



## Demographic Status of Tribal Population in Gujarat and India

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### KEYWORDS :

### INTRODUCTION

In India, the Scheduled Tribes are notified in 30 States/UTs and the number of individual ethnic groups etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705. More than two-third of the ST population is concentrated only in seven States of the country, viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. Since there is no ST population in 3 States (Delhi NCR, Punjab and Haryana) and 2 UTs (Pondicherry and Chandigarh) no Scheduled Tribe is notified in these States/UTs.

### POPULATION

Among States, Mizoram has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (94.43%) and Uttar Pradesh has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (0.57%). But if it is compared with total ST population of India, Madhya Pradesh has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (14.69%) and Goa has the lowest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (0.14%). Gujarat ranks fifth in ST population with 8.55% of the total ST population of India.

Sr. No.	Total / Rural / Urban	Persons/Male/ Female	India	Gujarat
1	Total	Persons	104281034	8917174
2		Male	52409823	4501389
3		Female	51871211	4415785
4	Rural	Persons	93819162	8021848
5		Male	47126341	4042691
6		Female	46692821	3979157
7	Urban	Persons	10461872	895326
8		Male	5283482	458698
9		Female	5178390	436628

Table 1 shows Scheduled Tribes Population by Sex and Residence in India and Gujarat as per Census 2011. The tribal population of the India, as per Census 2011, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6% of the total population. 89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas. The tribal population of Gujarat, as per Census 2011, is 89.17 lakh, constituting 14.75% of the total population of the state. 89.96% of them live in rural areas and 10.04% live in urban areas.

### DECADAL CHANGE, SEX RATIO AND CHILD SEX RATIO

Scheduled Tribes Decadal Change from 2001 to 2011 and Sex Ratio and Child Sex Ratio as per Census 2011 in India and Gujarat are mentioned in table 2 given below and the same have been discussed in the following tables.

Sr. No.	Indicators	Total/ Rural Urban	India	Gujarat
1	Decadal change (2001-2011) (In %)	Total	23.7	19.2
2		Rural	21.3	16.8
3		Urban	49.7	45.7
4	Sex Ratio	Total	990	981
5		Rural	991	984
6		Urban	980	952

	Child Sex Ratio	Total	957	953
7		Rural	959	956
8		Urban	940	924
9				

### Decadal Population Growth

In India, the decadal growth of the tribal population from 2001 to 2011 has been 23.7% against the overall decadal population growth of 17.69%. In Gujarat State, the decadal population growth of the tribal population from 2001 to 2011 has been 19.2%. The same for rural and urban areas of the state has been 16.8% and 45.7% respectively.

### Sex Ratio

Sex Ratio (number of Females per 1000 Males) is an important population characteristic that highlights the social attention provided to women. Though sex ratio has been a matter of concern for the all population groups, the same has been good in the case of tribal population. In India, from Census 2001 to Census 2011 there has been an increase from 978 to 990 females per 1000 males. In census 2011, in rural area sex ratio is 991, while the same in urban areas is 980. As per census 2011, State of Gujarat records 981 females per 1000 males. The sex ratio in rural and urban areas of Gujarat is 984 and 952 respectively.

### Child Sex Ratio

It is found that the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) (Population 0-6 age group) of the Scheduled Tribes Population has been declining decade to decade since Census 1991. In India, the CSR of the Scheduled Tribes has reduced from 985 in Census 1991 to 972 in Census 2001 and then to 957 in Census 2011. As per Census 2011, the CSR of rural India was 959, while that of Urban India was 940. The CSR of Gujarat State was 953 as per Census 2011. The child sex ratio in rural and urban areas of Gujarat was 956 and 924 respectively.

### SCHEDULED TRIBE WORKERS AND WORK PARTICIPATION RATE BY RESIDENCE

The details of Scheduled Tribe workers and work participation rate by their place of residence are mentioned in Table 3 below and the same have been discussed in the following paragraphs

Sr. No.	Workers/ Work participation	Total/Rural Urban	India	Gujarat
1	ST Total Workers	Total	50797850	4432444
2		Rural	46908032	4062721
3		Urban	3889818	369723
4	Work Participation Rate (In %)	Total	48.71	49.71
5		Rural	50	50.65
6		Urban	37.18	41.29
7	% of ST Main Workers to ST Total Workers	Total	64.8	68.8
8		Rural	63.3	67.2
9		Urban	82.1	85.9

10	% of ST Marginal Workers to ST Total workers	Total	35.2	31.2
11		Rural	36.7	32.8
12		Urban	17.9	14.1

**Total Workers**

As per Census 2011, the total numbers of workers (who have worked for at least one day during the reference year) in India were 50797850. Out of these 46908032 workers belonged to rural area and 3889818 workers belonged urban area. In Gujarat State, the total numbers of workers were 4432444. Out of these 4062721 workers belonged to rural area and 369723 workers belonged to urban area.

