

Uttaranchal

DATA HIGHLIGHTS: THE SCHEDULED CASTES Census of India 2001

The total population of Uttaranchal in 2001 Census has been 8,489,349. Of these 1,517,186 persons are Scheduled Castes (SCs), which constitute 17.9 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered decadal growth of 23.2 per cent in SC population in 1991-2001. In Uttaranchal, there are sixty six (66) notified SCs. Of these, 64 SCs have been enumerated at 2001 Census; two namely, Banmanus and Rawat have not returned any population at 2001 Census.

Population: Size & Distribution

2. Individual SC wise, Shilpkar alone have a population of 51.9 per cent of the state SC population, followed by Chamar (29.3 per cent), Balmiki (5.9 per cent), Kori (2.7 per cent), Bajgi (1.4 per cent), and Dom (1.2 per cent). The Pasi, Dhobi, and Kol are the three other SCs, each having returned more than 10,000 population. The rest of the SCs are small in population size.

Statement-1: Population and Proportion of Major SCs, 2001 Census

SL. No.	Name of the Scheduled Caste	Total population	Proportion to the total SC population
1	All Scheduled Castes	1,517,186	100 %
2	Shilpkar	786,883	51.9
3	Chamar	444,612	29.3
4	Balmiki	89,348	5.9
5	Kori	40,304	2.7
6	Bajgi	20,805	1.4
7	Dom	18,720	1.2
8	Pasi	14,400	0.9
9	Dhobi	14,195	0.9
10	Kol	13,338	0.9

3. The SC population is by and large uniformly distributed across all the thirteen districts in terms of percentage. Bageshwar district has recorded the highest (25.9 per cent) SC population, followed by Pithoragarh (23 per cent). The lowest percentage of SC population (13.2 per cent) has been returned in Udham Singh Nagar. However, Hardwar (20.7 per cent), Dehradun (11.4 per cent) and Udham Singh Nagar (10.7 per cent) together account for 42.9 per cent of the total SC population of the state (Statement -2).

Statement-2: District wise SC population

SL. No	State/ District	Percentage of SCs to total population of the State/ District	Percentage of SCs to total State's SC population
1	UTTARANCHAL	17.9	100
2	Uttarkashi	22.9	4.4
3	Chamoli	18.2	4.5
4	Rudraprayag	17.7	2.7
5	Tehri Garhwal	14.4	5.8
6	Dehradun	13.5	11.4
7	Garhwal	15.3	7.0
8	Pithoragarh	23.0	7.0
9	Bageshwar	25.9	4.3
10	Almora	22.3	9.3
11	Champawat	17.0	2.5
12	Nainital	19.4	9.8
13	Udham Singh Nagar	13.2	10.7
14	Hardwar	21.7	20.7

4.The SC population of the state is predominantly rural (82.8 per cent). Among the nine major SCs in the state, the highest 98.7 per cent rural population has been recorded among Kol, closely followed by Bajgi (98.2 per cent). The Dom (94.2 per cent) and Shilpkar (92.2 per cent) also have recorded high concentration in rural areas. Contrary to this Balmiki with 68.1 per cent urban population is a highly urbanized. Similarly more than half of the population among Dhobi has been recorded as urban by residence. A sizeable percentage of urban population has also been recorded among Pasi (41.2 per cent) and Kori (38.1 per cent).

Sex Ratio

5.The sex ratio of total SC population is 943, which is higher than the national average (936). There are more females per thousand males among Shilpkar. The sex ratio among Bajgi at 974 is also higher than the aggregated figure for SCs in the state. On the contrary, sex ratio among Kori (920), Dom (919), Balmiki (909), Kol (894), Dhobi (887), Pasi (864), and Chamar (861) is lower than the aggregated figure at state level.

6.The child sex ratio (0-6 age group) at 934 for SCs in the state is close to the aggregated figure at national level for the same category (938). The child sex ratio among Balmiki (917) and Chamar (888) has been below the state average for SCs.

Literacy & Educational Level

7.According to 2001 Census, in Uttaranchal 63.4 per cent of the SC population is literate, which is above the aggregated national figure for SCs (54.7 per cent). Having male and female literacy rate of 77.3 per cent and 48.7 per cent respectively, the gender gap in literacy is conspicuous, Statement-3.

8.Of the nine major SCs, Dhobi has recorded the highest literacy rate of 68.9 per cent followed by Shilpkar (67.2 per cent) and Balmiki (65.5 per cent). On the other hand

less than half of the population among Kol (43.8 per cent) and Dom (44.6 per cent) is literate.

