

Goa

DATA HIGHLIGHTS: THE SCHEDULED TRIBES Census of India 2001

The State of Goa holds the lowest position in terms of the Scheduled Tribes (ST) population among all the thirty States and UTs where tribes have been scheduled. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Goa as per 2001 census is only 566, constituting a negligible 0.04 per cent of the total population of the State. The decennial growth of ST population has been 50.5 per cent with an increase of 190 persons.

2.The Scheduled Tribes are mainly concentrated in urban areas (66.4 per cent) unlike in majority of the states. Both the districts of Goa have almost equal population of STs, i.e. 281 in North Goa, and 285 in South Goa.

Population - Size & Distribution

3.Out of five (5) tribes scheduled for the State, Dubla is numerically the largest tribe having a population of 188 followed by Siddi (155), Naikda (143). These three STs together constitute 85.9 per cent of the total tribal population. Varli and Dhodia are very small tribal groups having a number of 31 & 16 respectively and along with the generic tribes, form the residual 14.1 per cent of the total ST population.

Sex Ratio

4.The overall sex ratio of the ST population in Goa is 893 females per 1000 males which is considerably lower than the national average of 978 for the total tribal population.

5. Among the individual tribes, Dubla have equal number of both male and female in their total population. Naikda preceded by Siddi have registered the lowest overall sex ratio. Females outnumber males among Varli and Dhodia in their total population.

6.The sex ratio among the STs in the age group 0-6 years (915) is lower than that of the STs at the national level (973). Being small in numbers, at the level of individual tribe, the sex ratios tend to be erratic among the STs.

Literacy & Educational Level

7.The overall literacy rate of the STs is 55.9 per cent at 2001 census, showing an improvement from 42.9 per cent at 1991 census. This is higher than the national average of 47.1 per cent aggregated for all STs. Male literacy has increased from 54.4

per cent to 63.5 per cent while female literacy has gone up from 29 per cent to 47.3 per cent during 1991-2001. At the level of individual tribe, only Dubla have shown literacy rate as lower as almost half of the state average. The other four tribes have literacy rate higher than the state as well as the national averages.

Statement - 1 : Literacy Rate

Literacy rate	All Scheduled Tribes	Dhodia	Siddi	Varli	Naikda	Dubla
Persons	55.9	91.7	76.1	74.1	57.6	29.2
Females	47.3	85.7	62.9	60.0	50.0	25.0

8. Among all ST literates, 26.3 per cent of ST literates are either without any educational level or have attained below primary level of education. The proportion of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels constitute 28.9 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively. Literates, who are educated up to matric / higher secondary, constitute 21.1 per cent. This implies that every 5th tribal literate is a matriculate. Graduates & above are 5.3 per cent while non-technical & technical diploma holders have shown a meagre 1.9 per cent only.

9. At the individual level, Siddi have every 3rd literate person is a matriculate followed by Naikda who have every 5th literate, a matriculate. Dublas do not have any graduate whereas the proportion of graduates among Naikada and Siddi are 6 per cent.

Statement- 2: Educational Levels among the Scheduled Tribes

Names of STs	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Educational levels attained				
			Primary	Middle	Matric/Secondary Higher Secondary/ Intermediate etc.	Technical & Non-technical diploma etc.	Graduate & above
All STs	1.5	24.8	28.9	16.5	21.1	1.9	5.3
Dhodia	0.0	18.2	27.3	18.2	18.2	0.0	18.2
Dubla	2.2	37.8	33.3	13.3	11.1	2.2	0.0
Naikda	2.9	22.1	32.4	14.7	20.6	1.5	5.9
Siddi	1.0	19.0	23.8	19.0	29.5	1.9	5.7
Varli	0.0	40.0	35.0	20.0	5.0	0.0	0.0

10. The data on education levels attained by all STs show that the drop out rate is high after primary level. It declines sharply from secondary level onwards.

11. Out of total 127 tribal children in the age group 5 -14 years, only 69 have been attending school, constituting 54.3 per cent. Siddi and Varli have more than 80 per cent children attending school; this proportion is below 60 per cent among Naikda.

Statement – 3: Percentage of school going children in the age group 5-14 yrs.

Age group	All STs	Dhodia	Dubla	Naikda	Siddi	Varli
5-14yrs.	54.3	100.0	34.5	54.5	83.3	88.9

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

12. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 44.3 per cent which is lower than that of the total STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). While male WPR (59.2 per cent) has increased by 4 percentage points, there has been a significant increase in female WPR (27.7 per cent) by 9.7 percentage points during 1991-2001. Among all workers, 86.5 per cent are main workers and this proportion is significantly higher than that of all STs at national level (68.9 per cent).

13. At the level of individual tribe, Dubla and Naikda have the over all WPR almost equal to that of all STs at the national level. Siddi, Dhodia and Varli have shown WPR lower than that of the state as well as national average for all STs.

Category of workers

14. Agriculture is not the source of subsistence among the tribes of Goa. Majority of tribal workers of Goa (96.4 per cent) are 'Other Workers'. The tribal population working in House Hold Industry (HHI) forms only 3.6 per cent which is marginally higher than the national average (2.1 per cent) recorded for all STs. Naikda, Dubla, Dhodia have cent per cent workers are engaged as 'Other Workers' followed by Siddi and Varli. Among all tribes, Varli have recorded the highest proportion of HHI workers.

Marital Status

15. The data on marital status show that more than half (54.1 per cent) of ST population of Goa is 'never married'. The 'married' persons constitute 41.9 per cent. While 3.9 per cent persons are 'Widowed', less than half per cent STs (0.2 per cent) are 'Divorced and separated'.

16. The proportion of married girls below 18 years is 4.2 per cent which is higher than that of the national average (2.1 per cent). Married boys below 21 years constitute 2.2 per cent which is very close to that of all STs at the national level (2.8 per cent).

17.The mean number of children ever born per ever married ST woman (45-49 years) is 5 which is higher than that of all STs at the national level (4).

Religion

18.Hinduism is the predominant religion of the STs of the State. The tribal communities professing Hinduism form 93.3 per cent. Remaining tribes are Christians (5.1 per cent), Muslims (0.9 per cent) and Buddhist (0.7 per cent).
