Tribal Territories in India :-

A Regional Analysis

Vol. 1.

Text and Tables

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P R E F A C E

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Problems related with the development of tribal territories in India can be properly understood and suitable operational strategy evolved only if the characteristics of the spatial distribution of the tribal population are identified and given due weight. This is especially so because of the marked tendency towards clustering and concentration that characterizes the present areal distribution of the tribal peoples. The continuing but slow and distorted processes of the transformation of tribal societies, on the one hand and of their being squeezed or forced into negative areas and cul-de-sacs on the other, have created a mosaic of spatial patterns in the distribution of tribal peoples which are of the very essence in the understanding of their problems.

In the light of the above it is really unfortunate that, though tribes have attracted the attention of anthropogists and sociologists, the study of the regional dimension of the tribal situation has remained almost completely unnoticed. It is the intention of the researcher to study this neglected field and to evolve a strategy of development for tribal territories within the spatial frame.

As a first step towards the attainment of these objectives, it was found essential to identify the distributional patterns of the tribal population on an aggregative level and to check the validity of the conclusions drawn

with studies of some selected tribal groups. In this dissertation, which is being submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the M.Phil degree, the main concern has been, therefore, to develop and use suitable quantitative and cartographic techniques to identify the nature of tribal distribution as expressed in their dispersion, concentration or clustering.

Quantitative and Cartographic Techniques

A number of Statistical tools have been used to analyse the tendency of concentration and clustering in the tribal population.

i) The first problem was to identify the major tribes from amongst the plethora of tribal groups so that the wood may not be lost in the trees. Since the distribution of the tribes according to size was highly skewed, the population of the tribes was transformed into their log, which gave a closer fit to the normal. Keeping in view the properties of a log-normal distribution the tribes have been categorized.

ii) In view of the noted characteristics of the distribution pattern of tribal populations, it was considered desirable to use location quotients for understanding the intensity of the process of concentration. The location quotients have been computed to compare the degree of concentration of an individual tribe at the regional or local level with its concentration at the national level.

iii) Within larger spatial units, tribes live in isolation from as well as in combination with other tribes. It was, therefore, important to identify the major components in every tribal combination. It is with this specific purpose that combinational analysis has been applied to the study of the distribution of tribal groups. The technique used here in the identification of tribal combination regions is the same as the one used by Weaver in the delineation of crop combination regions.

iv) It is notionally accepted that tribal homelands are mutually exclusive. However, this has never been empirically tested nor quantitatively expressed so far. The researcher has developed an index of tribal concentration to identify the core and periphery of each major tribal group.

v) To test the hypothesis that the tribal concentration is mostly found in the so called negative areas, such as the forested, hilly or arid tracts, correlation analysis was attempted between the tribal concentration and the proportions of forested area and the net area sown.

Maps of the patterns of distribution of the tribal populations have been prepared by using a number of cartographic techniques. Tribal cores and peripheries have been depicted by isolines. For showing tribal combinations on maps geometrical symbols have been used. The choropleth and the dot methods have been extensively used to show the other features of tribal distribution.

The results of this work pose a challenge - they call for viable explanations for the processes identified. These could not even be indicated at the present stage of enquiry with any adequate measure of objectivity. These processes of concentration and clustering reflect socio-economic realities and at least partially the operation of the dynamics of social change. These can be properly understood only with the help of a set of hypotheses emerging out of the present study. It would be the endeavour of this researcher to face the serious challenge of such a complicated enquiry as a part of her doctoral work.

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CHAPTER - I

INDIAN TRIBAL POPULATION

PATTERNS OF SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

INTRODUCTORY

In the Indian population the tribal segment occupies a distinctly unique position.[1] Exhibiting a plethora of cultural variety from primitive stone age hunters and collectors of forest produce to the quasi-modernized wage earners — these tribal communities offer a fruitful field of research. The Indian tribal communities have lived through and survived for centuries in pockets of more or less effective isolation which the geography of the sub-continent has so carefully maintained and have remained largely uninfluenced by developments in the rest of the country. Evidently, environmental conditions in these pockets or enclaves have been favourable to the survival of the tribes; and, as such, they have shown a strong tendency of concentration in these zones. Areas close to the traditional homelands of the tribes have witnessed the progress of Indian civilization from the early rudimentary to the modern complex stage; but in many cases their own development has remained stagnant. The transition from primitiveness to modernity in India is often ungraded.

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1. A conference of anthropologists, convened jointly by the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, was held on May 26-27, 1972 at Delhi. In his inaugural address Nurual Hasan stated "the tribal heritage is an important component of our composite culture"; cit., Priorities of Research on Scheduled Tribes, Simla, 1972, p.19.

As indicated earlier, Indian tribes are hardly a homogeneous social group, and display a diversity of a high order. With the advent of Independence and the introduction of economic and political processes of a qualitatively new level, these contrasts in the tribal areas have been highly sharpened. The growing contact with the non-tribal society and the consequent impact of these exogenetic forces have brought two imminent dangers in its wake. In the first place, these inlets into the tribal societies are bringing about a transformation of the tribal social order on a scale never witnessed in their history. Secondly, they have generated 'new urges and aspirations' in large sections of the tribal population. In a nutshell, the major problems of the tribal communities arise out of this participation in the 'political, economic and cultural processes which the national schemes of tribal welfare and regional development have forced on them.[2]

These manifestations of social change are of great interest to the social scientist, whose interest in the tribal problems has been lately revived, mainly because of two reasons. Firstly, there is growing among the social scientist a sense of commitment to the under-priviledged in India. Secondly, the Government of India has evinced great interest in academic studies which may contribute to a better understanding of tribal

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2. In many tribal zones these have been expressed through the 'idiom of violence', Priorities of Research on Scheduled Tribes. op., cit., p.3; also p.15.

societies and can serve as the basis for a more purposive policy-formulation. While the anthropologist and the sociologist have made notable contributions to tribal studies. The regional dimension of this problem has not been given adequate attention so far. The present study makes a humble contribution in this direction.

It is of great relevance to evaluate the spatial aspects of tribal distributions in India. It is in this context that the role of the processes bringing about social transformation in or disintegration of tribal communities can be studied. Using the geographical tools of analysis and evaluation, the present study puts forth the tribal problem in its regional context. It analyses the phenomenon of tribal distribution, identifying its outstanding tendency of clustering; and links it with the ethnic, linguistic and ecological factors which promote tribal regionalism at various levels of hierarchy.

Numerical Strength

Persons belonging to the scheduled tribes constitute a significant segment in the population of India. According to the Census of 1961, this category comprised 29,879,249 persons[3], accounting for 6.87% of the total population of the

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3. The study of tribal demography has suffered seriously as a result of arbitrary criteria for declaring a tribe to be "scheduled" in terms of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, which is the basis of the figures given in Census of India 1961, Vol.I, India, Part I-A (ii) Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes. The first Census held in independent India -

Footnote continued on next page....

country. One out of every fourteen Indian is a tribal.

Ethnic, socio-cultural and economic diversity of a high magnitude characterises the tribal population of India. The Census of 1961 records three hundred and fifty four tribes in terms of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. There is, however, definite reference to the number of tribes being higher than this figure ranging from 427 [4] to 450[5]. It appears that the tribal groups not covered by the list of 354 of 1956 account for a population of 333,541 recorded under the head "Unclassified" in the 1961 Census.

(Footnote 3 continued)

i.e. the Census of 1951 — basing itself on the British Imperial tradition and in terms of "Scheduled Tribes Order", 1950 recorded a total tribal population of 1,91,17,054. The situation had to be quickly reviewed in the light of the developing stresses and strain. In pursuance of (Modidication) Order, 1956, an additional 3,400,000 persons were added in this category by including in the schedule some tribes, which had been left out of it earlier. As a result, the number of persons belonging to the scheduled tribes shot up to 22,511,854 or to 6.23% of the total population. The Census of 1961 recorded the tribal population to be 29,879,249. The position has not remained static since then. In June 1967, five tribes of Uttar Pradesh namely Jauwaris, Tharus, Buxas, Bhotias and Rajis (Baurawat) were included in the schedule by the Presidential Order of June 1967. This was regularized by "The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act" 1967. Due to the lack of any scientifically laid down criteria on the basis of which communities are brought into the schedule, there are serious anamolies in the situation. For example, the Gonds are a scheduled tribe in Madhya Pradesh but a scheduled caste in Uttar Pradesh. The inequity of such discrimination becomes further accentuated in the case of transhumant group like that of the Gujjars. A Gujjar group, for example, which is pasturing during the summers in Himachal Pradesh belongs to a scheduled tribe. The same group, however, on coming to the Jammu Plains during the summers, loses this status!

4. N.K. Bose, Tribal Life in India, National Book Trust, 1971, p.4 states that "the number of such tribes all over India, according to a publication of the Census Department, is 427". It is not clear as to which publication the ex-Director of the Anthropological Survey of India refers to.

(For Footnote 5, see next page)

There is adequate evidence to support the view that the recording of such a large number of tribal groups in the country does not properly reflect the degree of diversity and tends to exaggerate it. The following factors may be considered to have contributed to the situation:

i) The policy of bringing a group within the schedule is not based on any scientific definition of a "tribe" and has developed in an arbitrary manner under diverse pressures.[6]

ii) The list has not been compiled in a hierarchical order. Thus sub-tribes are put on the same level as the main tribes.[7]

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5. B.K. Roy Burman, "Tribal Demography: A Preliminary Appraisal" in ed. K.S. Singh, Tribal Situation in India, (typescript) p.5. "There are about 450 communities throughout the country in the list of Scheduled tribes". It is not clear which list is being referred to because the Census Volume I, India, Part V.A(ii) gives a total of 354 tribes only.

6. It is widely known, for example, that the intervention of Shri G.B. Pant, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and later the Home Minister of the UnionGovernment ensured that there was no recognition of tribes in Uttar Pradesh till 1967. The "Kols" and some other tribal groups were declared as "Scheduled Castes" throughout the State and the Gonds were declared to be so in Bundelkhand Division and Mirzapur district of Varanasi Division. Examples of the opposite kind are also available where non-tribal groups have been brought within the schedule under political pressure.

7. Cf. B. K. Roy Burman, ibid, p.5

The Gonds and their sub-groups, for example, appear independently under the following names: Gond, Gond including Arakh etc., Gond or Daroi, Gond including Pathari, Gond including Naik, Gond or Rajgond, Gond, Gondo, Gonda. Such multiplication of numbers is specially accentuated in the case of tribes, whose population is distributed over more than one state.

The numerical strength of the tribes varies greatly from giant groups like the Santals (over 3 million) to one-person groups[8] like the Kaman. In order to identify the main trends of tribal demography, it was considered necessary to classify the tribes from the point of view of their numerical strength.

The population of the 354 tribes was plotted on a graph and it was found that the distribution is highly skewed. When, these were transformed into their logrithmic values, the distribution gave a close fit to normal (Refer to Graph No.1).

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8. There is a philosophical difficulty in accepting the concept of the one-person tribe. After all, the tribe is a social unit and definitionally assumes a membership of more than one. From this point of view it is not possible to recognise the following as tribes — the Simong, the Tajeng, the Khowa, the Kaman and the Adi Bhutan, each with a recorded population of one - a lonely soul, carrying all alone the multifarious burdens of a whole tribe on his or her shoulders. Kadia or Melakudi and Tikbak with a population of two each just fulfill this qualifying condition. In fact, the Census has recorded fifteen "tribes" with a population of ten or less than ten and forty one "tribes" whose population does not exceed 100. A similar situation concerning the wide spectrum of languages as recorded in the Imperial Gazetteer of India was commented upon by Dutt in the following words: "....the philosophical conception of language as a means of communication will have to be reversed in the light of Andro (spoken by one person); Nora with a grand total of two speakers, just scrapes through" R.P. Dutt, India Today, London 1940, p.264.

The properties of the normal distribution were used to distinguish between the different categories of tribes according to their size and its significance in the total tribal population of India. The following categories were thus identified:

Major Tribes

Medium Tribes

Minor Tribes

Insignificant Tribes

The result of these exercises are given in the following table:

TABLE NO - I

Category	Range of the population of tribes in the category	Number of the tribe in the category	Total population of the category	Col.4 as % of total tribal population of India
1	2	3	4	5
Major	114082 to 3154107	058	24262785	81.20
Medium	5699 to 96174	102	232179	0.78
Minor	253 to 484	133	3977181	13.31
Insignificant	1 to 248	061	4582	.02
Unclassified	-	-	33541	1.12

Appendix No. I presents the details of each.

