

Goa

DATA HIGHLIGHTS: THE SCHEDULED CASTES Census of India 2001

After remaining under the Portuguese colonial rule for 451 years, Goa was integrated into the Indian Union on 19th December, 1961. Situated between the States of Karnataka and Maharashtra, Goa became 25th State of India on 30th May, 1987. The State is well known for its scenic beauty, long stretches of golden beaches and the green country side situated on the one side of the Arabian Sea.

2. According to 2001 census, the Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Goa state is 23,791. The proportion of ST population to total population of the State is 1.8 per cent only. There has been a declined growth of SC population (-2.4 per cent) which has registered overall decrease of 573 persons during 1991-2001. The State has a total of five (5) Scheduled Castes and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census.

3. More than half (54.9 per cent) of the Scheduled Caste (SC) population of the state resides in urban areas unlike in majority of the States and UTs.

4. District wise distribution of SC population shows that North Goa has higher proportion of SCs (2.3) than South Goa (1.1 per cent).

Population - Size & Distribution

5. Out of five SCs, Mahar is the most populous caste having a population of 13,570, constituting 57 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population. Chambhar is the second largest caste having a number of 7,393. Both Mahar and Chambhar together constitute 88.1 per cent of the total SC population. Mang, Bhangi and Mahyavanshi are smaller castes having a population of 580, 431 & 62 respectively. These three castes along with the generic castes together constitute the residual 11.9 per cent of the total SC population.

6. At the district level, Mahar and Chambhar have their highest population in North Goa district.

Sex Ratio

7. The overall sex ratio of the SC population in Goa is 975 females per 1000 males which is higher than the national average of 936 for the total SC population.

8. Individually, Mahar and Chambhar both have recorded the overall sex ratio higher than that of the national average. Among Bhangi, female outnumber males in their total population.

9. The sex ratio among SCs, in the age group 0-6 years (965) is higher than that of all SCs at the national level. At the individual level, Mahar have the preponderance of

girl children (1020). Chambhar and Bhangi have registered child sex ratio above 900 but below the state and national average. An inordinately low overall sex ratio as well as child sex ratio recorded by Mahyavanshi is due to their small number.

Statement-1: Sex Ratio

Age group	All SCs (India)	All SCs (State)	Bhangi	Mahar	Chambhar	Mang	Mahyavanshi
All ages	936	975	1014	998	953	908	550
0-6 yrs.	938	965	906	1020	911	796	200

Literacy & Educational Level

10. The overall literacy rate of the SCs is 71.9 per cent at 2001 census, showing an improvement from 58.7 per cent recorded at 1991 census. This is higher than the national average of 54.7 per cent aggregated for all SCs. Male literacy has increased from 69.6 per cent to 81.6 per cent while female literacy has gone up from 47.5 per cent to 62.1 per cent in 1991- 2001.

11. Among the individual SCs, Chambhar have the highest literacy rate, followed by Mang, Mahar, Bhangi and Mahyavanshi. While Chambhar have registered female literacy rate slightly more than 75 per cent, other four SCs have recorded 51-57 per cent female literacy.

Statement - 2 : Literacy Rate

Literacy rate	All Scheduled Castes	Chambhar	Mang	Mahar	Bhangi	Mahyavanshi
Persons	71.9	83.0	69.3	67.8	61.9	58.9
Females	62.1	76.1	57.4	56.4	50.5	57.1

12. Among the SC literates, 28.9 per cent are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportion of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels are 26.8 per cent & 17.9 per cent respectively. As many as 21.9 per cent literates are educated up to matric/secondary/higher secondary/intermediate etc. This implies that every 5th tribal literate is a matriculate. Graduates & above constitute 3.6 per cent while non-technical & technical diploma holders are one per cent only.

13. At the level of individual caste, Chambhars have the highest proportion of matriculates and graduates. Mahar have the lowest proportion of secondary level literates (Statement-3).

