

## DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

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

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The Union Territory (UT) of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is located in the western region of the country. It is bound by Valsad district of Gujarat and Thane district of Maharashtra. It is uni-district (Dadra & Nagar Haveli) Union Territory. It holds 33rd rank in population size among the states and UTs of India.

2. The total population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, as per the 2001 Census, is 220,490. Of this, 137,225 (62.2 per cent) are Scheduled Tribes (STs). Seven STs, namely, Dhodia, Dubla, Kathodi, Kokna, Koli Dhor, Naikda and Varli contribute this small ST population. The STs have been notified in the UT under the Constitution (Dadra & Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962. None of the STs has been notified with an area restriction.

3. The growth rate of ST population in the decade 1991-2001 at 25.5 per cent has been considerably lower if compared to the overall growth rate of 59.2 per cent of the UT population as a whole. The higher growth of the UT population has been contributed by the 200.2 per cent growth of non- SC and ST population of the UT due to excessive in migration.

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

4. Out of the seven STs, Varli, Kokna and Dhodia together constitute 97 per cent of the ST population of the UT. Varli are numerically the largest ST with a population of 90,847, constituting 66.2 per cent of the ST population of the UT, followed by Kokna 21,485 (15.7 per cent) and Dhodia 20,537 (15 per cent).

5. As per the 2001 Census, 92.9 per cent of the ST population are residing in rural areas. Among major STs, Kokna have the highest (99 per cent) rural population, followed by Varli (96.1 per cent) and Dhodia (72 per cent).

#### **Sex ratio**

6. The overall sex ratio of the ST population is 1028 females per 1000 males, which is considerably higher than 812 reported for the UT population as a whole at 2001 Census. The low sex ratio of the UT population is due as low as 527 sex ratio reported in the non-SC and ST population of the UT.

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

Age Groups	All STs (India)	All STs (UT)	UT Population	Varli	Kokna	Dhodia
All Ages	978	1028	812	1027	1059	1006
0-6	973	1009	979	1007	1024	996

7. As shown in the Statement, the overall as well as child sex ratios of ST population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli are considerably higher than the total UT population as well as the ST population at national level. At the individual tribe level, Dhodia have lower sex ratio in both overall and 0-6 age group populations than the ST population of the UT and the other 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 leads to an overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to the 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read and write with understanding) aged 7 years and above among ST population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is 41.2 per cent, which is lower than 57.6 per cent reported for the UT population as a whole. The literacy data show that the ST population of the UT has made significant improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 28.2 per cent in 1991, has increased by 13 percentage points in 2001.

9. At the individual tribe level, Dhodia have reported the highest literacy rate (70.7 per cent), followed by Kokna (46.1 per cent). Varli have low literacy rate of 32.6 per cent. The female literacy rate of 27 per cent among the ST population is higher as compared to 40.2 per cent of total female population of the UT.

Category	Educational levels attained by major STs						
	Literate without educational level	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matric/ Secondary/ Higher Secondary/ etc.	Technical & Non-technical diploma	Graduate & above
All STs	1.6	40.8	31.0	13.4	10.5	1.0	1.7
Varli	1.9	50.7	31.3	9.9	5.6	0.4	0.5
Kokna	1.1	39.4	29.3	14.3	12.5	1.2	2.1
Dhodia	1.5	23.7	30.9	19.5	18.4	2.3	3.8

10. Out of total literates, 42.4 per cent are literates without any educational level or have attained below Primary level. The literates, who have attained education up to Primary level and Middle level, constitute 31 per cent and 13.4 per cent respectively. 10.5 per cent are having educational level up to Matric/Higher Secondary etc. levels,

implying that every 10th ST literate is a Matriculate. Literates with educational level of Graduation and above are 1.7 per cent. Individually, Dhodia (3.8 per cent) have the highest percentage of Graduation and above educational level.

11. The educational level table also shows that the drop out is conspicuous after the Primary level and again after Matric/Higher Secondary levels.

12. Children in the age group 5-14 years are the potential students. 58.9 per cent of the ST Children in this age group is attending various educational institutions.

### **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 50.6 per cent at 2001 Census, which is lower than 55.6 per cent recorded at 1991 Census. The WPR at 53.1 per cent for males is higher than 48.1 per cent of their female counterparts, as reported in 2001.

14. At the individual tribe level, the highest WPR of 53.5 per cent is reported for Kokna, followed by Varli (51.1 per cent) and Dhodia (44.9 per cent). Dhodia have also recorded the lowest female WPR of 33.9 per cent.

#### **Category of Workers**

15. There has been a decline in the main workers from 80.1 per cent at 1991 Census to 76.8 per cent at 2001 Census. This, in turn, has resulted in corresponding increase in the marginal workers from 19.9 per cent in 1991 to 23.2 per cent in 2001. Out of the total workers, 'Cultivators' constitute 54.3 per cent, which is higher when compared to 44.7 per cent recorded for ST population at national level. 'Other Workers' accounts for 25.4 per cent and only 19.8 per cent have been returned as 'agricultural labourers'. Remaining 0.5 per cent are 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 51.7 per cent persons among the STs of Dadra & Nagar Haveli are 'never married'. The 'currently married' constitute 44.4 per cent while 3.4 per cent are 'widowed'. Only 0.4 per cent are 'divorced and separated'.

17. A majority of girls and boys among STs in Dadra & Nagar Haveli are getting married after attaining the legal age of marriage as per Census 2001. Marriages of ST girls below 18 years (1.5 per cent) are lower than that recorded among ST population at national level (2.1 per cent). The incidence of marriage among boys below 21 years at 3.1 per cent are, however, higher than 2.8 per cent aggregated for ST population at national level.

18. The mean number of children ever born per ever married ST women of all ages as well as 45-49 years age group are equal to the national average of 3.2 and 4.2 respectively for ST population.

### **Religion**

19. As per Census 2001, out of the 137,225 ST persons of the UT, except 3,796 (2.8 per cent) Christians, the remaining all are Hindus. At the individual tribe level, Kokna have the highest 6.7 per cent Christians population in 2001.

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