Thus 58 major tribes, belonging to the first category in the above scheme of classification, and together accounting of 81.20% of the total tribal population were chosen for detailed statistical analysis of the spatial distribution of tribes in India.

State-Level Distribution

The distribution pattern of the tribal population of the country has its own peculiarities. The proportion of the tribal to the total population shows great variation in space (Fig.2). S statement giving the percentage of scheduled tribes to the total population in various states is furnished in Table-I.

Table No. II

State/Union Territories	Total Population	Scheduled Tribe Population	% of Scheduled Tribe as total population
India	43,92,34,771	29,87,22,490	6.8
Andhra Pradesh	3,59,83,447	13,24,368	9.68
Assam	1,18,72,772	20,64,816	17.35
Bihar	4,64,55,610	42,04,784	9.05
Gujarat	2,06,33,350	27,54,446	13.35
Jammu & Kashmir	35,60,976	-	-
Kerala	1,69,03,715	2,12,762	1.26
Madhya Pradesh	3,28,72,408	66,78,410	20.63
Madras	3,36,86,953	2,51,991	0.75
Maharashtra	3,95,53,718	23,97,159	6.06
Mysore	2,35,86,772	1,92,096	0.81
Orrisa	1,75,48,846	42,23,757	24.07
Punjab	2,03,06,802	14,132	0.07
Rajasthan	2,01,55,602	23,51,470	11.46
Uttar Pradesh	7,37,46,401	-	-
West Bengal	3,49,26,279	20,54,081	5.88
Nagaland	3,69,260	3,43,697	93.09
A.& N. Islands	63,548	14,122	22.22
Delhi	26,58,612	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	13,51,144	1,08,194	8.01
L.M.&.A.Islands	24,108	23,391	97.03
Manipur	7,80,037	2,49,049	31.93
Tripura	11,42,005	3,60,070	31.53
Dadra Nagar Haveli	57,963	51,259	88.43
Goa, Daman Diu	6,26,667	-	-
Pondichery	3,69,079	-	-
NEFA	3,36,558	99,944	89.12

Source: Census of India 1961, Special Table for Scheduled Tribes

Table-I shows that the tribal population does not constitute more than 25% of the total population in any state of the country. There are only five states in which the tribes constitute more than 10% of the total population. In some of the Union Territories, however, the scheduled tribes constitute 30 to 40% of the total population and in some others such as NEFA, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, the tribal population accounts for more than 80% of the total population.

District-Level Distribution

The distribution pattern that emerges from a study of the state level data largely conceals the tendencies of clustering and concentration on the part of the tribes and tends to give an impression that the tribal people constitute insignificant proportions of the population of India in all areas. This is, however, not a correct impression because the nature of the distribution of tribal population is very peculiar. In fact, the tribal population tends to live in certain compact pockets where it constitute the majority in the population. This is borne out by the distribution of tribal population at the district level. It gives a comparatively clearer picture of the tendencies of clustering and concentration. From the point of view of the percentage of tribal population to the total population, the following categories may be identified:

Table-III

District-Level Distribution of the Tribal Population

Categories	Districts	Tribal Population	% of Districts to the total Tribal Population of India
Above 90%	Dangs (Gujarat) Mokukchung Tuensang (Nagaland) L.M.&I. Islands	15,18,772	1.18
80% to 90%	Garo Hills United Khasi & Jaintia Hills (Assam)		5.05
	Jhabua (M.P.) Kohima (Nagaland) Dadra, Nagar Haveli NEFA		
60% to 80%	United Mikir and North Cachar Hills (Assam Mandla Bastar (Madhya Pradesh)		12.65
	Koraput Mayurbhanj (Orissa)		
	Dungarpur Banswara (Rajasthan) Kinnar(Himachal Pradesh)		
40% to 60%	Singhbhum(Bihar) Broach Surat (Gujarat) Banskanta Shahadol Surguja Raigarh (Madhya Pradesh) Sundargarh Keonjhar (Orissa)		17.01
25% to 40%	14 districts of Bihar, Orissa, Gujarat and Maharashtra		17,36
10% to 25%	42 districts		32.70
5% to 10%	27 districts		8.8
0 to 5%	105 districts		5.32

Source: Census of India, 1961

Appendix II presents details of every district.

Table II and Figure 2 show that 35% of the total tribal population of the country lives in those 25 districts where its percentage to the total population is more than 40. In a similar way, 14 districts with the tribal percentages ranging from 25% to 40% account for 17% of the total tribal population of the country. Above 30 per cent of the tribal population lives inthose 42 districts where its percentage is between 10 and 25. Only 8.8 per cent of tribal population lives in 27 districts where it forms 5 to 10 per cent of the total population. The remaining 5.3 per cent of the tribal population is scattered in 105 districts lying in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Mysore and Kerala. These figures reflect a high degree of clustering — the higher the percentage of the tribal to the total population, the smaller is the number of districts in which it is concentrated.

Taluk-level Distribution

The district-level data shows that every third tribal of India live in those districts where it forms more than two-fifths to the total population. However, even this analysis fails to bring out the magnitude of tribal concentration. As one goes down to the taluk level data, the picture of tribal concentration gets sharper. Table III and Figure 3 give a synoptic view of the taluk-level distribution of the scheduled tribe population of India.

Table-IV

Distribution of Tribal Population by Taluks/Tehsils

State/Union Territories	No. of Taluks having more than 50% of tribal population to the total population	No. of the Tribal population living in these taluks	% of State Tribal population living in these taluks	% of India's Tribal population in taluks to the total I.T.P.
Andhra Pradesh	6	64,665	48.82	2.16
Assam	7	1,776,749	86.04	5.94
Bihar	7	2,327,700	55.35	7.79
Gujarat	28	1,876,963	68.14	6.28
Jammu & Kashmir	--	--	--	--
Kerala	--	--	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	38	4,820,651	72.18	16.16
Maharashtra	14	798,201	33.29	2.67
Madras	1	13,914	5.52	.040
Mysore	-	--	--	--
Orissa	23	2,618,817	62.00	8.76
Punjab	2	14,132	100.00	.05
Rajasthan	8	474,435	20.17	1.59
Uttar Pradesh	-	--	--	--
West Bengal	2	63,124	3.07	.21
Andaman & Nicobar	2	14,103	100.00	.05
Delhi	-	--	--	--
Himachal Pradesh	5	60,113	55.56	.20
L.M.A. Islands	1	23,391	100.00	.07
Manipur	5	232,704	93.47	.07
Nagaland	9	343,697	100.00	1.15
Tripura	13	171,573	47.57	.57
NEFA	5	301,739	100.00	1.11
INDIA	178			54.89

Source : Census of India, 1961

Table-III, besides bringing out the salient fact that more than one-half (54.89%) of the scheduled tribes of the country live in 178 taluks in which they are in majority, highlights a number of interesting patterns of regional distribution. In such areas as Nagaland, NEFA, (now Arunachal), Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in Punjab(Lahaul and Spiti now in Himachal Pradesh) the entire tribal population lives in those areas where it has a clear majority. In Assam, 84.64 per cent tribal population lives in 7 taluks where the tribes form more than 50 per cent of the total population. Thirty-eight taluks of Madhya Pradesh cover 72.8 per cent of the tribal population of the State. The percentage of tribal population in Gujarat and Orissa comes to 68 and 62 per cent and is confined to 28 and 22 taluks respectively. Bihar has 55.35 per cent tribal population living in 7 taluks which constitute 7.79 per cent of total Indian tribal population. In Tripura, Rajasthan and Maharashtra, the corresponding percentages are 47.67, 20.17 and 33.39 respectively and the number of taluks are 13, 8, and 14 respectively. In Mysore and Kerala there is no taluk where the tribes form a majority.

178 taluks,with a tribal majority in the population, may be categorised as in Table-IV below:

Table-V

Categories of Taluks with Tribal Proportion

Category	No. of Taluks	Population of Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of Tribal population living in these taluks to total tribal population of India
Above 90%	35	2,648,881	8.8
80% to 90%	22	2,046,179	5.7
60% to 80%	60	64,131,888	22.0
50% to 60%	51	--	19.5

Source : Census of India, 1961

If one compares the taluk-level distribution with the district-level distribution, one finds that only 1.18 per cent tribal population of the country lives in those districts where its percentage is above 90; but if seen at the taluk-level this percentage goes to 8.8. In the next category (80 to 90 per cent), the percentage, when worked out at the two levels, gives almost similar results (5.05 and 5.7). In the next category (60 to 80%), thegap becomes wider — 22 per cent on the basis of taluks as against only 12.6% on the basis of districts.

Location Quotient of Tribal Population

In view of the tendency towards concentration, it seems pertinent to apply a suitable quantitative method to analyse the relative degree of concentration of the tribal population in relation to the total population of the country.

The location quotients have been calculated to make spatial comparisons of the degree of tribal concentration or dispersal thereof. This index[9], also known as the Index of

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9. It has been found useful to use the "Location Quotient" as an index of the concentration of tribal population in a unit area as compared to the general distribution in the country as a whole. The technique is generally used in Economic Geography where 'an area's share of national employment in an industry' is compared 'with its share of all national employment.'

   The index was first devised and termed as "Location Quotient" by P. Sargent Florence. See Political and Economic Planning Report on the Location of Industry, London, 1939, p.287; also see, National Resources Planning Board, Industrial Location and National Resources, Washington, 1943, p.107.

   The index was used with specific reference to industrial employment by John M. Mattila and W.R. Tomson, "The Measurement of Economic Base of the Metropolitan Area", Gibbs (ed.), Urban Research Methods, p. 333.

Footnote continued on next page.

Local Specialization, was evolved to compare a region's share of a particular characteristic with its share of some basic aggregate.

The Location Quotient may be symbolically expressed as follows:

$$LQ = \frac{ek/EK}{pt/p} = \frac{CK.P}{Pt.EK}$$

ek = total tribal population in Kth district

EK = total population Kth district

Pt = $\sum_{i=1}$ = total tribal population of the district

P = $\sum_{i=1}$ = total population of the country

The analysis of the value of the location quotient leads to a grouping of the Indian districts into six categories[10] as shown in Table-V and Figure 4.

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[9] Footnote/continued from the previous page

The index has also been used to identify the ratio of urban population to total population of an area as related to national or regional share. It has been described as an index of Local Specialization and has been found as an indirect measure of 'surplus' worker related to local industrial employment. The index was first computed by Hommer, Hoyt, in a monograph prepared for the "Regional Plan Association of New York", Economic Status of New York Metropolitan Region in 1944.

The technique of'Location Quotient' has been used for the firsttime in the analysis of the distribution of social phenomenon. Specifically it has been used as a measure of concentration of tribal population with respect to total population in the districts of India.

10. The categorization has been on the basis of thedeparture of the Location Quotient values of individual districts from unity. Unity being the critical value, all location quotients have been divided into two series; those below and above unity. In order to identify the magnitude of concentration in the districts with location quotient values higher than units, further grouping of the districts has been done on the basis of their share of tribal population.

Table-VI

Categories of Districts according to Location Quotients

Category	Districts
Very very high more than 11	Garo Hills, U.K. and J. Hills (Assam) Thensang, Mokokchung, Kohima (Nagaland) Jhabua (M.P.) Dangs (Gujarat) NEFA
Very high 9 - 11	U.M. & N.C. Hills (Assam), Ranchi (Bihar), Banswara (Rajasthan), Mayurbhanj (Orissa), Mandla and Bastar (M.P.), Mizo Hills (Assam) Santal Parganas and Singhbhum (Bihar), Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Boundh Khondmal (Orissa), Shahdol, Durguja, Raigarh, Senoi, Dhar (Madhya Pradesh), Banaskantha (Gujarat)
High 5 - 9	
Moderate 2 - 5	Warangal (Andhra Pradesh), Palamau (Bihar) Panchmahal and Baroda (Gujarat), Panna, Satna, Sidhi, Betul, Chindwara, Bilaspur, and Raipur (M.P.), Nasik, Thana, Yeotmal, Chanda (Maharashtra)
Low 1 - 2	Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Adilabad, Karimnagar (A.P.), Goalpara, Kamrup Darrong Lakhimpur, Nowgong (Assam), Hazaribag, Dhanbad (Bihar), Sabarkanta, Shivpura, Guna, Rewa, Ratlam, Indore, W. Nimar, E. Nimar, Raiseem Hosangabad, Jabalpur, Narshimpur, Balghat, Durg (M.P.)
Very low below 1	105 districts of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Mysore and Rajasthan

Region of the highest Location Quotient

The highest values of location quotient — from 11 to 14 times the national share — are found in five separate pockets. Three of them lie in the Eastern region in the Shillong plateau of Assam, in Nagaland and in NEFA. Two pockets lie in West India, in the district of Jhabua (Madhya Pradesh) and the Dangs (Gujarat). These areas are characterized by rugged topography and are highly forested and are not easily accessible. These factors, it appears, have favoured tribal concentration.

