

Uttar Pradesh

DATA HIGHLIGHTS: THE SCHEDULED TRIBES Census of India 2001

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Uttar Pradesh is 107,963 at 2001 census, constituting a meagre 0.1 per cent of the total population (166,197,921) of the State. The decennial growth of ST population has been 42 per cent, which is 16.2 per cent higher than the growth of total population (25.8 per cent) during 1991-2001. The State has a total of five (5) Scheduled Tribes and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census.

2.The tribal population of the State is predominantly rural with 88.8 per cent of them residing in villages. District wise distribution of ST population shows that Kheri district has the highest proportion of STs (1.2 per cent), followed by Balrampur (1.1 per cent), Shrawasti & Bahraich (each 0.4 per cent) districts. Nine (9) districts, each having a proportion of 0.1 per cent tribal population whereas remaining fifty seven (57) districts have negligible proportion of ST population.

Population - Size & Distribution

3.Out of five STs, Tharu is the most populous tribe, having a population of 83,544; they constitute 77.4 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. Buksa is the second major tribe, having a number of 4,367, followed by Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji. These four tribes along with generic tribes constitute the balance 22.6 per cent of total ST population.

4.At the level of individual tribe, Tharu are primarily concentrated in Kheri, Balrampur and Bahraich districts. Buksa have the highest concentration in Bijnor, followed by Farrukhabad districts. Other three STs, Bhotia, Jaunsari and Raji have returned maximum population in Agra, Kheri and Gorakhpur districts respectively.

5. Among the five STs, Buksa and Raji tribes have been recognized as Primitive Tribes. Together, they constitute 5 per cent of the total tribal population of the State.

Sex Ratio

6.The overall sex ratio of the ST population is 934 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average (978) for all STs.

7.Individually, all the five tribes have recorded an overall sex ratio lower than the national average. While Tharu, Bhotia and Buksa have sex ratio above 900, Raji and Jaunsari have the sex ratio below 900 and 800 respectively.

8.The sex ratio among STs, in the age group 0-6 years (973) is equal to that of all STs at the national level. Tharu have recorded the child sex ratio marginally lower than the national average whereas remaining four tribes have registered child sex ratio above 1000, showing a preponderance of girl children.

Statement - 1 : Sex Ratio

Age group	All STs (India)	All STs (U P)	Tharu	Bhotia	Buksa	Raji	Jaunsari
All ages	978	934	946	939	907	897	732
0 - 6yrs.	973	973	970	1027	1082	1019	1026

Literacy & Educational Level

9.The overall literacy rate of the STs has increased from 20 per cent at 1991 census to 35.1 per cent at 2001 census. Despite improvement, the literacy rate of STs is considerably lower than the national average of 47.1 per cent aggregated for all STs. Male and female literacy rates (48.4 per cent and 20.7 per cent) are also considerably lower in comparison to those recorded for all STs (59.2 per cent & 34.8 per cent) at the national level.

Statement - 2 : Literacy Rate

Literacy rate	All STs	Jaunsari	Bhotia	Tharu	Raji	Buksa
Persons	35.1	51.1	42.0	34.9	31.3	31.2
Females	20.7	26.1	31.3	20.0	19.1	20.7

10.Among the five STs, only Jaunsari have shown the overall literacy rate (51.1 per cent), higher than that of the national average. All the five STs have shown female literacy lower than the national average (34.8 per cent).

11.Among tribal literates, 45.2 are either without any educational level or have attained education below primary level. The proportions of literates who have attained education up to primary and middle levels are 25.2 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. Persons educated up to matric / higher secondary / Intermediate constitute 10.8 per cent. Graduates and above are 2.8 per cent.

