years, was nearly eleven years less than that for dominant caste Hindu men and five years less than that for Hindu (OBC) men.

Average age at death for Dalit women (39.5 years) is 14.6 years less than the average age at death for dominant caste women (54.1 years). The analysis establishes that Dalit women's life expectancy is lower as a result of higher exposure to mortality-induc-



ing factors. Access to healthcare services is lower for Scheduled Castes women as compared to dominant caste women. While 15% dominant caste women did not receive prenatal care, such care was not received by 26% Dalit women. Compared to 27% dominant caste women who did not receive post-natal care, such care was not received by 37% Dalit women.

About 65% of ST and 56% of SC women suffered from anaemia compared to 47.6% among non-SC/ST women. Births attended by a public health person are 23% in the case of ST and 36% in the case of SC. A similar disparity emerged in the case of tetanus vaccination. Only about 74% of SC mothers and 61% of ST mothers received vaccination, compared to 81% for non-SC/ST women.

The risk is very high for children born in SC and ST families compared to others. A child born to an SC family has 13% higher risk of dying in the neonatal period and 18% higher risk of dying in the post-neonatal period, as compared to others. Similarly, a child born to an ST family has 19% higher risk of dying in the neonatal period and 45% risk of dying in the post-neonatal period.

The under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) is higher than the national average for SC, ST and OBC. It declined for these three groups during the period 1998 to 2006 by over 30 per thousand during two National Family Health Survey periods. Despite improvement U5MR among SCs are still 88.1%.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) for SC children is 88 per 1000 as compared to children from the dominant caste social groups (69 per 1000). Moreover, a higher number of SC children die in the first month of life as well as after the first month of life but before their first birthday, and 43 per 1000 of one year old SC children die before completing their fifth birthday as compared to 25 children from the dominant social groups.

The disparity ratio works out to be roughly 1.22 for the SCs vs. the others, and about 1.24 for the STs vs. others. This implies that among the SCs and the STs, the IMR was higher by about 25 percentage points as compared to the others (non-SCs and non-STs).

Of the children suffering from stunting, about half are severely stunted. Underweight prevalence is higher in rural areas (50%) than in urban areas (38%); higher among girls (48.9%) than among boys (45.5%); higher among Scheduled Castes (53.2%) and Scheduled Tribes (56.2%) than among other castes (44.1%).

There are an estimated 1.8% of persons with disabilities in the overall population. The 2.4% among Dalits is one third higher and is shockingly high.

In one study, it was found that 94% of SC children surveyed faced discrimination in the form of touch when accessing healthcare. More than 93% of Dalit children have experienced discrimination at the hands of ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives) and community workers, while about 59% of children experienced discrimination from doctors.

A study on midday meal scheme for Rajasthan reported the exclusion of SCs as cook and helper in almost 60% of sample villages. With the public distribution system (PDS), no state is free of patterns of discrimination - from 17% in Andhra Pradesh to 86% in Bihar.

33% of public health workers refuse to go to Dalit homes. As compared to others, persons not having access to public health services were higher by 7% for SCs, and 16.4% for the STs. The disparity ratios worked out to 1.19 for the SCs and 1.44 the STs, which means that the SCs, and the STs had 19% and 44% lower access to public health service, as compared to the others.

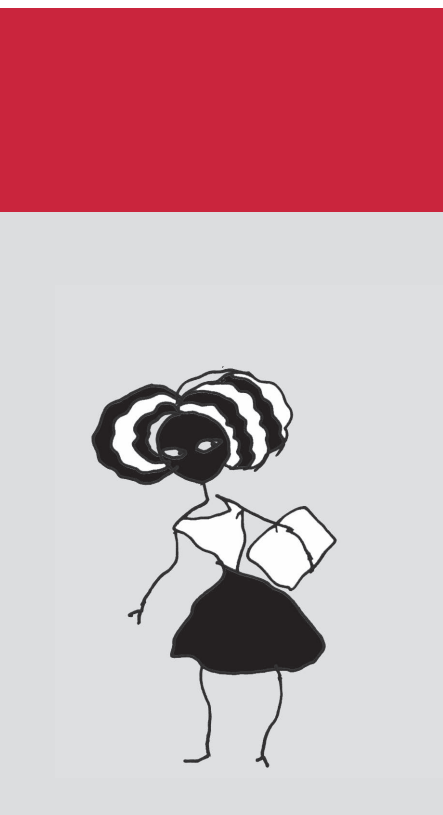




Goal 4:

Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The literacy rate of India is 73%. However, for Dalits it is 66.1% and for Adivasi it is still lower at 59%. This gap persists between women and men within communities, and between women and women and men and men of different communities.



Gender literacy rates (All India, SCs and STs)

Sl		Male	Female	Total	Gender gap
1	India	80.9	64.6	73.0	16.3
2	Scheduled Caste	75.2	56.5	66.1	18.7
3	Scheduled Tribe	68.5	49.4	59.0	19.1
4	SC gap from India literacy rate (1-2)	5.7	8.1	6.9	
5	ST gap from India literacy rate (1-3)	12.4	15.2	14.0	

Source: Census of India 2011

Literacy levels are lowest among SC girls at 24.4%, compared to the national average of 42.8% for the female population. In the Mushahar community, barely 9% of women are literate. The mean years of Dalits' schooling is just 3.2 years. One of the primary reasons for the increasing dropout rate of SC children from primary schools is caste based discrimination. The high incidences of discrimination, poverty, malnutrition and lack of effective childhood care have all resulted in high dropout rates. 22.8% of Dalit children aged 6-17 are out of school. 50% of all SC children, and 64% of girl student's dropout is due to discrimination being practiced against them in school. 37.8% of village schools force Dalit children to sit separately. The difference in dropout rates between SC youth and all Indian youth has actually grown from 4.39% in 1989 to 16.21% in 2008. The dropout rate of Dalit children (5-15 age groups) is 68.48% and it remains unchanged in the last 10 years.

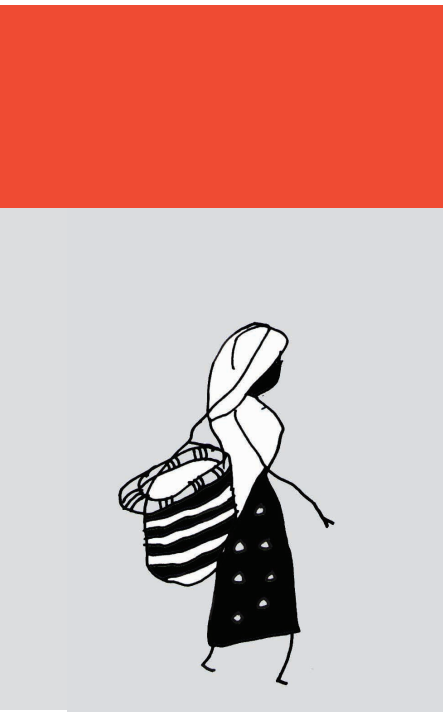
The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Implementation Framework broadly lists continuing forms of exclusion of SC children in education: exclusion by teachers in classrooms, including segregated seating, less attention to SC children, derogatory remarks on their learning abilities linked to their caste, denying SC children equal access to school facilities; exclusion by peer group in classroom and other activities in the schools; exclusion by the system, such as the lack of caste sensitisation trainings for teachers, non-implementation of incentive schemes for SC children.



Goal 5:

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Dalit women face both caste and gender discrimination and their empowerment faces the challenge of addressing both. Even when successfully elected to local governments—a constitutional authority—just about one-third of women are able to freely and independently exercise their right to political participation against tremendous odds. The majority are proxies for primarily dominant caste men. Most elected Dalit women are treated differently from other local government represen-



tatives primarily due to being female and Dalit. Overt discriminatory practices are prevalent in local government offices, including prohibitions on Dalit women sitting on chairs alongside other elected representatives; drinking water or tea from vessels used by dominant caste elected representatives. Some Dalit women attempt to actively participate in meetings and taking decisions, but are silenced or ignored; subjected to 'no confidence' motions to remove them from office; denied information and support to undertake their duties; etc. This situation is not helped where government officials refuse to address caste and gender discrimination or proxy representation as part of their monitoring of local government functioning.

Dalit women's experience of violence across four Indian states shows that the majority of Dalit women report having faced one or more incidents of verbal abuse (62.4%), physical assault (54.8%), sexual harassment and assault (46.8%), domestic violence (43.0%) and rape (23.2%). In less than 1% of cases were the perpetrators convicted by the courts. In 17.4% of instances of violence, police obstructed the women from attaining justice. In 26.5% of instances of violence, the perpetrators and their supporters, and/or the community at large, prevented the women from obtaining justice. In 40.2% of instances of violence, the women did not attempt to obtain legal or community remedies for the violence primarily out of fear of the perpetrators or social dishonour if (sexual) violence was revealed, or ignorance of the law, or the belief that they would not get justice.

Crimes against Dalit women

Crime	Year 2014	Year 2015
Rape IPC 376	2,388	2,541
Attempt to rape IPC 376, 511	104	91
Outrage modesty IPC 354	2,742	3,150
Sexual harassment IPC 354A	896	1,369
Assault with intention to disrobe IPC 354B	174	178
Voyeurism IPC 354C	20	26
Stalking IPC 354D	130	142
Others	1,522	1,435
Insult to modesty IPC 509	126	151
Kidnap and abduction for marriage IPC 366	469	501
Acid Attack IPC 326a	2	3
Attempt to Acid Attack IPC 326b	3	0
Total	8,576	9,587

Source: Crime in India 2014 and 2015, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).



In 2015 alone, there was more than one major crime against Dalit women every hour. A Dalit woman is raped every 4 hours (7 a day), assaulted or disrobed every 2 hours, more than one a day (10 per week) are kidnapped for marriage, apart from being stalked and suffering other kinds of humiliation. The data show an increasing trend in incidence and rate of crime.

Dalit women are specifically used as debt slaves in brick kilns, agriculture and textile industries and are heavily involved in caste-based forms of slavery including manual scavenging and forced prostitution. The SC and ST women who worked as wage labour faced discrimination in wage earning particularly in urban areas. In 2000, the SC and ST women casual wage labour received daily wage earning of Rs. 37 and Rs. 34 respectively as compared to Rs. 56 for other women, while the national average was Rs. 42.

About 90% of women working in the unorganised sector are mainly from oppressed castes. In 1991, about 71% of Dalit women workers in rural area were agricultural labourers. Only 19% of them owned land. In 2001, about 57% of SC and 37% of ST women respectively were agricultural wage labour in rural areas, as compared with 29% for non SC/STs. In urban areas, 16% SC and 14% ST women were daily wage labourers as compared with only 6% others. Only 21% of SC women were cultivators compared with 51% for STs and 45% for non SC/STs. SC and ST women also faced differential treatment in wage earning, particularly in urban areas.

19% of the total allocation for SC/STs has been allocated for SC women and 1.68% for ST women. Overall allocation for gender budget is only 0.99%.



Goal 6:

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Household amenities (% population)						
Sl	Amenity	2011			Variance	
		SC	ST	National	SC %	ST%
1	Tap drinking water	41.28	24.44	43.5	5%	44%
2	Toilet within the house	33.86	22.64	47.0	28%	52%

Source: Census of India 2011, House-listing data.



Poor quality of drinking water and lack of awareness about hygiene and improved sanitation are major sources of water borne diseases amongst tribal areas. The national average for household connectivity for waste water outlets is 51.1% but for SC households it is 46.6% and for ST households it is 22.7%.

The proportion of SC households without toilet is much above the national average. Only 33.86% of Dalit households and 22.64% of Adivasi households have toilets compared to the national average of 47%. Only 41.28% of Dalit households and 24.44% of Adivasi households have tap water within the house compared to the national average of 43.5%.



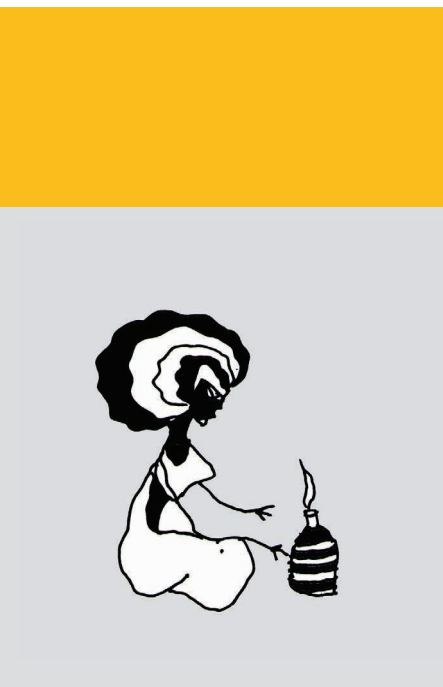


Goal 7:

Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all

Cooking gas (LPG) is used by just 16.92% of Dalit households and 9.26% of Adivasi households compared to the national average of 28.5%, meaning they are less than half as likely to get LPG for cooking.