Region of very high Location Quotient

Districts where the tribal population is 9 to 11 times the national share, lie in the Central Indian plateaus and the Eastern Hill in six separate cells. Five of these cells lie in Eastern India — in Upper Makir and North Cachar Hills (Assam), Ranchi (Bihar), Mayurbhanj (Orissa) and Mandla and Bastar (Madhya Pradesh), the sixth cell lies in Rajasthan.

Region of High Location Quotient

Fairly high location quotients - 5 to 9 times the national share - are, by and large, found in areas contiguous to the very high location quotient cells - a fact which corroborates the cellular character of the tribal concentration. Of these enclaves of high location quotient, one lies in Assam, 2 each in Bihar and Orissa, 3 in Madhya Pradesh and one in Gujarat.

Region of Moderate Location Quotient

As one moves away from these cells of high concentration the location quotient values also sharply decline. This testifies to the fact that as the role of negative factors is weakening, conditions are improving for non-tribal economies to develop. But this zone in which the tribal proportion is 2 to 5 times the national share has a highly fragmented distribution pattern. In all there are 25 districts with location quotient values ranging from 2 to 5 scattered over 5 States (Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat , Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh).

Region of Low Location Quotient

Districts where the location quotient is equal to the national value or twice the national value show a similar spatial scatter with 5 districts in Assam, 2 in Bihar, 14 in Madhya Pradesh and 4 in Andhra Pradesh. In all these districts, tribes become a numerically unimportant group giving way to non-tribal population in a substantive way. As all these districts lie on the periphery of the traditional tribal cores, they show the characteristic features of the transitional areas.

Region of very low Location Quotient

The region in which the location quotient value is less than one is a category in itself. The 105 district which comprise this zone and are scatterd all over the country from Assam to Kerala, are the areas in which tribes cease to be a social group of any consequence.

To sum up, it is interesting to note that the tendency of clustering which the tribal communities so impressively manifest is strongly supported by the location quotient values. As revealed by high location quotient values, out of 169 reported from 25 districts containing scheduled tribes, high tribal concentrations are found only in a few pockets which are nestled in the favoured hilly and forested tracts.

Tribal Combinations

One way of identifying the significant components in a spatial distribution which is otherwise loaded with confusing details, is to subject it to the rigours of combinational analysis. As the 1961 Census data would show, tribal distribution at the district level displays high diversity. While a district is known to be containing a large number of tribal communities, there are only a few communities that constitute the overwhelming majority and dominate the scene. It is for this specific purpose — identifying these major components in a tribal distribution — that the methodology of combinational analysis has been applied. The technique used here in the identification of tribal combination was worked by by 'John Weaver' in his delineation of crop combination regions.[11]

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11. Weaver has used this formula in the demarcation of agricultural regions of MiddleU.S.A. He compared the actual percentage of total harvested cropland in a country with an abstract theoretical percentage. This abstract theoretical percentage is designed to provide a quantitative expression for a qualitative term. The theoretical percentage of far different combinations as worked out by Weaver is given below:

    Moni-culture - 100 per cent of total harvested cropland
    a two crop combination - 50 per cent in each of two crops
    a three-crop combination - 33.33 per cent in each of three crops
    a four-crop comibination - 25 per cent in each of four crops and so on.

continued..

Weaver's method is symbolically expressed as follows:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{d^2}{n}}$$

σ = standard deviation

d = difference between the actual percentage of one particular tribe to total tribal population in one district and the appropriate percentage in the theoretical curve.

n = number of the tribes in a given combination.

With the help of this method tribal combination regions at the district-level have been worked out and discussed below.[12] (Fig. No5

Mono-tribal Region:

Out of the 105 districts, 51 districts are mono-tribal. Of these, 3 are in Andhra Pradesh, 3 in Assam, 3 in

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Footnote 11 continued

John C. Weaver, "Crop Combination Region in the Middle West", The Geographical Review - Vol. XLIV, pp.175-200; 1954, also idem, "Crop Combination Region for 1919 and 1929 in the Middle West, "The Geographical Review" Vol XLIV, 1954, pp. 560-72.

12. However, the districts with tribal population forming less than 5 per cent of the total population of the district have been excluded from this analysis.

Nagaland, 6 in West Bengal, 2 in Bihar, 17 in Madhya Pradesh, 2 in Maharashtra, 5 in Gujarat and 9 in Rajasthan. Union territory of Tripura also comes in this category. Among the tribes that are in a dominating position in the mono-tribal region are the Khasi, Jaintia, the Garo, the Mizo and the Naga in Assam and adjacent regions, Santhals in West Bengal, Gonds in Madhya Pradesh, Bhils in Gujarat, Saharias in North Western Madhya Pradesh.

Bi-Tribal Combination Region:

The bi-tribal combination region encompasses 4 districts of Assam, two of Bihar, three of Madhya Pradesh, nine of Rajasthan, one of Gujarat and two of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh each. Among the tribes which form these combinations are the Lalung (Nowgong) Miri (Sibsagar, Lakhimpur), Baro-Kuchari (Goalpara) in Assam, Oraons and the Mundas in Ranchi, Santhals and Oraons in Purnea. In the West part of Madhya Pradesh, Gonds account for more than half of the tribal population of the two tribal districts. In Andhra Pradesh Yerubula and Yenidies are the dominant tribes, while in Rajasthan, two tribal combinations is formed by the Bhils and the Minas.

Tri-Tribal Comination Region:

The tri-tribal combination region includes 18 districts. Out of them 2 are in Assam, 1 in Bihar, 1 in Andhra Pradesh, 1 in Orissa, 3 in Madhya Pradeshand 3 in Maharashtra. In Kamrup district of Assam the Bara-Kachari, the Rabha and the Kachari

from the three-tribe combination. The Baro-Kachari is the most important, constituting more than 50%of the tribal population. In the same way, the Kacharis alone account for 52 per cent of the tribal population in the Darrang district. In Palamau district of Bihar Oroans are the dominant tribe. In Mayurbhanj and Balasaur district of Orissa the Santals hold this position. In Shahdol and Jabalpur district of Madhya Pradesh, Gonds hold first rank followed by Kols. The Oraons rank first and the Gonds second in Raipur. In Mayurbhanj and Balasaur districts of Orissa, Santals hold the first position. The Gonds hold first rank in Shahdol and Jabalpur districts of Madhya Pradesh followed by Kols. In Raipur district, however, the Oraons rank first and the Gonds second. In Srikakulam district, the Savora and the Sapura and Kondo-Dhoras are the dominating tribes of the combination.

Quadri-Tribal Combination Region:

The quadri-tribal combination region includes 7 districts. Out of these, 3 are in Madhya Pradesh, 2 in Orissa, 2 in West Bengal. Among the first ranking tribes in this region are the Oraons in Jalpaiguri, Gonds in Raipur and Shidi. In Koraput district of Orissa, no single tribe has an overwhelming majority and the four tribes in the combination, Bhottada, Bhumia, Gond and the Paroja have little difference in their relative numerical strength. In Bolangir district, however, Gond and Khonds are more significant than the other two. In Singbhum, the share of the Hos in the tribal population is 46 per cent while the Santhals, Mundas and Bheemij hold second, third and fourth ranks respectively. Gonds rank first in Raipur, Sidhi and Sehore districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Penta-Tribal Combination:Region:

Penta-tribal combination region extends over 5 districts, one each in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa andtwo in Maharashtra. In Singbhum district of Bihar, Hos and Mundas are the dominating tribes which cover more than half of the tribal population. In Mayurbhanj district of Orissa, the Santhals have an overwhelming majority. In Thana district of Maharashtra, Varali Koli, Malhar and Kokna are the important tribes. The Bhils occupy the first position and Gomet as well as Kokna the second in Dhulia. In Surguja district, Gond rank first and Oroans and Kokna second and third respectively.

Hexa-tribal combination region:

Only three districts of Orissa, i.e., Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Dhanbad constitute this region. In Sundargarh Oroan and Munda and in Sambalpur Gond and Soara are the dominating tribes.

Hepta-Tribal Combination Region:

One district each from Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and two from Orissa comprise this combination region. In Hazaribagh district of Bihar, Santhals hold the dominating position. The Gond, the Sarora, the Kisan are the leading tribes in Sambalpur district. While the Bhumij, the Gonds and the Kols are significant in Keonjhar district. The Dhodia, the Chowdhri, the Dhubla, the Gamit have more significance in seven tribe combination of the district.

The following table presents the number of districts in each tribal combination region:

TABLE NO. VII

Category	No. of districts	Tribal population in (2)	(3) as % of total tribal population of India
1	2	3	4
Mono-tribal region	51	9,374,199	31.36
Bi-tribal region	23	4,612,139	15.43
Tri-tribal region	18	3,292,974	11.03
Quadri-tribal region	7	2,348,391	7.86
Penta-tribal region	5	2,364,017	7.92
Hexa-Tribal region	3	1,023,799	3.42
Hepta-Tribal region	6	2,307,879	7.72

The above table conslusively shows that the dominance of a major tribe in tribal areas constitutes an essential characteristic feature of the spatial distribution of tribal population.

T ribal Cores and Peripheries

An attempt has been made to identify the cores and peripheries of the individual tribes in order to evaluate the pattern of their dispersion in space. This writer has evolved a statistical method to delineate the cores and peripheries. Some definitive problems have been discussed in the following paragraphs which can form a basis for a discussion of methodology.

A proper understanding of the processes that led to the redistribution of population in the territories originally occupied by tribal groups enables us to specify notionally the nature of tribal regions.

1. It may be safely assumed that in a vast country with a small population in the earlier stages of its history, each tribal community would have occupied a separate habitat. Consequently, these habitats, to start with, were uni-tribal.

2. With the increase in population and the increasing pressure exerted by peasant communities on arable land, tribal communities were either forced to shift from areas suitable for settled agriculture or they were squeezed into those areas of their original homeland, which were negative from an agricultural point of view. Consequently, the percentage of non-tribals in areas of tribal concentration is bound to be low.

3. In the process described above, it is the non-tribal component which infiltrated into originally tribal areas. It has been seldom noted that a tribal group moves into the land already occupied by another tribe.

On the basis of the above, we may proceed to construct an index of tribal concentration that will leed to the ranking of the districts or taluks hierarchically and identifying the core of each tribe.

Operational Definition:

1. In conformity with the first point the percentage of one specific tribe in one district or taluk to the total population of that specific tribe in whole country has been taken. If this percentage is high in some area it would have high claims to be called a tribal core.

2. To take the second point into account the percentage of the specific tribe to the total population has been chosen for composite index. If this percentage is high at some place, it can be safely inferred that the encroachment of non-tribal population has, for a variety of reasons, been low in that area.

3. To judge the third characteristic or the essentially uni-tribal nature of tribal cores, the percentage of one tribe to the total tribal population has been used. If this percentage is high it will show that concentration of other tribal communities is less in that district or taluk.

The composite index (ci) used to delineate the cores and peripheries of the tribes is symbolically expressed as follows:

$$Ci = \sum_{j=i}^{\lambda=3} wj \quad ij$$

i = number of districts or taluks i1, i2.....in

j = number of variables j1, j2, j3

Xi 1 = Ratio of the % of one specific tribe in ith unit to total population of that tribe in India to its mean.

Xi 2 = Ratio of the % of one specific tribe in ith unit to total population of ith unit to its mean.

Xi 3 = Ratio of the % of one specific tribe in ith unit to total tribal population of ith unit to its mean.

