



TRIBAL DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBES IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

India is developing country in our country in terms of education, industrialization and social growth, but scheduled tribes are found in backward. The social status of tribes is far behind mainstream society. They struggle for survival in forests. Therefore, it is immensely necessary to study and understand population structure and social set up of study area. It gives population change over time and space and it studies the various determinants of population change and the impact of such changes on socio-economic development of area. socio economic development depends on democracy structure. This paper analyses population structure of tribal people who are associated with child malnutrition. Population study for study area is based on census enumeration of 2001 and 2011. Population characteristic of tribal were studied and state-wise parameters like population size, religious composition, tribe combination, population density, growth rate, percentage of tribal population, sex ratio, working population etc have been taken in to account. The variables like growth and density of population, literacy, proportion of non-primary workers and commercialization were important aspect of population.

INTRODUCTION

The tribal, in general are endogamous groups sharing common language and culture. They are living under varying geo-ecological setting of hills and forest and far removed from modern convenience of life. The Tribes are the economically backward ethnic group. In India there are a large number of tribal groups and they are food gatherers, hunters, forestland

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cultivators, and minor forest product collectors. They lived in isolation with near to nature hence, called son of soil.

II. OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the demographic structure of tribal in India.
2. To study the socio-economic status of tribal population.
3. To study the tribal development in India

TRIBAL CONCEPTS:

Article 342 provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are deemed to be for the purposes of the Constitution the Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Tribes is notified for each State or Union Territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union Territory and not outside. The list of Scheduled Tribes is State/UT specific and a community declared as a Scheduled Tribe in a State need not be so in another State. The inclusion of a community as a Scheduled Tribe is an ongoing process. The essential characteristics, first laid down by the Lokur Committee, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes are –

- a) indications of primitive traits;
- b) distinctive culture;
- c) shyness of contact with the community at large;
- d) geographical isolation; and
- e) backwardness.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):

Tribal communities live, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life, at the other end of the spectrum, there are certain Scheduled Tribes, 75 in number known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), who are characterised by:

- a) pre-agriculture level of technology;
- b) stagnant or declining population;
- c) extremely low literacy; and
- d) subsistence level of economy.

I. TRIBAL DEMOGRAPHY:

The Scheduled Tribes are notified in 30 States/UTs and the number of individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705. The tribal population of the country, as per 2011

census, 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 decadal population growth of the tribes from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population.

1. **Distinct geographical area:** Broadly the STs inhabit two distinct geographical area – the Central India and the North- Eastern Area. More than half of the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in Central India, i.e., Madhya Pradesh (14.69%), Chhattisgarh (7.5%), Jharkhand (8.29%), Andhra Pradesh (5.7%), Maharashtra (10.08%), Orissa (9.2%), Gujarat (8.55%) and Rajasthan (8.86%). The other distinct area is the North East (Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh).
2. **Concentration of the ST population:** is concentrated only in the seven States of the country, viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. There is no ST population in 3 States (Delhi NCR, Punjab and Haryana) and 2 UTs (Puducherry and Chandigarh), as no Scheduled Tribe is notified.
3. **Highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes:** Among States, Mizoram has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (94.43%) and Uttar Pradesh has the lowest proportion of Scheduled. 17 States and 2 UTs have higher percentage of ST population than country's average of 8.6%.
4. **State-wise Tribal Population and decadal change:** State-wise comparison of Absolute number of All Population and Tribal Population in terms of the State-wise Tribal Population and decadal change by residence (Total, Rural & Urban) as per Census 2011. The trends in the Population of the Scheduled Tribes by residence (Total, Rural and Urban) for Census Years 1961-2011 is given. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population in the Rural Areas has increased from 10.4 to 11.3 whereas the Urban Tribal Population has increased only a marginally (from 2.4% to 2.8%).
5. **Sex Ratio:** (number of Females per 1000 Males) is an important population characteristic that highlights the social attention provided to women. Though the sex ratio has been a matter of concern for the all population, the same has been good in the case of Tribal Population. From Census 2001 to Census 2011 there has been an increase from 978 to 990 females per 1000 males. The State-wise Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribes by residence is compared for Census 2001 & 2011.
6. **State-wise Number of Districts with Tribal Population:** more than 50%, districts with ST Population between 25% to 50% and the percentage of Tribal population in tribal and non-tribal areas.

