

Uttar Pradesh

DATA HIGHLIGHTS: THE SCHEDULED CASTES Census of India 2001

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State of India. The State was bifurcated by transferring thirteen (13) districts to form the State of 'Uttaranchal', and now Uttarakhand, the 27th State of Indian Union on 8th November, 2000.

2.The Scheduled Caste (SC) population of Uttar Pradesh is 35,148,377 at 2001 census, constituting 21.1 percent of the total population (166,197,921) of the State. Uttar Pradesh holds 1st rank and 4th rank in terms of absolute number of SC population and its proportion to total population respectively among all the States and UTs. The decennial growth of SC population has been 25.3 per cent, which is comparable with the growth of total population (25.8 per cent) of the State. The State has a total of sixty six (66) SCs; all of them have been enumerated at 2001 Census.

3.The Scheduled Castes are predominantly rural as 87.7 per cent of them live in villages. District - wise distribution of SC population shows that they have the highest concentration in percentage term in Sonbhadra district (41.9 per cent), followed by Kaushambi (36.1 per cent) and Sitapur (31.9 per cent) districts. Baghpat has the lowest proportion of SC population (11per cent).

Population - Size & Distribution

4.Out of sixty six (66) SCs, Chamar has the highest number (19, 803,106) constituting 56.3 per cent of the total SC population. Pasi is the second largest SC having a population of 5,597,002, forming 15.9 per cent of the SC population. Three other SCs in the descending order are Dhobi, Kori and Balmiki. Alongwith Chamar and Pasi, these five SCs constitute 87.5 per cent of the total SC population. Gond, Dhanuk and Khatik have population in the range of 443,457 to 764,765 and together form another 5 per cent. Nine SCs, viz. Rawat, Baheliya, Kharwar.... up to Kol with the population ranging from 109,557 to 331,374, constitute 4.5 per cent; the remaining forty nine (49) SCs along with the generic castes constitute the balance 3 per cent of the State's SC population. As many as seventeen (17) SCs have population below 5000. Of them, four SCs, namely, Gharami, Lalbegi, Bajgi and Khorot are very small, each having population less than 1000.

5.At the level of the individual caste, Chamar are primarily concentrated in Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Agra, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur districts. Pasi have the highest number in Sitapur district, followed by Rae Bareli, Hardoi and Allahabad districts. Other three major groups, namely, Dhobi, Kori and Balmiki have maximum population in Bareilly, Sultapur and Ghaziabad districts respectively.

Sex Ratio

6.The overall sex ratio of the SC population in Uttar Pradesh is 900 females per 1000 males which is lower than the national average of 936 for all SCs.

7. Among numerically larger SCs, Chamar and Kori have registered overall sex ratio below 900, whereas Pasi and Dhobi have sex ratio above 900.

Statement - 1 : Sex Ratio

Age group	All SCs (India)	All SCs (State)	Pasi	Dhobi	Balmiki	Chamar	Kori
All ages	936	900	919	908	900	893	889
0 - 6yrs.	938	930	951	921	918	923	928

8.The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years (930) is slightly lower than that of the SCs at the national level (938). Among the larger groups, Pasi have the highest and Balmiki have the lowest child sex ratio. Except Pasi, four other major SCs have returned lower child sex ratio lower if compared with that of the national average.

Literacy & Educational Level

9.The overall literacy rate of the SCs has increased from 26.2 per cent at 1991 census to 46.3 per cent at 2001 census. Despite improvement, the literacy rate has been considerably lower than the national average (54.7 per cent) aggregated for all SCs. Male and female literacy rates (60.3 per cent and 30.5 per cent respectively) among the SCs are also lower than those recorded for all SCs at the national level (66.6 per cent & 41.9 per cent respectively).

10.Among the major SCs, Chamar and Dhobi have shown the highest literacy rate (49 per cent), while Pasi have recorded the lowest literacy rate. Similar trend has been registered for these castes in respect of female literacy also.

Statement -2 : Literacy Rate

Literacy rate	All SCs	Chamar	Dhobi	Balmiki	Kori	Pasi
Persons	46.3	49.4	48.9	47.0	45.9	38.9
Females	30.5	32.7	33.0	33.8	30.4	24.0

11.Among the SC literates, 38 per cent 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 27.1 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively. Literates who are educated upto matric/higher

secondary constitute 13.3 per cent. Graduates & above are 3 per cent. The non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute a meagre 0.1 per cent only.