W = Weightage given to variables

W1 = 1

W2 = 1

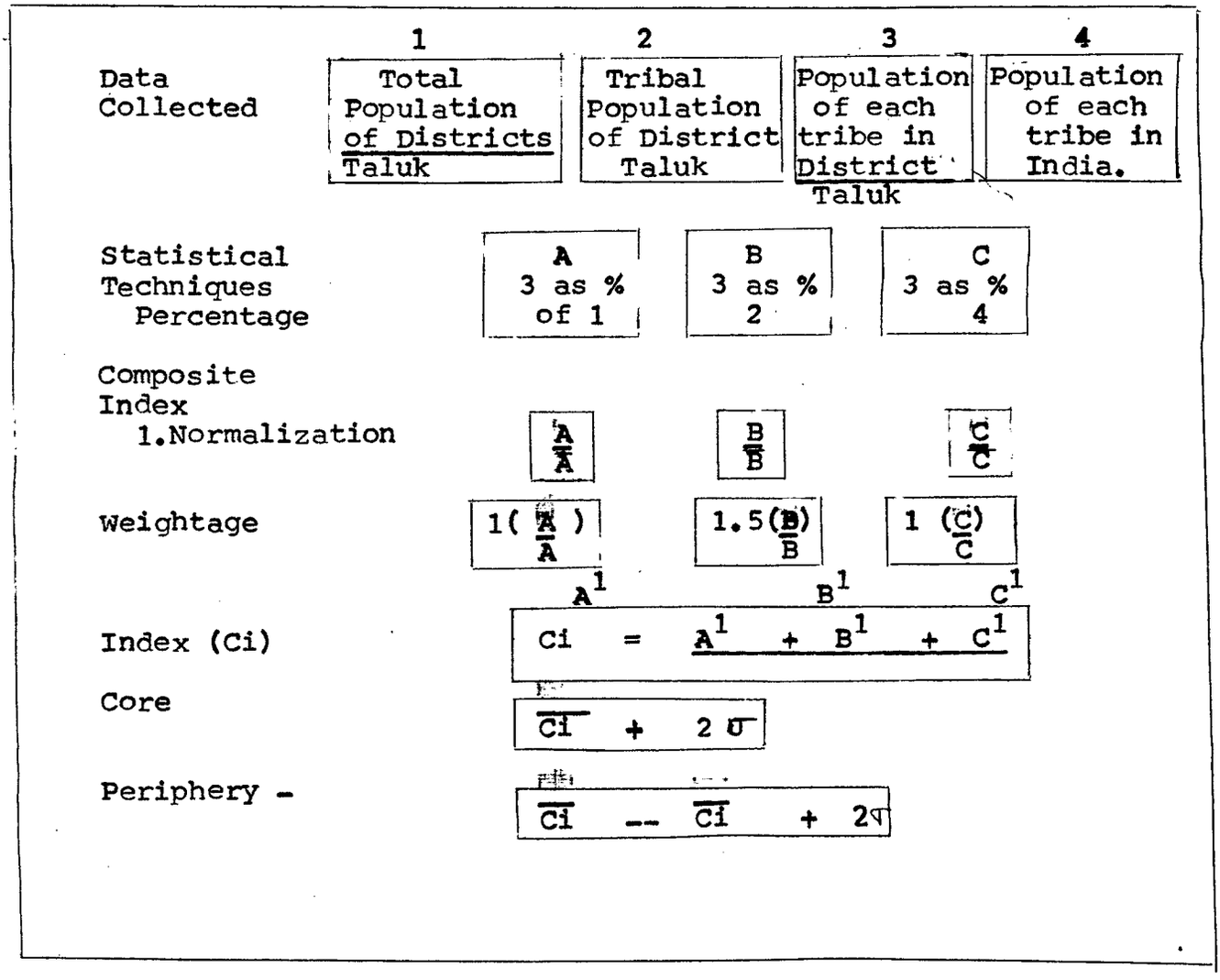
W3 = 1.5

The composite index has been categorised in the following manner on the basis of standard deviation.

Core = X + 2 S.D. and above

Periphery = from X to X + 2 S.D.

The method used is presented in the following chart.



The method adopted here does not call for any advanced statistical tools but is definitely an improvement over the crude ranking method or standard score method.[13]

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13. There are several techniques for combing the variable to construct a composite index. The simplest method is to rank thetaluks or district according to value of variates and then add the ranks. The drawback of the method is too obvious to be of any merit. As the ranks conceal the actual differences in the value of a variate, the composite index is a very crude indicator of the combining differences.

    The second popular method sometime used in regionalisation is to add the standard scores for different variables of each unit. The standard scores are obtained by the statistical method of standardisation, i.e., substracting the means and dividing by the standard deviation. This method does not seem to be very helpful in the present context. In the process of division by standard deviation the relative differences in the depression of two variables get ironed out. For this purpose, it seems logical to preserve this relative difference in the combined indicators.

    Recently a sophisticated statistical technique "Principal Component Analysis" is gaining popularity as a method of regionalisation. This finds an index having the highest correlation with the relevant variables and ranking is made on the basis of component or by combining components.

    This technique takes care of the problem of multi-collinearity by minimising the influence of the variables having stray inter-relationships.

    This method, though possesses certain satisfadtory statistical properties, need not always be the best. It involves lot of calculation and requires computational facilities. The benefits of using the method when the number of variables is small and they have negligible correlation among themselves would not justify the cost.

The variables have been given some weightages according to an assessment of their role in the process of tribal concentration. The third variable (i.e. % of the particular tribe to the total tribal population of taluks or districts) is given a higher weightage in the light of the definitely non-tribal character of infiltrations into tribal homelands.

With the help of the composite index, discussed above, the cores and perpheries of 52 tribes have been delineated. Out of these 52 tribes, 12[14] tribes have been tabulated on the taluk basis and because of lack of data, other 30 tribes have been tabulated at district level.

The results of composite index have been depicted in Fig. 6A at the taluk level and in Fig. 6B at the district level. The relevant data such as the index number of each taluk and the districts of each tribe has been given in Appendix V.

This technique (composite index) has been used to identify the specific characteristics of the pattern of tribal distribution inIndia. The resulting maps and analysis at taluk level leads to the following generalizations:

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14. These twelve tribes are as follows:
Mundas, Gonds, Santhals, Bhils, Minas, Cheros, Kils, Savaro, Karwar, Hos, Vorali, Oroans.

1. The cores of all tribes except of those of the Mundas and the Oroans (of Chotanagpur region) are mutually exclusive. No two tribes have their cores in the same taluk. This is a significant fact as it reveals a basic trait of the tribal communities that of social cohesion and isolation. In their core areas tribal communities have more or less homogeneous composition.

2. In the peripheral zone this picture ceases to be simple as most of the peripheries are over-lapping. The Chota-Nagpur region peripheral zones of the Mundas, Santhals, Oroans and the Hos are overlapping in the taluks of Hazaribag, Palamau, Singbhum and Sundergarh districts. In the peripheries of the Gonds the cores and peripheries of the Bharia, Kawar, Khanwar and the Kokku are also found.

On the basis of the spatial distribution of the tribal cores and peripheries of the tribes, for which taluk wise data was available, the following patterns can be identified: (Fig 6A)

Compact Core and Compact Periphery:

Two tribes of Chota-Nagpur region (the Chero and the Hos) one of Central India (the Kol) and one of Western India (Varali) have this pattern of Cores and peripheries. In all these cases, the cores are restricted to one taluk.

Fragmented Core and Compact Periphery:

The core of the Santhals shows fragmentation within a compact periphery. The core extends over the taluks of Santhal Parganas and Mayurbhanj districts.

Fragmented Core and Fragmented Peripheries:

This pattern of distribution is witnessed in the homeland of the Bihar, the Gonds, the Mundas and the Minas. All these tribes have a fragmented patterning of their cores and peripheries. It is necessary to state here that in all the above cases, there is ~~is~~ one large and compact core and periphery, and only few patches are segmented from the mainland of the tribe.

No Core and Compact Periphery:

Only a few tribes do not have any core region. They have only a peripheral zone. The Savara and the Khawar tribes fall in this category.

In the case of tribes, whose population data has been analysed on the basis of districts, the following pattern of distribution of core and peripheries may be identified: (Fig 6B)

Compact Core and Compact Peripheries:

Tribes of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Baiga and Halba tribe of Central India, the Kisan of Orissa and Garo and Baro Kachari of Assam have compact cores as well as peripheries.

Compact Cores and Fragmented Peripheries:

Only two tribes, Shabar of Orissa and Bharia of Madhya Pradesh have their core in one district while the peripheries of the tribes are interspersed.

Fragmented Core and Fragmented Peripheries:

Only one tribe, the Bhuniya has this type of pattern of the distribution cores and peripheries. The core is situated in the Shahabad and Gaya districts of Bihar and the peripheries in Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts of Orissa.

Fragmented Peripheries:

Some of the tribes do not have any core but only peripheries and that too in a fragmented form. The Miri, the Kachari of North-East India are classic examples of this pattern.

Compact Peripheries:

The Shahana of Northern Madhya Pradesh, Bhalodi, Kolara of Orissa have compact peripheries.

Compact Cores:

There are only a few tribes which do not have any peripheral zone. They are confined to a compact core. Most of the hill tribes of Assam, the Bhuttada of Orissa and the Chowdhari of Surat are examples of these distribution pattern.

Tribes which do not have any peripheral zone but a compact core indicate the less degree of contact with other communities and that the infiltration of non-tribals has been of a low order. In the case of territories of the tribes, without core region, it is presumed that the encroachment of non-tribal communities is high. The fragmented form of the cores and the

peripheries points to the magnitude of impact of the exogenetic forces. It is also likely that this fragmentation has taken place because of the division of a particular tribe into sub-sectors based on clan or kinship. This is an interesting line of investigation and the writer hopes to follow it up in her doctoral thesis.

There are tribes which have their core region co-extensive over the cores of the other tribal communities. In Goalpara district of Assam, for example, the core of the Rabhu and the Baro-Kachari tribes co-exist. The Parja and the Bhottada tribes of Orissa have their cores in the same district of Karaput. In Surat district the cores of seven[15] tribes have been identified. The situation may be partly explained by the fact that the data available, which has been analysed, is on a district basis. There are reasons to presume that if taluk wise data were to be analysed, mutually exclusive core might emerge.

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15. These seven tribes are the Rathawa, the Thabar, the Kokna, the Chaudhri, the Dhodia, the Dubla and the Gamit.

Correlation with Environmental Factor

The pattern of distribution of tribal population, as discussed above shows that it is concentrated either in areas negative for settled agricultural pursuits or in areas of isolation. While the North-East is the classic example of the latter, the negative areas may befurther sub-divided into mountainous and forested tracts on the one hand and the desert areas on the other.[16]

To find out this relationship between the concentration of tribal population and negative areas, correlation between the percentage of tribal population to total population (districtwise) and two variables, viz., percentage[17] of the forested area to the total geographical area, and percentage of the net area sown to the total area was worked out. The statistical procedure is explained below:

First, the series of percentage of tribal population to total population (district-wise) has been arranged in the quartile. Districts, in which the tribal population form more than 38 per cent of the total population, fall in the upper quartile. In the second quartile, the percentage ranges from

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16. The theory that the negative areas which suffer from isolation have been the so-called culs de sac or the 'refuge zones' when aboriginal population was pushed at various stages of fresh immigration from the north-west is fairly well-known. Among its main exponents may be mentioned Subba Rao and O.H.K. Spate.

17. Data for this study has been taken from "Report of the Force on Forests Resource Survey" Planning Commission, July 1972, Appendix II pp.e-1.

15 to 38. Districts with the share of tribal population varying between 10 and 15, fall in the third quartile, and those between 5 and 10 come in lowest quartile. Districts in which the tribal percentage is less than 5, have been excluded from the analysis. These districts account for only 5 per cent of tribal population of the country and the average share of each district comes to .05%, a figure which is insignificant from the point of view of concentration of tribal population.

The correlation between the upper quartile, the percentage of tribal population to total population and the percentage of forested area to total area is fairly high (i.e., r = .72 significant at 1%). It shows that in areas where the percentage of tribal population is high the percentage of forested area is also high. Evidently the latter is independent of the former, and it should not mean that as the percentage of tribal population increases the percentage of forested area will also increase. It only shows the aggregate effect of forested area on the concentration of tribal population. Largely, the upper quartile is found in the districts situated in Assam, Nagaland, Chota Nagpur, Chatisgarh and the Vindhyan range in the south western part of Gujarat and the Aravalli hills.

The degree of correlation between tribal population and total population in the second quartile is also quite significant (r = .41 significant at 1 %) In the third quartile, however, the correlation between the two is not significant (r = .12). In fact, in this category the distribution of forested

area is very uneven — somewhere it is very high, i.e., 54% and in other areas it is as low as .16 per cent, but the percentage of the tribal population in the two districts concerned, however, remains approximately the same. In those districts where the percentage of the forested area is high but the tribal population — for example in Dhanbad and Dhenkanal — the reason might be the encroachment of the non-tribal population. On the other hand, in areas where the percentage of the forested area decreases without a corresponding decline in the tribal percentage, the reason may be the impact of the other negative elements of the environment, such as arid climate as in the case of Jaisalmer.

Again inlower quartile the correlation is significant ($r = .35$ at 5 %). Both the variables loose their significance in these districts. As the percentage of tribal population decreases, the percentage of forested area to total area also goes down.

The above analysis shows that the proportion of the forested area is significantly related with the distribution of tribal population.

Notionally it has been taken as an established fact that tribal areas are generally found in areas not suitable for settled agriculture. One such element which renders land area unsuitable for agriculture is the forest-cover. However, there are other elements as well, which limit an area's agricultural capacity and are best reflected in the proportion of the sown area to the total area. With a view to assessing the validity of the

hypothesis, correlation coefficients between the percentages of net area sown[18] to total area and the proportion of the tribal population have been computed.

The analysis of results shows that the relationship in upper quartile values is most significant. The fact that they are negatively correlated (r =-.42 significant at 2 %) shows that where the share of tribal population is high the net areas sown is low. The lower proportion of the sown area may be either due to a high share of forested area or of uncultivable land.

As the percentage of tribal population decreases in second quartile, the coefficient of correlation is also low (r = -.3 significant at only 10 %). In last two quartiles there is no correlation (r = -.04 and .02 respectively) between the two.

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18. The data of this table has been taken from the States Statistical abstract. For percentages and other details see Table No._____.

Chapter II

THE PROCESSES OF CONCENTRATION AND CLUSTERING IN THE TRIBAL GROUPS

SELECTED CASE STUDIES

The processes of concentration and clustering of the tribal population on a national, aggregative level have already been noted. It would be important from the point of view of deepening our understanding of these processes to see if they operate at the level of each tribal group as well. In other words, the following case studies of seven major tribes, selected from different ethnic, linguistic and ecological situations, are intended to test the hypothesis that the picture of clustering and concentration identified at the national level is nothing more but the aggregation of similar processes in each tribal group which continues to maintain its social identity.

The tribes selected for these case studies include the Gonds, Santhals, Bhils, Minas, Mundas, Hos and the Nagas.

THE GONDS

The Gonds, along with some forty other allied tribes, comprise the largest tribal group in India, numbering 4.5 million at the time of 1961 census. Gondwana, the homeland of the Gonds, extends over parts of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Racially identified with the Proto-Australoids - though their origin is still controversial[1] -

1 Risley grouped them among the Dravidians, Dalton considered them as Pre-Dravidian, while Majumdar believes that they are aboriginal people mixed with the Mediterraneans. (See Risley, People of India, op.cit., p. 399; Dalton, Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal, Calcutta, 1972; Majumdar, Races and Culture of India, Lucknow, 1965.

the Gonds are dark-skinned, sturdy and short to medium statured, with dark hair and thick lips. Formerly, the Gonds were known to speak Gondi, a dialect of the Dravidian Family, having affinities with the Tamil and Telugu. However, their speech-form at present is akin to Hindi and is known as 'Gondwani'.

Mostly Gonds are cultivators practising settled cultivation in plain areas and shifting cultivation in the hills. A large number of them is also engaged as agricultural labourers, ordinary labourers and wood-cutters. Their economy is also supplemented by hunting, fishing and collecting.

The following table shows the general distribution of Gonds in the different States: (Fig No 10)

Table I

Distribution of Gonds by States

State	Tribal population	Total Gond population	% of Gonds to tribal population	% of Gonds of State to total Gond population of India
Andhra Pradesh	13,24,368	1,43,680	10.84	3.56
Bihar	20,64,816	33,521	1.62	.83
Madhya Pradesh	66,78,410	30,94,613	46.34	74.79
Maharashtra	23,97,158	2,72,564	11.46	6.76
Orissa	42,23,757	4,45,705	10.55	11.00
Uttar Pradesh	as Scheduled Caste	38,356		.95
India	2,88,83,470	40,29,950	13.5	100.00

It can be concluded from Table I that three-fourths of the Gond population lives in Madhya Pradesh, where it accounts for nearly one-half ofthe total tribal population. The remaining population of the tribe is found in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Orissa.[2] (Fig No 11)

The following statement (Table II) shows the distributional pattern of the Gond population at the district-level: (Fig No 12)

Table II

District-Level Distribution of Gonds

Category - % of Gonds to tribal population	No. of districts	% of Gonds living inthe districts to total population of Gonds of the country
Above 90	3	8.92
80 - 90	13	35.45
70 - 80	3	4.53
60 - 70	2	8.58
50 - 60	6	10.13
40 - 50	7	16.09
30 - 40	4	4.70
20 - 30	3	2.32
10 - 20	6	2.26
5 - 10	5	2.36
Below 5	10	4.66

2 It is interesting to note that in Uttar Pradesh, the Gonds have been shown as a Scheduled Caste.

It can be seen from Table II that the Gonds show a strong tendency of clustering. The fact that some 68 per cent of all Gond population lives in districts where the tribe is in a clear majority supports this statement. In 16 districts out of 27 in which they are a majority group their percentage exceeds 80. Altogether, these districts contain more than 44 per cent of all Gond population - of this 9 per cent lives in three districts where the Gond population forms more than 90 per cent of all tribal population.

Table III

Taluk Level Distribution of Gonds

Category % of Gonds to tribal population	No. of Taluks	% of Gonds living in Taluks to total Gond population of the country
Above	21	30.265
80 - 90	17	19.450
70 - 80	5	8.949
60 - 70	3	6.962
50 - 60	10	4.717
40 - 50	16	13.116
30 - 40	11	6.554
20 - 30	10	2.408
10 - 20	15	4.273
5 - 10	14	1.973
Below 5	54	1.311

The taluk-level data, furnished in Table III, brings out more pronouncedly the tedency of clustering. In 43 taluks out of 56 in which Gonds are in majority, they form more than 70 per cent of all tribal population. Of these 43, 21 taluks contain about one-third of all Gond population; in all of them the Gonds are in overwhelming majority - more than 90 per cent - of the tribal population.

The view that the tribal cores are mutually exclusive is borne out by the above analysis of the Gond distribution. While the tribe is distributed over a vast area, the majority lives in fewer pockets, where it is the most dominating tribal group.

Location Quotient

To test further the degree of Gond concentration in different districts, location quotients have been worked out. The values of the location quotients and the categories of the districts based on these values are given below:

(Fig. 15)

Table IV

Location Quotients of Gonds

Categories	Districts
High	Nizamabad, Adilabad (A.P), Chanda (Maharashtra)
More than 2	Mandsaur, Ujjain, Shadapur, Raiseen Hasangabad, Nurshumpur, Malda, Chindwara, Senoi, Balaghat and Bastar (M.P).
Moderate 1 - 3	Warangal (A.P), Yeotmal (Maharashtra) Panna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Indore, Sehore, Betul, Jabalpur, Surguja, Durg, and Raipur.
Low below 5 - 1	Nanded (Maharashtra), Bolangir (Orissa), Satna, E. Nimar (M.P).
Very low below 5	Rest of 30 districts

The above statement shows that the local variations within the Gondwana region are not very significant. The highest value of the local quotient recorded by any district is 2.8.

It would be interesting to compare the Gond location quotients with the general tribal location quotients in the Gondwana region. It is found that some districts - i.e. Nizamabad, Ujjain, Shajapur - which have very high proportion of Gonds in the tribal population, have an insignificant ratio of the tribal population. There is another set of districts, i.e. Bastar, Chindwara and Mandla, where values of both the location quotients are high. In other districts of the region which fall in the second category, Gonds have intermixed with other tribal communities.

The Gond Homeland

While infusion by other tribal communities in the homeland of the Gonds has been quite insignificant, it has been much disturbed by the non-tribal communities.

An attempt has been made to delineate the core regions of the Gonds with the help of the composite index discussed in Chapter I.

Gond Core

The Gond core extends over 16 taluks - 15 of them lie in Madhya Pradesh and one in Maharashtra. The distribution

of these taluks is given below:

Districts	Taluks
Baster	Kanpur, Narayanpur, Kondagarh, Baplapur, Dantipur, Jagodalpur
Bilaspur	Bilaspur
Chindwara	Chindwara
Mandla	Niwas, Dindori, Mandla, Dulri
Raipur	Dulri
Betul	Betul
Chanda	Sironcha

Evidently, the taluks which constitute the Gond core are not contiguous; instead, the core has five separate segments. The biggest of these fragments lies in Baster and the adjoining Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh, incorporating 6 taluks of the former and one of the latter. Another core segment is constituted by the three taluks of Mandla. All other cores are comprised by one taluk only.

Gond Periphery

The Gond periphery extends over 40 taluks of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. These taluks are

listed below:

State	Districts	Taluks
Maharashtra	Chanda	Gadehiroli,Rajuea
	Yeotmal	Sadar, Kelapur
Orissa	Kalahandi	Nawapara
	Bolangir	Deogarh, Raikora, Badar, Patanger
	Dhenkanal	Atmalik
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Bohari, Bandogarh, Sohagpur
	Sidhi	Gopal, Damas, Deogarh
	Mandsaur	Jawad, Manasa, Bhavpura
	Ratlam	Ratlam
	Dewas	Dewas
	Sehore	Narrullaganj
	Raiseen	Gahartganj, Beganganj, Goharganj, Bariley, Selwani, Udaipura
	Chindwara	Amarwara, Saurar
	Senoi	Senoi
	Balaghat	Baihar
	Surguja	Bharatpur,Baikuntpur, Surgujapal, Mahendragarh
	Bilaspur	Katghora
	Rajgarh	Udaipur
	Durg	Durg, Sanjari, Mahasamau
	Bastar	Bhamipratappur, Konta

While the peripheral zone is characterized by a high proportion of the Gonds in the tribal population, the noteworthy fact is that the percentage of the tribal population to the total population itself is very low. (Fig 14)

Combination Regions

In order to see the importance of the Gond community vis-a-vis other tribal communities, tribal combinations have been worked out. The table below gives the results of this analysis. (Fig No 13)

Table V

Tribal Combinations in Gond Region

Rank of the Gond Tribe	Combination	Districts
First Rank	Mono-tribal	Adilabad, Karimnagar (A.P) Chanda (Maharashtra), Raiseen, Hosangabad, Morshimpur, Mandla, Chindwara, Senoi, Balaghat, Bastar
	Bi-tribal	Dewas, Betul, Bilaspur, Durg, Shahdol, Jabalpur, Surguja, Raipur, Sehore, Sidhi
	Three-tribal	Shahdol, Jabalpur, Surguja
	Four-tribal	Raipur, Sehore, Sidhi

Rank of the Gond Tribe	Combination	Districts
	Five-tribal	Sjajapur
	Seven-tribal	Panna
Second Rank	Three-tribal	Yeotmal
	Four-tribal	Kalahandi
Third Rank	Three-tribal	Raigarh

It is evident that in Gondwana region the encroachment of the non-tribal communities has been quite insignificant. Most of the districts with major Gond concentrations are typically mono-tribal.

THE SANTHALS

The Santhals are the second largest tribe of India, numbering more than three million in 1961. They are very hardy and simple-hearted mostly engaged in primitive agriculture; hunting, fishing and food-gathering being their secondary occupations. The Santhals have all the Proto-Australoid features: dark-brown complexion, short to medium stature, thick lips, dark brown eyes and wavy hair. Their common language - Nundari -- is a branch of the Austric family, having numerous individual dialects within it.

