DAMAN AND DIU
DATA HIGHLIGHTS: THE SCHEDULED CASTES
Census of India 2001

Daman & Diu is a Union Territory (UT) consisting of two districts, Daman & Diu. Daman is situated on the west coast of India. It is bound in the north by the Bhagawan River, on the east by Valsad district of the Gujarat, on the south by the Kalem River and on the west by the Arabian Sea. Diu is a tiny island in the Arabian Sea near the port of Veraval separated from the southern extremity of Saurashtra peninsula by a narrow channel running through Swamp.

2. The population of Daman & Diu, as per the 2001 Census, is 158,204. Of this, 4,838 (3.1 per cent) are Scheduled Castes (SCs). The small SC population consists of five SCs, Bhangi (Hadi), Chambhar, Mahar, Mahyavanshi (Vankar) and Mang. The SCs have been notified in the UT under the Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968. None of the SCs have been notified with an area restriction.

3. The growth rate of SC population in the decade 1991-2001 at 24.3 per cent has been considerably lower if compared to the overall growth rate of 55.7 per cent of UT population as a whole. At the individual SC level, the numerically major SCs Mahyavanshi and Bhangi have registered a growth rate of 23.4 per cent and 12.3 per cent respectively in the decade 1991-2001.

Population- Size & Distribution

4. Out of the five SCs, Mahyavanshi and Bhangi together constitute 92 per cent of the SC population of the UT.

5. As per the 2001 Census, 60.4 per cent SCs are residing in rural areas of the UT. Among the major SCs, Mahyavanshi have recorded as much as 76.3 per cent rural population. On the other hand, Bhangi are urbanized with 79 per cent urban population in 2001.

Sex ratio

6. The overall sex ratio of the SC population of Daman & Diu is 937 females per 1000 males. As compared to SCs, low sex ratio of the UT (710) for total population is due to high male in migration at the 2001 Census.
The Statement below shows sex ratio and child sex ratio (0-6) of the SC population at the national, UT and numerically the largest two SCs at 2001 Census:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Groups</th>
<th>All SCs (India)</th>
<th>All SCs (Daman &amp; Diu)</th>
<th>Daman &amp; Diu UT population</th>
<th>Mahyavanshi</th>
<th>Bhangi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Ages</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>948</td>
<td>1008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-6</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>831</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>778</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. As may be seen from the Statement, the overall sex ratio of SC population of Daman & Diu is higher than the corresponding sex ratio of UT population. But the picture is reverse in case of child sex ratio (0-6), which is 831 in comparison to 926 for the UT population.

**Literacy and educational level**

8. Literacy and level of education are two basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a group/society. The literacy results in more awareness besides contributing to the overall improvement of health, hygiene and other social conditions. According to 2001 Census, percentage of literate persons (those who can read & write with understanding), aged 7 years and above, among SC population of Daman & Diu, is 85.1 per cent. This is higher than 78.2 per cent literates for the UT population as a whole. The SC population of the UT has made improvement in literacy during the decade 1991-2001. The literacy rate, which was 79.2 per cent at 1991 Census, has increased appreciably to 85.1 per cent at 2001 Census.

9. The literacy rates among the major SCs i.e., Mahyavanshi and Bhangi have been reported 88.6 per cent and 79.2 per cent respectively. The female literacy rate of 75.8 per cent among the SC population is higher as compared to 65.6 per cent among total female population of the UT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational levels attained by major SCs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All SCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhangi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahyavanshi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Out of total SC literates, 21.2 per cent are literates without any educational level or have attained below Primary level. The literates, who have attained education up to Primary and Middle level, are 26.2 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. 28.2 per cent are having educational level up to Matric/Higher Secondary etc. levels, implying that every 4th SC literate is a Matriculate. Literates with educational level of Graduation & above are only 3.4 per cent. Individually, Mahyavanshi have highest percentage (3.8 per cent) of Graduation & above educational level.

11. The educational level table also shows that the drop out is conspicuous after Primary level and again after Matric/Secondary levels.

12. Population in the age group 5-14 years are the potential students. 77.1 per cent of the SC population in this age group has been attending various educational institutions. Individually, Bhangi have reported the lowest 58 per cent school going children.

Economic activity
Work Participation Rate (WPR)

13. The work participation rate (WPR) is the percentage of workers to the total population. The WPR of the SC population is 30.9 per cent at 2001 Census, which is higher than 29.4 per cent recorded at 1991 Census. The male WPR has been 48.6 per cent and the female WPR 11.9 per cent in 2001.

Category of Workers

14. There has been an increase in the SC main workers from 78.7 per cent in 1991 to 95.5 per cent in 2001. This, in turn, has resulted in corresponding decline in the marginal workers from 21.3 per cent in 1991 to 4.5 per cent in 2001. Out of the total workers, 'other workers' constitute 96.2 per cent, which is significantly higher when compared to 30.5 per cent reported for SC population at national level. ‘Cultivators’ account for 1.9 per cent and only 0.8 per cent have been returned as ‘agricultural labourers’. Remaining 1 per cent have been workers in ‘household industry’.

Marital status

15. Marital status is one of the important determinants of fertility and growth of a population. The 2001 Census data on marital status show that 52.4 per cent persons among the SCs of Daman and Diu are ‘never married’. The ‘currently married’ constitutes 41.5 per cent, while 5.6 per cent are ‘widowed’. Only 0.5 per cent are ‘divorced and separated’.

16. Census 2001 data show that majority of girls and boys among SCs of the UT are getting married after attaining the legal age of marriage. Marriages of SC girls below 18 years are 0.5 per cent and of boys below 21 years are 1.2 per cent.

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Source: Office of the Registrar General, India
17. The mean number of children ever born per ever married SC woman of all ages as well as 45-49 years age group are 3.2 and 4.1 respectively.

Religion

18. Of the total SC population of Daman & Diu, except 08 persons, who have reported themselves as Buddhist by religion, the remaining SCs are Hindus.