Statement – 3 : Levels of Education among the major Scheduled Castes

Names of SCs	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 SCs	4.6	33.4	27.1	18.5	13.3	0.1	3.0
Chamar	4.3	32.5	26.9	18.8	14.1	0.1	3.3
Pasi	5.8	37.9	27.0	16.7	10.5	0.0	2.2
Dhobi	4.2	32.1	26.4	19.7	14.3	0.1	3.2
Kori	4.7	31.8	28.7	19.4	12.6	0.1	2.7
Balmiki	4.3	33.2	30.7	20.2	10.2	0.0	1.4

12. There is a sharp decline in the percentage of literates from the secondary level onwards. The percentage of matriculate is almost half of the middle level literates. The proportion of matriculates (8.5 per cent) decline to one third in graduation level and above.

13. Out of the total 133 lakh SC children in the age group 5 -14 years, 58.3 lakh have been attending school constituting 56.4 per cent. As many as 45.1 lakh children in the corresponding age group have not been going to school. Among the major SCs, Chamar and Dhobi have 60 per cent school going children. This proportion is 51 – 57 per cent among Pasi, Balmiki and Kori.

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

Age Group	All SCs	Chamar	Pasi	Dhobi	Kori	Balmiki
5-14 yrs.	56.4	59.9	50.7	59.5	55.6	53.3

Work Participation Rate (WPR)

14. The work participation rate (WPR) of the SC population is 34.7 per cent which is lower than that of all SCs at the national level (40.4 per cent). There has been a slight decline of 0.3 per cent in the WPR of the SCs during 1991-2001. Both the male and female WPR (46.9 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively) are lower than those recorded for all SCs at the national level (50.7 per cent & 29.4 per cent respectively). Among the total workers, 65.2 per cent are main workers, which is lower than that recorded for all SCs at the national level (73 per cent).

15. At the level of individual caste, all the major SCs have registered overall as well as female WPR lower than those at the national level, with Kori having the highest male WPR (50.1 per cent) which is comparable with that of the national average.

Category of workers

16. 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute the highest proportion (42.5 per cent) among the total SCs workers. This is lower than the national average 45.6 per cent recorded by all SCs in this category. 'Cultivators' constitute 30.9 per cent which is significantly higher than the national average (20 per cent). 'Other Workers' account for 22.2 per cent, against the national average of 30.5 per cent. Workers engaged in 'Household Industry' (HHI) constitute 4.3 per cent, which is slightly higher than the national average (3.9 per cent).

17. At the level of individual caste, Chamars have the highest proportion of 'Agricultural Labourers'. Pasi have the highest proportion of 'Cultivators' whereas Dhobi have registered the highest percentage of 'HHI' workers among the five major SCs. Balmiki have more than half of the total workers are 'Other Workers', constituting the highest proportion in this category.

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

Economic category	All SCs	Chamar	Pasi	Dhobi	Kori	Balmiki
Cultivators	30.9	29.6	42.8	36.2	29.0	10.3
Agricultural Labourers	42.5	44.5	43.2	30.7	43.7	27.6
HHI Workers	4.3	3.4	2.4	9.6	4.9	4.6
Other Workers	22.2	22.4	11.6	23.6	22.4	57.4

Marital Status

18. The data on marital status show that more than half (53.3 per cent) of the SC population is 'never married'. 'Married' persons constitute 42.7 per cent. 'Widowed' persons form 3.9 per cent while negligible per cent (0.2 per cent) is of 'divorced & separated' persons.

19. The proportions of married girls below 18 years (3.1 per cent) and boys below 21 years (4.4 per cent) are higher than those at the national level (2.8 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively). Among the numerically larger castes, Pasi, Kori and Dhobi have registered the proportions of married girls and boys

below the legal age for each, higher than those of the state as well as national averages.

Statement- 6 : Percentage of married females & males below the stipulated age

Age group	All SCs	Kori	Pasi	Dhobi	Chamar	Balmiki
Married females (less than 18 yrs.)	3.1	4.1	3.6	3.5	2.9	1.7
Married males (less than 21 yrs.)	4.4	5.5	5.4	4.6	3.9	2.6

20. The mean number of children ever born per ever married SC woman (45-49 yrs.) is 5, which is higher than that registered by all SCs at the national level (4).

Religion

21. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the state (80.6 per cent). The SCs professing Hinduism account for 99.3 per cent. Remaining SC population follow Buddhism (0.6 per cent) and Sikhism (0.1 per cent).