Concentration of ST Population across Districts		
S. No.	Percentage of STs population	No. of Districts
1.	Less than 1 per cent	55
2.	Between 1 and 5 per cent	282
3.	Between 5 and 20 per cent	134
4.	Between 20 and 50 per cent	79
5.	50 per cent and above	90

Total	640
Note: Out of 640 districts in India, in 50 districts of Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Delhi and Puducherry, there is no Scheduled Tribes population, as no Scheduled Tribe is notified there.	

In the Table respectively in the detailed section illustrate the States with number of districts having more than 50% of STs Population, States with districts having STs Population between 25% to 50%. Table shows number of Districts with % of ST population in different ranges. As per Census 2011, 49

At the district level, 2011 Census reveals that there are 90 districts where ST population is 50 per cent or more. As per Census 2001, this number was 75 districts. Out of these 90 districts, 48 districts are in 8 North Eastern States. All the districts in Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland have more than 60% of ST Population.

As per Census 2011, there are 640 districts in the country out of which 631 are rural districts. There are 5879 sub districts, (Tehsils), 597483 villages, 8398 towns and 82251 wards. Table S1.3 depicts the distribution of ST population in decile group, (Percentage of ST population falling in 10% group) for districts, subdistricts/tehsils and villages both for Census 2011 and Census 2001.

7. State-wise distribution of tribal villages by different concentration of groups - 2001 & 2011

State	100% Tribals		> 90% Tribals		> 75% Tribals		> 50% Tribals		> 25% Tribals	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Jammu & Kashmir	157	89	358	369	460	488	711	766	1168	1295
Himachal Pradesh	248	230	444	490	611	682	808	966	1011	1411
Punjab	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chandigarh	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uttarakhand	42	35	102	85	234	174	461	419	650	640
Haryana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Delhi	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rajasthan	1538	1152	3468	4456	4820	5701	6872	7763	9571	10654
Uttar Pradesh	20	23	49	124	63	197	74	340	93	623
Bihar	177	98	287	295	399	447	611	720	989	1155
Sikkim 4 2 12 17	---	---	---	---	36	51	77	138	178	285
Arunachal Pradesh	2165	2382	2894	3929	3144	4367	3378	4667	3555	4859
Nagaland	551	215	1105	1136	1201	1265	1247	1351	1271	1388
Manipur	1244	554	1586	1741	1663	1844	1694	1887	1722	1905
Mizoram	370	130	642	651	677	684	697	699	702	700

Tripura	123	22	302	301	377	385	451	466	549	564
Meghalaya	3944	1890	5257	5867	5460	6099	5575	6205	5621	6262
Assam	2772	1503	4309	4562	5107	5406	6311	6626	7689	8066
West Bengal	992	711	1601	1629	2302	2357	3900	3977	7256	7454
Jharkhand	3317	2451	6291	6370	8870	9008	12118	12239	15015	15171
Odisha	5085	3839	8688	8684	12249	12396	17531	17798	23000	23208
Chandigarh	1083	1076	3242	3200	5956	5926	9441	9418	12392	12298
Madhya Pradesh	2670	1619	7412	7338	10714	10687	14927	15022	20780	20927
Gujarat	1345	935	3446	3531	4007	4089	4934	4970	6089	6085
Daman & Diu	-	--	3	2	3	3	5	5	8	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	5	43	44	56	57	63	62	70	64
Maharashtra	1214	930	3614	3760	4785	4836	6640	6738	9944	10257
Andhra Pradesh	2407	1466	3812	3928	4444	4515	5239	5335	6589	6748
Karnataka	78	61	224	224	438	447	1032	1083	2799	3000
Goa -	--	2	--	11	--	19	-	38	-	78
Lakshadweep	-	1	7	4	8	8	5	5	8	6
Kerala	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	6	25	26
Tamilnadu	75	46	210	231	267	282	323	320	391	391
Pondicherry										
A&N Islands	112	41	141	77	157	84	163	89	167	93
All India	31742	21508	59549	63056	78508	82501	105296	110118	139302	145622

