

## GUJARAT

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

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The population of Gujarat in 2001 Census has been 50,671,017. Of this 7,481,160 persons are the Scheduled Tribes (STs) constituting 14.8 per cent of the total population of the state. The state has registered 21.4 per cent decadal growth of the Scheduled Tribe population in 1991-2001. There are twenty nine (29) notified Scheduled Tribes in the state.

#### Population: Size & Distribution

2. The Bhil with 3.4 lakh population represents majority of the total ST population of the state (46%). Dubla (8%), Dhodia (7.9%), Rathawa (7.2%) and Naikda (5.3%) are the other major STs each having a sizable population. Along with Bhil they constitute about 74.3 per cent of the state's total ST population. Gamit, Kokna, Chaudhri, Varli, and Dhanka account for 3-4 per cent each of state's ST population (Statement-1).

SL. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Total population	Proportion to the total ST population
1	All Scheduled Tribes*	7,481,160	100%
2	Bhil	3,441,945	46.0
3	Dubla	596,865	8.0
4	Dhodia	589,108	7.9
5	Rathawa	535,284	7.2
6	Naikda	393,024	5.3
7	Gamit	354,362	4.7
8	Kokna	329,496	4.4
9	Chaudhri	282,392	3.8
10	Varli	255,271	3.4
11	Dhanka	252,637	3.4
12	Patelia	109,390	1.5
13	Koli	95,655	1.3

\* Includes Generic population

3. Expectedly, the ST population in Gujarat is predominantly rural with 91.8 per cent residing in rural and 8.2 per cent in urban areas. Of the twelve major STs having more than one lakh population, Dubla has recorded the highest 15.7 per cent urban population. Significant urban population has also been recorded among Dhodia (12.4%), Patelia (12.4%), and Koli (10.2%). On the other hand Varli has recorded the lowest at 0.6 per cent urban population.

4. District wise, The Dangs has recorded the highest 93.8 per cent of its population as Scheduled Tribe, although its' share is small 2.3 per cent of the total ST population in the state. Besides The Dangs district, Narmada (78.1%), Dohad (72.3%) and Valsad (54.8%) have recorded more than half of the total population of the district as Scheduled Tribe. Amreli, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Mahesana, Junagadh, and Surendranagar have ST population less than one per cent of the district's total population (Statement-2).

**Statement-2: District wise ST population**

SL. No	State/ District	Percentage of STs to total population of the State/ District	District wise percentage of total ST population
1	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>14.8</b>	100
2	Kachchh	8.2	1.7
3	Banas Kantha	8.2	2.8
4	Patan	1.1	0.2
5	Mahesana	0.5	0.1
6	Sabar Kantha	20.2	5.6
7	Gandhinagar	1.3	0.2
8	Ahmadabad	1.0	0.8
9	Surendranagar	0.9	0.2
10	Rajkot	0.4	0.2
11	Jamnagar	0.5	0.1
12	Porbandar	1.2	0.1
13	Junagadh	0.8	0.3
14	Amreli	0.2	0.0
15	Bhavnagar	0.3	0.1
16	Anand	1.2	0.3
17	Kheda	1.6	0.4
18	Panch Mahals	27.5	7.4
19	Dohad	72.3	15.8
20	Vadodara	26.6	12.9
21	Narmada	78.1	5.4
22	Bharuch	32.4	5.9
23	Surat	28.2	18.8
24	The Dangs	93.8	2.3
25	Navsari	48.1	7.9
26	Valsad	54.8	10.3

### Sex Ratio

5. As per 2001 Census, sex ratio of the ST population is 974, which is close to the national average for all the STs (978). Individual ST wise, the Varli and Gamit have recorded sex ratio above 1000. The sex ratio among Chaudhri (996), Kokna (990), Dhodia (989), and Dubla (983) has been recorded above the state average for STs. On the other hand Koli has recorded a very low sex ratio of 921. It is comparatively lower among Dhanka (937) and Patelia (955).

6. The state has recorded child sex ratio (0-6 age group) of 966, which is lower than the national average for STs (973). Among the individual STs, Patelia have recorded low child sex ratio of 926.

### Literacy & Educational Level

7. The ST population of Gujarat has recorded 47.7 per cent literacy rate, which is at par with the national average for STs (47.1%). The male and female literacy at 59.2 per cent and 36 per cent respectively indicate that women are lagging behind male counterparts by 23.2 percentage points. Of the twelve major STs, Dhodia with 75.9 per cent literacy are ahead of others. Their female literacy rate is 66.5 per cent and male (85.3%). Literacy position is dismal among Koli as only 26.3 per cent of their population has been returned as literate; the picture is more depressing for females (12.8%) among them, Statement-3.