As per GoI data Grameen Vidyutikaran (GARV) dashboard) only 3,760 of In-



dia's 604,343 villages (0.62%) need to be electrified as of June 2017. However, 44,265,158 (24.69%) of 179,292,082 households are unelectrified, because a village is considered 'electrified' even if 90% of the households do not have electricity. For these houses to get electricity, they must be covered under 'intensive electrification' which is when actual work to provide connections to all the households begin. As of April 2017, only 25.68 million (58.9%) households of the country's rural below poverty line (BPL) households have been electrified—meaning 41% of the poorest households that are overwhelmingly Dalit or Adivasi have been left behind.

While conventional power does not yield to smaller generation capacities, renewable energy immensely provides the scope for small and big generations. For example, Solar power could be produced from Solar Photo Voltaic from 1kW to 1mW, 10kW to 10mW, 100kW to 100mW. A 100kW SPV power plant would come to round about Rs.10 million only. There are thousands of Dalits who can individually or jointly invest the amount. Solar power production can ensure inclusive growth by inclusive financial and credit planning, provided the state does not withdraw from the provision of other services.

The budget for the union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) should mandate that not less than 23% of its allocation and 23% of the power budget should directly benefit the Dalit and Adivasi communities and households as envisaged under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP). Large scale privatisation of energy production and channelizing through the grid system, and increase in the cost of energy could be reduced through public sector investments and small scale investments where indigenous people could participate.

All the non-conventional renewable energy sources and distribution should be done by public sector and small scale investment to enable indigenous people to participate through incentives given for investing.



Goal 8:

Promote sustained, inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The daily status employment rate for SC males is about 46% as compared with 52% for other workers. The situation is the same in urban areas. The employment rates for SC workers based on usual, usual and subsidiary, current weekly and current daily status (CDS) are 49.80%, 50.3%, 48.6% and 45.8%, as compared to 51.14%,



51.8%, 51.3% and 49.9% respectively for non-SC/ST households. The proportion of self-employed in non-agricultural occupations in rural areas was only 5% as compared to 15% for others. Similarly, the percentage of self employed in urban areas was 21.5%, as compared to 36% for others.

According to 2011 census, the unemployment rate for SCs between the age of 15 and 59 years of age was 18% including marginal workers as compared to 14 percentage of the general population seeking work. STs unemployment rate was even higher over 19%.

Proprietary establishments owned by SCs (11.4%) and STs (5.4%) are far below their proportion in the population. Their share is even less when real estate (SC 7.5%, ST 3.6%), financial and insurance services (SC 7.1% ST 2.7%) and education services (SC 6.7%, ST 2.4%) are considered. Their employment follows the same pattern. SCs form just 9.5% of the workers in non-agricultural proprietary establishments and SCs just 3.9%, though they own 11.2% and 4.3% respectively. Of the 3.27 million women owned establishments, SC women own 12.18%, and ST women own 6.97%, 80.8% are owned by others.

SCs face systematic discrimination both in the public and private sector. In the name of downsizing and optimising by the GoI, employment rate is on the decline. A decline of 10.07% job opportunities was noticeable. This is in addition to the loss of opportunities in the various state government areas. The unemployment rate of SCs in rural and urban areas is about 5.5% as against 3.5% for dominant castes.

There is virtually no representation of SCs in editorial or senior positions in the mass media. The picture in the higher echelons of other industries is much the same. Of the board members of the 1000 top Indian companies 46% were Vaishya and 44.6% were Brahmin. Kshatriyas (0.5%) and other dominant castes (1.5%) bring the dominant caste representation on the boards to a staggering 92.6%. Other Backward Classes (3.8%), SCs and STs (3.5%) were far behind. Nearly 65% of the Indian corporate boards are composed of just one single caste group.

Though there is a quota system for SCs (15%) and STs (7.5%) in the public sector, government and government aided higher educational institutions, the sanctioned positions are kept vacant for years. About 50% of the teaching posts reserved for SCs and STs are vacant in the Central Universities alone. For 2010-11, backlog in SC category is 46% and for STs it is 53%. At the professor level it is over 92%.

A study done by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in 2011 reveals that but for Tamil Nadu, most of the industrial states lag in the proportion of SC and ST employees in the private sector compared to their proportion in the general population in the state. In the private sector, those with Dalit (33%) or Muslim (66%)



sounding names (the study covered only SCs and Muslims and did not track STs) are not even called for an interview, even with equivalent educational qualifications.

In MGNREGA Report to the People (2012), women accounted for over 49% of the employment generated under MGNREGA in India whereas the SC and ST population had a share of 23% and 17%, respectively.

In Bundelkhand district in Uttar Pradesh in last 5 years there were 200 farmer suicide and 250 hunger deaths and among them 30% of suicide and 70% of hunger deaths were among Dalits.

Of the 770,338 manual scavengers and their dependents across India, so far only 427,870 persons have been assisted under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) and the remaining 342,468 yet to be rehabilitated. As per the Public Interest Litigation filed in the High Court of Delhi, Indian Railways, a public sector enterprise owned and managed by the Government of India (GoI), which employs a large number manual scavengers who clean human excreta is a violator of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act of 1993.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates that the incidence of bonded labour remains particularly severe among Dalits and indigenous peoples in Asia. According to Anti-Slavery International, the vast majority of bonded labourers (around 90%) are predominantly from Scheduled Castes and minority groups.



Goal 9:

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation



The national infrastructure equity audit found that most of the infrastructure and service delivery points are concentrated in the dominant caste part of the village. Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority habitations have limited or no access to public infrastructure. The quality of service was below par.

Despite several promises, including by industry lobbies, reservations in the private sector has proved to be a non-starter. If privatisation policy must be pursued, an inclusive investment clause should be made mandatory on the investors. This could be done by making it obligatory that at least 5-10% of the private equity should be raised from SCs and STs. To that extent that they should be represented in the governing bodies and one of the key management personnel at the level of Chairman, MD, CEO, President should be from these communities. This would provide equal opportunity for employment, and therefore innovation, downstream.



Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Source: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) India Country Brief p5

Breakdown of Multidimensional Poverty across Hindu Castes and Tribes			
States	MPI	Percentage of MPI Poor	Average Intensity
Scheduled Caste	0.361	65.80%	54.80%
Scheduled Tribe	0.482	81.40%	59.20%
Other Backward Class	0.305	58.30%	52.30%
General	0.157	33.30%	47.20%

Source: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) India Country Brief p5



Discrimination based on caste status is a root cause of the high poverty levels that caste-affected people experience. Most Dalits, live below the poverty line, earn less than the minimum wage, have no access to education, experience segregation in access to housing and suffer from numerous diseases, not least because of lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation. This inequality is exacerbated by the lack of implementation of existing laws to protect the Dalits.

Household amenities (% population)

2001 2011 Variance 2011

Sl	Amenity	SC	ST	N a - tional	SC	ST	Nation- al	SC %	ST%
1	Concrete roof	13.14	6.12	19.8	21.93	10.11	29.0	24%	65%
2	Tap drinking water	32.17	20.04	36.7	41.28	24.44	43.5	5%	44%
3	Electricity access	44.32	36.51	55.9	59.02	51.70	67.3	12%	23%
4	Toilet within the house	23.7	17.00	36.4	33.86	22.64	47.0	28%	52%
5	LPG as cooking fuel	7.95	5.38	17.5	16.92	9.26	28.5	41%	68%
6	Banking	25.17	19.17	35.5	50.94	44.98	58.7	13%	23%
7	Telephone	3.47	2.51	9.1	53.14	34.82	63.2	16%	45%

Source: Census of India 2011, House-listing data.

Only three states (Andhra, Telengana and Karnataka) have passed the required legislation for proportionate budget spending for the Dalits and Adivasi, the SCSP and TSP respectively. Governance Accountability came to the conclusion that the amount denied to SCs from 2005 to 2009 amounts to US \$20.8 billion and this means that annually around US\$ 5.2 billion have been denied through non-implementation as per the policy requirements of the SCSP for SCs. The total plan expenditure of Union Budget 2012-13 for SCSP is US\$ 79.80 billion and for TSP is US\$ 74.22 billion. The allocation of US\$ 43.42 billion is 14.7% of the budget

as compared to the legitimate allocation of 24.4%. There is 9.3% allocation for SC development and 5.4% for ST development. For STs there is decrease of 0.1% .There is gap of US\$ 29.81 billion for both communities. Spending on SCs and STs within the total budget of US \$2981.5 billion, the share of both communities comes to only 3.9%.

Sl	MEASURE (%)	ST	SC	OBC	Others	India
1	Under 5 malnutrition of children (weight for age)	55	48	43	34	43
2	Children's anaemia	77	72	70	64	70
3	Women below 18.5 body mass index (BMI)	47	41	36	29	36
4	Anaemia among women	69	58	54	51	55
5	Men below 18.5 BMI	41	39	35	29	34

National Family Health Survey 3

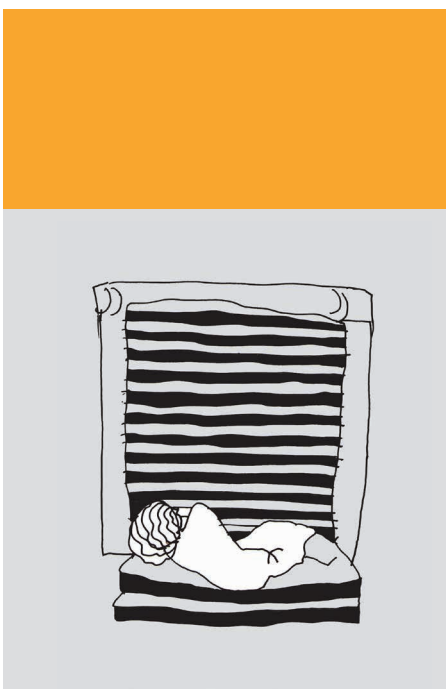
According to the NHRC statistics put together by K.B. Saxena, a former additional chief secretary of Bihar, 37% Dalits live below the poverty line, 54% are undernourished, 83 per 1,000 children born in a Dalit household die before their first birthday, 12% before their fifth birthday, and 45% remain illiterate. The data also shows that Dalits are prevented from entering the police station in 28% of Indian villages. Dalit children have been made to sit separately while eating in 39% government schools. Dalits do not get mail delivered to their homes in 24% of villages. They are denied access to water sources in 48% of our villages because untouchability remains a stark reality even though it was abolished in 1955.

Karnataka and Maharashtra had passed separate legislations abolishing "Devadasi" system, the practice still continued at several places as per the report of the National Commission for Women report which said that 250,000 Dalit girls were dedicated to temples in Karnataka-Maharashtra border.



Goal 11:

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Dalits find it extremely difficult to rent houses, especially in urban areas, and they are the ones worst affected in demolition or evacuation incidents. During the Commonwealth Games (CWG) in New Delhi in 2010, the urban poor, of whom the SCs constituted the majority, were forcefully evicted without any concrete alternate re-settlement plan.

The Special Rapporteur report on right to adequate housing draws attention to the alarming state of Dalit houses and the need for government action to improve housing and end discrimination. The report cites government statistics revealing that Dalits on average live in lower quality housing, made with inadequate materials compared to the general population and finds the lack of access for Dalits to latrines, at 66%, particularly alarming. 64% of Dalit houses have no water supply, 58% of houses are made of mud floors and 41% houses have no electrical supply. The Special Rapporteur also pointed out that Dalits face barriers to access housing facilities especially on renting out private accommodation even in urban areas.

The SC households on an average owned capital assets of Rs. 49,189 as compared to Rs. 134,500 for others. Similarly, the percentage of landless households among the SCs in rural areas (where more than 80% of SCs live) is about 10% as compared with 6% for others. The percentage of landless and near landless among the SCs is about 75% as compared to 54% for others.

The aggregate assets per household among the STs were Rs. 52,660 as against Rs. 134,500 for others. The proportion of self-employed in non-agricultural occupations in rural areas was only 5% as compared to 15% for others. Similarly, the percentage of self employed in urban areas was 21.5%, as compared to 36% for others.