Source: Census of India 2001,2011

The data reveals that at all India level a decline of 32 percent is observed in the hundred percent groups of tribal villages. Among the states, maximum decline is noticed in Manipur, Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha in this category. In the next category of 90-100 tribal villages 5 percent rise is seen over the period 2001 to 2011. This is due to small rises in practically all the states. In the 75-90 group there is a marginal increase of 5 percent over the period 2001 to 2011 and the trend of state-wise distribution is similar to the previous group. In the next two groups of tribal villages 50-75 and 25-50 the state wise features and the all India growth pattern is more or less of the same order observed in the previous groups. Thus, a significant feature that emerges during the period 2001 to 2011 is the decline in 100 percent tribal villages with marginal increases in the other classes of tribal villages.

II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBES IN INDIA:

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1. STATUS OF EDUCATION AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES:

Education forms an important component in the overall development of individuals, enabling them to greater awareness, better comprehension of their social, political and cultural environment and also facilitating in the improvement of their socio-economic conditions. These hold true in the case of the Scheduled Tribes in India. Compiles the present and comparative literacy and level of education of the Scheduled Tribes in India. Literacy Rate (LR) of Total and ST Population during 1961-2011

Literacy rate (LR) is defined as percentage of literates among the population aged seven years and above. Although literacy levels of STs have improved, the gap in literacy levels, both for tribal men and women, has not declined significantly. In fact, the gap increased between 1971 to 1991, falling thereafter, to a little above the 1971 level.

India, the Literacy Rate increased from 8.53 percent in 1961 to 58.96 percent in 2011 for STs while the corresponding increase of the total population was from 28.30 percent in 1961 to 72.99 percent in 2011.

Among states, Mizoram and Lakshadweep have highest LR for STs, while the lowest LR was observed in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Gap in LR was highest in Tamil Nadu in 1991 and in 2001 and decreased only marginally (6.1 points) in 2011.

2. STATUS OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES

In India, the essential data/information on health and family welfare, needed for policy and programme purposes and on important emerging health and family welfare issues is obtained through the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). The NFHS is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India, under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and obtains information on fertility, infant and child mortality, practices of family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anaemia, utilization and quality of health and family planning services.

The results of NFHS-3 are presented here and include issues of child related mortality, reproductive health, high-risk sexual behaviour, tuberculosis, malaria, health insurance coverage and accessibility to health care.

A. Infant and Child Mortality: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths in a year per 1,000 live births during the year. Child mortality is defined as the number of deaths of children under five years of age but above one year of age in a given

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year per one thousand children in this age group. Neo-natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths within one month of birth in a given year per 1000 live births in that year and Post-natal Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of children between 28 days and one year of age in a given year per 1000 total live births in the same year. Peri-natal Mortality Rate includes late foetal deaths (28 weeks gestation & more) and early neonatal deaths (first week) in one year per 1000 live births in the same year. As per NFHS-3 estimates, the under-five mortality rate and the child Mortality rate are much higher for STs than any other social group/ castes at all childhood ages (95.7 and 35.8 respectively)

B. Child Health: Universal immunization of children against the six vaccine-preventable diseases (namely, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, and measles) is crucial for reducing infant and child mortality. Based on information obtained from a vaccination card or reported by the mother ('either source'), only 31.3 percent of ST children were found to be fully vaccinated as compared to 53.8 percent belonging to 'Others'. 11.5% of ST children have no vaccinations at all.

C. Nutritional status of ST Women, Men & Children: Micronutrient deficiency is a serious contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. NFHS-3 collected information on the consumption of vitamin A-rich foods and on the administration of vitamin A supplements for the youngest child age 6-35 months living with the mother.

76.8 percent of children belonging to ST category are anaemic, including 26.3% who are mildly anaemic, 47.2% are moderately anaemic and above 3.3% are severely anaemic. ST children top among all social groups, as far as "any anaemia" prevailing among them is concerned.