Statement – 3 : Levels of education 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 and above
All STs	8.2	37.0	25.2	16.0	10.8	0.1	2.8
Tharu	8.1	38.8	25.1	16.3	9.7	0.0	2.0
Buksa	8.2	39.9	29.7	11.5	8.0	0.1	2.7
Bhotia	7.6	26.1	21.2	14.1	17.4	0.3	13.3
Jaunsari	3.0	39.4	24.4	14.7	14.2	0.0	4.2
Raji	8.2	26.6	21.3	16.0	20.1	0.0	7.8

12. Among all the STs, Raji have the highest proportion of secondary level literates, followed by Bhotia and Jaunsari. Bhotia have shown the highest proportion graduates followed by Raji. The percentage of the tribal literates decline sharply from the secondary level onwards.

Statement - 4 : Percentage of school going children in the age group 5-14 yrs.

Age group	All STs	Tharu	Buksa	Bhotia	Jaunsari	Raji
5-14 yrs.	40.3	40.8	26.8	44.0	58.1	25.1

13. Out of total 31,994 ST children in the age group 5-14 years, 12,889 children have been attending school, constituting 40.3 per cent only. As many as 19,105 children in the corresponding age group have not been going to school. Jaunsari have more than half of the total children in the above mentioned age group are school going; this proportion is below 50 per cent among Tharu and Buksa.

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

14. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 40.3 per cent which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). There has been a slight increase of 2.4 per cent in the over all WPR of STs during 1991-2001. Male and female WPR (49.9 per cent & 30.1 per cent respectively) are lower than those of the national average. Among the total workers, 66.6 per cent are main workers and this proportion is marginally lower than the national average (68.9 per cent).

15. At the individual level, Buksa, Jaunsari and Bhotia have overall WPR lower than the State average. Except Raji and Tharu, other three tribes have female WPR lower than that of the State.

Category of Workers

16. 'Cultivators' constitute the highest proportion (44.6 per cent) among the total tribal workers, which is equal to that of all STs at the national level (44.7 per cent). 'Agricultural Labourers' account for 31.4 per cent, which is lower than the national average of 36.9 per cent recorded by all STs in this category. 'Other Workers' form 21.6 per cent which is higher than the national average of 16.3 per cent. Workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 2.4 per cent which is same as that of the national level (2.1 per cent).

17. At the individual level, Tharu have more than fifty per cent workers are 'Cultivators'. Buksa have the highest proportion of 'Agricultural Labourers' (42.3 per cent) whereas more than 70 per cent of Bhotia workers are 'Other Workers'. Among all tribes, Raji have the highest proportion of 'HHI' workers followed by Bhotia and Buska.

Statement- 5 : Percentage distribution of workers in four Economic Categories

Economic category	All STs	Tharu	Buksa	Bhotia	Jaunsari	Raji
Cultivators	44.6	54.5	18.3	12.2	15.0	8.6
Agricultural Labourers	31.4	32.0	42.3	10.1	31.8	18.1
HHI Workers	2.4	1.3	5.0	5.8	1.8	12.1
Other Workers	21.6	12.3	34.4	72.0	51.4	61.1

Marital Status

18.The data on marital status show that more than half of the ST population is 'never married' (53.6 per cent) whereas 'married' persons constitute 43.6 per cent. 'Widowed' persons form 2.7 per cent while a negligible 0.1 per cent is 'divorced and separated'.

19.The proportion of married girls below 18 years (2.9 per cent) is slightly higher than that of all STs at the national (2.1 per cent) whereas married boys below 21 years constitute 5.4 per cent which is considerably higher than the national average of 2.8 per cent. Among all tribes, Jaunsari and Bhotia have registered the proportion of married girls below the stipulated age higher than that of the State. On the other hand, Raji and Tharu have shown the proportion of married boys below legal age higher than the State average.

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

Religion

21.Hinduism is the predominant religion of the tribes of the State (80.6 per cent). The STs professing Hinduism account for 98.5 per cent. Muslim tribes constitute 0.9 per cent. Tribes following Christianity (0.3 per cent), Sikhism and Buddhism (each 0.1 per cent) together constitute half per cent only.

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