Statement – 3 : Educational levels among the Scheduled Castes

Names of SCs	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Educational levels attained				
			Primary	Middle	Matric/Secondary/Higher Secondary/Intermediate etc.	Technical & Non-technical diploma etc.	Graduate and above
All Scheduled Castes	1.7	27.2	26.8	17.9	21.9	0.9	3.6
Mahyavanshi	0.0	24.2	33.3	15.2	27.3	0.0	0.0
Bhangi	2.2	33.6	30.6	9.6	18.3	2.6	3.1
Mang	2.3	27.0	29.9	15.0	20.8	1.2	3.8
Mahar	1.8	32.0	29.6	18.3	16.0	0.5	1.8
Chambhar	1.3	19.8	21.4	18.1	31.5	1.4	6.5

14. The data on the levels of education attained by all SCs show that the drop-out rate is high after primary level as the percentage of literates up to secondary level (12 per cent) is less than half of the primary level literates. It declines sharply from secondary level onwards as the proportion of graduates is as less as one third of the matriculates.

15. The school going SC children in the age group 5 -14 years constitute above 80 per cent. Out of 4, 832 children in the corresponding age group, 870 children have not been attending school. Among the SCs, Chambhar, Mang and Mahar have more than 80 per cent school going children followed by Bhangi.

Statement-4 : Percentage of School going children in the age group 5 -14 yrs.

All Scheduled Castes	Mahyavanshi	Chambhar	Mang	Mahar	Bhangi
82.0	91.7	85.8	83.8	82.0	73.4

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

16. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the SC population is 41.1 per cent at 2001 census, showing an increase from 38.1 per cent recorded at 1991 census. This is marginally higher than that of the national average (40.4 per cent). Both the male as well as female WPR has increased from 49.6 per cent to 53.1 per cent and from 26.1 per cent to 28.9 per cent respectively during 1991-2001. Among the total workers, 76.5 per cent are main workers and this proportion is higher than that of all SCs at the national level (73 per cent).

17. At the level of individual caste, only Mahar and Mahyavanshi have shown WPR higher than the national average. Mahar have also registered the highest proportion of female workers. Other four SCs have recorded the proportion of female workers below the national average.

Category of Workers

18. 'Other Workers' constitute the highest proportion (74 per cent) among the total SC workers, which is more than twice the national average of 30.5 per cent in respect of all SCs in this category. Household Industry (HHI) workers account for 15.5 per cent which is significantly higher than the corresponding figure of all SCs at the country level (3.9 per cent). 'Cultivators' and 'Agricultural Labourers' together form 10.5 per cent only.

19. Among the individual castes, Bhangi have all workers belong to 'Other Workers' category whereas Mahar have the lowest proportion of 'Other Workers' but highest proportion of 'HHI' workers.

Statement- 5 : Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories

Economic Category	All Scheduled Castes	Bhangi	Mang	Mahyavanshi	Chambhar	Mahar
Cultivators	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2
Agricultural Labourers	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	11.5
HHI Workers	15.5	0.0	1.5	2.7	2.7	23.6
Other Workers	74.0	100.0	98.5	97.3	93.2	62.7

Marital Status

20. The data on marital status show that little more than half (51.3 per cent) of SC population of Goa is 'never married'. The 'married' persons constitute 42.6 per cent; 5.9 per cent persons are 'Widowed' and a negligible proportion (0.3 per cent) is of 'divorced and separated' persons.

21. Marriage of girls and boys below the legal age for each are rare among the SCs of Goa. According to the 2001 census data, the proportions of married girls below 18 years (1.7 per cent) and married boys below 21 years (1.5 per cent) are significantly lower than those recorded at national level (2.8 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively).

22. The mean number of children ever born per ever married SC woman (45-49 years) is 4 which is same as that of all SCs at national level.

Religion

23.Hinduism is the predominant religion of the SCs of Goa. The SCs professing Hinduism account for 99 per cent of the total SC population. Remaining one per cent SCs follow Buddhism.
