A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SCHEDULE TRIBES

AND SCHEDULE CASTES IN WEST

MADHYA PRADESH

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CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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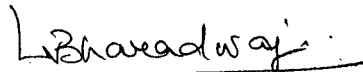JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY

I certify that the dissertation entitled " A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF
SCHEDULE TRIBES AND SCHEDULE CASTES IN WEST MADHYA PRADESH" submitted
by Dr. L.C. Bharadwaj, in fulfillment of six credits out of the total
requirements of 30 credits for the Master of Population Studies of the
University is a bonafide work to the best of my knowledge and may be
placed before the examiners for their considerations.

Date: August 10, 1975

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C O N T E N T S

*(Attached with the Original Copy Only)

A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SCHEDULE TRIBES AND SCHEDULE CASTES

IN WEST MADHYA PRADESH

INTRODUCTION:

The importance of the study of the tribal situation in India can neither be over-emphasized nor be disparaged. In fact the situation assumed such a great importance and evoked such an interest that the Indian Institute of Advanced Study Organised a seminar on 'The Tribal Situation in India' in 1969. Several papers ranging over a wide spectrum were presented with a view to succintly focussing "perspective analyses of the various strands in the complex processes of the adjustment of India's tribal population to the idiom of emerging nation". Similarly the Schedule Castes have also attracted the attention of the Government and other social organisations and efforts are being made to gauge the extent of their deprivations and backwardness. Once we know the extent and magnitude of the problem, efforts can be made to mend the situation, if not to end the malaise. The raison d' etre of the present study is thus patently clear. The present report is a demographic appraisal of the population of schedule tribes and schedule castes in respect of certain select demographic parameters in 13 districts of West Madhya Pradesh*.

In order to have a complete picture of the situation, whole of India was divided into seven regions on the basis of each district having atleast 4.5 per cent of Schedule Tribes.

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1. Dhar 2. West Nimar   3. East Nimar   4. Betual   5. Shiv Puri
6. Morena 7. Guna 8. Tikkam Garh 9. Dewas   10. Hoshangabad
11. Jhabua 12. Raisen and 13. Ratlam.

Since there were only seven students in the 'Master of Population Studies' class, each student was allotted one such region to be studied in details. The 13 districts of West Madhya Pradesh with atleast 4.5 percent of Schedule Tribes population constitute one such region. This region is predominantly a 'Bhil' region and along with its spill over into adjoing regions of Rajasthan and Gujrat is popularly called 'Bhilwara'. But whole of Bhilwara has not been brought under the ambit of the study with a view to having an equitable distribution of work as also of having a manageable region within the time- constraint.

Purpose of Study:

The purpose of study is to have a demographic appraisal of the Schedule Tribes and Schedule castes in respect of growth, distribution, Sex ratios, participation ratios and education in urban areas only. An attempt has also been made to have a comparison with Non-Schedule Tribes/Castes in order to measure the difference between them. With the help of the analysis, it is envisaged to test the following hypotheses:-

1.   That there seems to be some element of complementarity between the Schedule tribes and Schedule Castes and, therefore, an area where tribal population is heavily concentrated is also an area sparsely populated by the Schedule Castes.

2.   That women-folk are more cared for by the Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes and, therefore, Sex ratio among these Communities is better than what is found in case of non-Schedule Tribes/Castes.

3.   That schedule tribes have their own way of ~~being~~ living, their
      own way of cultivation and because of the latter are
      mostly concentrated in areas thickly covered by forests
      which facilitates 'shifting cultivation'.

4.   That while tribal population prefers to reside in rural
      areas and is mostly engaged in agriculture, schedule
      castes have a comparatively larger degree of urban
      orientation and are engaged in secondary and tertiary
      industries also.

5.   That compared to schedule tribes, schedule castes are
      better educated.

DATA BASE:

      In order to study the growth, distribution and sex ratio
of the schedule tribes, schedule castes etc., data upto tehsil level
for 1961 and 1971 were required. All this information was
available in 'General Population Tables'. However, for industrial
occupation, participation ratio and education in urban areas
information was available tribe-wise or caste-wise but only upto
district b level and that too for the year 1961. As the analysis
was not to be done individual caste or tribe-wise, the study was
tailored onlyupto district level. The special tables for schedule
tribes and schedule castes brought out by the office of the
Registrar-General for the census year 1961 have not been published
for the year 1971 so far. The project report, therefore, is
based on the available census publications for the year 1961 and
1971.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

First limitation of the study is the non-availability of certain data for the year 1971, thus making it impossible to have a comparative picture of the whole situation. Even for 1961 data of the 'area under forests' were not available upto tehsil level. Secondly, the project is confined only to the demographic parameters and has got very little to do with the socio-economic aspects of the schedule tribes and schedule castes. Thirdly, individual tribes or castes have not been studied as it would have made comparisons difficult and would not have presented a complete picture of the schedule tribes and schedule castes taken as a whole. There were also difficulties in recognising the names of the various tribes which were differently known in different areas. However a list of all the schedule tribes and schedule castes living in these 13 districts, has been given in appendix 1 and 2.

DISTRIBUTION: SCHEDULE TRIBES:-

The distribution of the schedule tribes in West Madhya Pradesh (hereafter called Madhya Pradesh) presents certain interesting features. A look at maps no.1 and 2 will immediately bring out the fact that in 1961, out of a total of 63 taluks, 28 taluks had less than 10 percent of total population as schedule tribes. Seven taluks viz., Barwaha, Kasrawad, Morena, Sonkatch, Dewas, Jaora, Alot and Ratlam had very little tribal population. The percentage in these taluks was less than 1. Six taluks (Khandwah, Burhanpur, Multai, Ambah, Harda and Seoni-Malwa) did not have any tribal population; 16 tehsils had the schedule tribes between 10 to 30 percent, 8 tehsils between 50 to 70 percent while 7 tehsils had a population of schedule tribes over 7% while

the then-west concentration was fairly widely dispersed all over the Madhya Pradesh, the heaviest concentration was in the Western end of the Madhya Pradesh,e., the tehsils adjoining the state of Gujarat. The area of the heaviest concentration is comprised by Kukshi, Thandla, Petlawad, Jhabua, Alirajpur, Jobat and Sailana . Jobat tops the list by having 91.34 percent of its total population as the tribal one. As can be easily seen, but for Sailana and Kukshi, all the remaining tehsils belong to Jhabua district which can be easily designated as "tribal district". Moving east-ward, concentration starts decreasing.

The position in respect of distribution of Schedule tribes in 1971 did not undergo any significant change. The tehsils which had no tribal population continue to be the same as in 1961 with the exception of Ambah which now had .002 percent of its population as tribals . In absolute terms, however, 5 persons belonging to schedule tribes were there and all the 5 persons were males. This indicates male-selective migration from the adjoing areas, may be from Rajasthan as Ambah is quite close to north-east Rajasthan. In 1971, 30 tehsils had tribal population of less than 10 percent, 14 between 10 to 30 percent, 6 between 30 to 50 percent, 6 between 50 to 70 percent and 7 tehsils Over 70 percent. The areas of the heaviest concentration remain the same though some reshuffling in the class intervals 30 to 50 and 50 to 70 has taken place. Table 1 indicates the distribution of Schedule tribes amongst various tehsils of Madhya Pradesh during 1961-71.

T A B L E - 1

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE TRIBES 1961-71.

S.No.	Percent Tribal Population	No. of Tehsils 1961	1971
1.	0	6	5
2.	0.1-10	22	25
3.	10-30	16	14
4.	30-50	4	6
5.	50-70	8	6
6.	Over 70	7	7
	Total ...	63	63

This distribution of schedule tribes also indicates that atleast 15 tehsils in 1961 and 13 tehsils in 1971 may be regarded as those where more than half the population sonsisted of schedule tribes. The distribution of schedule tribes for the year 1961 & 1971 is given in appendix no. 3 and 4.

SCHEDULE CASTES:-

The maximum concentration of schedule castes was found in Sonkatch, Ambah, Morena, Sabalgarh, Ashoknagar, Niwari, Jatara and Alot. Some of these tehsils had either no schedule tribes or had a very little of them. Even in 1971, there does not seem to be any significant change in the distribution of the Schedule Caste population. Thus the data clearly lend support to the hypothesis that places where tribal population tries to concentrate are the places which schedule castes want to eschew and vice-versa. The reason for this not-living-together attitude can be explained only by surmising that an element of

complementarily exists between schedule tribes & schedule castes. The Karl- Pearsons coefficient of correlation between schedule tribes and schedule castes also comes to (-)0.49 for 1961 and (-) .45 in 1971, showing a sufficiently significant inverse relationship between the two groups.