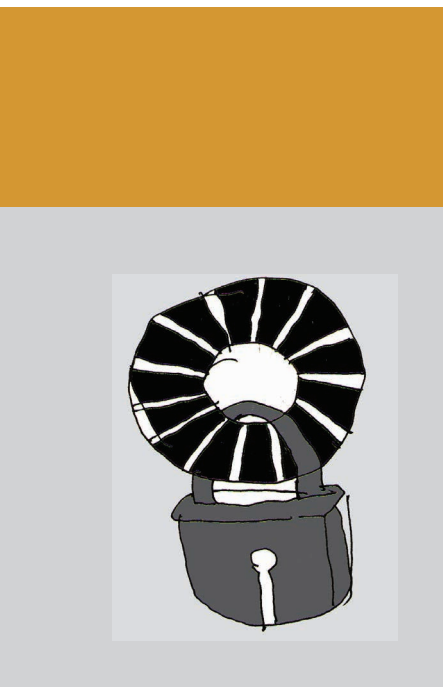
In rural India, the percentage of households having internet access at home is 6.24% for all groups in urban areas. The proportion for SC is only 2.16% compared to 10.5% of others. And in rural areas the proportion for others are 0.63% and for SC it is 0.25%.





Goal 12:

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



The nutritional status of the Dalit and Adivasi communities provide stark evidence of their marginalisation in the consumption patterns. An increase in coverage by the public distribution system (PDS) would help in bringing the health of these communities to sustainable levels, from the present subsistence and even starvation levels.

The dilution of the pollution control laws, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 and the Coastal Zone Regulation Act by idiosyncratic interpretation, lackadaisical implementation and ineffectual state machinery, pollution of the water bodies (seas, rivers and ponds) by industrial waste and effluents adversely affects the health and well-being of the Adivasi and Dalit communities most. Impunity for such use of eco-fragile regions such as river banks, estuaries, forests and coastal areas by corporate and religious bodies and dominant communities further degrades the commons which are critical for the sustenance of the Dalits and Adivasi for the short-term profit of the corporate bodies and dominant interests.



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The socially excluded communities, especially the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, disproportionately bear the consequences of climate change. Already residing in the least hospitable environment in urban and rural areas, including forests, they are the first and most severely affected. They are the last to get relief and sometimes are actively prevented from getting relief. Yet, the present institutional mechanisms for disaster management do not recognise caste induced vulnerabilities. Casualties and damage or loss of properties, infrastructure, environment, essential services or means of livelihood on such a scale is beyond the normal capacity of the affected Dalit communities to cope with.

There is a need for proper state support to develop the adaptation mechanism of Dalits and support livelihood diversification strategies. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation need to inform the social protection policy so the poor Dalits and other marginalised sections can be shielded from shocks and risks owing to climate change and their livelihoods protected effectively.

Unlike indigenous communities, the state neither recognises Dalit communities as local minority communities nor acknowledges their contribution to biodiversity conservation. Any policy or programme that does not include Dalit communities among biodiversity-dependent set of communities remains highly subcritical in adopting adaptation and mitigation measures.





Goal 14:

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Dalits are not recognised as traditional marine fishers, though several Dalit communities have been fish workers. The denial of recognition not only impacts on the livelihood and social security net from the government (for instance by not issuing them identity cards that make them eligible for support during monsoon months), but also cause severe loss to conservation of marine ecosystems.

Since Dalits are not recognised as traditional marine fishers, their knowledge of the seas and coastal mangroves are disregarded, and their shore-based habitations are delegitimised making them easy prey for displacement for tourism and other industrial development.





Goal 15:

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Though the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 does recognise the 'other traditional forest dwellers', in practice there is little done. The knowledge and right of the Dalits to ecosystem management is seldom recognised or permitted. The recognition of rights of 'other traditional forest dwellers' has been deliberately delayed and in several cases simply ignored. Individual and community titles have not been issued.

Non-recognition of Dalit knowledge as indigenous knowledge has resulted in severe loss in the protection of ecosystems, especially forests, farmlands and mangroves.





Goal 16:

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

There is a sharp rise in recorded crimes and crime rate, against Dalits since 2012 simultaneous with a decrease in conviction rates from 39% in 2010, 31% in 2011 to 19% in 2012 and 16% in 2015. (The conviction rates for other crimes remain largely the same. It is only the convictions rates for crimes against SCs and STs that have sharply decreased).



Even in mechanisms directly under the administrative control of the Chief Ministers the reviews are not conducted regularly in any state, with some compliances being in the single digits—meaning even at the highest political levels there is over 90% impunity, and the laws remain only on paper.

Crimes against SCs (registered under POA)	2013	2014	2015
Cases registered	39,408	47,064	45,003
Murder	676	704	707
Attempt to murder		420	547
Rape	2,073	2,233	2,326
Pending trial	118,773	127,341	140,340
Trial completed	18,202	17,712	17,012
Convictions	4,334	5,102	4702
Acquittals	13,868	12,610	12,310
Conviction rate	23.8	28.8	27.6
Pendency rate	84.7	85.3	86.9

Source: Crime in India (various years) National Crime Records Bureau

There was a spurt in crimes against Dalits in 2014, possibly due to the general elections. However, despite the reduction in the number of crimes registered, the number of heinous crimes (murder, attempt to murder, rape, attempt to rape) have actually gone up, strongly suggesting under reporting and intensifying violence.

Of all the crimes against Dalits and Adivasi, 35% of crimes against SCs STs and pending trail were charged under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (PoA). Of the 46,510 cases registered under PoA and pending trail, 5,181 (11%) were acquitted, and conviction resulted in only 1133 cases (2%). At the end of the 2013, 39,392 cases (85%) were pending trail. A similar situation existed in 2010, were the cases registered under the PoA Act and pending trail (including pending cases from previous year) was 45,247. Of these, 5,748 (13%) were acquitted and conviction resulted in only 3430 cases (8%). At the end of the year 37,768 (79%) cases were pending trail. In sum, there are serious issues of delayed trail and low conviction rates that work against very purpose for which special courts were set up.

The record for crimes against Dalit women is equally staggering, if not worse. In 40.4% of the cases, the women did not even attempt to obtain justice. In 26.6% of the cases, the survivors were prevented from filing cases. In 1.6% of the cases, the women were able to obtain informal justice. In 17.5% of incidents, the violence reached the notice of the police, but cases were left unaddressed. Only in 13.9% of cases was appropriate police or judicial action taken. A mere 3.6% of cases have ever reached the courts while less than one% have ended in conviction.

National Dalit Election Watch reported several incidents of electoral violence of which 32% were threats/ intimidation/ violence by dominant caste groups, 22% SCs were not allowed to vote by members of various political parties and due to clashes between political parties etc and 20% SCs were deliberately excluded from voters' lists in 2009.



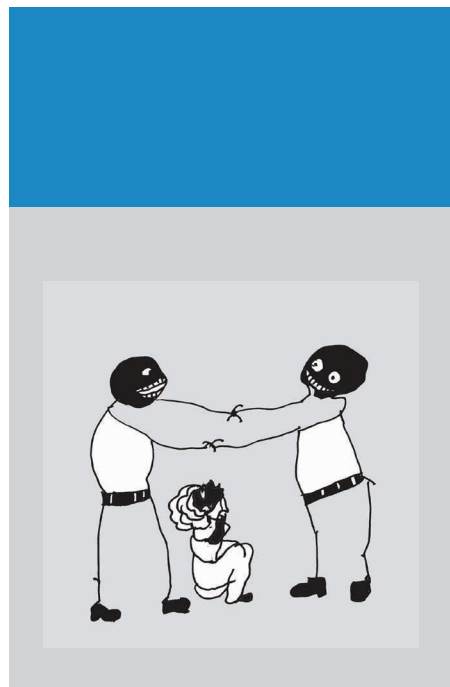


Goal 17:

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

India has given high importance to meeting the SDGs with MoSPI being appointed the nodal ministry for suggesting indicators. MoSPI is still in the process of developing indicators for SDGs 2c, 6.3, 7.9, 10, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11a, 11b, 11c, and 16. It is noteworthy that among the targets for which there are no indicators are reducing inequality (10), and access to justice (16) with just one indicator for 11 Inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable habitations.

None among the indicators suggested by MoSPI so far include caste, which is a glaring omission given that caste is one of the main causes for creating and maintaining poverty in India. High-quality, timely and disaggregated data is vital for evidence-based decision-making, identifying and addressing gaps, tracking progress and to ensure accountability for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This requires disaggregated data and statistics which poses a major challenge. In some cases data is simply not available. In others it is widely dispersed. The challenge has been to find, collate and analyse disaggregated data. More can be done when such data is produced, and the Government of India finalises the national indicators and targets. The direction seems to be reversed with surveys such as NFHS which used to publish community disaggregated data (ST, ST, OBC, Others) not publishing it any more.



Recommendations

India is one of the fastest growing economy, but the divide between the rich and the poor is enormous and making the country one of the most unequal countries in the world according to Global Wealth Report 2016. The economic or fiscal development has failed to transform into social and human development thus becoming a lopsided development model. On this background, the nation is on the threshold of implementing Agenda 2030. However there is a concern for marginalised and vulnerable communities on the true legitimacy and impact of this new global policies national implementation. On the one hand the SDGs could be a catalyst to bring new innovations towards a new developmental threshold but, on the other, it could be diluted down to the status quo of systemic mechanisms which hinder holistic development.

The SDGs propose a clear agenda of effective inclusion of all and planning and implementation of the programme through an accountable, transparent and participatory process. India has accepted the SDG implementation and correlated it with the national programmes. While there were certain attempts to inclusive and transparent process through indicator setting, the majority of the planning process and even consultations were behind the closed doors for marginalised communities.

On this basis, we have three specific recommendations to the Government of India to be adopted for successfully achieving the targets. Implementation of these recommendations will reflect on the commitment of the government for a genuine partnership to fulfil the SDGs and the seriousness with which it approaches the fulfilment of targets:

- 1. Targeted Budgeting:** For achieving complete development through focusing on the most vulnerable communities first needs a progressive step towards ensuring their basic and sustained welfare. India has already taken steps towards targeted budgeting through the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in 1978 and 1974 respectively. However the 2017 budget has seen the dilution of this targeted budgeting into sub distributions, making this mechanism complex and ineffective. Thus we call for enacting legislations for SCSP and TSP, mandating budget alloca-

tion and utilisation as per the proportion of SCs and STs in the population in both the central and state budgets.

2. Dalits are one of the most atrocities prone communities in India. They have faced various kinds of violence and backlash from the dominant castes. This was acknowledged by the government which introduced the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and Rules in 1995 (POA) towards their proper and effective access to justice for the Dalit and Adivasi communities. In 2015 the Act has been significantly amended making it stronger and more effective in its mandate. However the atrocities against Dalits and Adivasis have constantly increased especially in last two years and many of these cases were not pursued by an independent police or judiciary. Thus we suggest, ensure that the state mechanisms, including the monitoring mechanisms, work in letter and spirit under the POA, traditional rights including community rights, are recognised under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and hold accountable lax officials.

3. The core of the success of SDGs rests on the generation and availability of disaggregated data. India is one of the few countries which have been able to collect disaggregated data for all the social, economic, political and legal variables. However there is a major gap in the intersectionalities of the disaggregated data and platforms for all to access this disaggregated data. We suggest that the government finalise indicators and targets for the SDGs, which are informed by the different dimensions of poverty and exclusion such as caste, gender, ethnicity and (dis)ability. Collect and ensure transparency of disaggregated data on progress towards fulfilment of SDG goals.

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 1: End Poverty in All its form Everywhere			
Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.	<p>1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line</p> <p>2. Percentage of resource allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programme</p>	<p>1. Proportion of population living under \$1.25 a day disaggregated by age, sex, class, caste, disability, religion, language, sexual orientation, employment status</p> <p>2. Disaggregated data on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) reveals that poverty is not uniform but has a strong correlation to discrimination and impacts socially excluded sections disproportionately. According to the multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), 645 million people in India, about 55% of the population, are poor. But among Dalits it is 65.8% and among the Adivasi it is 81.4%. The poverty level among the rest of the population is 33.3%. • The overall incidence of poverty is 22% (rural). But disaggregated data shows variance for STs (33%) and SCs (30%). The farm and non-farm wage labour from the SC (45%) and ST (36%) were most poor (head count ratio), as compared with the national average of 35% of farm wage labour households and 26% of nonfarm labour households.
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.	<p>1. Proportion of population living below the national poverty line</p> <p>2. Percentage of resource allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programme</p>	<p>1. Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by age, sex, caste, ethnicity, disability and religion</p> <p>2. 50% reduction in the people living under poverty line.</p> <p>3. Percentage increase in wage earned by SC/ST people under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 33.8% of Scheduled Caste (SC) and 44.8% of Scheduled Tribe (ST) populations in rural India were below poverty line in 2011-12. In urban areas, 27.3% of ST and 21.8% of SC were poor. • Out of the 180-220 million Dalits, 40 million are essentially doing slave labour because they must work off the debts of their ancestors. • Urban poverty among the SC (33%) is the highest, followed by ST (29%). The casual labour and self employed from SCs and STs are the most poor. A similar pattern is observed in case of malnutrition where the SC (54.8) and ST (59.2) bear poverty most intensely compared to the 47.2 of the general population.