Milk or curd is consumed weekly by 33.5 percent and 41.8 percent of ST women and ST men respectively. Consumption of fruits is less common among STs. 72.6 percent of women do not consume fruits even once a week.

3. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES, INCLUDING MIGRATION:

'Work' is defined as participation in any economically productive activity. According to this definition, the entire population has been classified into three main categories - Main workers,

Marginal workers and Non -workers:



Main workers are those who work for the major part of the year preceding the date of enumeration i.e. those who were engaged in any economically productive activity for 183 days (or six months) or more during the year. Marginal workers work any time in the year preceding the enumeration but do not work for a major part of the year, i.e. those who worked for less than 183 days (or six months). Non-workers are those who have not worked any time at all in the year preceding the date of enumeration.

B) Work Participation Rate:

Census of India defines the Work Participation Rate (WPR), as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to the total population. The Occupational Distribution of the STs, population, from Census 2011 data. The among Total workers, 59.8% of the tribal belong to rural areas and In the urban areas, among Total workers 42.6% were ST population. In the Non- Worker category there is a marginal. improvement in 2011 over 2001 in both urban and rural areas. In fact, percentage of STs is lower than SCs and All India in this category. Comparing the Worker Participation Rates as obtained from Census 2001 and 2011 data, it was observed that 43.5 % of ST males were main workers compared to 23.9% ST females. Among the usual status male workers, proportion of self-employed was 28.5 per cent among workers in ST category. Among the usual status male workers, proportion of self-employed was lowest among the ST (30.8 per cent).

C) In rural & urban India, among males and female, the proportion of unemployed

The unemployment rate for males was nearly 1.7 percent for the ST category and For rural females, the proportion of unemployed was less than 1 per cent (0.3 per cent) for ST category. Both percent are very less than all over population. In urban area unemployed was nearly 2.4 per cent for ST male and Among females, proportion unemployed was nearly 0.9 per cent among ST. among male and female unemployment rate are very less in rural & urban area compare all over India.

4. MIGRATION:

Comparing the 55th round (1999-2000) and 64th round (2007-08) data, the migration rate for the STs in rural areas reveals that that the rate of migration of males has decreased from 56 to 47 (per 1000 persons) whereas that of females has increased from 357 to 440 (per 1000 persons). On the other hand, the migration rate in the urban areas increased for both males (282 to 288) and females (411 to 430), per 1000 persons. Most of the migration (72.5%) took place from one rural area to another rural area of the same district. The reason for that may have been due to marriage (82.7%) or to pursue studies (5.3%). 16.4% of the migration took place from one rural area to another rural area of different districts but in the same state. A large number of reasons were responsible for the migration of ST population. Maximum



migration (76.4%) took place due to marriage. 7.7% of the ST population migrated due to the migration of the parents or the earning members of the family.

5. LAND HOLDINGS:

As per the Agricultural Census 2010-11, the State-wise Number and Area of operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes in the year 2005-06 and 2010-11 is shown in Overall across India, there was an increase in the number and area of land holdings by STs. In the area of ST land holdings, there was an increase of 8.06% from 2005-06 to 2010-11. The highest increase in the Area of land holdings was in the State of Goa (78.55%) followed by Tripura (36.09%) whereas the highest decline was in the State of Jammu & Kashmir (9.56%). the State-wise percentage distribution of area operated by operational holdings for Scheduled Tribes in India. 14.58% Marginal operational holdings were operated in 2005-06, which increased to 17.26% in 2010-11. In 2005-06, 21.81% Small operational holdings were operated which increased to 22.6% in 2010-11. In 2005-06, 26.83% Semi-medium operational holdings were operated which decreased marginally to 26.27% in 2010-11. The operation of Medium Operational holdings decreased from 25.97% in 2005-06 to 23.76% in 2010-11 and the Large areas operational holdings by Scheduled Tribal decreased from 10.81% in 2005-06 to 10.11% in 2010-11.