Out of 63 tehsils, 8 tehsils in 1961 and 8 in 1971 had a population of schedule castes of over 20 percent. 7 tehsils had, in 1961, a schedule caste population of less than 5 percent, 14 tehsils between 5 and 10 percent, 14 between 10 to 15 percent and 20 tehsils between 15 to 20 percent. In 1971, six tehsils had a population of less than 5 percent, 15 tehsils less then 5 to 10 percent, 11 tehsils between 10-15 percent and 23 tehsils between 15 to 20 percent. Unlike tribal population, there was not even a single tehsil in 1961 or in 1971, where the schedule castes were not present. Table 2 indicates the position of schedule castes in 1961 and 1971.

T A B L E -2

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE CASTES 1961-71

S.No.	Percent of schedule castes.		No. of Tehsils 1961	1971
1.		0	nil	nil
2.	Between	0-5	7	6
3.	"	5-10	14	15
4.	"	10-15	14	11
5.	"	15-20	20	23
6.	Over	20	8	8
		Total ...	63	63

The heaviest concentration of schedule castes is found in the North Madhya Pradesh while thinnest concentration i.e. disposal is observed in the Western region adjoining Gujarat.

Table 3 indicates the comparative position of distribution of Schedule castes and schedule tribes.

T A B L E - 3

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE TRIBES AND SCHEDULE CASTES 1961-1971

Percent of Population	Schedule Tribes No. of Tehsils.		Schedule Castes: No. of Tehsils.	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
Nil	6 (9.6)	5(8.0)	Nil	Nil
0-10	22 (34.4)	25(39.2)	21 (33)	21 (33)
10-30	16 (25.6)	14(22.4)	42 (67)	42 (67)
30-50	4 (6.4)	6 (9.6)		
50-70	8 (12.8)	6 (9.6)		
Over 70	7 (11.2)	7 (11.2)		
total..	63 (100)	63 (100)	63 (100)	63(100)

(Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to the total)

Thus while about 50 of the Tehsils (out of a total of 63) have a percentage of less than 30 of the tribal population, none of the tehsils has more than 30 percent of schedule castes. It can, therefore, be interpreted that while schedule castes do not mind living with the general population, tribal people are still trying to guard their modus virendi and, therefore, while schedule castes are found fairl dispersed all over the region, schedule

tribes still want to live at one place and have their pockets of
concentration. Recently they have been termed as "Girijana" to
indicate their love of forests as also perhaps to rhyme with
'Harijans'.

RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION :-

Schedule Tribes:- 'India lives in villages' so said Mahatma Gandhi.
This statement seems to be more then true in the case of schedule
tribes of Madhya Pradesh. The rural population is invariably
higher than the urban one in most of the tehsils. There are certain
tehsils like Kasrewad, Hassud, Bhainsdehi, Pohri, Koleras, Morena,
Joura, Sabalgarh, Niwari, Jatara, Sonkatch, Ghairat ganj,
Ghohar ganj, Silwani, Udaipura where the entire population of
schedule tribe lives in villages. In case of Pichhore, however,
while in 1961 entire population of the tehsil lived in rural areas,
about 2 percent of tribals have started living in urban areas in
1971. In Alot and Jaora whole of tribal population is living
in urban areas but their number is so small that it can be
safely ignored. It is .04% in Alot and 0.25% in Jaora. No
significant change in the distribution pattern is discernible
over the period 1961-71. The trend continues to be the same ie,
the majority of tribal population living in villages.

SCHEDULE CASTES:-

While the story with the Schedule Castes is not very
different from that of the tribal population, we find that in case
of Schedule Castes, the disposal between urban and rural areas is
pretty even. In other words while schedule tribes are mostly
concentrated in villages, schedule castes are not having village-

oriented tendencies. In fact in 1961, 17 tehsils (out of 63) had urban population of schedule castes exceeding rural population. In 1971, the number of tehsils went up to 20. The distribution of schedule castes and schedule tribes rural-urban wise is given in appendix 18.

An interesting case is presented by Jhabua district, which as already pointed out, had over 70 percent of population as tribal population. While in all the five tehsils of this district, the tribal population/heavily concentrated in the villages or rural areas, majority of the schedule castes are concentrated in urban areas. Again proving the fact that the two classes try to live at different places and pointing to complimentarity.

Now this concentration of schedule tribes in rural areas might prompt one to subscribe to the anthropological hypothe-sis that tribal people tr. to concentrate at places where the forests are thick. Rank correlation between the percentage of Schedule Tribes in 1961 and the 'area under forest's' in the various districts, however, does not lend any support to this hypothesis. The value of the rank coefficient is (-)0.15 which shows practically no relationship*. But there are interesting features. Betul and Shivpuri districts which in 1961 had 32.1 and 9.8 percent of the tribal population respectively, have the same ranks i.e., 10 and 7 Similarly Raisen is having quite close ranks (9 for schedule tribes & 12 for the forests). In any case the facts gathered to not indicate any correlation between the tribal population and the area under forest. The insignificant negative correlation may, however, be pointer to extensive denudation. One must, however,

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*See appendix 15

beware of drawing any hasty conclusion from the type of statistics available. Firstly, tehsil- wise data are not available and Secondly we do not exactly know what are the figures included in the 'area under forests'. Is it the area under protective forests only or private forests have also been included in the statistics supplied. With the defective statistics, therefore, we can neither subscribe nor reject the hypothesis that tribals try to concentrate in places where there are thick forests.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE (1961-71)*

Decadal variations in the Schedule castes and schedule tribes occur in both the directions i.e., negative as well as positive. In the case of schedule tribes, there is only one tehsil which has shown no change over the period 1961-71. This tehsil is Jaora in Ratlam district but the fact is not very important as the percentage of tribes in this tehsil is only .05. In all other tehsils, these have been fluctuations. In 45 tehsils, the population of schedule tribes as percentage of the total population has gone down. Only in the remaining 17 tatuks, has the increase been noticeable. Even here 13 tehsils show an increase of than 10 percent, 2 tehsils between 10 to 20 percent and only 2 over 20 percent. Table 4 shows the decadal percentage variation of schedule tribes:

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* See appendix No. 7 & 8.

T A B L E   4

DECADAL VARIATIONS: SCHEDULE TRIBES

CHANGE	NAME OF TEHSIL	TOTAL
No Change	Jeora	1
Decrease	Barwaha, Kesrewad, Pichhore, Joura, Sardarpur, Dhar, Maheshwar, Rajpur, Khargaon, Betul, Pohri, Shiv Puri, Karera, Koleras, Sabalgarh, Bijeypur, Sheopur, Gune, Chechaura, Niwar, Jatara, Tikkam Garh, Dewas, Kannod, Hoshangabad, Raisen, Ghairat- ganj, Silwani, Khandwa, Bhainsdehi, Burhanpur, Multai, Ambah, Sonkatch, Khategaon, Harda, Seoni - Malwa, Jhabua, Jobat, Goharganj, Bareilley, Udaipura.	45
Increasing	Kukshi, Manawar, Sendhwa, Bhikangaon, Morena, Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Sohagpur, Thandla, Pettawad, Alirajpur, Begamganj, Sarlana, Budnawar, Raghogarh, Alot, Ratlam.	17

Except for Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Raghogarh and Morena, whole of the northern region has shown a distinct decline . This area was already having a very thin distribution of tribal population;the decadal decrease, therefore, should be viewed with alarm.The reasons for this decrease could be migration to the adjoining areas, under-enumeration or concentration in the tehsils of Ashoknagar, Mungaoli and Raghogarh etc,

In the case of schedule castes, it is observed that 38 tehsils have shown a negative growth rate while the remaining 25 have shown a positive percentage change. The highest increase has been observed in Burhanpur, Raisen and Sartena where it is over 20 percent. Again the North-Western part of Madhya Pradesh indicates that the decrease (i.e., the percentage change in the negative direction) is maximum in that region. As has already been pointed out above, these very tehsils of Madhya Pradesh were showing a decline in tribal population also. Thus it is very likely that people from these areas might have been forced by the compulsive circumstances to migrate to the adjoining parts of Rajasthan or to other partes of Madhya Pradesh. But for a few pockets like Thandla, Jobat, Alirajpur etc., it is again the Western-most tehsils like Jhabua, Sardarpur, Barwana, Sartena etc., which have shown sufficiently large percentage change in the population of schedule castes during 1961-71 period. Another important feature to be noted is that the Eastern part of Madhya Pradesh viz. tehsils of districts of Raisen, Hoshangabad and Betul have shown a very large increase in the percentage change. Only Seoni Malwa and Bareilley are exceptions in this region.