**Work Participation Rate**

In India, the Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the Scheduled Tribes was 48.71%. It was higher in rural area (50%) than in urban area (37.18%). The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for Gujarat was 49.71%, which is higher than the national average. The WPR in rural areas of Gujarat was found to be 50.65% and 41.29% in urban areas.

**Main and Marginal Workers**

The census 2011 classifies workers into two groups namely, main workers and marginal workers. Main workers are those workers who had worked for 6 months or more during the reference year. For the first time in Census 2011, the marginal workers, i.e. workers who worked for less than six months during the reference year, have been sub-divided in two categories, namely, those working for less than 3 months and those who worked for 3 months or more but less than six months. In India, out of total 50797850 workers, 64.8% were main workers and the remaining 35.2% were marginal workers. In Gujarat, as per Census 2011, the percentage of main workers out of the total workers was 68.8% while the remaining 31.2% were marginal workers.

**SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATE POPULATION AND LITERACY RATE BY RESIDENCE**

Table 4 given below shows the details of Scheduled Tribes Literate Population and Literacy Rate by place of Residence as per Census 2011 in India and Gujarat and the details have been analyzed in the paragraphs following it.

Sr. No.	Indicators	Total/ Rural Urban	India	Gujarat
1	Scheduled Tribes Literate	Total	51635423	4688536
2		Rural	44631645	4119212
3		Urban	7003778	569324
4	Scheduled Tribes Literacy Rate (In %)	Total	58.96	62.48
5		Rural	56.89	61.29
6		Urban	76.78	72.71
7	Scheduled Tribes Literacy Rate in Males (In %)	Total	68.53	71.68
8		Rural	66.82	70.7
9		Urban	83.16	79.96
7	Scheduled Tribes Literacy Rate in Females (In %)	Total	49.35	53.16
8		Rural	46.93	51.79
9		Urban	70.32	63.15

**Literate Population**

As per census concepts, a person is considered literate if he can understand, read and write a language. However, children below the age of 7 years are not categorised as literate even if they can understand, read or write a language. As per Census 2011, in India, total literate scheduled tribe population was found to be 51635423 out of which 44631645 persons belonged to rural area and 7003778 persons belonged to urban area. In Gujarat State, the total numbers of literate persons belonging to scheduled tribes were 4688536, out of which 4119212 persons belonged to rural area and 569324 persons belonged to urban area.

**Literacy Rate**

Literacy rate (LR) is defined as percentage of literate persons out of the total population aged seven years and above. The literacy rate of scheduled tribes in India is 58.96%. The literacy rate among rural population is 56.89% and among urban population is 76.78%. The literacy rate of Gujarat is 62.48% which is higher than the national literacy rate. The literacy rate of rural population of Gujarat is 61.29 while the same of urban population is 72.71%.

Although literacy levels of STs have improved, the gap in literacy levels, both for tribal men and women, has not declined significantly. At both national and state level, there is a wide gap between literacy rates of men and women in rural as well as urban areas. In India, the male literacy rate is 68.53% (Rural - 66.82% and Urban - 83.16%) while female literacy rate is 49.35% (Rural - 46.93% and Urban - 70.32%) which shows a clear gap of 19.18%. A similar picture is depicted at the state level where male literacy rate is 71.68% (Rural - 70.70% and Urban - 79.96%) and female literacy rate is 53.16% (Rural - 51.79% and Urban - 63.15%) which shows a gap of 18.52%.

**CONCLUSION**

Tribal population is more concentrated in Gujarat state than in India as percentage of tribal population in Gujarat (14.75%) is higher than that in India (8.6%). But the rate of growth of tribal population in the last decade i.e. 2001 to 2011 has been higher at national level (23.7%) than the same for Gujarat state (19.2%). If the same trend continues in future, the percentage of tribal people in Gujarat would go below the national percentage. Sex ratio as well as Child sex ratio of tribal people in Gujarat is lower than the respective national figures which indicate that preference of a male child in tribal people of Gujarat is more than in India. Literacy rate of males as well as females belonging to rural Gujarat is higher than the respective national rates while the same rates for urban area is lower in Gujarat than in India which shows that tribal people in urban area of Gujarat are less inclined to education when compared to those in rural area.

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