<p>Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p>	<p>1. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems</p> <p>2. Percentage change in ST students under post matric scholarship</p>	<p>1. Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems, disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, race, caste, ethnicity, people with disabilities, pregnant women/new-borns, and work injury victims, poor and vulnerable.</p> <p>2. Percentage change in SC/ST students under post matric scholarships annually.</p> <p>3. Proportion of SC, ST, Minority students who are admitted in higher and technical education and accessing post-matric scholarships (Ministry for Human Resource and Development MHRD), Ministry for Social Justice and Empowerment MSJE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total schemes for Scheduled Castes has been reduced from 294 to 256 only and the total schemes for Scheduled Tribes is brought down to only 261 from 307 in 2016-17. Only 11 new schemes for SCs and 8 new schemes for STs has been introduced in 2017-18. • The post-matric scholarships to minorities have also increased significantly over the years from 2008-09 to 2012-13. However, the fund utilization under the schemes have been inadequate. • The Pre-Matric Scholarship could utilize only 94.81% of the total allocation (of Rs.1.4 billion) in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, Post-Matric Scholarship 71.38% of the allocation (Rs.1150 crore), Meritcum-Mean Scholarship 71.23% of the allocation (Rs.6 billion). Only Free Coaching Scheme could utilize more than what was allocated in the plan: utilization was 121.36% (total allocation was Rs.4.5 million while utilization was of Rs.546.1 million). It is not clear why this mismatch between physical and financial achievements occurred but it may be due to Scholarships getting concentrated within courses (non vocational, day scholars), or income groups that require lower fees. • Budget 2017-18 allocated Rs 52,393 crore for SCs and 31,920 crore for STs. • This amount is 2.50% of the total Budget estimate. The due amount as per Jadhav guidelines is equivalent to 4.25% if total Budget. • Total of Rs 44,246 crore for SCs and Rs 18,073 crore for STs has been denied by the central government. • 1.19% of the total allocation for SC/STs has been allocated for SC women and 1.68% for ST women. Overall allocation for gender budget is only 0.99%.

<p>Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No of accounts opened under PMJDY by Rural/Urban 2. Balance in account (in Lakhs) in a/c's opened under PMJDY 3. No of a/c's with zero balance under PMJDY 4. Number of beneficiaries from housing loans 5. Number of beneficiaries for Bank loan for purchasing motor vehicles and other durable goods 6. Number of enterprises getting loan from banks; 7. No of Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued 8. No of Non-Life insurance companies, insurance density and new policies issued 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50% increase in access of SC/ST to fiscal services like bank accounts, housing loans, loans for vehicles or durable goods, loans for enterprising and life insurance 2. Total allocation under Schedule Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)/Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and minority programmes in a financial year. 3. 50% increase in proportion of SC/ST people with ownership of land or access to land for their livelihood. 4. Average MPCE by household type for SC and Others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In rural India the average Monthly Per Capita Expenditure (MPCE) of SC is Rs.929 against the total average 1281 and in urban India it is much starker as the MPCE of SC is Rs.1444 against the total average of 2467. • The HDI at all India level for SCs is estimated to be 0.303 which is lower than the HDI for non-SC/ST at 0.393. In 2000, compared to non-SC/ST the level of HDI of the SCs and the STs was lower by a margin of about 25% and 30% respectively. The disparity ratio between the SCs and the non-SC/STs, improved from 0.57 in 1980, to 0.77 in 2000, thereby approaching the equality value of 16 .Between the 1980s and 2000s, the decline in disparity in the HDI between the SCs and the non-SC/STs was fairly widespread across the States. The HPI for Scheduled Castes is estimated to be 41.47% for all India, which is much higher compared to non-SC/STs (31.34%). The HPI revealed significant variation across the States with values ranging from 18.62% to 59.36%. • Regarding everyday consumption (durable and non-durable goods) levels the relative position of the urban schedule caste population experienced a decline over the period with average MPCE being 27% less than the overall average in 2009-10 compared to about 17% less in 1999-2000
<p>Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 2. Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product(GDP) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of National Resilience Task Force to enhance capacity of with more focus on socio-economic marginalised including SC/ST communities in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). 2. 50% increase in community-based public infrastructure in Disaster-prone areas (Public Housing, Rural Roads, Community shelters, hospitals etc) 	

	<p>3. Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>4. Proportion of State governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>	<p>3. Presence and effective working of regional DRR resilience hubs to identify and promote local knowledge and traditional practices to fight with climate-induced disaster situations.</p> <p>4. 70% decrease in dependent loss of socio-economic excluded communities through inclusive DRR actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The present institutional mechanisms for disaster management do not recognise caste induced vulnerabilities. Casualties and damage or loss of properties, infrastructures, environment, essential services or means of livelihood on such a scale is beyond the normal capacity of the affected Dalit communities to cope with.

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 2: End Hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture			
Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	<p>1. Prevalence of undernourishment (Global indicator)</p> <p>2. Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (Global indicator)</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data of population including Scheduled caste Scheduled tribes living outside the poverty line</p> <p>2. Disaggregated data on the basis of caste, region, religion, language, gender, age, PWD, who access to PDS Government Schemes and programs</p> <p>3. Proportion of SC/ST Hunger index par with budgetary allocation</p> <p>4. 75% decrease among SC/ST on the prevalence of moderate and severe food insecurity in the population on FIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to Findings of the Nutrition Report (2009) of the National Family and Health Survey 3 with respect to social groups SCs and STs have a high percentage of women with BMI less than 18.5 is acute among SCs with 42.1% SCs are diverging from the national average in terms of female malnutrition. Among the industrial states, Gujarat has very high incidences of malnutrition among SC and ST women. • The most prominent distributional concern pertaining to the disproportionate concentration of under nutrition among marginalised social groups, particularly, scheduled castes, SC and scheduled tribes, ST). These groups are often discriminated against while accessing publicly provided entitlements such as subsidised food grain through the public distribution system (PDS), meal for children at schools (Mid-Day Meal Programme) and nutritional supplements at mother and child care centres • The incidence of malnutrition was found to be higher among STs (56.1%) and SCs (50.6%) and “others” (36.3%) (Thorat and Sabharwal, 2011)
Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	<p>1. Prevalence of stunting age <5</p> <p>2. Prevalence of wasting age <5</p>	<p>1. 80% decrease in Stunting and wasting among children belong to SC/ST communities</p> <p>2. Prevalence of Zero discrimination policy in distribution/ process of Midday meal</p> <p>3. Proportion of Anganwadis established in SC/ST inhabitations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SC children being malnourished is 1.4 times that of children belonging to other social groups even after controlling for education and health SC and ST children showing underweight prevalence that is about 14 and 20% higher than that among children from the general category. Child mortality rates are similarly over 15% higher for SC/ST children than for general category children.

		<p>1. Percentage of Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in their access to PHC's and other primary health centres or institutions.</p> <p>2. Number of Nutrition rehabilitation centers in Districts and Tribal areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated number of children not fully covered by Vitamin A supplementation (VAS) programme decreased 39% among children from SC/ST households where as whereas it reduced 51.7% among children from non-SC/ST household. Annual number of SC/ST not covered under VAS will come to 1.1 to 1.3 million and they are potentially among the most vulnerable to vitamin deficiency and its consequences. • Total malnutrition is higher among women from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes than for women in the OBC group and women from other castes.
<p>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p>	<p>1.% share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to Total GDP</p> <p>2.% change in use of modern equipments(tractor, thrasher etc)</p> <p>3.% increase of area under High Yield Variety</p> <p>4. Total cropped Area under Irrigation</p>	<p>1. 80% increase in small scale/ marginal/ SC and ST farmers who has access to bank / government credit</p> <p>2. 50% increase on distribution of Agri business and marketing technologies among small scale/ marginal/ SC and ST farmers</p> <p>3. Data of Adivasi seed bank across the country</p> <p>4. Data of agri business incubation centers of SC and ST</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The share of formal sources in the total debt of Dalit households was only 44.8%, much lower than the corresponding share (59%) for non-Dalit households. Among formal sources, the largest share of debt of Dalit households was owed to commercial banks, followed by cooperatives. Among informal sources, professional moneylenders were the single most important source of debt for these households. • Caste differences were aggravated by gender differences. In 2008, Dalit women, on an average, received only about Rs. 4 of bank credit per SBA for every Rs. 100 received by non-Dalit and non-Adivasi women (In 2008, Dalit women obtained less than one rupee of credit per SBA for every Rs. 100 received by non-Dalit and non-Adivasi men. Further, the average amount of credit per account going to Dalit women vis-à-vis women and men from non-Dalit/Adivasi categories was on a rapid decline between 1997 and 2008.

<p>Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p>	<p>1.% share of expenditure in R&D in agriculture to Total GDP</p> <p>2.% change in use of modern equipments(tractor, thrasher etc)</p> <p>3.% increase of area under High Yield Variety</p> <p>4. Total cropped Area under Irrigation</p>	<p>1. 80% increase in small scale/ marginal/ SC and ST farmers who has access to bank / government credit</p> <p>2. 50% increase on distribution of Agri business and marketing technologies among small scale/ marginal/ SC and ST farmers</p> <p>3. Data of Adivasi seed bank across the country</p> <p>4. Data of agri business incubation centres of SC and ST</p>	
<p>Target 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility</p>	<p>The Indicator is being Developed</p>	<p>1. Proportion of PDS located in SC, ST, Minority concentrated areas per 10,000 population.</p> <p>2. Proportion of PDS shops managed by SC, ST, Minority women members.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a five state average, 17% of villages have PDS shops in Dalit colonies, while 70% (more than four times the former) have PDS shops located in dominant caste localities, and 13% of villages have PDS shops located elsewhere. Considering states individually, Andhra Pradesh has the highest percentage of respondent villages with PDS shops in Dalit colonies at 30%, followed by Bihar with 24%, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both with 16%, and then Rajasthan, in which not a single respondent village has a PDS shop located in a Dalit locality. In turn, Rajasthan has the highest proportion of PDS shops held in dominant caste localities at 91%, followed by Uttar Pradesh at 82%, Bihar at 76%, Tamil Nadu at 53%, and Andhra Pradesh with 30%.

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being for all at all ages			
Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	<p>1. Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p>	<p>1. 80% decrease in proportion of MMR (state wise) among SC/STs.</p> <p>2. Disaggregated data on anthropometric estimation of nutritional status of pregnant women with special focus on women from SC, ST, religious minority and LGBTQI.</p> <p>1. 80% in proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel with special focus on women from SC, ST, OBC and religious minority.</p> <p>2. Percentage of women having 5 or more health check-ups during the pregnancy by skilled professional with special focus on women from SC, ST, OBC religious minority and LGBTQI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 65% of ST and 56% of SC women suffered from anaemia compared to 47.6% among non-SC/ST women. Births attended by a public health person are 23% in the case of ST and 36% in the case of SC. A similar disparity emerged in the case of tetanus vaccination. Only about 74% of SC mothers and 61% of ST mothers received vaccination, compared to 81% for non-SC/ST women • Average age at death for Dalit women (39.5 years) is 14.6 years less than the average age at death for higher caste women (54.1 years). The analysis establishes that Dalit women's life expectancy is lower as a result of higher exposure to mortality-inducing factors. Access to healthcare services is lower for Scheduled Castes women as compared to higher caste women. While 15% higher caste women did not receive prenatal care, such care was not received by 26% Dalit women. Similarly, as compared to 27% higher caste women who did not receive post-natal care, such care was not received by 37% Dalit women.
Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	<p>1. Under-five mortality rate</p> <p>2. Neonatal mortality rate</p>	<p>80% decrease in the proportion of IMR state wise in SC/ST.</p> <p>2. Under 5 mortality to decrease to 15 out 1000 live births by 2030.</p> <p>3. 90% access to vaccination and basic health care and services for children under 5 years provided by state with special focus on children from SC, ST, OBC religious minority and LGBTQI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The risk is very high for children born in SC and ST families compared to others. For example, a child born to an SC family has 13% higher risk of dying in the neonatal period and 18% higher risk of dying in the post-neonatal period, as compared to others. Similarly, a child born to an ST family has 19% higher risk of dying in the neonatal period and 45% risk of dying in the post-neonatal period. • The under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) is higher than the national average for SC, ST and OBC. It declined for these three groups during the period 1998 to 2006 by over 30 per thousand during two NFH survey periods. Despite improvement U5MR among SCs are still 88.1%