A large increase of schedule castes in the Eastern part
of Madhya Pradesh may also point out to the tendency of the
schedule castes to concentrate in the centre, so that maximum
possible security be available to them. This is in sharp contrast
to what has been observed in the case of schedule tribes who try
to concentrate in the peripheral regions and as one fans out, the
concentration goes on decreasing. This tendency can be interpreted
as the effort on the part of the tribal population to preserve
their culture etc. There is no special culture or tradition which
the schedule castes have to preserve. Their only concern is to
live at a place where they can have sufficient means of liveli-
hood and maximum security of their person. That is why they try
to gravitate towards the centre and prefer urban areas. The story
with tribal peoples is a different one.

Table 5 indicates the decadal percentage changes in
the population of Schedule castes:---

T A B L E   5

Change	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsil
No change	Nil	Nil
Decreasing	Budnawar, Kesrewad, Sendhwa, Khargaon, Bhikangaon, Harsud, Shiv Puri, Pichhore Morena, Kannod, Thandla, Jobat, Alirajpur, Barailley, Jaora, Dhar, Kukshi, Manawar, Barwaha, Rajpur, Khandwa, Pohri, Karera, Joura, Sabalgarh, Bijaypore, Ashoknagar, Raghogarh, Chachaura, Niwari, Tikkamgarh, Sonkatch, Dewas, Begli, Khalegaon, Pittawad, Alot	38

Increasing	Maheshwar, Kolaras, Guna, Jatara,
	Seoni Malwa, Ratlam, Barwani, Bhainsdehi,
	Betul, Sheopare, Mungaoli, Hoshangabad,
	Sohagpur, Silwani, Sardarpur, Multai, 25
	Harda, Jhabua, Ghairatganj, Goharganj,
	Begumganj, Udaipura, Burhanpur, Raisen,
	Sartana.

Thus we find that comparatively, decrease in case of tribals has been more than in case of schedule castes. While 45 tehsils registered a decline during 1961-71 in case of tribals, only 38 tehsils showed a decrease in case of schedule castes. Similarly while only 17 tehsils showed an increase in case of tribals, increase was recorded by 25 tehsils in case of schedule castes. Compared to schedule Tribes, therefore, schedule castes were much better off in terms of percentage change.

SEX - RATIO:*

Sex-ratio measures the balance between males and females in the human population. It is defined as the 'number of females per 1000 males'. Usually one would expect that males and females would be equal in number. Large unbalances are unusual and temporary. At the same time, it is equally true that Social, economic and community life is affected by large unbalances in many ways.

In case of Schedule tribes, the lowest sex ratio in 1961 was observed in Pichhore, Barwana, and Ratlam Tehsils. Here there were less than 900 females per 1000 males. In whole of the

Northern region, Pichhore is the only Tehsil with a sex-ratio of less then 900 and Pichhore is having about 10.45 percent of tribal population. Highest Sex-ratio is observed in Mungaoli, Chachaura, Betul, Bhainsdehi, Sonkatch, Dewas, Rajpur,Kesrawad, Udaipura etc. In all these regions, the population of females per 1000 males was more than 1000.

However, the picture took a very different look in 1971. In the northern region of Madhya Pradesh, Pichhore showed an improvement while Mungaoli and chauchera showed a remarkable decrease. Thus Chauchera which was having a ratio of over 1000 in 1961, had a sex ratio between 900-950 in 1971. But this statistical portrayal loses much of its significance when we note that the total tribal population in Chauchera was only one percent in 1961 and 0.87 percent in 1971. Jatara, on the other hand went down the hill and showed a decrease in the sex-ratio. Significant gain was also observed in the case of Morena. In the Western region of Madhya Pradesh we find that Jaora, Dewas and Kesrawad are the worst sufferers as here also the sex-ratio fell from over 1000 to less than 900. However, the reason here also is the same as in case of Chauchera. The percentage of tribal population in these areas is very small and a slight change this way or that way will magnify the result to a large extent. Tribal population in Jaora was .05 percent in 1961 and .08 percent in 1971, in Dewas, .29 percent in 1961 and .08 percent in 1971 while in Kesrawad it was .08 percent in 1961 and 06 percent in 1971. Chauratganj in Raisen district unfolds a story of substantial gains.

Thus in 1961, there were three tehsils in less than 900 group. In 1971, there were 6. But the disquieting feature is that while only Ratlam tehsil was Common in both categories. Barwaha and Pichhore of 1961 moved up while Kesrawad, Jaura, Jatara, Dewas, Alot went moved down the ladder of sex-ratio. Similarly, there were only 11 tehsils which had the sex-ratio between 900 and 950. This number went up to 17 in 1971. Similarly there were 32 tehsils in 950-1000 group and their number went down to 28 in 1971. In over1000 group, there were 10 tehsils in 1961;in 1971 there were only six. The most erratic behaviour is observed in Barwaha, Joure & Dewas. Alot is the only tehsil which did not have any schedule tribes in 1961 but in 1971 it did have some with a sex-ratio less than 900.

Schedule castes had the lowest sex-ratio along the north-west border of Madhya Pradesh. Pichhore, Mungeoli and Chairatganj in 1961 had less than 900 as the sex-ratio. Over 1000 group is concentrated mostly in the South, particularly the tehsils of west-Nimer district. The distribution in 1961 and 1971 was as under:-

T A B L E 6

SEX-RATIO : SCHEDULE CASTES

Sex Ratio	Tehsils in 1961	Tehsils in 1971
Less than 900	9	18
900 - 950	20	27
950 - 1000	27	15
over 1000	7	3
Total ..	63	63

Thus it would be observed that the over all picture of
sex-ratio in 1971 is quite a dismal and gloomy one. The number of
tehsils in unfavourable group have gone up. A look at the attached
map shows that almost whole of the northern region indicates that
the sex-ratio has gone down. All the three tehsils of Tikkamgarh
district have undergone a very unfavourable change. Guna and
Pohoi have also behaved very erratically as from 950-1000 group, they
are showing a sex ratio of less than 900 in 1971. Overall picture
in almost all the districts is a sombre one. Only Multai, Jaora,
Sandhwa, Kesrawad, Khargeone etc. have shown significant improvement.

In case of non schedule caste, non schedule tribe population,
there is not even a single tehsil which may have a sex ratio of
over 1000. Here again northern region is the region of least
favourable sex ratio, followed by the western districts adjoing
Gujarat. While Tikkamgarh tehsil in 1971 has shown a fall in
the sex ratio, Harda, seoni-malwa, Sendhwa have shown a significant
increase. Some improvement has also been observed in the western
tehsils like Petlawad, Thandla, Jobat and Alirajpur. The rest of the
tehsils do not present much change.

This adverse ratio may be due to several reasons. It may be
due to underenumeration of the females in 1971 or to over enumeration
in 1961, or due to male-selective migration into these areas. It
can also be surmised that with the country marching forward towards
economic development, schedule castes and schedule tribes (also
having the taste of it) who used to attach due and equal importance
to the female children, might have thought it fit to fall in general
stream with the non schedule caste/schedule tribe population. This
may have engendered a feeling of general neglect towards the female
children. It is likely that this may have led to a fall in the

SEX RATIO AMONG URBAN POPULATION

Appendix 16, studies sex-ratio, districtwise, of the schedule castes, schedule tribes and non schedule castes/schedule tribes, with a view to finding if male selective migration is prominent. It would be observed that in case of schedule tribes, out of 12 districts (East Nimar district does not have any schedule tribe in urban areas),Only in four districts, the sex ratio has gone up. In all over cases the number of females (in 1971) per 1000 males has gone substantially down . Dhar, Betul, Jhabua and Raisen are the districts showing the improved position. It can, therefore, be presumed that in case of other eight districts there has been a male-selective migration. This may not, however, be the case. If the male selective migration is from the rural areas of the district or of the neighbouring districts, the sex ratio in the rural areas should improve. But it has been observed that except in case of Shiv Puri, Dewas and Ratlam, the rural sex ratio by and large has gone down. One cannot, therefore, jump to the conclusion that the low sex-ratio in the urban areas is due to male-selective migration. The reason will have to be looked into somewhere else.