6. BASIC AMENITIES:

Census 2011 illustrates that in terms of basic amenities such as Housing Conditions, Availability of Drinking water, Sanitation Facility, type of Fuel used, Electricity, Communication facilities and Percentage of households possessing bank account and few durable assets, the Scheduled Tribes are lagging behind the general population, thereby affecting the former's ability to reach their potential. The status of availability of basic facilities to ST households as compared to all categories taken together is given in below:

a) Houses: According to Census 2011, across India, 40.62% of STs live in Good condition houses and 6.2% live in dilapidated houses compared to 53.1% and 5.35% respectively of that of the All Social groups (which includes the STs also).

b) drinking water source; 19.72% of STs have drinking water source inside their premises whereas 33.59% have it away from their premises.

c) Households Cooking:

Among households cooking outside house and the type of fuel used, it is found that 95.62% of ST households use smoke emanating fuel (Fire-wood/ Crop residue/Cow dung cake/Coal, Lignite, Charcoal) for cooking purposes compared to 91.9% of all social groups (including STs). The ST households cooking outside the using non-smoke emanating fuel



(Kerosene/LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/No cooking) is 3.34% compared to 7.21% for all social groups. With respect to Households Cooking inside house and the type of fuel used, the data shows that while 63.99 percent households of total population use Fire-wood/Crop residue/Cow dung cake/Coal, Lignite, Charcoal (smoke emanating fuel) for cooking purposes, the same is quite high at 87.5 percent for ST households. Households cooking inside the house but using non-smoke emanating fuel (Kerosene/LPG/ PNG/ Electricity/No cooking) is 12% for ST households compared to 35.58% for all social groups.

f) bathing facility: In India, 74.7 STs practice open defecation as opposed to 49.8% of all groups of populations. Also, it has been noted that 17.3% of ST households have bathing facility within the premises as compared to 42% of all India households. It is observed that only 6.1% of ST households have Waste water outlet connected to closed drainage as compared to 18.1% of All India households.

g) Other Facilities: Only 21.9% of ST households have a television whereas 47.2% of all social groups households, which is more than double the ST households) have a television. 36.4% of STs and 44.8% of all households have a bicycle in India whereas only 4.4% of ST households and 6.3% of all population households possess a computer/laptop. 31.1% of ST households and 53.2% of all households have a mobile phone.

7. BANKING SERVICES:

The State-wise data on the bank accounts shows that the highest numbers of ST households with bank account are in Andaman & Nicobar Islands with 92.33% followed by Himachal Pradesh with 89.1%. On the other hand, Manipur has the lowest number of ST households with bank accounts (24.84%) followed by Nagaland (33.76%). In the higher category, the other States/UTs are Himachal Pradesh (89.1%), Lakshadweep (85.3%), Goa (81.2%) and Uttarakhand (80.4%). The ST Households in North eastern States are in the range of 24.8% (Manipur) to 70.7% (Tripura). It is found that Manipur is lowest (24.8%) in the country in availing banking services both in the ST category and 'All' household category

According to 2011 census, 44.98% of ST households and 58.7% of all social groups avail banking services. This shows that the majority of the ST households still don't have any bank account.

8. POVERTY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES:

It may also be observed that as against 27 percent of all population living below the poverty line in the rural areas in 1999-2000, 36 percent of SC population and 46 percent of ST population lived below the poverty line. There was a decline in the poverty ratio of 27% for all population, 25% for SCs and 12% for STs as compared to 1993-94. This implies that the



poverty ratio declined faster for all population than for SCs and STs, though between the SCs and STs, the decline has been more rapid in the case of former.

While in rural areas, highest percentage of people below poverty line was found to be Scheduled Tribes as compared to SCs (36.8 percent), OBC (26.7 percent) and others (16.1 percent), in urban areas, highest percentage of people below poverty line were SCs (39.9 percent) as compared to STs (33.3 percent), OBCs (31.4 percent) and others (16.0 percent).