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaggregated data along age, caste, class, tribe and disability of neo-natal state wise. 2. Neo-natal mortality to decrease to 10 out 1000 live births by 2030. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant mortality rate for SC children is as high as 88 per 1000 as compared to children from the dominant caste social groups (69 per 1000). Moreover, a higher number of SC children die in the first month of life as well as after the first month of life but before their first birthday, and 43 per 1000 of one year old SC children die before completing their 5th birthday as compared to 25 children from the dominant social groups. • The IMR for the SCs at all-India level was 83, which was considerably higher than the non-SC/STs (68). IMR is an important indicator of human development. The disparity ratio works out to be roughly 1.22 for the SCs vs. the non- SC/STs, and about 1.24 for the STs vs. non-SC/STs. This implies that among the SCs and the STs, the IMR was higher by about 25 percentage points as compared to the non-SC/ST (Thorat,2007). • Of the children suffering from stunting, about half are severely stunted (Hungama Survey Report, 2011). Underweight prevalence is higher in rural areas (50%) than in urban areas (38%); higher among girls (48.9%) than among boys (45.5%); higher among scheduled castes (53.2%) and scheduled tribes (56.2%) than among other castes (44.1%).
<p>Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population 2. Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50% decrease in new HIV infections. 2. Percentage of medication provided by public and private health care providers accessed by HIV affected people. 3.Disaggregated data on access to medication and basic health care and services for HIV+ persons provided by state and non-state with special focus on SC, ST, OBC, religious minority and LGBTQI. 	<p>(Similar as current status of Goal 6)</p>

		<p>50% decrease in new HIV infections.</p> <p>5. Disaggregated data on access to medication and basic health care and services for TB provided by state and non-state with special focus on SC, ST, OBC, religious minority and LGBTQI.</p> <p>6. 50% decrease in new malaria infections.</p> <p>7. Disaggregated data on access to clean and mechanised toilets maintained and operated by states and non-state with special focus on children from SC, ST, OBC, religious minority and LGBTQI.</p> <p>8. Reduction in spaces of open defecation by 50%</p> <p>9. Disaggregated data on access to clean, drinking tap water provided states with special focus on SC, ST, OBC, religious minority and LGBTQI.</p>	

<p>Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>	<p>1. Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p> <p>2. Suicide mortality rate</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data of percentage decrease in deaths resulting from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease between ages 30 and 70 especially among from SC, ST, OBC, religious minority and LGBTQI.</p> <p>2. Disaggregated data on the proportion of medication and health services provided by state and non-state actors with special focus on children from SC, ST, OBC, religious minority and LGBTQI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An estimated figure of 1.8% of persons with disabilities among the overall population, the 2.4% among SCs is shockingly very high. • In one study, 94% of SC children surveyed faced discrimination in the form of touch when accessing healthcare. More than 93% of Dalit children have experienced discrimination at the hands of ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives) and c workers, while about 59% of children experienced discrimination from doctors. (Acharya, S.S. (2010). Access to Health Care and Patterns of Discrimination: Study of Dalit Children in Selected Villages of Gujarat and Rajasthan. New Delhi: IIDS & UNICEF, p.16) • In terms of gender, the average age at death of Dalit women, at 39.5 years, was nearly fifteen years less than that for forward caste Hindu women and four years less than that of Dalit men. This was mirrored by the fact that the average age at death of Dalit men, at 43.6 years, was nearly eleven years less than that for forward caste Hindu men and five years less than that for Hindu (OBC) men.
<p>Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.</p>	<p>1. Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p>2. Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group</p> <p>3. Proportion of delivery attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p>4. Proportion of Institutional Deliveries</p>	<p>1. Introduction of Comprehensive Sexuality Education as part of government's sexuality education and family planning programmes.</p> <p>2. 80% increase in access to PDS and ICDS centre at state level with special focus on SC, ST, OBC religious minority and LGBTQI communities.</p> <p>3. Disaggregated data on lactating mothers and pregnant mothers with a special focus on SC, ST, OBC and religious minority at state level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study on Mid-Day Meal Scheme for Rajasthan reported the exclusion of SCs as cook and helper in almost 60% of sample villages.. With the PDS, no State is free of patterns of discrimination - from 17% in Andhra Pradesh to 86% in Bihar. (Dreze and Goyal, 2003)

<p>Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out - of - Pocket expenditure on health 2. Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic healthsectors 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 50% increased budgetary allocation towards research on development of vaccines and medicines for prevention of communicable diseases. 2. Schematic and budgetary provisions within existing schemes namely, NRHM and ICDS, to ensure increase in proportion of population especially from SC, ST, OBC religious minority and LGBTQI background accessing affordable essential medicines on sustainable basis. 3. Increase government spending of GDP on health from 1% to 5%. 4. Substantial increase in ratio of doctors and nurses per population to 1:500. 5. Substantial increase in ratio of hospitals per population to 1:2000. 6. Budgetary allocations towards civic amenities like bathrooms, toilets, clean drinking water, and parks to increase to 3% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 33% of public health workers refuse to go to Dalit homes. Dalits should also be provided with safeguards against discrimination in health services. • As compared to non-SC/ STs, persons not having access to public health services was higher by 7 percentage points for SCs, and 16.4 percentage points for the STs respectively. The disparity ratios worked out to 1.19 for the SCs and 1.44 the STs, which means that the SCs, and the STs had 19% and 44% lower access to public health service, as compared to the non-SC/STs. (Thorat, 2007)

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for all			
<p>Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/ Upper-Primary/ 2. Secondary/ Senior-Secondary levels 3. Proportion of students starting from Grade 1 who reaches last grade of Primary/ 4. Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels. 5. Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP- 6. Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds 7. Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaggregated data on the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at Primary/Upper Primary/ Secondary/Senior Secondary level on the basis of caste, class, gender, disability, region, children with HIV etc. 2. Disaggregated data on the proportion of students starting from Grade I who reached last grade of Primary/Upper-Primary/ Secondary/Senior Secondary levels on the basis of caste, class, gender, disability, region, children with HIV etc. 3. Disaggregated data of the rates of drop out students in primary and secondary level on the basis of caste, class, gender, disability, region, children with HIV etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy levels are lowest among SC girls at 24.4%, compared to the national average of 42.8% for the female population. One of the primary reasons for the increasing dropout rate of SC children from primary schools. • 50% of all SC children, and 64% of girl student's dropout is due to discrimination being practiced against them in school. The difference in dropout rates between SC youth and all Indian youth has actually grown from 4.39% in 1989 to 16.21% in 2008. H • 37.8% of village schools force Dalit children to sit separately. • 22.8% of Dalit children aged 6-17 are out of school. • The dropout rate of Dalit children (5-15 age groups) is 68.48% and it remains unchanged in the last 10 years. The high incidents of poverty, malnutrition and lack of effective childhood care have all resulted in high dropout rates. • The mean years of Dalits' schooling is just 3.2 years.
<p>Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age 2. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age 3. Proportion of students starting from Grade 1 who reaches last grade of Primary/Upper-Primary/ Secondary/ Senior Secondary levels 4. Proportion of children 12-23 months receiving full immunization 		

	<p>5. Proportion of 12-23 months old children immunised against measles</p> <p>6. Under-five mortality rate</p> <p>7. Infant mortality rate</p> <p>8. Child (0-6) Sex Ratio</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data on prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years on the basis of caste, class, gender, disability, region, children with HIV etc.</p> <p>2. 80% decrease in the case of underweight children under 5 years of age disaggregated on the basis of caste, class, gender, disability, region, children with HIV etc.</p> <p>3. Disaggregated data on proportion of children 12-23 months receiving full immunization on the basis of caste, class, gender, disability, region, children with HIV etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy levels are lowest among Dalit girls at 24.4%, compared to the national average of 42.8% for the female population. • In the Mushahar SC community, barely 9% of women are literate.
<p>Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</p>	<p>1. Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months; Proportion of male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education and the pass percentage gender-wise</p> <p>2. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at higher education level, male-female and SC/ST wise</p> <p>3. Share of female students in different disciplines at higher education level</p> <p>4. Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP</p>	<p>1. 60% increase in Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months by age, sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, social origin, religion, region, language or economic or other status.</p> <p>2. 50% increase in male-female enrolled in higher education, technical and vocational education and the pass percentage gender-wise</p> <p>3. Gross Enrolment Ratio at higher education level, gender and SC/ST wise</p> <p>4. 80% increase in Post Matric Scholarships (PMS) is accessed by SC/ST students in Higher Education</p>	

		<p>5. 70% increase in share of female students in different disciplines at higher education level based on class, disability, caste, ethnicity, social origin, religion, region, language or economic or other status.</p>	
<p>Target 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>	<p>. Proportion of Computer Literate Adults (Available through NSSO Survey)</p> <p>2. Proportion of students passing out of NSDC sponsored skill development programme</p> <p>3. Proportion of students passing out of long term vocational training programme</p> <p>4. No. of entrepreneurial ventures set up under Startup India, Standup India or</p> <p>5. through MSME.</p> <p>6. Percentage Change in technical colleges, Business colleges over last year</p> <p>7. Percentage Change in no. of vocational institutes over last year</p> <p>8. Percentage Change in enrolment in vocational institutions</p>	<p>1. 60% increase in SC/ST students passing out of NSDC sponsored skill development programme.</p> <p>2. 50% increase in No. of entrepreneurial ventures set up under Startup India, Standup India or through MSME for SC/ST.</p>	

<p>Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.</p>	<p>1. Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills</p>	<p>1.80% increase in scholarships available at vocational, technical and professional institutions for SC/ST</p> <p>2. Disaggregated data on educational expenditure rates at vocational, technical and professional institutions inclusive of expenditure on infrastructure, scholarship etc.</p> <p>3. Specific budget allocation for educational benefits of SC/ST, women and disabled population</p> <p>4. Disaggregated data on degrees acquired by socially disadvantaged groups at vocational, technical and professional institutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sarva Shiksha Abhyan(SSA) Implementation Framework broadly lists continuing forms of exclusion of SC children in education: exclusion by teachers in classrooms, including segregated seating, less attention to SC children, derogatory remarks on their learning abilities linked to their caste, denying SC children equal access to school facilities; exclusion by peer group in classroom and other activities in the schools; exclusion by the system, such as the lack of caste sensitisation trainings for teachers, non-implementation of incentive schemes for SC children. (Department of School Education and Literacy. (2011).Framework for Implementation of SSA based on RtE Act. New Delhi: DSEL, para 3.8.2.3)
<p>Target 4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</p>	<p>1. Literacy rate of 7+ year-olds</p> <p>2. Literacy rate of Adults in the age group of 15 and above</p> <p>3. Literacy rate of youth in the age group of 15-24</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data on adult literacy rate inclusive of – age, sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>2. Disaggregated data on youth and adult neo-literates across age, sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, religion or economic status.</p>	
<p>Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</p>	<p>1. Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP</p>	<p>1. Disaggregate Percentage increase in the trained teachers in all levels of education on the basis of age, sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, religion or economic status.</p>	

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 5: Achieve Gender equality and Empower all women and girls			
<p>Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p>	<p>1. Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex.</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on total crime reported on forms of violence against women during a calendar year.</p> <p>2. Proportion of cruelty/ physical violence on women by husband or partner and his relatives to total crime against women during the calendar year.</p> <p>3. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on sexual violence against women and girl child during a calendar year.</p> <p>4. 90% increase in police reportage of sexual violence cases with a special focus on women from SC, ST, OBC, religious minority and LTBQI women.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy levels are lowest among SC girls at 24.4%, compared to the national average of 42.8% for the female population. One of the primary reasons for the increasing dropout rate of SC children from primary schools. • 50% of all SC children, and 64% of girl student's dropout is due to discrimination being practiced against them in school. The difference in dropout rates between SC youth and all Indian youth has actually grown from 4.39% in 1989 to 16.21% in 2008. • 37.8% of village schools force Dalit children to sit separately. • 22.8% of Dalit children aged 6-17 are out of school. • The dropout rate of Dalit children (5-15 age groups) is 68.48% and it remains unchanged in the last 10 years. The high incidents of poverty, malnutrition and lack of effective childhood care have all resulted in high dropout rates. • The mean years of Dalits' schooling is just 3.2 years.

		<p>5. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on on all forms of trafficking of girls.</p> <p>6. 90% decrease on intimate partner violence among SC/ST.</p> <p>7. Proportion of cases of sexual violence on girl child by known and unknown persons to total crime against girl children during the calendar year</p>	
<p>Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p>	<p>1. Proportion of crime against women to total crime reported in the country during the calendar year</p> <p>2. Proportion of sexual crimes against women to total crime against women during the calendar year</p> <p>3. Proportion of cruelty/ physical violence on women by husband or his relative to total crime against women during the calendar year.</p> <p>4. Proportion on rape of women by persons known to them, inter-alia, live-in partner or separated husband or ex-husband to total rape of women during the calendar year</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on conviction at all levels of judicial system in cases of all forms of trafficking.</p> <p>2. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide — on police reportage of cases of trafficking.</p>	<p>Dalit women's experience of violence across four Indian states shows that the majority of Dalit women report having faced one or more incidents of verbal abuse (62.4%), physical assault (54.8%), sexual harassment and assault (46.8%), domestic violence (43.0%) and rape (23.2%). In less than 1% of cases were the perpetrators convicted by the courts. In 17.4% of instances of violence, police obstructed the women from attaining justice. In 26.5% of instances of violence, the perpetrators and their supporters, and/ or the community at large, prevented the women from obtaining justice. In 40.2% of instances of violence, the women did not attempt to obtain legal or community remedies for the violence primarily out of fear of the perpetrators or social dishonour if (sexual) violence was revealed, or ignorance of the law, or the belief that they would not get justice.</p>

	<p>5. Proportion of sexual crime against girls children to total crime against children during the calendar year</p> <p>6. Proportion of Trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year</p> <p>7. Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15-49 years who have experience physical and / or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months.</p> <p>8. Child Sex Ratio</p>		
<p>Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p>	<p>1. Proportion of women subjected to dowry related offences to total crime against women.</p> <p>2. Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) total crime against children.</p> <p>3. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before the age of 18.</p>	<p>1. 90% increase on police reportage of cases pertaining to dowry related offenses.</p> <p>2. 100% increase on conviction of cases under dowry offenses.</p> <p>3. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on sexual violence against women and girl child during a calendar year.</p>	

<p>1. 90% increase on police reportage of cases pertaining to dowry related offenses.</p> <p>2. 100% increase on conviction of cases under dowry offenses.</p> <p>3. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on sexual violence against women and girl child during a calendar year.</p>	<p>1. Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work by sex, age and location.</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data on time spent by women on unpaid work along caste, ethnicity, rural-urban location, disability, religion and region.</p> <p>2. Extension of Maternity benefit bill to non-formal sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalit women are specifically used as debt slaves in brick kilns, agriculture and textile industries and are heavily involved in caste-based forms of slavery including manual scavenging and forced prostitution. • The SC and ST women who worked as wage labour faced discrimination in wage earning particularly in urban areas. In 2000, the SC and ST women casual wage labour received daily wage earning of Rs. 37 and Rs. 34 respectively as compared to Rs. 56 for non-SC/ST women, while the national average was Rs. 42.(Thorat,2007)
<p>Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.</p>	<p>1. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament, State legislation and Local Self Government</p> <p>2. Number of women in Board of listed companies</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data on women elected representatives at different level of governance- Parliament, State Legislature and Local Self Government on MDI.</p> <p>2. 50% increase in women elected representatives at different level of governance</p> <p>3. 50% increase in women board members across MDI.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of exercising authority when successfully elected to local governments, while around one-third of women are able to freely and independently exercise their right to political participation against tremendous odds, the majority are made to effectively act as proxies for primarily dominant caste men. Most elected Dalit women feel they are treated differently from other local government representatives primarily due to being female and Dalit. Overt discriminatory practices are prevalent in local government offices, including prohibitions on Dalit women sitting on chairs alongside other elected representatives; drinking water or tea from vessels used by dominant caste elected representatives. Some Dalit women attempt to actively participate in meetings and taking decisions, but are silenced or ignored; subjected to ‘no confidence’ motions to remove them from office; denied information and support to undertake their duties; etc. This situation is not helped where government officials refuse to address caste and gender discrimination or proxy representation as part of their monitoring local government functioning (Mangubhai,2009)

<p>Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate 2. Unmet need for family planning for currently married women aged 15-49 years 3. Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV / AIDS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of women with access to gynaecologist at public health services. 2. Proportion of men and women having access to condoms. 3. Proportion of men and women having awareness and access to comprehensive knowledge about family planning. 4. 50% increase in affordable, accessible and comprehensive public awareness programmes on comprehensive sexuality education. 5. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on land holdings in name of women. 6. 50% increase in landholding by women in SC/ST communities. 	<p>About 90% of women working in un-organized sector are mainly from lower castes (Jogdand, 2005). In 1991, about 71% of Dalit women workers in rural area were agricultural labourers. Only 19% of them owned land (Tirmare, 2004). There is sufficient research to show that when women's incomes increase, these incomes go directly to improving household consumption. Rural women's incomes in developing nations can only increase if they own land, individually or jointly, and have access to and benefit from rights to common lands and forests</p>
<p>Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational land holdings - gender wise 2. Proportion of female agricultural labourers 3. Wages of casual labourers (gender wise) 4. Agricultural wages (gender wise) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on female agricultural labourers. 	

	<p>5. Number of accounts opened under PMJDY</p> <p>6. Amount of Overdraft (OD) availed from PMJDY accounts by women</p>	<p>2. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on tasks performed by women on agricultural labour.</p> <p>3. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide — of female casual wage labourer.</p> <p>4. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide — on women’s agricultural wages.</p> <p>5. 80% increase in women account holders under PM-JDY.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2001, about 57% of SC and 37% of ST women respectively were agricultural wage labour in rural areas, as compared with 29% for non SC/STs. In urban areas, 16% SC and 14% ST women were daily wage labourers as compared with only 6% from non SC/STs. Only 21% of SC women were cultivators compared with 51% for STs and 45% for non SC/STs. SC/ST women also faced differential treatment in wage earning, particularly in urban areas. In 2000, SC and ST women casual labourers received daily wages of Rs 37 and Rs 34 respectively, compared with Rs. 56 for non SC/ST women; the national average was Rs 42.
<p>Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p>	<p>1. Number of Gender Budget Cells in Central and State Ministries.</p>	<p>1. Budgetary allocation towards strengthening gender budgeting mechanisms in Ministries.</p> <p>2. Policy guidelines to ensure compulsory gender budgeting in Ministries.</p>	

		<p>3. Introduction of gender specific policies across Ministries.</p> <p>4. All policies to have a comprehensive gender component.</p> <p>5. Passing of national legislation to ensure 50% reservation in Parliament and State legislature.</p>	<p>1.19% of the total allocation for SC/STs has been allocated for SC women and 1.68% for ST women. Overall allocation for gender budget is only 0.99%.</p>
<p>Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p>	<p>1. Operational land holdings - gender wise</p> <p>2. Proportion of female agricultural labourers</p> <p>3. Wages of casual labourers (gender wise)</p> <p>4. Agricultural wages (gender wise)</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on female agricultural labourers.</p>	

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all			
<p>Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water</p>	<p>1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p>2. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water by source</p>	<p>1. 90% increase in proportion of SC/ST population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p>2. 90% increase in Proportion of SC/ST population using an improved drinking water by source</p> <p>3. Availability of non-discrimination legislation which includes right to safe water irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion economic or other status and rural-urban divide, with punitive action against who discriminate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 20% of SCs do not have access to safe drinking water. Only 10% SC households have access to sanitation (as compared to 27% for non-SC households), and the vast majority of SCs depend on the goodwill of dominant castes for access to water from public wells.
<p>Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>1. Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.</p> <p>2. Percentage of population using basic sanitation services.</p>	<p>1. Percentage of Households having equitable and affordable access to sanitation facilitated disaggregated on age, sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of SC households without toilet is much above the national average. Only 33.86% of SC households and 22.64% of ST households have toilets compared to the national average of 47%. • Only 41.28% of Dalit households and 24.44% of Adivasi households have tap water within the house compared to the national average of 43.5% • Regarding sanitation, 33.86 of Dalit households and 22.64% have access to latrine facility as compared to the national average of 47.0 % • Poor quality of drinking water and lack of awareness about hygiene and improved sanitation are major sources of water borne diseases amongst tribal areas. The situations with regard to household's connectivity for waste water outlet, the national average is 51.1% but 46.6% for SC households and 22.7% for ST households.

<p>Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>	<p>The Indicator is being Developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protecting the marginalized communities including SC/ST from occupations that deal with dumping hazardous chemicals and minerals and untreated wastewater. 2. Availability of Legislating policies that protect and ensure that people working with hazardous chemicals and minerals and untreated wastewater are compensated adequately, protected from all diseases and have access to health-care and not forced on the basis of age, sex, and social origins. 	

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all			
<p>Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</p> <p>Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</p> <p>Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption</p>	<p>The Indicator is being Developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 90% increase in proportion of SC/ST population using safely managed drinking water services 2. 90% increase in Proportion of SC/ST population using an improved drinking water by source 3. Availability of non-discrimination legislation which includes right to safe water irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion economic or other status and rural-urban divide, with punitive action against who discriminate.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking gas (LPG) used by just 16.92% of Dalit households and 9.26% of Adivasi households compared to the national average of 28.5%, meaning they are less than half as likely to get LPG for cooking.

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all			
Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.	1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	<p>1. 90% increase in proportion of SC/ST population using safely managed drinking water services</p> <p>2. 90% increase in Proportion of SC/ST population using an improved drinking water by source</p> <p>3. Availability of non-discrimination legislation which includes right to safe water irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion economic or other status and rural-urban divide, with punitive action against who discriminate..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The daily status employment rate for SC males is about 46% as compared with 52% for non-SC/ST workers. The situation is the same in urban areas. The employment rates for SC workers based on usual, usual and subsidiary, current weekly and current daily status (CDS) are 49.80%, 50.3%, 48.6% and 45.8%, as compared to 51.14%, 51.8%, 51.3% and 49.9% respectively for non-SC/ST households. The proportion of self-employed in non- agricultural occupations in rural areas was only 5% as compared to 15% for non- SC/STs. Similarly, the percentage of self employed in urban areas was 21.5%, as compared to 36% for non-SC/STs (Thorat, 2007). According to 2011 census, the unemployment rate for SCs between the age of 15 and 59 years of age was 18% including marginal workers as compared to 14 percentage of the general population seeking work. STs unemployment rate was even higher over 19%.
Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors.	<p>1. Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</p> <p>2. Number of patent issued</p> <p>3. Software export</p> <p>4. Annual growth in manufacturing sector</p> <p>5. Annual growth in agriculture sector</p>	<p>1. Availability of policies on principles of non-discrimination as well as affirmative action for people based on sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide in economic productivity through diversification, technological up-gradation and renovation.</p> <p>2. Disaggregated data of higher levels of economic activity based on sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide.</p>	

<p>Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment 2. Coverage under ESI, EPS, NPS for decent job creation 3. No. of MSME units registered under the online Udyog Aadhar registration for Entrepreneurship. 4. No. of job created under Digital India, Swatch Bharat, Housing of all, SmartCities etc. 5. Number of ventures set up under Startup India (indicator for entrepreneurship) Number of patent issued (indicator for creativity and innovation) 6. Number/growth of micro, small and medium size enterprises 7. Total loans sanctioned to micro, small and medium enterprises 8. Number of graduates produced per year (indicator for decent job creation) 	<p>. Proportion of budgetary allocation to total budget for job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation for people based on their disability, caste, ethnicity, occupation religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment. 3. 80% increase of SC/ ST population availing under ESI, EPS, NPS for decent job creation. 4. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index (MDI) inclusive of – age, sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— No. of job created under Digital India, Swatch Bharat, Housing of all, Smart Cities etc. 5. 80% increase in Number of ventures set up under Startup India (indicator for 6. 80% increase in Number/growth of micro, small and medium size enterprises and Loans sanctioned for MSME among SC/ST. entrepreneurship) for SC/ST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proprietary establishments owned by SCs (11.4%) and STs(5.4%) are far below their proportion in the population. Their share is even less when real estate (SC7.5%, ST3.6%), financial and insurance services (SC7.1% ST2.7%) and education services (SC6.7%, ST2.4%) are considered. • Their employment follows the same pattern. SCs form just 9.5% of the workers in non-agricultural proprietary establishments and SCs just 3.9%, though they own 11.2% and 4.3% respectively. • Of the 3.27 million women owned establishments, SC women own 12.18%, and ST women own 6.97%, 80.8% are owned by others. • There is virtually no representation of SCs in editorial or senior positions in the mass media. The picture in the higher echelons of other industries is much the same. Of the board members of the 1000 top Indian companies 46% were Vaishya and 44.6% were Brahmin. Kshatriyas (0.5%) and other dominant castes (1.5%) bring the dominant caste representation on the boards to a staggering 92.6%. Other Backward Classes (3.8%), SCs and STs (3.5%) were far behind. Nearly 65% of the Indian corporate boards are composed of just one single caste group. • A study done by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in 2011 reveals that but for Tamilnadu, most of the industrial states lag in the proportion of SC and ST employees in the private sector compared to their proportion in the general population in the state.