Even in case of Schedule Castes, Dhar, Betul, Raisen and Ratlam have shown an increase in the number of females per 1000 males. In case of other districts (all the other 9), here also, the sex ratio has deteriorated. Here also but for Hoshangabad and Raisen, the sex-ratio in rural areas has also gone down . General population is also depicting almost the same pattern with Dhar, West Nimar, East Nimar, Morena, Dewas, Jhabua, Raisen and Ratlam showing an increase in females, Over the 1961 situation, There may, therefore, be a strong temptation to speculate that male

selective migration is taking place in case of districts where

the sex-ratio in 1971 has gone down. But this speculation is not backed by the facts and the inference so drawn will present a distorted view based on incomplete data.

SEX RATIO : AGE -WISE:[*]

It was also thought proper to study the sex-ratios of the schedule tribe, schedule caste and of the general population age wise. It is important to study this as it gives the number of females per 1000 males in the reproductive as well as non reproductive group. It will be observed that the highest number of females per 1000 males is found in case of Betul in respect of Schedule Tribes in the age group 15-44. In Dhar, East Nimar, Betul and Morena, the sex ratio in 15-44 group is over 1000. The lowest, however, was observed in Guna where it is 952.

In case of schedule castes, too, Betul tops the list followed by Dewas, Raisen and West Nimar. In all these districts the sex ratio in group 15-44 years is over 1000. In case of general population in none of the districts, the sex-ratio in any of the age groups is over 1000. In fact in case of most of the districts it is either below 900 or around 900. This age-wise sex ratio again goes to prove that among schedule castes and schedule tribes, the females are more cared for than among the non schedule caste/ schedule tribe population.

[*] See appendix 22

POPULATION AT WORK:

Population at work is that part of population which is engaged in economic activities. This class of population is denoted by various terms such as 'working force','gainfully employed persons', 'economically active population', 'workers', 'working population' etc. Working population is the human resource of any nation. This can be developed by proper and careful planning to the best advantage of the country like any other resource e.g., land, capital etc.

Worker is defined differently in different censuses. According to 1961 census, a worker in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry etc., is a person who has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce, the basis of work will be satisfied, if the person is employed during any of the 15 days preceding the day of the enquiry. In 1971 census, a worker is defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. If a person has participated in any regular work on any one of the days during the reference period of one week and this has been returned as his main actively, he is categorised as a worker. If a person is reported to be in any seasonal work in the last one year even if he is not economically active in the week prior to enumeration, he is a worker. These differences in the concepts adopted in 1961 and 1971

may be responsible for the difference in working force in 1971 over 1961 but such a difficulty is not arising in the present analysis as the data for 1971 have not been published till date (separately in respect of schedule castes & Schedule Tribes).

The Sectoral distribution of the population adopted by the R.G., India is as follows:-

SECTOR		CLASSES OF WORKERS INCLUDED
Primary	1.	Cultivators
	2.	Agricultural labourers.
	3.	Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, hunting, plantations,, Orchards and allied industries.
Secondary	4.	Household Industry.
	5.	Manufacturing
	6.	Construction
Tertiary	7.	Trade & Commerce
	8.	Transport, Storage & Communication
	9.	Other services.

Appendix 23, shows the participation ratio of Schedule castes, schedule tribes and others engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities i.e. primary and non primary activities. The whole of Indian economy is predominantly an agricultural one. It is, therefore, natural to expect that majority of workers in Madhya Pradesh may also eke out their livelihood through primary industries.

In case of schedule tribes Over 30 percent of working population is engaged in agriculture. In the districts of East Nimar,

Jhabua and Ratlam over 98 percent of males and over 99 percent of females are engaged in agricultural activities. This shows not only the importance and predominance of agriculture but also the lack of industries which may absorb these people. Lowest percentage of females in agriculture are found in Raisen and Tikkamgarh, but even this lowest is of over 70 percent.

The story with Schedule Castes is not different though the number of persons employed in primary industries is far less in comparison to schedule tribes. Thus while schedule tribes, mostly depend upon agriculture, schedule castes have other means of subsistence also. Highest percentage of males (83.3) and of females (90.6) employed in agriculture is seen in Morena district. In case of non-schedule caste/schedule tribe, the pattern depicted is such as is available for the whole country i.e most of the persons are employed in agriculture, Jhabua turns out to be one of those districts where the number of male agricultural workers is the lowest. This may be because of the fact that Jhabua is a tribal districts and most of the tribals having been engaged in agriculture, very little scope was left for Non Schedule Caste /Tribe to pursue that occupation . Dhar follows Jhabua quite on its heels.

In order to visualize if any relationship exists between the agricultural workers of these three categories, it was thought necessary to study the rank correlation between the agricultural workers of Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes; between schedule cast and Non schedule caste/schedule tribes and between schedule tribes and non schedule castes/schedule tribes. The coefficient of rank correlation between these categories comes as under:-

Rank correlation between schedule caste/schedule tribe/(-).27

"   "   "   "   /Non SC,ST.   (+).72

"   "   "   "   tribe/ "   "   (-).54

As the number of districts studied is only 13, to be significant the coefficient of rank correlation must have atleast a value of 0.6. Judging from this point of view, the only significant correlation is obtained between schedule caste agricultural workers and non schedule caste/schedule tribe agricultural workers. In otherwords while schedule caste agriculture workers & 'general' workers tend to move together, schedule caste, schedule tribes and general workers move in an opposite direction. This again goes to prove that schedule tribes prefer to have their own system of agriculture and try to preserve their own methods, thereby avoiding working at places where schedule castes or non schedule

castes/schedule tribes are engaged in primary industries. Non schedule caste/schedule tribe workers donot seem to have any taboo in working with schedule castes.

SCHEDULE TRIBES AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION:

The percentage of schedule tribes engaged in all the nine categories separately, male-female wise was also studied with a view to finding out the occupational structure. The chart provides a bird's eye view of the distribution of the schedule tribe workers engaged in each of the occupations. As could be expected the largest number of persons are engaged in category number 1 i.e. i.e., as cultivators . Females in some places outnumber males. Next comes the agricultural labourers followed closely by mining, quarrying etc.

Amongst the secondary sector, household industry rules the roost. Highest percentage of schedule tribes are engaged in category IV in Tikkam garh (4.04) followed by Shivpuri (2.42). Jhabua which, as already pointed out elsewhere, is primarily a tribal district engages 92 percent of males and 95 percent of females in category I only and in respect of industry its percentage comes to 0.15 for males & .05 for females respectively. This shows that a predominantly tribal district will predomianently be an agricultural district. Next most favourable occupation is the construction where probably most of the tribals work as baha labourer. Tertiary industry are not pursued by tribals to any significant extent.

Thus while primary industries are the tribal's 'first love', it is the household industry and construction which comes next in order of preference. The other categories are just find their place in the occupational map.

LAND -HOLDINGS AND SCHEDULE TRIBES:

In order to know the extent of relationship between the schedule tribes and others in respect of land holdings of less than 1 acre, between 1 acre and 2.4 acres and between 2.4 acres and 4.9 acres, rank correlation for these three categories of holdings was studied . The value of the coefficient of rank correlation comes to as given below.

(i)   Rank correlation between S.T. and Others for over 1 acre holding .   =(+) 0.4

(ii)   "" " "   "   over 1-2.4 acres.   =(+) .76

(iii)   " " "   "   over 2.4-4.9   =(+) .66

Line of equal distribution.

Non-Schedule Tribes.

Schedule Tribes.