Similar trend is observed in the urban areas where the proportion of people living below the poverty line declined faster for all population than for SCs and STs. However, there is significant difference between the rural and the urban areas. In the rural areas, the proportion of SC population living in poverty is lower than poverty ratio of ST population. The situation is the reverse in the urban areas. As a result, the ratio of people living in poverty for SCs and STs to all population below poverty line has changed significantly.

9. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:

An important element of women's empowerment, are lower for women belonging to STs, as compared with women belonging to the other social groups. Domestic violence against women Violence against women is present in every country, cutting across boundaries of culture, class, education, income, ethnicity and age. Specific groups of women are more vulnerable, including minority groups, indigenous and migrant women, refugee women and those in situations of armed conflict, women in institutions and detention, women with disabilities, female children, and elderly women. Domestic violence is the most prevalent yet relatively hidden and ignored form of violence against women and girls.

Violence against women has serious consequences for their mental and physical well-being including their reproductive and sexual health (WHO 1997). One of the most common forms of violence against women worldwide is abuse by a husband.

That among ever married ST women 47 percent of ever married women in the age group of 15-49 years have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence which is higher than that of any of the other social groups. • Out of these ever-married women in the age group of 15-49 years who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence, 65.4 percent ST women never told anyone about the violence. Barely one out of ten women could tell someone and two out of ten women sought help from any source to end the violence.

III. CONCLUSION:

Concluding that the tribal demography analyses Tribal people who do not have enough education, health and nutrition in India. Also observed that Socio-economically they are



weak. Because effect of demographic features on Socio-economic condition of tribal population. Details given below:

Broadly the STs inhabit two distinct geographical area – the Central India and the North-Eastern Area. More than half of the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in Central India,

Among States, Mizoram has the highest proportion of Scheduled Tribes (94.43%) and Uttar Pradesh has the lowest proportion of Scheduled.

The trends in the Population of the Scheduled Tribes by residence (Total, Rural and Urban) for Census Years 1961-2011 is given. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population in the Rural Areas has increased from 10.4 to 11.3 whereas the Urban Tribal Population has increased only a marginally (from 2.4% to 2.8%).

From Census 2001 to Census 2011 there has been an increase from 978 to 990 females per 1000 males. The State-wise Sex Ratio among Scheduled Tribes by residence is compared for Census 2001 & 2011. more than 50%, districts with ST Population between 25% to 50% and the percentage of Tribal population in tribal and non-tribal areas. A significant feature that emerges during the period 2001 to 2011 is the decline in 100 percent tribal villages with marginal increases in the other classes of tribal villages.

Literacy levels of STs have improved, the gap in literacy levels, both for tribal men and women, has not declined significantly. In fact, the gap increased between 1971 to 1991, falling thereafter, to a little above the 1971 level.

Based on information obtained from a vaccination card or reported by the mother ('either source'), only 31.3 percent of ST children were found to be fully vaccinated as compared to 53.8 percent belonging to 'Others'. 11.5% of ST children have no vaccinations at all.

Occupational Distribution of the STs, population, from Census 2011 data. The among Total workers, 59.8% of the tribal belong to rural areas and In the urban areas, among Total workers 42.6% were ST population. In the Non- Worker category there is a marginal. improvement in 2011 over 2001 in both urban and rural areas.

Comparing the 55th round (1999-2000) and 64th round (2007-08) data, the migration rate for the STs in rural areas reveals that that the rate of migration of males has decreased from 56 to 47 (per 1000 persons) whereas that of females has increased from 357 to 440 (per 1000 persons). On the other hand, the migration rate in the urban areas increased for both males (282 to 288) and females (411 to 430), per 1000 persons. There was an increase in the number and area of land holdings by STs. In the area of ST land holdings, there was an increase of 8.06% from 2005-06 to 201011.



According to 2011 census, 44.98% of ST households and 58.7% of all social groups avail banking services. This shows that the majority of the ST households still don't have any bank account

It may also be observed that as against 27 percent of all population living below the poverty line in the rural areas in 1999-2000 and 46 percent of ST population lived below the poverty line. There was a decline in the poverty ratio of 12% for STs as compared to 1993-94. Thus, the correlation of tribal demography and Socio-economic condition among the tribal people in India.

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