<p>Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment rate 2. Workforce participation Ratio (WPR) of women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs). 3. Wages earned by male-female in regular / casual employment. 4. Existence of legal protection system for equal pay for equal work 5. Average income of workers (indicator for decent work) 5. Employment/ social protection for persons with disabilities 6. Labour productivity growth (percentage) 7. Annual increase in minimum real wages 8. Share of unemployed persons in population aged 15-24 (percentage) 9. A measurement of decent work/quality of life of workers (as per Ministry's vision - to be proposed by the Ministry) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaggregate data on Unemployment rate by— age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, occupation religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide. 2. Presence of comprehensive policy on ensuring equal pay for equal work at a living wage and mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of the policy. 3. Presence of comprehensive policies towards elimination of indecent jobs like manual scavenging, bonded labour, devdasi system, etc and mechanisms to ensure effective implementation of these policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In MGNREGA Report to the People (2012), women accounted for over 49% of the employment generated under MGNREGA in India whereas the SC and ST population had a share of 23% and 17%, respectively. • In Bundelkhand district in Uttar Pradesh in last 5 years there were 200 farmer suicide and 250 hunger deaths and among them 30% of suicide and 70% of hunger deaths were among Dalits. • Of the 7, 70,338 manual scavengers and their dependents across India, so far only 4,27,870 persons have been assisted under the National Scheme of Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSLRS) and the remaining number yet to be rehabilitated is 3, 42,468. As per the Public Interest Litigation filed in the High court of Delhi, Indian Railways managed by the Govt. of India, which employs a large number manual scavengers who clean human excreta is a violator of the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act of 1993
<p>Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment Rate (15-24 years) 2. Proportion of youth (15-24 years) not in education, = employment or training (NEET) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presence and implementation of Affirmative action to promote youth from diversity based on sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, occupation religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide for employment, education and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCs face systematic discrimination both in the public and private sector. In the name of downsizing and optimizing by the GoI, employment rate is on the decline. A decline of 10.07% job opportunities was noticeable. This is in addition to the loss of opportunities in the various state government areas. The unemployment rate of SCs in rural and urban areas is about 5.5% as against 3.5% for dominant castes.

<p>Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total crimes relating to human trafficking 2. Whether the country has a law against child labour. 3. Minimum age for recruitment to the armed forces. 4. Initiatives of the government towards elimination of child labour (indicator to be proposed by the MoLE) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of laws prohibiting devadasi system, manual scavenging, bonded labour and witch hunting. 2. Comprehensive policies towards rehabilitation and compensation of those practicing devadasi system, manual scavenging, bonded labour, child labour and witch hunting. 3. Disaggregated data at state level on multiple dimension index inclusive of-- age, sex, disability, race, caste, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status and rural-urban divide-- on all forms of child labour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates that the incidence of bonded labour remains particularly severe among Dalits and indigenous peoples in Asia. According to Anti-Slavery International, the vast majority of bonded labourers (around 90%) are predominantly from scheduled castes and minority groups.
<p>Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number/proportion of workers covered under ESI Act 2. Number/proportion of workers covered under health insurance 3. Accommodation in working women's hostel 4. Number of migrant workers 5. Employment generated under MNREGA 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disaggregated data according to age, sex, disability, caste, ethnicity, religion or economic or other status and rural-urban divide— on the number of migrant workers 2. 80% increase in number/proportion of workers covered as ESI Act and health insurance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCs face systematic discrimination both in the public and private sector. In the name of downsizing and optimizing by the GoI, employment rate is on the decline. A decline of 10.07% job opportunities was noticeable. This is in addition to the loss of opportunities in the various state government areas. The unemployment rate of SCs in rural and urban areas is about 5.5% as against 3.5% for dominant castes. • Though there is a quota system for SCs (15%) and STs (7.5%) in the public sector, government and government aided higher educational institutions, the sanctioned positions are kept vacant for years. About 50% of the teaching posts reserved for SCs and STs are vacant in the Central Universities alone. For 2010-11, backlog in SC category is 46% and for STs it is 53%. At the professor level it is over 92%. • In the private sector, those with Dalit (33%) or Muslim (66%) sounding names (the study covered only SCs and Muslims and did not track STs) are not even called for an interview, even with equivalent educational qualifications.

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries			
<p>Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average.</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of SC/ST beneficiaries of major government schemes pertaining to education, health, livelihood, food and sanitation. 2. Proportion of SC/ST, disabled and religious minorities forming bottom 40% in 2015. 3. Proportion of percentage increase in SC/ST disabled and religious minorities forming bottom 40% in 2030. 4. Proportion of reservation policies in government jobs. 5. Policy guidelines toward inclusive and sensitive work space. 6. 50% increase the consumption rates of SC, ST, Minority populations compared to national and state average(NSS) 7.50% increase in wage earning by SC, ST, Minority populations compared to national and state average(NSS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination based on caste status is a root cause of the high poverty levels that caste-affected people experience. Most Dalits, live below the poverty line, earn less than the minimum wage, have no access to education, experience segregation in access to housing and suffer from numerous diseases, not least because of lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation. This inequality is exacerbated by the lack of implementation of existing laws to protect the Dalits.

<p>Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of government departments led by members of SC/ST community especially women. 2. Policy measures introduced towards socio-economic and political inclusion and promotion of gender, sexuality, caste, ethnicity and disability. 3. Proportion of people from SC/ST, PWDs and religious minorities serving as members of Parliament, State Legislature and Self Governance Institutions. 4. Increased action taken on complaints filed by SC,ST, Minority members before SC commission, ST commission, Minorities Commissions, Human Rights commission 5. 80% Increased conviction rates for cases filed under SC/ST POA, PCR Acts. 6. Proportion of funds spent in SC, ST, Minority concentration GPs under PM Adarsh Gram Yojana and benefiting them. 7. Proportion of funds utilized by SC, ST, Minority communities under i) Mudra, ii) Standup India. 8. Increased procurement under 4% MSME procurement from SC, ST vendors under the Public procurement policy 2012, (MSME) 9. Disaggregated data on budget utilized by SC, ST, Minority women under i) NRLP, ii) ULP, iii) credit enhancement guarantee scheme, iv) rehabilitation under elimination of manual scavenging, v) venture capital fund for SC, ST 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance Accountability came to the conclusion that the amount denied to SCs from 2005 to 2009 amounts to US \$ 20.8 billion and this means that annually around US \$ 5.2 billion have been denied through non-implementation as per the policy requirements of the Special Component Plan for SCs. In current year The Total Plan Expenditure of Union Budget 2012-13 for Schedule Caste Sub Plan (for Schedule Caste) is US \$ 79.80 Billion and for Tribal Sub Plan (for Scheduled Tribes) is US \$ 74.22 Billion. The allocation of US \$ 43.42 Billion is altogether 14.7% as compared to the legitimate allocation of 24.4%. There is 9.3% allocation for SC development and 5.4% for ST development. For STs there is decrease of 0.1%. There is gap of US\$ 29.81 billion for both communities. If we calculate spending on SCs & STs with the Total Budget of US \$ 2981.5 Billion, the share of both communities comes to only 3.9%.

<p>Target 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation laws prohibiting devadasi system, manual scavenging, bonded labour and witch hunting. 2. Percentage of SC/ST students have access to higher education institutions. 3. Number of applications received from SC, ST members under FRA Act –gender disaggregated 4. Number of applications and acreage where land was allocated – gender disaggregated 5. 80% increase in Proportion of SC, ST, Minority children who access post-matric scholarship 6. 50% increase of SC, ST. Minority youth in skilled employment across all sectors (NSS) 7. Disaggregated data on SC, ST members rehabilitated post displacement from development projects and economic zones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the NHRC statistics put together by K.B. Saxena, a former additional chief secretary of Bihar, 37% Dalits live below the poverty line, 54% are undernourished, 83 per 1,000 children born in a Dalit household die before their first birthday, 12% before their fifth birthday, and 45% remain illiterate. The data also shows that Dalits are prevented from entering the police station in 28% of Indian villages. Dalit children have been made to sit separately while eating in 39% government schools. Dalits do not get mail delivered to their homes in 24% of villages. And they are denied access to water sources in 48% of our villages because untouchability remains a stark reality even though it was abolished in 1955

<p>Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive policies towards rehabilitation and compensation of those practicing devadasi system, manual scavenging, bonded labour and witch hunting. 2. Proportionate increase in SC/ST in political partition-gender disaggregation. 3. 50% increase in social protection measures to SC, ST, Minority communities compared to general communities. 4. Legislate and implement in full legislation on SCSP, TSP at the union and state levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka and Maharashtra had passed separate legislations abolishing “Devadasi” system, the practice still continued at several places as per the NCW report which claimed that 2.5 lakh Dalit girls were dedicated to temples in Karnataka-Maharashtra border. • Only three states (Andhra, Telengana and Karnataka) pass passed the required legislation for SCSP and TSP.

Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 11: Make Cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable			
<p>Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>	<p>1. Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</p> <p>2. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source</p>	<p>“1. Percentage of the available sustainable and effectively skilled human workforce.</p> <p>2. 50% increase in people having adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services in urban areas”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalits find it extremely difficult to rent houses, especially in urban areas, and they are the ones worst affected in demolition or evacuation incidents. During the Commonwealth Games (CWG) in New Delhi in 2010, the urban poor, of whom the SCs constituted the majority, were forcefully evicted without any concrete alternate re-settlement plan. • The Special Rapporteur (SR) report on right to adequate housing draws attention to the alarming state of Dalit houses and the need for Government action to improve housing and end discrimination. The report cites Government statistics revealing that Dalits on average live in lower quality housing, made with inadequate materials compared to the general population and finds the lack of access for Dalits to latrines, at 66%, particularly alarming. 64% of Dalit houses have no water supply, 58% of houses are made of mud floors and 41% houses have no electrical supply. SR also pointed out that Dalits face barrier to access housing facilities especially on renting out private accommodation even in urban areas. • The SC households on an average, owned capital assets of Rs. 49,189 as compared to Rs. 134,500 for ST or non-SC/STs. Similarly, the percentage of landless households among the SCs in rural areas (where more than 80% of SCs live) is about 10% as compared with 6% for non-SC/ST households. The percentage of landless and near landless among the SCs is about 75% as compared to 54% for the non-SC/STs. • The aggregate assets per household among the STs were Rs. 52,660 as against Rs. 134,500 for non-SC/STs. The proportion of self-employed in non-agricultural occupations in rural areas was only 5% as compared to 15% for non-SC/STs. Similarly, the percentage of self-employed in urban areas was 21.5%, as compared to 36% for non-SC/STs.

<p>Target 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<p>1. Proportion of availability of mechanisms to ensure inclusive and sustainable settlements.</p>	
<p>Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<p>1. Increase in 80% among SC/ST who access the rescue, relief and rehabilitation in pre and post disaster.</p> <p>2. Availability of safe and pure drinking water, food, clothes and shelter for all the disaster ridden people.</p> <p>3. Percentage of people are able to access post disaster medical attention and care for all the population especially to the most vulnerable like women, children, SC/ST, old person, sexual minorities and persons with disability.</p>	

<p>Target 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritising housing for most vulnerable populations with proportionate allocation of their population in government schemes 2. Innovative schemes towards decreasing astronomical migration from rural to urban spaces 3. Recognising effect of climate change on SC/ST communities and create such programme to address those challenges 4. Creation of National Social Vulnerability atlas of Disaster Prone areas 5. Encourage a common approach: Working with other humanitarian actors operating to build a common approach to addressing social discrimination across interventions from disaster reduction, to response and recovery. 6. Incorporating a strong focus on reducing the risk of 	<p>The study by SPWD and National Dalit Watch (NDW) investigated if there is an imposition of hierarchies of caste in the event of climate change induced disasters. The present institutional mechanisms for disaster management do not recognise caste induced vulnerabilities. Casualties and damage or loss of properties, infrastructures, environment, essential services or means of livelihood on such a scale is beyond the normal capacity of the affected Dalit communities to cope with. Unlike indigenous communities, the state neither recognizes Dalit communities as local minority communities nor acknowledges their contribution to biodiversity conservation. Any policy or programme that does not include Dalit communities among biodiversity-dependent set of communities remains highly subcritical in adopting adaptation and mitigation measures – The position of Dalits has been set out in terms of their increased vulnerability to already degraded natural resources base such as land, water and forest because of climate change impacts, and their interest in protecting their environment for sustaining their livelihoods. There is a need for proper state support to develop the adaptation mechanism of Dalits and support livelihood diversification strategies. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation need to inform the social protection policy so the poor Dalits and other marginalized sections can be shielded from shocks and risks owing to climate change and their livelihoods protected effectively.</p>
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Target	Government Indicators	Civil Society Indicators and targets	Current Status
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels			
Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	The Indicator is being developed	<p>“1. Percentage of the available sustainable and effectively skilled human workforce.</p> <p>2. 50% increase in people having adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services in urban areas”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% of crimes against SCs STs and pending trail were charged under Prevention of Atrocities Act (PoA). Moreover, of the 46,510 cases registered under the PoA Act and pending trail, 5,181 (11%) were acquitted, and conviction resulted in only 1133 cases (2%). At the end of the year, 39,392 cases (85%) were pending trail. A similar situation existed in 2010, were the cases registered under the PoA Act and pending trail (including pending cases from previous year) was 45,247. Of these, 5,748 (13%) were acquitted and conviction resulted in only 3430 cases (8%). At the end of the year 37,768 (79%) cases were pending trail. In sum, there are serious issues of delayed trail and low conviction rates that work against very purpose for which Special courts were set up (Analysis of National crimes records bureau , 2013, 2011 reports). • National Dalit Election Watch reported several incidents of violence of which 32% were threats/intimidation/violence by Dominant Caste groups, 22% SCs were not allowed to vote by members of various political parties and due to clashes between political parties etc and 20% SCs were deliberately excluded from Voters Lists in 2009
Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	The Indicator is being developed	<p>1. Number of detected and non-detected victims of human trafficking per 100,000; by sex, age, race, caste, ethnicity, location and form of exploitation.</p> <p>2. Proportion of SC, ST children who report discrimination, harassment, violence abuse, exploitation, sexual violence reported. (NCPCR reports, State commissions, reports to education dept)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Dalit Election Watch reported several incidents of violence of which 32% were threats/intimidation/violence by Dominant Caste groups, 22% SCs were not allowed to vote by members of various political parties and due to clashes between political parties etc and 20% SCs were deliberately excluded from Voters Lists in 2009
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	The Indicator is being developed	<p>“1. Disaggregated data of percentage of women, SC/ST, OBC women, individuals with special needs with knowledge or access to administrative or legal recourses.</p> <p>2.% of SC, ST members that access services of National/ State/District legal aid services authorities</p> <p>3. 80% increase in Conviction rates under SC/ST POA Act”.</p>	

<p>Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of ration store owners disbursing quality and complete ration to beneficiaries in a timely manner 2.Improved Performance on SC, ST schemes at national and state levels (CAG reports) 3.Reduced time taken for action taken on corruption and bribery 	
<p>Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Percentage of government institutions that hold accessible grievance forums in SC/ST, women, PWD, religious minorities 2. 80% Improvement action taken on various reports by Commissions, Committees on SC, ST empowerment 3. Proportion of state implemented projects which have social audit mechanisms. 4. Public data available digitally 	

<p>Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<p>1. Disaggregated data on the SC/ST, OBC, women, PWD, sexual minorities, and religious minorities in low, medium and high level governmental and official decision making positions.</p> <p>2. Number of Legislations developed in consultation with constituent groups, SC, ST members.</p>	
<p>Target Target 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>The Indicator is being developed</p>	<p>1. Percentage of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (Disaggregate by age, sex, region, race, caste, ethnicity and other population group).</p> <p>2. Promulgate and implement comprehensive Anti-discrimination legislation covering issues of caste, ethnicity, minority religious status, gender, occupation, nomadic life style, disability, sexuality, sickness, economic position or any other status.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 40.4% of the cases, the women did not even attempt to obtain justice. In 26.6% of the cases, the victims were prevented to file cases. In 1.6% of the cases, the women were able to obtain informal justice. In 17.5% of incidents, the violence reached the notice of the police, but cases were left unaddressed. Only in 13.9% of cases was appropriate police or judicial action taken. A mere 3.6% of cases have ever reached the courts while less than one% have ended in conviction. • National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data shows a sharp rise in recorded crimes and crime rate, against Dalits since 2012 simultaneous with a decrease in conviction rates from 39% in 2010, 31% in 2011 to 19% in 2012 and 16% in 2015. (the conviction rates for other crimes remain largely the same. It is only the convictions rates for crimes against SCs and STs that have sharply decreased). • Even in mechanisms directly under the administrative control of the Chief Ministers (the SVMCs) the reviews are not conducted regularly in any state, with some compliances being in the single digits—meaning even at the highest political levels there is 90% impunity, and the laws remain only on paper.

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 SCs and STs make up 19.1% of Maharashtra's population, but their share in private sector human resources is only 5%. In Gujarat and Karnataka, SCs and STs are just about 9% of the staff strength, but account for 22% and 23%, respectively of the state popu lation. In Madhya Pradesh SCs and STs account for 11% of the private sector's total staff strength, less than a third of their strength in state's population. Only in Kerala and Uttarakhand, the percentage of SCs and STs in the private sector is higher than their share in population. Chhattisgarh is a shade better with more number of factories, but half its workforce comprises SCs, STs, com parable to its total SC, ST population of 43.4%. Delhi and Haryana are relatively egalitarian. The CII survey of the private sector's human resource composition in Chandigarh, Punjab and Rajasthan shows that SC, ST proportion is 25-50% lower than their strength in the total population. <http://www.financialexpress.com/news/india-incs-caste-census-finds-st-scs-missing/739803/0>
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Organisations Endorsed this Report

A.P. Adivasi Ikya Vedika	Bangalore	NEDSSS
Aashray	Dr. Prasad Chacko	NESA
Adharshila	DSK	New Hope India
Adivasi Sahitya Sabha	ECONET	NFDLRM
Adivasi Sewa Mandal	ECONET	NGO Bhartiya Jan Sewa Ashram
Adivasi Vikas Samanway Samiti	Ecumenical Council for Drought Action and Water management	NGO GKSSS
Aragamee	EveryChild	Odisha Forum for Social Action
All India Network of Individuals and NGOs working with National and State Human Rights Institutions	Evidence, TN	Oikotree - India
All Tripura Indigenous and Minority Association	Forum for Collective Forms of Cooperation.	Open Space
Amagoan	Gaurav Gramin Mahila Vikas Manch	Orissa Development Action Forum.
Amarjyoti Development Society	Gayana Sagar	PAJHRA (Promotion and Advancement of Justice, Harmony and Rights of Adivasis)
Ambedkar Mission	Gram Vikas Evam Yuva Kalyan Samiti, Sarguja	Panchami Land
ANHAD	Gramin Jivan Vikas Training and Research Institute	PARA
APCRAF	Group Awareness and rural development for nation	PARGYA-NGO
ASC Network	Harsita Social Development Society	Parliament of All Religions
ASP	Hope, Lohardagga	Patheya Trust, Ahmed
Asra Manch	HRF	People's Voice
Association For Social and Human Awareness (ASHA)	HRFDL	People's Watch-TN
ASTHA	HRFDL-K	PMSR
Astha	Human Rights Alert	Pradipan
Astha Dalit Mahila Sangh	Human Rights Defenders' Alert - India [HRDA]	Pragya Gramin Viji Samiti
Astha Sansthan	Hunger Free Campaign	Prajwala
Baitarani	IAS (Rtd)	Pratinidhi
BARC	ICITP	Prayas Jan Utthan Samiti
BARC	Ideal Youth Club	Prayatna Foundation
Bird Trust	IDEAS	PRDTI
Birsa MMC	Indian Council For Child Rights	PREM
BNPur Anchalik Bikas Samiti	Indian Institute of Economics	Prerna
Bonded Labour Liberation Front	Indigenous Youth Federation of Tripura	President DAVI, Pollishree Jan Seva Sansthan
Borok peoples' Human rights organisation (BPHRO)	Institute of Human Rights Education [IHRE]	Purvanchal Rural Development & Training Institute
BOUDH MAHAR SHABHA	Institute of Social Sciences	PVCHR
BPHRO	Integrated Rural Development of Weaker Sections in India.	Rachna Manch
BSC	Integrated Rural Management Agency	Rachna Manch
Buniyad Jan Jagriti and Vikas Sansthan	IPS (Rtd)	Rajesh Kannaa, Weaker Section Welfare Association
C.Y.S.D.	ISI- Bihar	Rajpipla Social Service Society (Adivasi Mahasabha)
CBPS, Bangalore	Jagrat Mahila Sansthan, Baran	REDS
CBR Forum	Jai Rohidas Mahila Kalyan Samiti	Revanchal Dalit Adivasi Seva Sansthan, Rewa
CDR	Jan Jagran Samiti	RIGHTS
Center for Adivasee Studies & Peace(CASP)	Jan Jagriti Manch, Raipur	Sakshi
Center for Dalit Studies	Jan Vikas Parishad Evam Anushandhan Sansthan	Samaj Seva Sansthan
Centre for Mountain Dalit Rights Himachal Pradesh	Jan Vikash Sansthan	Samajik Seva Sadan
Centre for Rural Studies and Development (CRSD)	Janhit Chhattisgarh Vikas Samiti	Samajik Seva Sadan, Dhenkanal
Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion	Janvikas	Samarthan
Centre for Social equity and inclusion	Jaspur Jan Vikas Sansthan, Jaspur	Samarthan, Mumbai
Centre for Social Justice	Jeevika, KN	SAMATA- AP
Chhattisgarh Nagrik Sanyukt Sangarsh Samiti	Jharkhand Jangal Bachao Andolan	Sampurna Gramodaya Kendra
CHINDU	Jharkhand Mahila Utthan	Samudaik Kalyan Evam Vikash Sansthan
CHINDU	Jharkhand Vikas Parisad	SAMVAD
COME	Journal of Peoples Studies, India	SAMYAK SIKSHA EWAM MANWIY VIKAS SASTHA
CORD	Just Change	SARNI BETUL
CORD	Kotda Adivasi Sansthan, Sirohi, Udaipur	Sanchayaneele
Cornerstone	Krushni Samstha	SANKET
CPHE	KSSS	SANKET
CRSD	Labour education development Society	SASVIKA
CSJD	Lahanti	SASY
CYSD	LEADS Trust	Save Tribals
DA3	Lok astha sewa sansthan	SC/ST budget monitoring forum,
DAAA	Lok Prerna Kendra	SC/ST Campaign
DAG-UP	M V Foundation	SGVK
Daksh Umbrosh Empowerment Society	Madad	Shivi Development Society
Dalit Association for Social and Human Rights Awareness (DASHRA)	Mahila Jagriti Trust	Singha Bahini Youth Club
DALIT BAHUJAN MOVEMNET	Majdoor Kisan Vikas Sansthan	Social Watch-TN
Dalit Bahujan Shramik Union - AP	Manav Vikas Ashram, Rohtas	Solidarity For Developing Communities
Dalit Bahujana Front	MANUSKI	SRACO
Dalit Mukti Mission	Manuski, Pune	SRED
Dalit Mukti Morcha	Manviya Haque Abhiyan (Campaign for Human Rights)	Srijan Mahila Vikas Manch
Dalit Mukti Morcha, Chhattisgarh	Musahar sewa sansthan	SRUTI
Dalit Sthree Shakti	MVF, Hyderabad	SSVK
Dalit Vikas Abhiyan Samiti	Nai. Umang Nai Sonch society	STIF
Dalit Watch AP	Nari India	Tarun Chetna Sansthan
DBMK	Narigunjan	THE BOUDDHIST SOCAITY
DDVA	National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights	UCOA-India
Deep Jyoti Kalyan Sansthan	National Council of Churches in India (NCCI)	UNNATI
Dhas Grameen Vikas Kendra, Alirajpur	National Dalit Forum	VIKALP
DICE Foundation	National Dalit Women Forum	Vikas Foundation
DISHA	National Equity Forum	VIKAS SAMVAD
Disha Samaj Sewi Sanstha	Nav Bhartiya Nari Vikash Samiti	VRDP
DMK	Navsarjan	Wada Na Thodo Abhiyan
DMM	Nawa Chattisgarh Mahila Samiti	Wisdom
Dr. Ambedkar Seti Vikas Va Sanshodhan Sanstha	NCAS,Pune	YUVA
Dr. Ambrose Pinto SJ, Principal, St. Aloysius Degree College,	NDMJ NCDHR	Yuva
		4 B foundation