PERCENT °Y
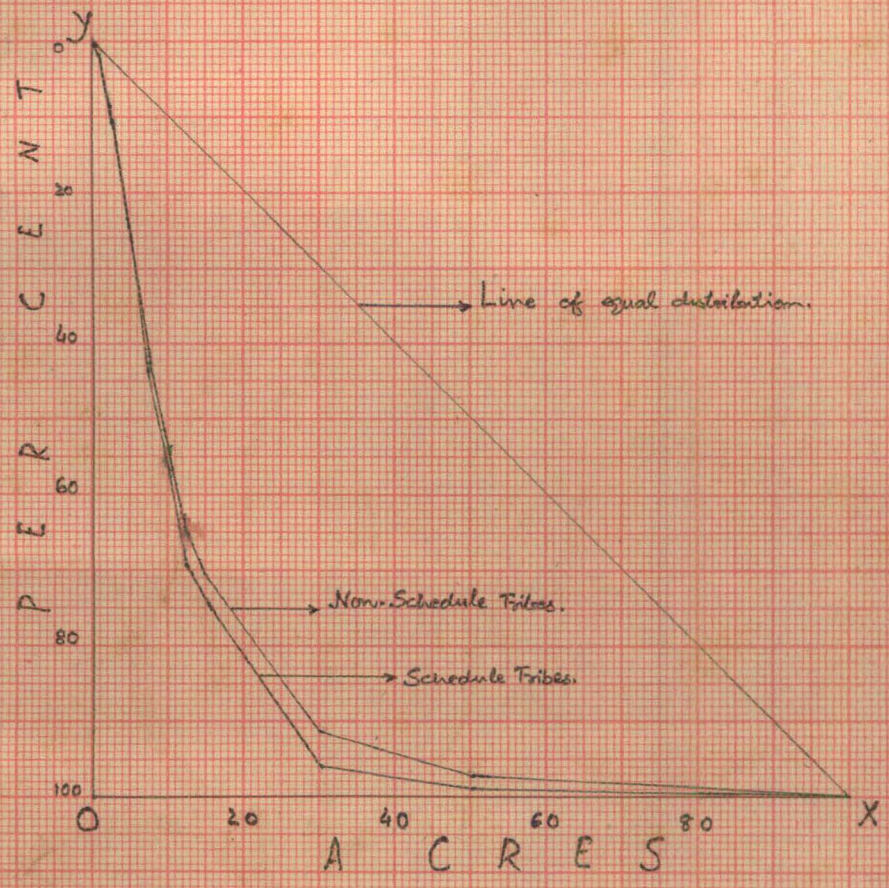
ACRES

Thus we find that in all the three categories, the correlation is positive but it is more significant in case of holdings between 1 to 2.4 acres and 2.4 to 4.9 acres. This shows that in case of holdings less than 4.9 acres, there is not much disparity between the schedule tribes and non-schedule tribe people . It is only when one goes beyond that level of holding that disparity may be expected and observed.

The concentration for all the 13 districts taken as a whole is studied with the help of Lorenz curve.* It would be observed there, too, that the disparity in holdings begins to show itself only at a higher level. In the initial stages, the inequality between the two categories i.e. Schedule tribes and non-schedule tribes is almost negligible.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:

The term 'literacy' has been defined differently in differen censuses although the basic concept has remained more or less the same. For example, in the 1951 census, a person who could read and write simple letter in some language was treated as literate, but all children aged 4 or below were treated as illiterate . In the 1961 census, the test of literacy was whether a person above the age of 4 could, with understanding both read and write . The definition adopted in the recent 1971 census is similar to that of 1961 census.

Literacy is one of the important characteristics revealed by the census. It is measureed as a percentage of literates to total population called ' Literacy rate'. The project studies the

* See appendix 17

educational level in respect of schedule castes, schedule tribes
and others for the year 1961 in urban areas only. On this basis
it can be easily seen that educational level among schedule tribes
is very low. The extent of illiteracy ranges from 63.16 percent
in Morena among males to 92 percent in Shiv Puri. Amongst females it
ranges from 70.07% in Morena to 100 percent in Shiv Puri. In
case of schedule castes, the literacy level in comparison to
schedule tribes is much higher. The level of illiteracy ranges from
51% for males in Betul to 83.42% in Jhabua and for females it ranges
from 78.14% in Betul to 98.19 in Guna. Thus it goes to prove that the
districts where the male population is mostly illiterate, females also
tend to be illiterate though the reverse may not be true. Educational
levels in urban areas in respect of schedule tribes, schedule castes
and others are given in appendices 25,26,27.

Considering the level of 'literates without formal education
and those having primary level of education as lowly educated;
those with matriculational or higher secondary as moderately
educationed and those with education higher than matriculation
as highly educated, the districts could be divided as follows:-

High Educational Level	W.Nimar, Hoshangabad, Ratlam	3
Moderate	Dhar, Betul, Shiv Puri, Dewas, Jhabua	5
Low	Guna, Raisen, Morena, Tikkamgarh	4
	Total ...	12

(Note : East Nimar had no S/T in urban areas)

In order to envisage how far high educational level has been responsible for outmigration of schedule tribes *juxtaposition* with growth rates is seem; Following table shows the growth rate between 1961-71.

District	Educational level	Growth Rate
W. Nimar		-.85
Hoshengabad	High	-.30
Ratlam		+.65
Dhar		+2.30
Betul		-1.58
Shiv Puri	Moderate	-1.37
Dewas		-.76
Jhabua		-.01
Guna		-.03
Raisen	Low	-.57
Morena		-0.34
Tikkam Garh		-0.54

It can be easily observed that the growth rates of schedule tribes in lowly educated districts is negative. In fact excepting Dhar and Ratlam all districts are showing a negative rate of growth indicating little nexus between educational level and migration. We can, however, conclude that there is general neglect of life and education does not seem to have any certain effect on the migration.

EDUCATIONAL EACH LEVEL:

Education among schedule tribes indicates that illiteracy
is very high both among males and females. As already pointed out
Shiv Puri tops the list by having 92 Per cent of males and 100 per
cent of the females as illiterate. Among the 'literates without
formal education" Morena has the highest score by having a per-
centage of 36.84 followed by Tikkam Garh (35.5) among males. The
lowest male literacy was observed in Shiv Puri where only 7 percent
of the people had literacy without formal education. Besides
Shiv Puri, Raisen had the lowest female literacy. For schedule
castes the highest level of literacy without educational level
was observed in case of E.Nimar (31.94) for males followed by
Betul (31.8). The lowest was found in case of Jhabua . Females
had the lowest score for Guna (1.63) and highest for Betul
(9.75). In case of non schedule castes/tribes, we find that the
highest rate is observed in Jhabua with 41.8% and lowest in Dewas
(24.2%) in case of males; and in case of females highest rate is
observed in case of East Nimar (24.1%) in case of males and lowest
in Dewas (14.7%). The following table indicates the position in res-
pect of highest & lowest.

T A B L E 7

LITERATES WITHOUT EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribes	Non Scheule Caste/ST.
Highest male	31.94	36.84	41.8
Highest female	9.75	O	24.1
Lowest male	15.91	7	24.2
Lowest female	1.63	.1	14.7

The figures in the above table show that females of Schedule castes are more literate and are at an advantageous position than the females of the schedule tribes. Even in case of males the lowest literacy without formal educational level amongst schedule castes is much higher. Compared to general population both schedule tribes & schedule castes are having a very poor position.

So far as the primary education or junior basic is concerned, Shiv Puri, Morena & Tikkam Garh had not even a single male or female tribal who might have reached this level. of education. In case of males Betul had the highest (12.9)per centage amongst males and Hoshangabad (1.35) among females. The lowest in case of males was observed in case of Jhabua where it was 1.07 percent in case of males and West Nimar (.07) in case of females. Schedule Castes, however, were a bit comfortably placed. Except Tikkamgarh and Shiv Puri where the females had no primary education, in all other districts, primary educational level had been achieved by the males & females. Betul had the highest percentage (15.47) of males having primary education and Shiv Puri, the lowest with only 0.86 percent of males having attained primary education. Amongst the female the highest literacy is found in Betul (12.1) and the lowest in Ratlam (0.1 percent). The general population has primary education highest in Betul (25.1) among males and lowest (6.0%) in Jhabua. Thus we find that in general where the literacy or educational level of the general population is high, educational level of schedule tribes and schedule castes also tend to be high. This is more true in case of males than in case of females.

Matriculation or higher secondary seems to be entirely male's prerogative in case of schedule tribes. Except in West Nimar where .04 percent of females are matriculate or So, in no other district females have gone upto that level of education. Only in Dhar, West Nimar, Betul, Shiv Puri, Dewas, Hoshangabad & Jhabua male Schedule a Tribes have studied upto matriculation or so. Highest percentage is found in Hoshangabad where it is 1.18. Though the situation in case of Schedule castes is in no way much different from that of schedule tribes but it is certainly better. Here in all the districts males have education upto matriculation. The highest level of this education is again observed in Hoshangabad (1.54) followed closely by Betul. In case of females less than .06 percent level of education is observed. Even in case of general public, the highest level of education upto matriculation is 8 percent in Betul in case of males and 1.2 in case of females in Ratlam & Raisen.

Beyond high school, the picture becomes very sombre and dismal both for the schedule tribes and schedule castes. Only in West Nimar, Hoshangabad and Ratlam do we find males of schedule tribes who had gone to achieve a level of education beyond matriculation. Ratlam steals the march in this respect with 0.78% of males having University degree or P.G. degree. No person has been technically trained or had obtained any tech. qualifications. In case of schedule castes, however, Betul and East Nimar did have males with "technical qualifications not equal to degree", though Hoshangabad, Ratlam, & West Nimar besides East

Nimer did have persons makes with University degr es. Thus compared to schedule tribes the position in respect of educational level of the schedule castes is decidedly better. A study of the data* for the general population also indicates that though people are fairly equally dispersed but (i) The level of education on the whole seems to be quite poor (ii) The females are having a very low education and (iii) technical education in general is not being taken and finally it is the University degree which is more popular.

CONCLUSIONS:-

In this appraisal an attempt has been made to anatomise the population of schedule tribes and schedule castes in respect of certain select demographic parameters. The important findings are epitomised below:-

(i) That there seems to be strong negative correlation between the population of schedule tribes and schedule castes in the various tehsils so that there are definite areas which are mostly inhabited by the tribals and there are pockets where schedule castes have a very large percentage. This reflects an element of complimentarily between schedule tribes and schedule castes.

(ii) That the available data do not prove that there is any positive correlation between the schedule tribes and the area under forests.

Owing however to the Non-availability of the data upto tehsil level as also about the non clarity of data supplied under the heading 'area under forest' nothing can be said with certainty.

(iii) That the sex ratio of schedule castes and schedule tribes,

* See Appendix 27

over a period of ten years, have changed for the worse and is showing a pattern very much similar to that of the non schedule caste/tribe population.

iv. That while the schedule tribes are mostly rural, schedule castes have a relatively higher urban orentation.

v. That while the 'first and last love' of schedule tribes seems to be agriculture, schedule castes are engaged in seconary and tertiary m industries also.

vi. That the education amongst the schedule castes stands at ta higher pedestal vis-a-vis the education of the schedule tribes who rarely go beyond junior basic level. In both the cases, technically education is not being pursued.

LIST OF SCHEDULE TRIBES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS

1. **DHAR DISTRICT**

   1. Bhils and Bhilalas including Barela, Patelia and other Sub tribes.

2. **WEST NIMAR DISTRICT**

   1. Bhils and Bhilalas including Barela, Patelia and other Sub Tribes.

   2. Gonds

   3. Korku

   4. Unclassified

3. **EAST NIMAR DISTRICT**

   1. Bharia, Bhumia or Bhuinhar Bhumia including Panda

   2. Bhil

   3. Bhunja

   4. Gonda

   5. Korku including Bopchi, Mohasi, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya

   6. Nihal

   7. Oraon including Dhanka and Dhangad

   8. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti

   9. Pardhi including Bahelia, Chita Pardhi, Langoli Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar, and Takia.

   10. Unclassified.

4. **BETUL DISTRICT**

   1. Andh

   2. Bhaina

   3. Bhil

   4. Gond

5. Halba or Halbi

6. Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar or Chatti

7. Kal

8. Korku including Bopchi, Mosai, Nihal or Nahul and Bondhi or Bondeya

9. Nihal

10. Oraon including Dhanka and Dhangad

11. Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti

12. Pardhi including Bahelia, Chita, Pardhi, Lengoli, Pardhi, Dhand Pardhi, Shikari, Takankar and Takia.

13. Unclassified.

5. SHIV PURI DISTRICT

1. Gond

2. Seharia

3. Unclassified

6. MORENA DISTRICT

1. Gond

2. Korku

3. Seharia

7. GUNA DISTRICT

1. Gond

2. Korku

3. Seharia

4. Unclassified

8. Tikkam Garh district

1. Bhil

2. Gond including Pathari

3.   Khairwar including Konder

4.   Nat, Navdiger, Sapera & Kabutar

5.   Seharia

6.   Saur

7.   Sonr

9.   DEWAS DISTRICT

1.   Gond

2.   Korku

3.   Scharia

10.   HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT

1.   Bhaina

2.   Pharia- Bhumia or Bhuinhar- Bhumia including Pando

3.   Bhil

4.   Gond

5.   Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwer or Chatti

6.   Kol

7.   Korku including Bopchi, Mouari, Nichat or Nahul and Bondhi or Bandeya.

11.   JHABUA DISTRICT

1.   Bhils & Bhilalas including Barela Patelis and other Sub Tribes.

2.   Gonds

3.   Unclassified

12.   RAISEN

1.   Bhil

2.   Bhilala

3.   Gond or Daroi

4.   Korku

5.   Keer

6.   Kol

7.   Mogie

8.   Pardhi

9.   Seharia, Sosia or Sor

10. Unclassified

13. RATLAM DISTRICT

1. ⬛ Bhilas and Bhilalas including Berele, Petelia
     and other Sub Tribes.

2.   Gond

3.   Korku

4.   Seharia

5.   Unclassified

....

LIST OF SCHEDULE CASTES IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS

1. **DHAR DISTRICT**

    1. Bagri
    2. Balai
    3. Barahar or Basod.
    4. Bargunda.
    5. Bhange or Mehtai
    6. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhamtie, Jatav, Mohi or Reger
    7. Dhed
    8. Kanjar
    9. Khatik
    10. Koli or Kori
    11. Mahar
    12. Meghwal
    13. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera
    14. Pasi
    15. Zamral
    16. Unclassified

2. **WEST NIMAR DISTRICT**

    1. Bagai or Bagdi
    2. Balai
    3. Barhar or Basod
    4. Bargunda
    5. Bhangi or Mehtar
    6. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatev, Mochi or Reger
    7. Dhamk
    8. Kanjar
    9. Khatik

10. Koli or kori

11. Mahar

12. Mang or Mang Garodi

13. Nat, Kabela or Sapera

14. Pardhi

15. Pasi

16. Zamral

17. Unclassified

3. EAST NIMAR DISTRICT

1. Balahi or Balai

2. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi

3. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Remnemi, Satnami, Surjyabansi or Surjyaramnami

4. Dom or Dumar

5. Katia or Patharia

6. Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi

7. Kori

8. Mahar or Mehra

9. Mang, Dankum-Mang, Mang Mahashi, Mang Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhe Mang .

10. Mehtar or Bhangi

11. Unclassified.

4. BETUL DISTRICT

1. Balahi

2. Basor, Burnd, Bansor Or Bansodi

3. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Remnami, Surjyebanshi or Surjyaramnami

4. Katia or Ratharia

5. Khatik, Chikwa or Chikvi

6. Kori

7. Mahar or Mehra

8. Mang, Dankhni-Mang, Mang-Mahachi, Mang Garudi, Madari, Garudi, or Radhe Mang

9. Mehtar Or Bhangi

10. Sansi

11. Unclassified

5. SHIV PURI DISTRICT

1. Balai

2. Barahar or Basod

3. Bedia

4. Bhangi or Mehtar

5. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Reger

6. Chidar

7. Dhanik

8. Khatik

9. Kotwal

10. Koli or Kori

11. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapere

12. Unclassified

6. MORENA DISTRICT

1. Balai

2. Barahar or Basod

3. Bedia

4. Bhangi or Mehtar

5. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Reger

6. Dhanik

7. Dom

8. Khatik

9. Koli or Katia

10. Mahar

11. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera

12. Unclassified

7. GUNA DISTRICT

1. Bagri or Bagdi

2. Balai

3. Barahar or Basod

4. Bedia

5. Bhangi or Mehtar

6. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi, Regar.