**Statement-3: Literacy Rate (7years and above) among Major STs**

SL. No	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female
1	All Scheduled Tribes	47.7	59.2	36.0
2	Bhil	44.3	56.9	31.3
3	Chaudhri	62.4	71.3	53.4
4	Dhanka	52.9	66.7	38.1
5	Dhodia	75.9	85.3	66.5
6	Dubla	47.8	56.8	38.7
7	Gamit	52.9	61.7	44.2
8	Kokna	51.5	62.6	40.3
9	Koli	26.3	38.4	12.8
10	Naikda	35.6	45.6	25.2
11	Patelia	62.5	78.5	45.9
12	Rathawa	36.8	50.2	22.8
13	Varli	32.1	42.1	22.2

8. In the age group 5-14 years, total of 56.9 per cent of the ST population is attending schools or other educational institutions. Of the twelve major STs, Dhodia has recorded the highest 84.5 per cent. Other STs who have recorded above state average are Chaudhri (80.7%), Patelia (74.9%), Kokna (66.5%), Dhanka (63.6%), and Dubla (60.9%). Koli has recorded the lowest at 33.4 per cent, and Naikda (44.1%) and Varli (44.9%) have recorded less than half of their population in the age group 5-14 to be attending schools or any other institution.

9. Merely 2.5 per cent of total literates in the ST population have educational level graduation and above. The Chaudhri and Dhodia are well ahead, among the twelve major STs, to register high of 5.3 per cent of their literates as graduate or above. On contrary, Koli, Varli, Dubla, and Naikda are at the bottom, each having less than one per cent.

## Work Participation Rate (WPR)

10. In 2001 Census, 51.7 per cent of the ST population has been recorded as workers, which is more than the aggregated national figure for STs (49.1%). Of the total workers 70.4 per cent have been recorded as main workers and 29.6 per cent as marginal workers. The WPR at 47.8 per cent among female is slightly lower than male (55.5%). Gender disparity, however, is distinct in main works; 87.2 per cent males and only 50.3 per cent females have been recorded as main workers (Statement-4).

<b>Statement-4: Distribution of Total, Main &amp; Marginal Workers among STs</b>			
T/M/F	Total Workers (% to Total Population)	Main Workers (% to Total Workers)	Marginal Workers (% to Total Workers)
Total	3,864,811 (51.7%)	2,719,695 (70.4%)	1,145,116 (29.6%)
Male	2,102,062 (55.5%)	1,833,911 (87.2%)	268,151 (12.8%)
Female	1,762,749 (47.8%)	885,784 (50.3%)	876,965 (49.7%)

11. Of the twelve major STs, Gamit has recorded the highest WPR at 58.3 per cent, while it is the lowest among Koli (41%). The female WPR at 30.7 per cent among Koli is also quite low.

## Category of Workers

12. As regards category of workers, 41.9 per cent of the total main workers among the STs have been recorded as 'cultivators' and 36.1 per cent 'agricultural laborers'. Thus, a total of 78 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe main workers are involved in agricultural sector.

13. Of the twelve major STs, Rathawa has recorded the highest 68.4 per cent of their total main workers as cultivators, closely followed by Patelia (64.7%), and Kokna (60.9%). It is important to note that merely 1.8 per cent main workers among Dubla have been recorded as cultivators. Dubla, however, is not a non-cultivating tribe, as 73.6 per cent of their main workers have been recorded as agricultural labourers.

## Marital Status

14. As regards marital status, 49 per cent is never married, 46.5 per cent currently married, 4 per cent widowed, and 0.5 per cent divorced /separated.

15. The Dubla has recorded the highest one per cent of their total population as divorced/ separated, while it is the lowest among Koli (0.2%). The percentage of widowed population is also high (6.4%) among Dubla (Statement-5).

**Statement-5: Marital Status Wise Population among Major STs**

Sl. No	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	% to Total Population			
		Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated
1	All Scheduled Tribes	49.0	46.5	4.0	0.5
2	Bhil	51.8	44.4	3.4	0.4
3	Chaudhri	42.9	51.2	5.1	0.7
4	Dhanka	44.9	49.4	5.0	0.7
5	Dhodia	43.7	50.7	4.9	0.7
6	Dubla	45.1	47.5	6.4	1.0
7	Gamit	44.2	50.7	4.5	0.6
8	Kokna	48.2	48.0	3.3	0.5
9	Koli	56.0	41.0	2.9	0.2
10	Naikda	46.6	47.9	4.9	0.6
11	Patelia	49.3	46.8	3.6	0.3
12	Rathawa	49.3	46.9	3.3	0.6
13	Varli	51.1	45.6	2.9	0.3

16. The ever married females below 18 years – the minimum legal age for marriage – constitute 1.2 per cent. Of the twelve major STs, Naikda has recorded the highest 1.6 per cent, while Koli, Dubla, and Dhodia have recorded less than one per cent of their females below 18 years of age returned as ever married.

17. The ever married males below 21 years – the legal age for marriage – constitute 2.6 per cent of the total ST population of the state. Of the twelve major STs, Rathawa has recorded the highest 4.2 per cent, closely followed by Naikda at 4 per cent, of their male population below 21 years as ever married. On contrary, Dhodia has recorded the lowest at 1.1 per cent.

### **Religion**

18. Of the total of 7,481,160 ST population 97.8 per cent are Hindus and 1.7 per cent Christians. In 2001 Census, 14,440 STs have been returned as Muslims, constituting 0.2 per cent of the total ST population of the state. Besides, 11,678 numbers has been returned as followers of “Other Religion and Persuasions”; 11,520 population have been classified as “Religion not stated”. A small number of STs have returned their religion as Jains (2,166), Sikhs (390), and Budhists (231).

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