Statement-3: Literacy Rate among Nine Major SCs

SL. No.	Name of the Scheduled Caste	Literate Rate (7+ years and above)		
		Total	Male	Female
1	All Scheduled Castes	63.4	77.3	48.7
2	Bajgi	56.3	73.4	38.7
3	Balmiki	65.5	75.6	54.4
4	Chamar	59.1	72.0	43.9
5	Dhobi	68.9	78.6	57.8
6	Dom	44.6	57.2	30.7
7	Kol	43.8	55.4	30.5
8	Kori	53.8	65.6	40.9
9	Pasi	62.2	70.4	52.7
10	Shilpkar	67.2	83.0	51.8

9. Among males, six communities have literacy above 70 per cent. However, in case of females only four communities have above 50 per cent literacy. Kol have recorded the lowest overall as well as male and female literacy. As regard gender gap with 83 per cent male and 51.8 per cent female literacy rate, the Shilpkar women are lagging behind from their male counterparts by 31 percentage points.

10. A three fourth (74.5 per cent) of the SC population in the age group 5-14 years have been attending in or the other educational institution. Shilpkar have recorded the highest school attending population (79.4 per cent), followed by Dhobi (77.6 per cent). Kol with 60.9 per cent is at the bottom.

11. Only 3.3 per cent of the literate population among SCs in Uttaranchal has educational level graduate and above. The Dhobi with 6.9 per cent is ahead of other major SCs, followed by Chamar (4.3 per cent) and Pasi (3.5 per cent).

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

12. The percentage of SC workers to total population (WPR) is 37.5 per cent, which is slightly lower than the aggregated figure for SCs at national level (40.4 per cent). Of the total workers, 68.4 per cent has been recorded as main workers and 31.6 per cent as marginal workers. The female WPR at 29 per cent is lower than their male counterparts (45.6 per cent). A majority workers among males are main workers (75.4 per cent). On the other hand among females, 56.7 per cent are main workers and 43.3 per cent marginal (Statement-4).

Statement-4: Distribution of Total, Main & Marginal Workers among SCs

T/M/F	Percentage of Workers		
	Total Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
Total	569,304 (37.5 Per cent)	389,466 (68.4%)	179,838 (31.6%)
Male	355,734 (45.6%)	268,315 (75.4%)	87,419 (24.6%)
Female	213,570 (29%)	121,151 (56.7%)	92,419 (43.3%)

13. Individual SC wise, Kol has recorded the highest WPR of 47.2 per cent, while it is the lowest among Balmiki (29 per cent) among the major SCs. The Kol has also recorded the highest female WPR of 40.4 per cent. The lowest female WPR has been recorded among Dhobi (11.4 per cent). The Pasi (12.4 per cent), Chamar (12.7 per cent) and Balmiki (13 per cent) also have recorded low female WPR.

Category of Workers

14. Of the total main workers among SCs, the highest 45.9 per cent has been recorded as cultivators. The main workers among SCs as agricultural labourers constitute only 12.3 per cent. Another 3.2 per cent is involved in household industry. And the rest 38.6 per cent is in the category of other workers.

15. The highest 74.1 per cent of total main workers as cultivators have been recorded among Bajgi, closely followed by Kol (72.4 per cent), Dom (70.6 per cent) and Shilpkar (65.5 per cent). On the other hand Balmiki have recorded the lowest (1.2 per cent). The percentage of cultivators is also quite low among Dhobi (5.3 per cent) and Pasi (5.5 per cent).

Marital Status

16. As regard marital status, 54.9 per cent of the SC population is never married, 40.6 per cent currently married, 4.3 per cent widowed, and only 0.2 per cent divorced/separated.

17. Among the SCs, 1.4 per cent of the total female population of less than 18 years – the minimum legal age for marriage – has been recorded as ever married. The Kol have recorded the highest 4.6 per cent, closely followed by Dom (3.7 per cent). On the contrary Chamar (1 per cent), Dhobi (1.1 per cent), Balmiki (1.2 per cent), and Pasi (1.3 per cent) have recorded lower than the aggregated state figure.

18. The ever married SC males below 21 years – the minimum legal age for marriage – constitute 1.4 per cent of their total population. Of the nine major SCs, Kol (4.8 per cent) have recorded the highest percentage of ever married males below 21 years. The Dom (4.6 per cent) is the next. It is the lowest among Shilpkar (1.2 per cent).

Religion

19. In 2001 Census, of the total of 1,517,186 Scheduled Caste population in Uttaranchal 1,508,279 are Hindus, constituting 99.4 per cent of the total SC population. Of the remaining population 6,978 persons have been returned as Sikhs and only 1,929 as Budhists.