7. Chidar

8. Dom

9. Dhanik

10. Kanjar

11. Khatik

12. Koli or Kori

13. Mahar

14. Mang or Mang Garodi

15. Meghwal

16. Nat, Kabelia or Sapera

17. Pasi

18. Sansi

19. Unclassified

8. TIKKAM GARH DISTRICT

1. Basor or Banaphor

2. Beldar or Sunkar

3. Chamar, Ahirwar, Chemor, Mangen, Mochi or Raides.

4. Kunchbandhia

5. Kumbar

6. Mehtar, Bhangi or Dhamik

7. Moghia

8. Sansia or Bedia

9. DEWAS DISTRICT

1. Bagri or Bagdi

2. Balai

3. Barahar or Basod

4. Bargunda

5. Bhangi or Mehter

6. Chamar, Bairwe, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Reger

7. Chaidar

8. Kanjar

9. Khatik

10. Koli or Kori

11. Mahar

12. Mang or Mang Garodi

13. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera

14. Pasi

15. Sansi

10. HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT

1. Balahi or Balai

2. Basor, Burud, Bansor or Bansodi

3. Chamar, Chamari, Mochi, Nona, Rohidas, Ramnami, Satnami, Surjyabanshi or surjyaramnami

4. Dom or Dumar

5. Katia or Kanera or Mirdha or Khenger.

6. Katia or Patharia

7. Khatik, Chikwa, Chikvi

8. Kori

9. Mahar or Mehra

10. Mang, Denkhni, Meng, Mang Maheshi, Mang - Garudi, Madari, Garudi or Radhey- Mang

11. Mehtar or Bhangi

12. Rujjhar

13. Sansi

14. Unclassified

11. **JHABUA DISTRICT**

1. Balai

2. Barahar or Basod

3. Bhangi or Mehtar

4. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar

5. Dhenik

6. Khatik

7. Koli or Kori

8. Chidar

9. Mahar

10. Meghwal

11. Unclassified

12. **RAISEN DISTRICT**

1. Balahi

2. Bansphor or Basor

3. Bedia

4. Chamar, Jatav or Mochi

5. Chemar, Jatev or Mochi

6. Dhamik

7. Khatik

8. Dhobi

9. Mehar

10. Koli or Kori

11. Silawat

12. Unclassified

13. RATLAM DISTRICT

1. Bagai

2. Balai

3. Banchada

4. Barahar or Basod

5. Bargunda

6. Bhangi or Mehter

7. Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatev, Mochi or Regar.

8. Dhamik

9. Dom

10. Khatik

11. Koli or Kori

12. Mahar

13. Mang or Mang Garodi

14. Meghwal

15. Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera

16. Pardhi

17. Pasi

18. Sansi

19. Unclassified

APPENDIX 3

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE TRIBES

1961

Range	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils
Less than 10 %	Barweha, Kasrawad, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Muttai, Karera, Ambah, Morena, Joura, Sabalgarh, Ashoknagar, Raghogarh, Chechawra, Niwari, Jatara, Tikkamgarh, Sankatch, Dewas, Bagli, Harda, Seoni-Malwa, Raisen, Begumganj, Bareilly, Udaipura, Jaora, Alot, Ratlam.	28
10-30%	Budnawar, Maheshwar, Pohri, Shivpuri, Kolaras, Pichchore, Bijaypur, Sheopur, Guna, Mungaoli, Kannod, Khategam, Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, Ghairatganj, Goharganj,	16
30-50%	Dhar, Khargaon, Bara Hardua, Silwani,	4
50-70%	Sardarpur, Manawar, Baraweni Rajpur, Sendhwa, Bhikamganj, Bhainsdehi, Betul	8
Over 70%	Thandla, Kukshi, Pettawad, Jhabua, Jabat, Alirajpur, Saglana.	7
	Total	63

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE TRIBES

1971

Range	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils
Less than 10%	Barawaha, Kerawad, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Multai, Karera, Pichchore, Ambah, Morene, Joura, Sabalgarh, Guna, Ashoknagar, Raghogarh, Chechaura, Newari, Jatara, Tikkamgarh, Sonkatch, Dewas, Bagli, Harda, Seoni-Malwa, Raisen, Begu-mganj Bareilly, Udaipura, Jaora, Alot, Ratlam.	30
10-30%	Budhnawar, Maheshwar, Pohri, Shivpuri, Kolaras, Bijeypur, Sheopur, Mangali, Kannod, Khategaon, Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, Ghairatganj Goharganj.	14
30-50%	Dhar, Rajpur, Khargem, Harsud, Betul, Silwani.	6
50-70%	Sardarpur, Monawar, Barwani, Sendhewa, Bhikkamganj, Bhainsdebi.	6
over 70%	Kukshi, Mandla, Bettawad, Jhabua, Jobat, Alirajpur, Sailana.	7
	Total	63

APPENDIX 5

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE CASTES

1961

Range	Name of Tehsils	No. of Tehsil
Less than 5%	Sarderpur, Burhanpur, Thandla, Petlawad, Jhabua, Jabat, Sailana	7
5-10%	Budnawar, Dhar, Kukshi, Manawar, Barwani, Rajpur, Sendhwa, Khargaon, Bhikangaon, Bhainsdehi, Betul, Hoshangabad, Sohagpur Alirajpur.	14
10-15%	Khandwa, Karsud, Multai, Pichhore, Chachaura, Kannod, Khategaon, Harda, Seoni-Malwa, Begamganj, Goharganj, Silwani Udaipura, Ratlam.	14
15-20%	Barawaha, Maheshwar, Kesrawad, Pohri, Shivpuri, Karera, Kolaras, Joura, Bijaypur, Sheopur, Guna, Mungaoli, Raghogarh, Tikkamgarh, Dewas, Bagli, Raisen, Ghairatganj, Bareilly, Jaora.	20
Over 20%	Ambah, Morena, Sabalgarh, Ashoknagar, Niwari, Jatara, Sonkatch, Alot.	8
	Total . .	63

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE CASTES

1971

Range	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils
Less than 5%	Burhanpur, Thandla, Petlewad, Jhabua, Jobat, Sailaner.	6
5-10%	Budnawer, Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi, Manawar, Barwani, Rajpur, Saudhwa, Khargeon, Bhikangaon, Harsud, Bhainsdehi, Betul, Sohagpur, Aligajpur	15
10-15%	Khandwa, Multai, Pichhore, Chacheura, Kannod, Khatigaon, Harda, Seoni Malwa, Hoshangabad, Silwani, Ratlam.	11
15-20%	Barwaha, Maheshwar, Kesrawad, Pohri, Shittpuri, Karera, Kolaras, Joura, Bijeypur, Sheopur,Guna, Mungaoli, Ragogarh, Niwari, Tikkamganj,, Dewas, Bagli, Begumganj, Goharganj, Bareilly, Udaypura, Jaora, Alot.	23
Over 20%	Ambah, Morena, Sabalgarh, Ashoknagar, Jataria, Sonkatch, Raisen, Ghairatganj.	8
	Total..	63

PERCENTAGE CHANGE : SCHEDULE TRIBES

1961-71

Range	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils
Greater than —25%	Barwaha, Keerawad, Pichhore, Joura	4
—5 to —15%	Sardarpur, Dher, Maheshwar, Rajpur, Khargaon, Betul, Pohri, Shivpuri, Karera, Kalaras, Sabalgarh, Bijeypur, Sheopur, Guna Chachawra, Niwari, Jatora, Tikamgarh, Dewas, Kannod, Hoshangabad, Raisen, Ghairatganj, Silwani	26
—5 to 0%	Khandwa, Bhainsdehi, Burhanpur, Multai, Ambah, Sonkatch, Khategaon, Harda, Seoni Malwa, Jhabua, Jobat, Goharganj, Bareilly, Udaipur, Jaora	16
0 to 10%	Kukshi, Manawar, Sendewa, Bhikangaon, Morena, Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Sohagpur, Thandla, Pettawad, Alirajpur, Begumganj, Sailana	13
10 to 20%	Kukshi, Budnawar, Raghogarh	2
Over 20%	Alot, Ratlam	2
	Total ..	63

PERCENTAGE CHANGE, SCHEDULE CASTES

1961-71

Range	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsil
Over-5%	Budnawar, Kasrawad, Sendhwa, Khargaon, Bhikangaon, Harsud, Shivpuri, Pichhore, Morena, Kannod, Thandla, Jobat, Alirajpur, Bareilly, Jaora.	15
-5 to 0%	Dhar, Kukshi, Manawar, Barwahe, Rajpur, Khandwa Pohri, Karera, Ambah, Joura, Sabalgarh, Bijeypur, Ashoknagar, Raghogarh Chechaura, Niwari, Tikkamgarh, Sankatch Dewas, Bagli.	23
0-5%	Maheshwar, Kolaras, Guna, Jatera, Seoni-Malwa, Ratlam.	6
5-10%	Barwani, Bhainsdahi, Betul, Sheopur, Mungoli, Hosangabad, Sohagpur, Silwani	8
10-20%	Sardarpur, Multai, Harda, Jhabua, Ghairatganj, Goharganj, Begumganj, Udaipura	8
Over 20%	Burhanpur, Raisen, Sailana	3
	Total ..	63