The Santhals are found in Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. A statement showing the percentage of Santhals in each State to the total Santhal population of the country and to the total tribal population of the respective states is furnished below: (Fig No16)

TABLE - VI

DISTRIBUTION OF SANTHALS BY STATES

States	Total Tribal population	Total Santhals	% of Santhals to total population of Santhals	% of Santhals to total population of state
Bihar	42,04,770	15,41,345	48.46	36.65
Orissa	42,23,757	4,11,181	13.03	9.70
West Bengal	20,63,883	12,00,019	38.00	58.1
Tripura	3,60,070	1,562	.51	.43
India	2,98,83,470	31,54,107	100.00	10.5

The above table shows that almost one-half of the Santhal population lives in the state of Bihar where its share to the state's tribal population is 36.65 per cent, Orissa follows with 13.03 per cent of all Santhals forming 9.7 per cent of the state's tribal population. In West Bengal where 38 per cent of all Santhals live, the tribe accounts for 58 per cent of the state's tribal population. (Fig No 18)

The district-level data of the Santhal population leads to an identification of the following categories of districts.

TABLE - VII

DISTRICT - LEVEL DISTRIBUTION OF SANTHALS

Category % of Santhals to Tribal population of districts	No. of Districts	Name of Districts	Total Number of Santhals in Districts	% of Santhals living in these districts to total population of Santhals
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
More than 80	6	Monghyr, Santhal-Parganas Dhanbad(Bihar)	14,20,678	40.90
		Malda, Burdwan, Bankura W.Bengal	8,30,879	25.30
60 to 80	7	Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purena, Hazaribagh (Bihar)	8,30,879	25.30
		W.Dinajpur, Midnapore, Purulia (West Bengal)		

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
50 to 60	1	Birbhum	93,427	2.43
40 to 50	2	Mayurbhanj(Orissa)	3,40,327	11.31
20 to 40	3	Singbhum(Bihar) 24-Parganas(West Bengal) Balasore(Orissa)	2,85,117	7.89
10 to 20	2	Cooch-Behar) West Jalpaiguri) Bengal	39,794	1.06
5 to 10	3	Murshidabad) West Hoogly) Bengal Keonjhar (Orissa)	1,22,841	
Below 5	13	Patna, Ranchi, Nadia (W.Bengal) Sambalpur,Ganjam, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal,Cuttack (Orissa)	20,445	6.92

It can be concluded from the above table that 40.9 per cent of Santhal population is concentrated in 6 districts where they form more than 80 per cent of all tribal population. Another 7 districts of Bihar and West Bengal contain 25.30 per cent of the Santhals, sho form 60 to 80 per cent of the tribal population. (Fig No 20)

The districtwise data shows that only 79.94 per cent of the Santhal population is concentrated in those district where its share of the total tribal population is more than 40 per cent. But as taluk level data is analysed, it is found that 93.9 per cent of the Santhals live in 47 taluks where they are in a clear majority. The following table gives a synoptic view of the distribution of Santhals at the taluk level:

TABLE - VIII

TALUK - LEVEL DISTRIBUTION OF SANTHALS

Category	No. of taluks	% of Santhals in taluks to total Santhals of the country	States
Above 90	6	9.81	2Ø - Bihar 4 - West Bengal
80 to 90	17	42.48	7 - Bihar 10 - West Bengal
70 to 80	7	10.25	3 - Bihar 4 - West Bengal
60 to 70	10	12.86	5 - Bihar 5 - West Bengal
50 to 60	7	18.5	2 - Bihar 1 - West Bengal 4 - Orissa
30 to 50	11	2.76	2 - Bihar 9 - West Bengal
10 to 30	6	1.36	1 - Bihar 4 - West Bengal 1 - Orissa
Below 10	20	1.08	7 - Bihar 5 - West Bengal 8 - Orissa

The taluk-level distribution of the tribe reveals that the infusion of other tribal communities has been insignificant in Santhal territory. A very small section of the tribe (1.18 per cent) is found in areas where its position in the tribal population is insignificant.

Location Quotient

On the basis of the values of location quotient, the districts have been grouped into the following categories. (Fig No 21)

TABLE - IX

LOCATION QUOTIENTS OF SANCHTLS

Categories	Location Quotient	Districts
High	More than 2	Monghyr, Saharsa, Santhal-Parganas, Dhanbad (Bihar) West Dinajpur, Malda, Hoogly, Murshidabad, Burdwan, Bankura, Midnapore, Purulia (West Bengal)
Moderate	From 1 to 2	Bhagalpur, Purenea, Hazaribagh (Bihar) Birbhum, Howrah (W.Bengal) Mayurbhanj (Orissa)
Low	Below 1	12 districts of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

When the values of the Santhal location quotients are compared with the values of the general tribal location quotient in the Santhal region, interesting conclusions are derived. It shows that some districts -- such as Monghyr, Saharsa, Murshidabad, Hoogly and Nadia -- which have a low location quotient for the general tribal population have high values of the Santhal location quotient. It points up the fact that

while the tribal population is not much significant in these areas, Santhals hold a dominating position within this group.

Santhal Core and Periphery

While other tribes within the Santhal homeland are insignificant, incursions by non-tribal groups have been quite important. The rich mineral-bearing zones have attracted the immigration of these non-tribal communities. Still there are areas which have remained unaffected, in which Santhals are heavily clustered. The Santhal core is found in two segments: one of them lies in Santhal Parganas, and the other in Mayurbhanj. The taluks which constitute the core are given below :

Core (State/District)	Taluks
Bihar	
Santhal-Parganas	Dumka, Samtura, Rajmahal Pakur
Orissa	
Mayurbhanj	Sadar, Bamanghaty, Kaptipada.

The following 23 taluks make up the Santhal periphery:

State/District	Taluks
Bihar	
Bhagalpur	Banka
Purnea	Araria
Santhal-Parganas	Godda, Deogarh

Hazaribagh	Sadar, Giridih
Dhanbad	Sadar and Bhagnmara
Singbhum	Dhalbhum, Seriakela

West Bengal

W.Dinajpur	Balurghat, Raiganj
Birbhum	Rampuraht, Sadar
Malda	Sadar
Burdwaj	Sadar, Katwa, Kalna
Hooghly	Sadar
Midnapore	Sadar, Jhargram
Purulia	Sadar

The core taluks contain 31.4 per cent of the Santhal population, while the peripheral zone accounts for another 49.3 per cent. In order to bring out the significance of the Santhals in the tribal population, within the Santhal region, tribal combinations have been worked out. The combinational analysis shows that the core and the peripheral districts are all-mono-tribal; in the bi-or tri-tribal combinations also Santhals hold a dominating position. The following statement furnishes the results of this anaylsis: (Fig 17)

TABLE - X

TRIBAL COMBINATIONS IN THE SANTHAL REGION

Rank	Combination	Districts
First Rank	Mono Tribal	Santhal Parganas, Dhanbad, Monghyr of Bihar and Bankura, West Dinajpur, Malda Murshidabad, Hoogly, Midnapore
	2 - tribal	Bhagalpur, Purenea (Bihar), Purlia(W.Bengal), Mayurbhanj (Orissa), Balasore,

1.	2.	3.
	7 - tribal	Hazaribagh
Second Rank	4 - tribal	Singhbhum, Jalapaiguri
Sixth Rank	7 - tribal	Keonjhar

It can be concluded that in the beginning when Santhals migrated to Chota Nagpur they occupied a separate territory exclusive of other tribal groups. However, with the discovery of minerals in the Santhal homeland came the non-tribal groups who made deep incursions in their territory and generated the processes of industrialization. While the impact of these developments is quite pronounced in the peripheral zone, the core has remained largely unaffected. (FIG NO 19)

THE BHILS

The Bhils form the third largest tribe in India. In 1961 there were 3.8 million Bhils in the country.

The Bhils are generally regarded as having racial affinity with the Proto-Australoid group. But the amount of racial admixture which has taken place among the Bhils is also too high, and hence the racial heterogeneity witnessed in the Bhil population.

From the point of view of language they are different from other tribes of India. Their original language is Bhil which is recognised as a language of the Indo-Aryan Family.

The main occupation of the Bhils is cultivation. The Bhils practise shifting cultivation on hill-slopes; on the level plains they are settled-agriculturists. Fishing, hunting and food-gathering are subsidiary means of subsistence. With growing contacts with the non-tribal groupes, the Bhil economy is undergoing a transformation. They are now known to be working as contracted labourers in various construction projects.

The tribe is found in a vast area comprising the states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The following table gives some salient distributional features of the Bhil population at the State level. (FIG NO 22)

TABLE XI

State-wise Distribution of Bhils

State	Total Tribal population	Total Bhils	% of Bhils to total tribal population	% of Bhils to total population of Bhils in India
Gujarat	27,54,446	11,24,282	40.81	29.30
Madhya Pradesh	66,78,410	11,24,890	16.84	29.40
Maharashtra	23,97,159	5,75,022	23.7	15.03
Rajasthan	23,51,470	9,08,768	33.64	27.0
Mysore	1,02,096	215	.11	.06
India	2,98,83,470	38,25,468	12.5	100.00

It is clear from the above statement that the Bhil population is the largest in Madhya Pradesh (29.40% of total Bhils), but it constitutes only 16.84 per cent of the total tribal population in that state. Bhils are concentrated in the Western parts of the state. In Gujarat the Bhil population accounts for 29.30% of the total Bhil population of the country; however, its

share in the state's tribal population is also higher (40.81%). It is mainly concentrated in the eastern and southern parts of the state. In order of numerical strength Rajasthan stands third, accounting for 27 per cent of the total Bhil population. The Bhils here form 33.64% of the state's tribal population. In Maharashtra, which contains 15 per cent of the country's Bhil population, most of the population is concentrated in northern districts.

The district-level data shows the real nature of the Bhil concentration. The following statement shows the distributional pattern of the Bhil population at the district level:

TABLE XII

Distributional Pattern of the Bhils at the District level

Category % of Bhils to total tribal population	Number of districts	% of Bhils to total Bhil population
Above 90	10	37.88
80-90	6	15.68
70-80	2	12.11
60-70	1	.32
50-60	4	15-80
30-50	6	6.80
10-30	7	4.45
5-10	1	5.30
Below 5	14	1.66

The above table shows that 37.88 per cent of the Bhil population lives in ten districts where its percentage to the total tribal population is above 90. Of these districts, four are in Madhya Pradesh; they contain about a third (31.8%) of

the country's total Bhil population. In Maharashtra there are two districts in which Bhils form more than 90 per cent of the tribal population. However, these districts contain only 71% of the total Bhil population of the country.

It is evident from the district-level data that 15.8 per cent of the Bhil population lives in districts where its percentage share in the tribal population is between 50 and 60. Altogether 81.79 of the entire Bhil population lives in those areas where it has a clear majority among the tribals. Another 6.8 per cent Bhils live in those six districts (two in Maharashtra, two in Rajasthan, and two in Gujarat), where their percentage in tribal population varies from 30 to 50; 4.45 per cent Bhils live in seven districts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Only 1.66 per cent of the Bhil population is scattered over those 14 districts where its share is less than five per cent.

This picture of concentration and clustering of the Bhils becomes more clear at the taluk level.

TABLE XIII

Distribution Pattern of the Bhils at the Taluk-level

Category - % of Bhils to tribal population	No. of Taluks	% of Bhils to total Bhil population
Above 90	80	51.46
80-90	24	9.46
70-80	29	13.77
60-70	20	6.69
50-60	18	2.28
40-50	16	3.57
30-40	11	1.77

20-30	11	.87
10-20	17	.75
5-10	25	.67
below 5	50	8.71

The above statement leads to the following conclusions:

i) More than 51 per cent of the Bhil population lives in taluks where they form 90 per cent of the entire tribal population. The corresponding percentage at the district level is 37.8 per cent.

ii) Some 84 per cent of the Bhils live in taluks where they are clearly a majority group among the tribals. This percentage at the district-level is 82.

TABLE XIV

Location Quotients of the Bhils

Category	Index Number	Districts
High	more than 1.5	Ratlam, Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar(M.P.) Aurangabad, Dhir (Maharashtra) Ajmer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jalor, Dungarpur (Rajasthan).
		Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana Panchmahals, Broach (Gujarat)
Moderate	1 - 1.5	Dhuilia (Maharashtra) Bhilwara and Jhalawar (Rajasthan)
		Ahmedabad, Kaira (Gujarat)
Low	. 5-1	Dangs, Baroda (Gujarat) Chittorgarh, Sirohi (Rajasthan)
		Osmanabad, Ahmednagar, Nasik (Maharashtra)
Very Low	below .5	22 districts of Maharashtra, M.P., Gujarat and Rajasthan.

