

## Chhattisgarh

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

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According to 2001 census, the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of Chhattisgarh State is 6,616,596 constituting 31.8 percent of the total population of the State. The State holds 8<sup>th</sup> position among all the States and UTs in term of the proportion of ST population to the total population (20,833,803). The decennial growth of ST population has been 15.7 per cent, which is 2.6 per cent lower than the overall growth of population (18.3 per cent). The State has a total of forty two (42) Scheduled Tribes and all have been enumerated at 2001 census.

2. As many as 94.7 per cent of ST population resides in rural areas. At the district level, tribals have their highest concentration in Dantewada (78.5 per cent) followed by Bastar (66.3 per cent) and Jashpur (63.2 per cent) districts. Janjgir-Champa district has the lowest proportion of tribal population (11.6 per cent).

#### Population - Size & Distribution

3. Out of forty two (42) tribes, Gond is the most populous tribe with a population of 3,659,384 constituting 55.3 percent of the total ST population. Four other STs in descending order are Kwar, Oraon, Halba and Bhattra. Along with Gond, the five STs constitute 84.3 per cent of total ST population of the State. Binjhar, Korwa and Sawar have a population ranging from 100,692 to 104,718. Together, they form 4.6 per cent. Ten STs, namely, Bharia Bhumia, Nagesia, Baiga.....to Kharia having population in the range of 88,981 down to 41,901, constitute another 9 per cent of total ST population; remaining twenty four (24) STs along with generic tribes constitute the balance 2 per cent of total ST population. Nine tribes have below 1000 population. Of them, five tribes, namely, Sonr, Damor, Karku, Andh and Bhil Mina are very small having population less than 100.

4. At the district level, Gonds have registered their high population in Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker Surguja and Raipur districts. Kwar are mainly concentrated in Surguja, Raigarh and Korba districts. Other three major tribes, Oraon, Halba and Bhattra have the highest concentration in Jashpur, Durg and Bastar districts respectively.

#### Sex Ratio

5. The over all sex ratio of the ST population in Chhattisgarh is 1013 females per 1000 males, showing the preponderance of females. This is significantly higher than the national average of 978 for the total ST population.

6. At individual level, females outnumber the males among all the five major tribes, having over all sex ratio above 1000.

7. The sex ratio among STs, in the age group 0-6 years (998) is higher than that of the national average. All the major tribes have recorded child sex higher than the national average with Gond and Bhattra having preponderance of female children.

**Statement - 1: Sex Ratio**

Age groups	All STs (India )	All STs (State)	Halba	Gond	Bhattra	Kawar	Oraon
All ages	978	1013	1035	1018	1013	1008	1002
0 - 6yrs.	973	998	989	1002	1040	997	978

### Literacy & Educational Level

8. The overall literacy rate of the STs is 52.1 per cent at 2001 census. This is higher if compared to 26.7 per cent recorded at 1991 census. This percentage is also higher than that of all STs at the national level (47.1per cent). The male as well as female literacy rates (65 per cent & 39.3 per cent) among the STs are also higher than those at the national level (59.2 per cent & 34.8 per cent).

**Statement - 2 : Literacy Rate**

Literacy rate	All STs (state)	Halba	Oraon	Kawar	Gond	Bhattra
Persons	52.1	74.1	62.2	61	49.2	38
Females	39.3	63.3	52	45.6	36.6	23.6

9. Among the numerically larger tribes, Halba, Oraon and Kawar have registered overall literacy rate higher than that of all STs at the state level. Bhattra have recorded the lowest overall as well as female literacy rates.

10. The data on different levels of education attained by the tribal literates show that slightly more than half (50.5 per cent) of tribal literates 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 26.3 per cent and 12.3 per cent respectively. Person's educated up to matric/secondary/higher secondary constitute 8.8 per cent only. Percentage of ST literates who are graduates & above is only 1.9 per cent. Non-technical & technical diploma holders constitute a negligible proportion.

11. Among the major tribes, Oraon have the highest proportion of matriculates whereas Bhattra have the lowest proportion of matriculates preceded by Gond.

12. The data on education levels attained by all STs show that the proportion of the tribal literates decline sharply after the primary level. Percentage of literates in middle school is less than half of the primary level literates. This proportion further declines to a considerable extent from secondary level onwards.

