

## DAMAN AND DIU

### DATA HIGHLIGHTS: THE SCHEDULED TRIBES Census of India 2001

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Daman & Diu is a Union Territory (UT) consisting of two districts, Daman & Diu. Daman is situated on the west coast of India. It is bound in the north by the Bhagawan river, on the east by Valsad district of the State Gujarat, on the south by the Kalem River and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Diu is a tiny island in the Arabian Sea near the port of Veraval separated from the southern extremity of Saurashtra peninsula by a narrow channel running through Swamp.

2.The population of Daman & Diu, as per the 2001 Census, is 158,204. Of this, 13,997(8.8 per cent) are Scheduled Tribes (STs). This small ST population is aggregation of population of five STs, Dubla, Dhodia, Varli, Naikda & Siddi. The STs have been notified in the UT under the Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1968 and by Act 18 of 1987. None of the STs have been notified with an area restriction.

3.The growth rate of ST population in the decade 1991-2001 at 19.4 per cent, has been considerably lower if compared to the overall growth rate of 55.7 per cent of UT population as a whole. The growth rate of ST population has however improved from 16.9 per cent reported in the earlier decade (1981-1991). At the individual ST level, Varli have reported the highest growth rate of 82.9 per cent. Dubla, the second largest ST, on the other hand, have reported low 15.7 per cent growth.

#### **Population- Size & Distribution**

4.Out of the five STs, Dubla alone contribute 74 per cent of the total ST population. Other two numerically large STs are Dhodia 1,925 (13 per cent) and Varli 1,485 (10 per cent).

5. As per the 2001 Census, 79.9 per cent of the STs are living in rural areas of the UT. Among the numerically major STs, Varli have the highest (89.8 per cent) rural population, followed by Dubla (80.5 per cent) and Dhodia (76.2 per cent). District-wise distribution of ST population shows that they are concentrated in Daman district. It accounts for 99.2 per cent of ST population of the UT.

#### **Sex ratio**

6. The overall sex ratio of the ST population of Daman & Diu is 947 females per 1000 males, which is much higher than 710 for UT population as a whole at 2001 Census. This is of course to be taken in to consideration that UT has excess of in migration (male) and has a

small ST population. The sex ratio of the ST population has improved from 931 reported at 1991 Census.

The Statement below shows sex ratio and child sex ratio (0-6) of the ST population at the national, state and numerically the largest three STs at 2001 Census:

Age Groups	All STs (India)	All STs (Daman & Diu)	Daman & Diu	Dubla	Dhodia	Varli
All Ages	978	947	710	976	844	919
0-6	973	983	926	992	933	1034

7. As may be seen from the Statement, the overall as well as child sex ratio (0-6) of ST population of Daman & Diu are higher than the corresponding sex ratios of UT population. At the individual tribe level, Dhodia have reported lower overall as well as child sex ratios than the other numerically major STs.

### Literacy and educational level

8. Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read & write with understanding), aged 7 years and above, among ST population of Daman & Diu is 63.4 per cent, which is lower than 78.2 per cent for UT population as a whole. The literacy data shows that ST population of the UT has made improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 52.9 per cent at 1991 Census, has increased to 63.4 per cent at 2001 Census.

9. Among the major STs, Dhodia are reported to have the highest literacy rate of 74.5 per cent, followed by Dubla (64.4 per cent). Varli have the lowest literacy rate of 41.3 per cent. The female literacy rate of 51.9 per cent among the ST population is lower as compared to 65.6 per cent among total female population of the UT.

Educational levels attained by major STs							
Category	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Matric/ Secondary/ Higher Secondary/ etc.	Technical & Non-technical diploma	Graduate & above
All STs	0.6	35.6	33.8	17.6	10.9	0.6	0.9
Dubla	0.6	37.1	34.3	17.4	9.6	0.3	0.7
Dhodia	0.5	26.7	32.7	19.7	16.6	1.7	2.1
Varli	0.6	42.8	31.8	13.6	10.1	0.6	0.6

10. Out of total ST literates, 36.2 per cent are literates without any educational level or have attained below primary level. The literates, who have attained education up to Primary and Middle level, are 33.8 per cent and 17.6 per cent respectively. 10.9 per cent are having educational level up to Matric/Higher Secondary etc. levels, implying that every 9<sup>th</sup> ST literate is a Matriculate. Literates with educational level of Graduation & above are only 0.9 per cent. Dhodia have highest percentage (2.1 per cent) of Graduation & above educational level.

11. The educational level table also shows that the drop out starts after Primary level and further drops by each level of education.

12. Population in the age group 5-14 years are the potential students. 78.8 per cent of the ST population in this age group is attending various educational institutions. In this regard, Dhodia have the highest 85.9 per cent school going children while the lowest is recorded among Varli (50 per cent).

### **Economic activity**

#### **Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

13. The work participation rate (WPR) is the percentage of workers to the total population. The WPR of the ST population is 42.8 per cent at 2001 Census, which is lower than 47.4 per cent recorded at 1991 Census. The male WPR has been 54.5 per cent and the female WPR 30.4 per cent in 2001.

14. At the individual tribe level, the WPR varies from the highest 52.2 per cent among Varli to the lowest 39.6 per cent among Dhodia. Dhodia have also recorded the lowest female WPR of 21.5 per cent.

#### **Category of Workers**

15. There has been an increase in the ST main workers from 78.8 per cent in 1991 to 88.1 per cent in 2001. This, in turn, has resulted in corresponding decline in the marginal workers from 21.2 per cent in 1991 to 11.9 per cent in 2001. Out of the total workers, 'other workers' constitute 86.7 per cent, which is significantly higher when compared to 16.3 per cent reported for ST population at national level. 'Agricultural Labourers' account for 9.2 per cent and only 3.8 per cent have been returned as 'cultivators'. Remaining 0.3 per cent have been workers in 'household industry'.

#### **Marital status**

16. Marital status is one of the important determinants of fertility and growth of a population. The 2001 Census data on marital status show that 50.9 per cent persons among the STs of Daman and Diu are 'never married'. The 'currently married' constitutes 43.8 per cent, while 4.9 per cent are 'widowed'. Only 0.5 per cent are 'divorced and separated'.

17. Census 2001 data show that majority of girls and boys among STs of the UT are getting married after attaining the legal age of marriage. Marriages of ST girls below 18 years and of

boys below 21 years at 1.5 per cent each are lower than 2.1 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively aggregated at national level for ST population.

18. The mean number of children ever born per ever married ST woman of all ages as well as 45-49 years age group are 2.9 and 3.9 respectively, which is lower than corresponding figures of 3.2 and 4.1 recorded for ST population at the national level.

### **Religion**

19. The Hindus constitute 99.1 per cent of the ST population, followed by the Muslims 117 (0.8 per cent) and the Christians 15 (0.1 per cent).

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