APPENDIX -9

SEX RATIO: SCHEDULE TRIBES

1961

Range	Name of Tehsil	No of Tehsils.
Less than 900	Barwah, Pichhore, Ratlam	3
900-950	Maheshwar, Kolares, Jaura, Sabalgarh, Sheopur, Guna, Reghogarh, Jatara, Jebat, Ghairatganj, Begumganj	11
950-950 950-1000	Budhawar, Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi, Manawar, Barwani, Sendhwa, Khargoang, Bhikamgaon, Harsud, Pohri, Shivpuri, Karera, Morena, Bijeypur, Ashoknagar, Niwari, Tikkamgarh, Bagli, Kanwod, Khategaon, Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, Thandla, Petlawad, Jhabua, Alirajpur, Raisen, Goharganj, Barfairlly, Silwani, Sailana	32
Over 1000	Rajpur, Kesrawad, Betul, Mungaoli, Chachaura, Sonkatch, Dewas, Udaipura, Jaora.	10
NOTE:	THE FOLLOWING TEHSILS HAD NO TRIBAL POPULATION Khandwa, Burhanpur, Multai, Ambah, Harda, Seoni-Malwa, Alot	7
	total ..	63

APPENDIX -10

SEX RATIO: SCHEDULE TRIBES

1971

Range	Name of Tehsils	No. of Tehsils
Less than 900	Kesrawad, Jaura, Jatera, Dewas, Tlot, Ratlam	6
900-950	Maheshwar, Karera, Pichhore, Sabalgarh, Bijeypur, Sheopur, Raghogarh, Chachaure, Niwari, Tikkamgarh, Kannod, Raisen, Begumganj, Goharganj, Baraiflley, Silwani, Jaora	17
950-1000	Budnawar, Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi, Manqwar, Barweni Rajpur, Sendhwa, Khargaon, Bhikagaon, Harsud, Pohri, Shivpuri, Kolaras, Guna, Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Begli, Khatigaon, Hoshangabad Sohagpur, Thandla, Petlawad, Jhabua, Jabati, Alirajpur, Udaipura, Sailana	28
Over 1000	Barwaha, Bhainsdehi, Betul, Morena, Sonkatch Ghairatganj	6
NOTE:	THE FOLLOWING TEHSILS HAD NO TRIBAL POPULATION Khandwa, Burhanpur, Multai, Ambah, Harda, Seoni-Malwa.	6
	Total ..	63

APPENDIX-11

SEX RATIO SCHEDULE CASTES

1961

Range	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils.
Lessthan 900	Pichhore, Ambah, Morena, Joura, Sabalgarh, Bijeypur, Sheopur, Mangaoli, Ghairat ganj	9
900-950	Sardarpur, Harsud, Shivpuri, Karera, Kolarals, Ashoknagar, Raghogarh, Niwari, Tikkamgarh, Kannod, Khategaon, Hoshangabad sohagpur, Thandla, Pettawad, Jobat, Alirajpur, Goharganj, Barailley, Ratlam.	20
950-1000	Dhar, Kukshi, Menawar, Barwaha, Maheshwar, Barwani, Rajpur, Bhikangaon, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Bhainsdehi, Betul, Pohri, Guna Jatara, Sonkatch, Dewas, Bagli, Harda, Seoni-Matwa, Jhabua, Raisen, Begumganj, Udaipur, Jaora, Alot, Sailana	27
Over 1000	Burnawar, Kasrawad, Sendhwa, Khargone, Multai, Chechaura, Silwani	7
		------
	total..	63
		....

SEX RATIO: SCHEDULE CASTES

1971

Range	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils
Less then 900	Pohri, Shivpuri, Karera, Kalaras, Pichhore, Ambah, Morena, Joura, Sobalgarh, Bijeypur, Guna, Ashoknagar Niwari, Jatara, Tikkamgarh, Kannod, Hoshangabed, Ghairatganj.	18
900-950	Dhar, Maheshwar, Kesrawad, Sendhwa, Khandwa, Harsud, Burhanpur, Sheopur, Mungaoli, Ragagarh, Chachaura, Sonkatch, Bagli, Khatgaon, Harda, Seoni-Malva, Sohagpur, Thandla, Patlawad, Raisen, Bagumganj, Goharganj, Barailly, Udaipura, Alot, Sailana, Ratlam.	27
950-1000	Sarderpur, Manawan, Barwaha, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargaon, Bhikamgarh, Bhainsdehi, Betul, Multai, Dewas, Jhabua, Jabat, Alirajpur, Silwani.	15
Over 1000	Budnawar, Kukshi, Jaora.	3
		Total ..63

SEX RATIO: NON SCHEDULE TRIBES/CASTES

1961

Range	No. of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils
Less than 900	Pohri, Shivpuri, Karere, Kolares, Pichhora, Ambehe, Morena, Joura, Sabalgarh, Bijeypur, Sheopur, Guna Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Raghogarh, Chhaura, Niwari, Jatara, Hoshangabad Jhabua, Thandla, Petlawad, Jobat, Alirajpur, Raisen, Ghairatganj, Begum-ganj, Goharganj, Silwani.	29
900-950	Budnawar, Sardarpur, Dhar, Manawar, Barwaha, Maheshwar, Barwani, Rajpur, Kesrawad, Sendhwa, Khargeon, Bhikangaon, Khandwa, Harsud, Burhanpur, Bhainsdehi, Betul, Tikkamgarh, Sonkatch, Dewas, Bagli, Kannod, Khatigaon, Sohagpur, Baraislly, Udaipur, Jaora, Alot, Sailana, Ratlam.	30
950-1000	Kukshi, Multai, Harda, Seoni Malwa.	4
Over 1000	Nil	-
	Total ..	63

APPENDIX 14

SEX RATIO : NON SCHEDULE TRIBES/CASTES

1971

Range	Name of Tehsil	No. of Tehsils.
Less than 900	Pohri, Shivpuri, Karera, Kolaras, Pichhore, Ambah, Morena, Joura, Sabalgarh, Bijeypur, Shopur, Guna, Ashoknagar, Mungaoli, Raghogarh, Chachaura, Niwari, Jatara, Tikkamgarh, Hoshangabad, Sohagpur, Jhabua, Raisen, Ghairatganj, Begumganj Goharganj, Barailly, Sailana	28
900-950	Budnawar, Sardarpur, Dhar, Kukshi, Manawar, Barwaha, Maheshwaram, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargaon, Bhikagaon, Kesrawad, Khandwa, Burhanpur, Betul, Sonkatch, Dewas, Begli, Kannod, Khategaon, Harda, Seonimalwa, Thandla, Pethawad, Jobat, Alirajpur, Silwani, Udaipur, Jaora, Alot, Ratlam.	31
950-1000	Sendhwa, Harsud, Bhainsdehi, Multai	4
Over-1000	Nil	
	Total	63

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCHEDULE TRIBES & AREA UNDER FORESTS

S.No.	District	% of S/Ts	Rank	% of forest	Rank	'D'	'D2'
1.	Dhar	51.1	12	8.4	2	10	100
2.	W.Nimar	40.4	11	12.1	4	7	49
3.	East Nimar	7.9	6	43.5	13	-7	49
4.	Betul	32.1	10	33.5	10	0	000
5.	Shivpuri	9.8	7	18.1	7	0	0
6.	Morena	5.1	2	27.5	9	-7	49
7.	Guna	7.2	3	12.3	5	-2	4
8.	Tikkamgarh	4.7	1	11.0	3	-2	4
9.	Dewas	7.8	5	24.5	8	-3	9
10.	Hoshangabad	7.5	4	36.6	11	-7	49
11.	Jhabua	84.7	13	12.7	6	+7	49
12.	Raisen	14.1	9	41.3	12	-3	9
13.	Ratlam	12.0	8	7.9	1	+7	49

Sum D2 =   Total   420

Rank Correlation = -0.15

SEX RATIO AMONG URBAN POPULATION

1961

S.No.	Districts	S/c	S/T	Non SC/ST	S/C	S/T	Non SC/ST
1.	Dhar	884	881	905	949	912	906
2.	West Nimar	985	906	904	939	820	906
3.	East Nimar	947	—	905	866	—	920
4.	Betul	755	856	904	941	944	883
5.	Shiv Puri	913	1160	862	893	923	813
6.	Morena	855	1421	797	825	1060	826
7.	Guna	947	986	872	899	957	867
8.	Tikkamgarh	1006	1247	901	917	917	900
9.	Dewas	951	1150	902	934	1078	907
10.	Hoshangabad	926	951	868	889	895	859
11.	Jhabua	989	785	924	986	832	928
12.	Raisen	942	745	847	951	900	859
13.	Ratlam	920	1139	899	924	851	914

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