The above statement leads to the following main conclusions:

i) In 17 districts the share of Bhil population is one and a half time the share of Bhil population in the region.

ii) There are five districts in which the values of the location quotient vary between 1 and 1.5.

iii) In the remaining 29 districts the value of the location quotient is below 1. (Fig No. 25)

Bhil Core

The Bhil core lies in the following 18 taluks:

State/District	Taluks
Madhya Pradesh	
Ratlam	Saliama
Jhabua	Thandla, Jhabua, Jobat, Alirajpur.
Dhar	Kurshi, Manawar
West Nimar	Barwani, Rajpur, Sindhwa, Khargoan
Maharashtra	
Dhulia	Akrani
Gujarat	
Punchmahal	Santrampur, Jhalod, Dohad
Broach	Jhagodia, Dediapada
Rajasthan	
Dungarpur	Dungarpur

The core region of the Bhil is not compact and shows a high degree of fragmentation.

Bhil Periphery

The following taluks comprise the Bhil periphery:

State/District	Taluks
Madhya Pradesh	
Dhar	Dhar, Sadarpur, Badnawar,
Jhabua	Petlawad
Maharashtra	
Nasik	Balglan, Malegoan, Kalwan
Dulia	Talodo, Shahada, Nandubar
Jalgoan	Dhulia, Shirpur, Sindbhed, Sibri, Jamner, Chalisgoan
Rajasthan	
Udaipur	Kumbhalgarh, Rajdamand, Godunda, Girwa, Kotra, Phalasia, Kherwara
Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh
Dungarpur	Sagwara
Banswara	Ghalol, Garhi, Banswara, Begedora, Kusalgar,
Jhalwar	Jhalrapatan
Gujarat	
Banaskanta	Palampur, Danta
Sabarkantha	Khed-Brahma, Vyaynagar, Bhiloda, Meghraj
Panchmahals	Dohad
Baroda	Vaghodia, Tilakwada, Naswadi
Broach	Broach, Vagra, Ankbarwar, Hamsot, Nanded, Valia, Segbara
Surat	Mangrol, Nizar

It is a noteworthy tact that while the homeland of the Bhils has been disturbed by non-tribal population other tribal communities have not been able to infiltrate in the region.

The Bhil Homeland

With the help of the composite index discussed earlier, the core and the periphery of the Bhil population have been delineated. It is observed that the Bhil core is found in different patches. The Bhils have a highly fragmented core - apparently a result of the non-tribal incursions in the Bhil region (Fig No 26)

TABLE XV

Tribal Combinations in the Bhil Region (Fig No 27)

Category By Bhil Rank in Tribal population	Combination	District
First Rank	1	Ratlam, Jhobua, West Nimar, Dhar, Raiseen (M.P.)
		Banskantha, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Mehsana, Broach (Gujarat)
		Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Jalor (Rajasthan).
	2	Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur Jhalawar
	5	Kaira
Second Rank	2	Dangs (Gujarat)
	2	Chittorgarh
		Kota, Pali (Rajasthan)
	3	Ahmednagar
Third Rank	4	Sehore
	3	Nasik

Almost all the districts which constitute the core and peripheral zone of the tribe are mono_tribal. Bhilwara, Udaipur, Sirohi and Jhalawar districts are bi_tribal, although the Bhils

hold first rank among the tribals. The districts of Raiseen and Mehsana are also mono_tribal, yet none of them falls in the core or the periphery of the Bhil population. The Bhils here hold an insignificant position.

THE MINAS

Racially the Minas are believed to belong to the Proto-Nordic stock. They have been and continue to be a force to reckon with in their traditional homeland - Rajasthan, where they held power before the period of Rajput-ascendancy. After they were ousted from power, a section of the Minas accepted the inevitable and adopted a loyalist attitude towards the new rulers. In return, they were granted lands and came to be known as Zamindar Minas. Those who could not reconcile to the new situation, organised themselves in bands and took to the path of crime and violence. Efforts were made to bring them in line and rehabilitate them by settling them in villages as watchmen. This group is known as Chaukidar-Minas.

Minas account for more than half of the tribal population in Rajasthan. (Fig No 28) While they are distributed in all over the state, their main concentration lies in a few areas only. (Fig No 30) The following table shows the main features of the distribution of the Minas at the district level:

TABLE XVI

Distributional Pattern of the Minas Population at the District level

Category - % of Minas to tribal - population	No of district	% of Minas owing in the district to total Mina population of the country
Above 90	6	48.05
80-90	3	9.23

1	2	3
70-80	-	-
60-70	2	14.06
50-60	1	1.86
40-50	2	4.71
30-40	3	16.12
20-30	2	.82
10-20	1	.82
5-10	5	.15
below 5	3	.21

(Fig No 32)

The above table shows that a little over 70 per cent of the Mina population lives in those districts where it is in a majority. The highest concentration of the tribe is found in those six districts where its proportion to the tribal population is more than 90 per cent. A secondary cell of concentration lies over those districts where the Minas form 30 to 50 per cent of the tribal population. Only an insignificant section of the Mina tribe lives in districts where their share to the total tribal population is less than five per cent.

The following table gives an idea of the Mina distribution at the taluk-level:

TABLE XVII

Distribution of the Minas at the Taluk-level

Category - % of Minas to tribal population	No. of taluks	% of Minas living in taluks to total Mina population of the countries
Above 90%	43	56.68
80-90	16	12.99
70-80	11	3.15
60-70	13	3.92
50-60	5	2.23
40-50	4	1.45
30-40	9	5.43
20-30	9	2.72
10-20	8	2.40
Below 5	13	0.22

The following conclusions can be derived from the above table :

i) More than 55 per cent of the Mina population is found in taluks where it forms more than 90 per cent of the tribal population. At the district-level, the corresponding percentage was only 48.

ii) It is further revealed that a little less than 80 per cent of the Mina population lives in taluks where it is a clear majority. The corresponding percentage at the district level was only 73 per cent.

Location - Quotient

On the basis of the location quotients of the Mina population the following categories of the districts can be

identified: (Fig 33)

TABLE XVIII

Location Quotients of the ~~Bhils~~ MINAS

Category	Index Number	District
Highest	above 1.5	Bikaner, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Tonk, Bundi,
High	1 - 1.5	Kota, Pali
Medium	.5-1	Bhilwara, Udaipur, Jhalawar
Low	below .5	Jalor, Sirohi, Chittorgarh Dungarpur, Banswara, Nagaur, Bharatpur, Alwar.

Core and Peripheral Regions of the Minas

The arrangement of the Mina core and peripheral regions shows a high degree of fragmentation. The following taluks constitute the core-regions: (Fig No 29)

Core-region

District	Taluk
Alwar	Rajgarh
Sawai Madhopur	Hindaun, Gangapur,
Jaipur	Sapotra, Malarnachor, Bairath, Bassi, Phagihalsot
Chittorgarh	Partapgarh
Kota	Itawa

The fragmented nature of the core reflects the effect of the exogenetic forces operating in the Mina homeland.

The following taluks constitute the peripheral zone:

District	Taluks
Alwar	Thanagazi, Lakshmangarh
Bharatpur	Weir, Bayana, Rupbas, Basari, Bari.

Swai Madhopur	Mahwa, Todabhim, Nadauti, Karauli, Sawaimadhopur.
Jaipur	Amber, Jamwa-Ramgarh, Sikrai Dausa.
Sikar	Sri-Madhopur
Tonk	Deoli Uraria
Pali	Pali Kharchi
Jalore	Ahore
Udaipur	Ladasa, Sarda, Salumbar
Chittorgarh	Choti-sadri, Bari-Sadri
Dungarpur	Dungarpur
Bundi	Hindoli, Nainwa
Kota	Lalpura
Jhalwar	Jhalarapatan, Bakari

The above statement shows that like the core, the periphery of the Minas is also fragmented. This has been due to the fact that in the peripheral zone the Mina population is inter-mixed with the Bhils.

Tribal Combinations

Tribal Combinations have been worked out to assess the relative strength of the Minas as compared to the other tribal groups. The results of the combinational analysis are furnished below: (Fig No 31)

TABLE XIX

Tribal Combinations in the Mina Region

Rank	Combination	District
First Rank	1	Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar, Tonk, Bundi, Bikaner, Nagaur
	2	Pali, Chittorgarh, Kotah
Second Rank	2	Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Jhalwar

The combinational analysis leads to the following generalisations:

i) In northern and north eastern Rajasthan, the Minas are in a dominating position.

ii) In eastern parts of the state, while the Bhils also emerge as a sizeable group, the Minas continue to hold the first rank.

iii) In southern parts of the state, Bhils outnumber the Minas, who are reduced to the second rank.

THE MUNDAS

The Mundas are one of the most numerous of the so-called Kolarian tribe. They belong to the Proto-Australoid group and speak Mundari language of the Austric Family. The physical characteristics of the Mundas are: dark brown complexion, thick broad nose, thick lips, and a wide flashy face. The main occupation of the Munda community is agriculture. But it can not sustain them throughout the year because of the inferior quality of the soil, unfavourable terrain and inadequate water supply in their habitat. This uncertainty forces the Mundas to migrate to the tea gardens of Assam and Darjeeling, where they are absorbed as labourers.

The Mundas are found distributed in the following states: (Fig No 34)

TABLE XX

State-level Distribution of the Mundas

State	Total Tribal population	Total Munda population	% of Mundas to total tribal population	% of Mundas to total Mundas population of country
Bihar	42,04,770	6,28,913	14.95	61.12
Orissa	42,23,757	2,21,399	5.24	21.92
Madhya Pradesh	66,78,410	4,114	.61	.41

West Bengal	20,63,883	1,60,245	7.76	15.72
Tripura	36,00,70	4,221	1.18	.42
India	29,83,470	10,18,952	3.41	100

A major concentration of the Munda population is found in the state of Bihar, where the Mundas constitute 15 per cent of the tribal population of the state and 61.19 per cent of the total Munda population of the country. Orissa accounts for 22 per cent of the total Munda population which forms 5.24 per cent of the tribal population of the state. As much as 15.72 per cent of the Mundas live in the State of West Bengal where their share in the tribal population is 7.76 per cent. In Mydhya Pradesh and Tripura Mundas are an insignificant group. (Fig No 36)

If the distribution of the tribe is examined at the district level it gives a far more clear picture of clustering and concentration.

TABLE XXI

Distribution Pattern of the Mundas at the District-level

Category - % of Mundas to Tribal population	Districts		Total Munda population	% of Mundas to total Munda population of the country
More than 30	Ranchi, (Bihar) 24 Parganas (W.B.)		5,08,348	47.1
10-30	Hazaribagh Singhbhum	Bihar	204607	18.3
	Jalpaiguri Nadia Howrah	W.Bengal		
5-10	Kalahandi Sambalpur Dhenbanal Keonjhar	Orissa	1,32,649	11.7

Below 5	45 districts of Orissa, Bihar, M.P. and West Bengal	2,73,397	23

It is clear from the foregoing statement that nearly one-half of the tribal population lives in areas where its percentage to the total tribal population is more than 30. Out of these two Ranchi district alone accounts for 43 per cent of the total Munda population. This shows that a major section of the tribe lives in those areas where it has comparatively higher share in the tribal population. This is only one side of the picture : on the other side 23 per cent of the Munda population is scattered over those districts where its percentage share in the tribal population is less than 5. (Fig No 38)

This statement tends to give an impression that nowhere do the Mundas have a majority. This is, however, a distorted impression. The following statement gives a synoptic view of the distribution of Munda population at the taluk level.

TABLE XXII

Taluk-level distribution of the Mundas

Catetory % of Mundas to tribal population	No. of Taluks	% of Mundas in taluks to total Munda population of the country
Above	1	23.1
40 to 80	3	2.8
30 to 40	2	8.5
20 to 30	4	.40
10 to 20	19	51.92
5 to 10	12	6.89
below 5	60	6.80

At the district level 45 per cent of the Munda population falls in the category where its percentage to the tribal population is more than 30, while at the taluk level this percentage falls down to 34.4. At the taluk level major concentration of the Mundas is found in the category in which the percentage ranges between 10 and 20. At the district level 23 per cent of the Mundas are found in 15 districts, while this percentage comes down to 6.8 at the taluk level.