**Statement-3: Levels of Education among the major 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	11.1	39.4	26.3	12.3	8.8	0.2	1.9
Gond	12.2	40.7	26.3	11.5	7.7	0.1	1.5
Kawar	8.9	38.6	28.8	13.3	8.3	0.1	2.0
Oraon	6.3	30.5	24.9	17.0	16.4	0.3	4.6
Halba	9.2	32.6	28.0	15.8	11.5	0.4	2.6
Bhattra	13.9	45.7	22.2	11.5	5.8	0.1	0.7

13. Out of total 17 lakh tribal children in the age group 5 -14 years, 10 lakh attend school, constituting 58.7 per cent. As many as 7 lakh (41.3 per cent) children in the corresponding age group do not go to school. Gond have 4.2 lakh children do not attend school while among Kawar, 61,385 children do not go to school. On the other hand, Halba and Oraon have more than 70 per cent school going children.

**Statement - 4 : Percentage of school going children in the age group 5 -14 years**

Age group	All STs	Gond	Kawar	Oraon	Halba	Bhattra
5-14 yrs.	58.7	55.7	66.5	71.2	77.3	52.6

**Work Participation Rate (WPR)**

14. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population is 53.4 per cent which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (49.1 per cent). There has been a marginal decennial decline of 0.7 per cent in the WPR. Male (56.7 per cent) as well as female work participation rate (50.2 per cent) among the tribes are higher than the corresponding figures (53.2 per cent and 44.8 per cent) recorded for all STs at the national level. Among the total workers, 67.4 per cent are main workers and this proportion is marginally lower than that of all STs at the national level (68.9 per cent).

15. At the individual level, among the major tribal groups, Gonds have WPR (54.2 per cent) more than the state average whereas Oraon, Halba and Bhattra have recorded WPR below the state average.

## Category of Workers

16. More than half (56.6 per cent) of the total tribal workers are 'Cultivators'. This figure is higher than that of the country (44.7 per cent). 'Agricultural Labourers' constitute 32.7 per cent, which is comparable with the national average of 36.9 per cent. 'Cultivators' and 'Agricultural Labourer' together constitute 89 per cent of the total tribal workers. 'Other workers' account for 9.7 per cent only. This proportion is also considerably lower if compared to the national average of 16.3 per cent. Workers engaged in Household Industry (HHI) account for a meagre 1.2 per cent, which is lower than that of all STs at the national level (2.1 per cent).

**Statement- 5: Percentage Distribution of Workers in four Economic Categories**

<b>Economic category</b>	<b>All STs</b>	<b>Gond</b>	<b>Kawar</b>	<b>Oraon</b>	<b>Halba</b>	<b>Bhattra</b>
Cultivators	56.6	59.6	63.9	61.5	62.1	44.2
Agricultural Labourers	32.7	30.5	27.8	25.4	23.7	45.7
HHI Workers	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Other Workers	9.5	9.3	7.9	12.4	13.7	9.7

17. Among the major tribes, Kawar, Oraon, Halba have more than 60 per cent orkers are 'Cultivators' followed by Gond. Bhattra have the highest proportion of 'Agricultural Labourer'.

## Marital Status

18. The data on marital status of STs show that the proportion of 'never married' persons is marginally higher (48.9 per cent) than the 'married persons' (45 per cent). 'Widowed' persons constitute 5.4 per cent while half per cent (0.6 per cent) are 'divorced and separated'.

19. Marriages of girls and boys below the legal age for each are rarely practiced among the tribes of Chhattisgarh. While the proportion of the married girls below 18 years (1.5 per cent) is slightly lower than the national average of 2.1 per cent, the proportion of married boys below 21 years ( 2.7 per cent) is almost equal to that of all Ts at the national level (2.8 per cent).

20. The mean number of children ever born per ever married ST woman (Age-group 45-49 yrs.) is 4 which is same as that of all STs at the national level.

## Religion

21. Hinduism is the predominant religion (93.7 per cent) of the tribes of the State. Christian tribes have a share of 4.7 percent. The tribes professing 'Other religion and persuasions' and Islam constitute 1.4 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively.