

Jammu & Kashmir

DATA HIGHLIGHTS : THE SCHEDULED TRIBES Census of India 2001

In Jammu & Kashmir, eight communities vide the Constitution (Jammu & Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1989 and four communities, namely Gujjar, Bakarwal, Gaddi and Sippi were notified as the Scheduled Tribes vide the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Act, 1991. All the twelve (12) Scheduled Tribes (STs) were enumerated officially for the first time during the 2001 census recording a population of 1,105,979. The Scheduled Tribes account for 10.9 per cent of the total population of the State and 1.3 per cent of the total tribal population of the country.

2. The STs are predominantly rural as 95.3 per cent of them reside in villages. Among the districts, Kargil (88.3 per cent) has the highest proportion of Scheduled tribes followed by Leh(Ladakh) (82 per cent), Punch(40 per cent) and Rajauri (33.1 per cent).

Population - Size & Distribution

3. Out of twelve (12) Scheduled Tribes, Gujjar is the most populous tribe having a population of 763,806, thus forming 69.1 percent of the total ST population. Bot is the second major tribe having a population of 96, 698, followed by Bakarwal (60,724) and Brokpa (51,957). Gujjar along with the three tribes constitute 88 per cent of the total tribal population whereas Balti, Purigpa and Gaddi having population ranging from 38,188 down to 35,765 form 10.2 per cent of the total ST population. Remaining five (5) tribes, Sippi, Changpa, Mon, Garra and Beda along with generic tribes constitute the residual proportion (1.9 per cent). Among all the tribes, Beda is the smallest group with a population of 128.

4. At the district level, Gujjar have the highest concentration in Punch and Rajauri districts, followed by Anantnag, Udhampur and Doda districts. Bot, Bakarwal and Brokpa tribes have the highest concentration in Leh, Anantnag and Baramula districts respectively. Balti and Purigpa are mainly concentrated in Kargil district, Gaddi are in Kathua district.

Sex Ratio

5. The over all sex ratio of ST population is 910 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average (978) for the total ST population.

6. At individual level, all the seven major tribes have registered overall sex ratio which is lower than the national average with Bakarwal having the lowest (868).

7. The sex ratio among the STs in the age group 0-6 years is (979) is higher than that of the national average. Among the numerically larger tribes, Purigpa, Balti, Gaddi and Gujjar have registered child sex ratio higher than that of all STs at the national level with Purigpa having a preponderance of girl children (1019), whereas Bot, Brokpa and

Bakarwal have registered the child sex ratio lower than that recorded by all STs at the national level.

Statement - 1 : Sex Ratio

Age group	All STs (India)	All STs (J & K)	Gaddi	Bot	Balti	Brokpa	Gujjar	Purigpa	Bakarwal
All ages	978	910	948	941	936	916	908	903	868
0 – 6 yrs.	973	979	989	965	994	938	985	1019	928

Literacy & Educational Level

8. The over all literacy rate of the STs is 37.5 per cent at 2001 census. This is much lower than the national average of 47.1 per cent) aggregated for all STs. Male and female literacy rates (48.2 per cent and 25.5 per cent) are much below if compared to those recorded by all STs at the national level (59.2 per cent & 34.8 per cent).

9. Among the larger tribes, Balti, Bot, Purigpa and Brokpa have registered higher literacy rate whereas Gujjar, Gaddi and Bakarwal have a lower literacy rate than that of the the national average. Similar trends are discerned in these tribes in respect of female literacy also.

Statement - 2 : Literacy Rate

Literacy rate	All STs	Balti	Bot	Purigpa	Brokpa	Gaddi	Gujjar	Bakarwal
Persons	37.5	62.1	61.3	60.9	55.5	37.3	31.7	22.5
Females	25.5	45.4	50.3	44.2	38.6	19.6	20.4	12.8

10. Among the ST literates, 34.9 per cent of tribal literates are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The primary level literates constitute 26.2 per cent followed by literates up to middle level (22.1 per cent). The persons educated up to matric/secondary/higher secondary constitute 14.7 per cent whereas 2 per cent only are graduates & above. Non-technical & technical diploma holders form negligible percentage (0.1).

11. At the level of individual tribe, Bot, Balti, Purigpa have more than 22 per cent literates are matriculates, implying that every 4th literate of these tribes are matriculates. Bakarwal have the lowest proportion of secondary level literates(7.8 per cent).

12. The data show that the proportion of literates after middle school drops down to approximately half in the secondary level of education and declines sharply onwards.

Statement- 3 : Levels of Education among the major 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 and above
All STs	8.4	26.5	26.2	22.1	14.7	0.1	2
Gujjar	9.9	28.6	27.6	22.1	10.3	nil	1.5
Bot.	6.6	19.7	25	20.6	23.9	0.1	3.9
Bakarwal	18.3	30	26	16.8	7.8	nil	1
Brokpa	3.8	24.6	22.5	26	20.2	0.1	2.8
Balti	3.1	23.2	22.8	24.7	23.9	0.1	2.2
Purigpa	3.2	25.2	22.7	24	22.6	0.1	2
Gaddi	6.6	31.4	28.4	19	12.5	nil	2.1

13. The census 2001 figures depict that less than half (44 per cent) of total 3.2 lakh tribal children in the age group of 5 -14 years attend school. Around 1.4 lakh (56 per cent) children do not attend school. At the individual level, Purigpa, Balti and Bot have 74 - 78 per cent children in the corresponding age group go to school whereas Brokpa have 60.2 per cent school going children. Bakarwal have the lowest proportion of school going children.

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

Age group	All STs	Bot	Balti	Purigpa	Brokpa	Gaddi	Gujjar	Bakarwal
5 -14 yrs.	44	78.2	74.7	74.2	60.2	44.9	38.5	25.8

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

14. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 43.9 per cent which is lower than that of the total STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). Both male (50.9 per cent) and female work participation rate (36.1 per cent) among the tribes are lower than the corresponding figures (53.2 per cent male WPR and 44.8 per cent female WPR) recorded by total STs at the country level. Among the total workers, 57.4 per cent are main workers and this proportion is considerably lower than the national average(68.9 per cent).

15. Among the major tribal groups, Bakarwal, Bot, Gaddi and Purigpa have higher WPR than the State average. Similar trend has been shown by these tribes in respect of female WPR also.

Category of Workers

16. Agriculture is the main economic activity of the tribes of Jammu & Kashmir as 58.5 per cent of total workers are 'Cultivators' which is significantly higher than the national average of 44.7 per cent. 'Other Workers' constitute 32.7 per cent and this

proportion is also twice that of the national average (16.3 per cent). 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute only 6.4 per cent which is significantly lower than that of all STs at the national level (36.9 per cent) and workers in 'Household Industry' account for 2.4 per cent which is at par with the national average of 2.1 per cent.

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

Economic category	All STs	Gujjar	Bot	Bakarwal	Brokpa	Balti	Purigpa	Gaddi
Cultivators	58.5	61.5	49.1	37.6	59.8	48.9	55.9	78
Agricultural Labourers	6.4	7.7	4.3	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.2	1.8
HHI Workers	2.4	2.7	1.6	2.3	1.6	2.1	1	1
Other Workers	32.7	28	45	56.7	35	46.5	41.9	19.2

17. Among the major tribes, Gaddi have the highest share of 'Cultivators' among their total workers followed by Gujjar, Brokpa and Purigpa. Bakarwal have the highest proportion of 'Other Workers', followed by Balti and Bot .

Marital Status

18. The data on marital status of the STs show that the proportion of 'never married' persons (57.2 per cent) exceeds the 'married' persons (39.7 per cent). 'Widowed' persons form 2.8 per cent while a negligible 0.3 per cent are 'divorced and separated'.

19. Marriages of girls and boys below the legal age for each are not commonly practised by the tribal communities of Jammu & Kashmir. The proportions of the married girls below 18 year (2 per cent) and married boys below 21 years (2.7 per cent) are nearly equal to those registered by the total STs at the national level (2.1 per cent & 2.8 per cent respectively). Among the larger tribes, Bot, Brokpa, Balti and Purigpa have registered the proportions of married girls and boys below the legal age for each lower than those of the State average.

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

Religion

21. Islam is the predominant religion of the STs of the State (86.3 per cent). Buddhist and Hindu tribes constitute 9.3 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively. Among the major tribes, 99.3 per cent population of Gujjar and Bakarwal are Muslims followed by Brokpa (95.2 per cent). While Gaddi are primarily Hindus (98.7 per cent) and Bot are Buddhists (95.9 per cent).