Location Quotients

The table below would reveal that there is a great variation in the concentration of the Munda population at the district and the taluk levels. In order to compare the share of the Munda population held by the individual districts with the share of the region as a whole, location quotients have been worked out. An analysis of the location quotient values leads to the following categorization of the districts.

TABLE XXIII

Location Quotients of the Mundas

Category	Location Quotient	Districts
Very High	More than 3	Ranchi Bihar) 24 Parganas (W.Bengal)
High	2 - 3	Sundargarh (Orissa)
Moderate	1 - 3	Singbhum (Bihar) Jalpaiguri (W.Bengal)
Low	5 - 1	Hazaribagh (Bihar), Koraput, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Dhenkalnal Puri, (Orissa) W. Dinajpur, Cooch-Bihar (W.Bengal).
Very Low	Below 5	Palamau, and Dhanbad (Bihar) Burdwan, Howrah, Midnapore, Naide, Malda (W.Bengal)

The forgoing statement shows that the highest values of the location quotient - three times higher than the regional share - are found in + Ranchi and 24 Parganas. Sundargarh has also a higher share - 2.4 times higher than the region. (Fig No 39)

When a comparison of the general tribal location quotients with those of the Munda location quotients is made, it is found that Ranchi holds a leading position in both respects.

The Munda Homeland

Within the Munda homeland, the distribution of the tribal and the Munda population shows a differntial pattern. The Mundas are found to be co-existent with the Oraons, except in a certain number of taluks where they overwhelmingly outnumber the other minor tribal groups.

With the help of the composite index discussed in Chapter I, an attempt has been made to delineate the boundaries of the Munda cores and peripheral regions.

Munda Core

The core region of the Mundas is formed by the following five taluks.

The Munda core in the Bonai taluk of Sundargarh district is surrounded by the Oraon core which lies in the two taluks in the same district. The peripheral region of the Mundas is constituted by the following 19 taluks:

State/District	Taluks
Bihar	
Palamu	Latihar
Hazaribag	Sadar
Singbhum	Chaibassa, Dhalbhum, Seraikela
Orissa	
Sundargarh	Sadar, Pamposh

Sambalpur	Sadar, Kuchinda
Keonjhar	Sadar, Champak
Balasore	Bedrak
West Bengal	
Jalpaiguri	Sadar, Alipurduars
24 Parganas	Bashirghat
West Dinajpur	Balurghat, Bangoan
Cooch-Bihar	Mathubanj, Mekliganj

The arrangement of the cores in the Munda region reveals an interesting segmentation. Cores are segmented chiefly in West Bengal where the infusion of other communities has dissected the Munda homeland. In the taluks of Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Behar, a high concentration of the Mundas, it appears, has resulted from in-migration induced by the tea plantations. (Fig No 35)

Tribal Combinations:

The relative importance of the Mundas vis-a-vis the other tribal groups can be assessed from the tribal combinations in the Munda region. The combinational analysis leads to the identification of the following categories: (Fig No 37)

TABLE XXIV

Tribal Combinations in the Munda Region

Category First R	Combination	Districts	% of Mundas to total tribal population
First Rank	3	24 Parganas	35%
Second Rank	2	Ranchi	33%
	6	Sundargarh	25.7%
	7	Hazaribagh	10.19%
Third Rank	4	Shinghbhum	12.26%
	4	Jalpaiguri	15.18%
	7	Keonjhar	7.8%

The above statement shows that the Mundas hold the first rank only in one district, i.e., 24 - Parganas. In Ranchi, the Munda group is second in order of importance, the Oraons holding the first rank. However, the Mundas "have a universally admitted precedence over the other aborginals by virtue of their older occupation of the country, their tradition of rule in it, and their establishment of the Nagbansi Maharajas."[3]

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1 S.C. Roy, The Mundas and Their Country, (Bombay, 1970), p.206.

THE HOS

The Hos belong to the so-called Kolarian tribal group[1]. Their strong affiliation with the Mundas in language and culture may mean that they branched off only a few centuries ago.[4] Ethnically, they belong to the Proto-Austroloid group, while their linguistic connections are with the Austric-Family speech-forms. The tribe is still in a primitive economy, deriving their subsistence from hunting and food-gathering. Agriculture is still in a primitive stage as the Hos do not practise sedentary agriculture.[5]

The following table shows the distribution of the Hos at the State level: (Fig No 40)

TABLE XXV

State-wise Distribution of Hos

State	Tribal Population	Ho population	% of Hos to tribal population	% of Hos of State to total Ho population
Bihar	41,40,784	4,54,744	10.81	91.3
Orissa	42,23,757	35,323	8.30	7.19
West Bengal	20,54,081	10.75	.05	.21

1. S.C. Roy, "The Mundas and their Country", Asia Publishing House, 1970, p.5
4. D.N. Majumdar, The Affairs of a Tribe, Lucknow, 1950, p.4.
5. Ibid., p.9.

As the above table shows 91 per cent of the Ho population lives in Bihar and only seven per cent in Orissa. In the latter state the tribe accounts for barely one per cent of the tribal population of the state. (Fig No 41)

The Hos show a very high degree of clustering. The district-wise distribution of the tribe is furnished in the table below: (Fig No 42)

TABLE XXVI

District-wise Distribution of the Hos

Category % of Hos to tribal population	No of districts	% of Hos in the district to total Ho population of the country
More than 50	1	90.1
1 - 50	5	8.01
below 1	9	.8

The above table shows that the major concentration of the Hos is found in only one district - Singhbhum. However, the Hos are not the majority tribal group in this district as their percentage to the total tribal population is only six per cent. Beyond this cluster the tribe is numerically insignificant.

The taluk-level data brings out the clustering tendency in a more emphatic manner.

TABLE XXVII

Taluk-level Distribution of Hos

Category - % of Hos to tribal population	No. of Taluks	% of Hos in Taluk to Total Ho population of the country
More than 75	1	80.3
50-70	1	3.3
20-50	1	7.3
10-20	2	3.13
5-10	3	2.13
1-5	8	1.77
Less than 1	12	2.07

The table shows that the main concentration of the tribe is found in only one taluk where it forms more than 75 per cent of all tribal population. About one-fifth of the Ho population, on the other hand, is scattered in 15 taluks.

Location Quotient

The values of the location quotients show interesting distributional pattern. In only one district (Singbhum) the share of the Ho population is more than three times the share of the Ho region. The remaining 14 districts in which the Hos are found as a minor tribal group, the location quotient is less than 1. (Fig No 43)

The Ho Homeland

The tribe has a compact core in the Chaibasa taluk of the Singbhum district. In this core 80 per cent of the total Ho population is found. It is a notable fact that the Ho homeland has remained largely unaffected by the exogenetic forces.

The periphery of the Ho tribe, which accounts for 11 per cent of their population, extends over the other two taluks of the Singbhum district. (Fig. No 45)

Tribal Combinations in the Ho Region

The results of the combinational analysis done with the district level data do not show the real pattern of tribal distribution. The Singbhum district, in fact, emerges out as a five-tribal combination region with Hos holding the first rank. But the fact remains that the Hos live in only one taluk in an overwhelming manner - an example of typical mono-tribal distribution. (Fig No 44)

THE NAGAS

Among the Indo-Mongoloid tribes of India, the Nagas are one of the most fascinating and colourful. They have also been one of the most turbulent of the Indian tribes. Their main economic base is formed by shifting cultivation which is generally combined with hunting and collecting. But Nagas are also reputed as good agriculturists. In fact, the finest of the terraces for rice cultivation in India are found in the Naga Hills.

The homeland of the Nagas acquired statehood in 1967, when Nagaland came into being. The state contains 98 per cent of the Naga population, the remaining two per cent being found in the other neghbouring states.

Though the Nagas are found in 65 districts and in

the Union territory of Tripura, yet the main concentration of the tribe is found in Nagaland itself. (Fig No 47) The following table shows the district-wise distribution of the tribe.

TABLE XXVIII

District-wise Distribution of Nagas

Category % of Nagas to tribal population	Districts	% of Nagas to total Naga population
Above	mokokchung	71.73
	Tuensang	
90-99	Kohima	25.38
below 5	U.M. & N.C. Hills	2.91
	U.Khasi & Jaintia Hills	

Among the three districts of Nagaland, Kohima has comparatively smaller percentage share of Nagas. At the taluk level also the distribution of Nagas does not reflect much local variation. (Fig No 46)

TABLE XXIX

Taluk Level - Distribution of Nagas

Category % of Nagas to Tribal population	No. of Taluks	Districts	% of Nagas to total Nagas
More than 99	3	Tuensang	78.09
	2	Kohima	
	2	Mokochung	
95-99	1	Mokokchung	7.64
60-90	1	Kohima	3.94
below	1	U.K. & J.Hills	2.53
		U.M. & N.C. Hills	

About 72 per cent of the Nagas are found concentrated in the districts where their share in the tribal population is more than 99 per cent; it goes up to 78 per cent at the taluk level.

The values of the location quotient reveal very little local variation in tribal population. In all the three districts of Nagaland, the location quotient is almost equal: only in Kohima it is slightly less than that of the other two. This further shows that the Naga tribe has isolated itself completely in a particular region.

TABLE XXX

Location Quotients of the Nagas (Fig No 49)

Category	Index Number	Districts
Very high	1.9	Tuensang
	1.8	Mokokchung
	1.7	Kohima
Very low	.006	United Khashi & J. Hills
	.03	United Mekir and North Cachar Hills

The Homeland of the Nagas

With the help of the composite index,[6] Naga core and peripheral regions have been delineated. All the nine taluks of Nagaland constitute the core of the tribe.1 (Fig No 48)

Interestingly enough, Nagas do not have any pheripharal zone of concentration.

The above analysis brings out the significant fact that the Naga tribe has remained largely unaffected by exogenetic forces,

6. Footnote on next page.

which have disturbed the tribal homelands in all other areas. Some anthropologists are of the opinion that the Nagas were aggressive people from the very beginning and did not allow the infiltration of the non-tribals in their homeland. (Fig No 51)

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6. In the case of the Nagas a slight modification in the technique has been made. Areas with index numbers above the mean have been considered as the core areas. It has been found necessary to introduce this modification as the Naga region showed lack of local variation.

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CHAPTER III

FACTORS IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF TRIBAL REGIONS IN INDIA

The quantitative analysis attempted in the foregoing Chapter abundantly shows that the present-day distribution of the tribal population in India is characterized by a strong tendency towards clustering in a few pockets of the country.[1] The chief of these clusters are found on the north-eastern periphery of the Himalayas, and on the Meghalaya plateau, in Chota Nagpur, on the eastern flanks of the Aravalli and the Vindhyan uplands in East Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, on the Sahyadri in Gujarat and in the Himachal valleys. These clusters altogether account for 55 per cent of the tribal population of the country. Another 40 per cent of the tribal population of the country lives on the perpheries of these clusters. This shows that an over-whelming majority of the tribes live in the hilly tracts of East India, Aravalli-Sahyadri and the Central Vindhyan Complex, the Himachal valleys, the Eastern and the Western island groups.[2] Ecologically, all these areas —

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1. In 1961, there were 178 taluks in 11 States and 7 Union Territories in which the tribals formed more than 50 per cent of the total population. These 178 taluks accounted for some 54.89 per cent of the total tribal population of the country.

2. Subbarao identifies three belts of tribal concentration. His first tribal belt lies on the "Vindhyan Complex" comprising the Satpuras, Vindhyas, Mahadeo Hills, Maikal and Hazaribagh ranges and the Chota Nagpur, Singbhum and Manbhum Plateaux. In this complex live the Bhils, Gonds, Dangs, Santhals, Oraons, Mundas, Baigas, Hos, and a host of other tribes. Running almost at right angles to this

Footnote 2 continued on next page....

hilly, forested, or arid — are largely negative and lack in conditions which can support intensive settlement of agricultural communities. Interestingly enough, they have sheltered large tribal communities, with a different culture pattern and stagnant primitive economies, which are even today clustered in these negative belts.

The present-day spatial distribution of the tribal population of India has peculiarities of its own, which call for some explanation. It can be partly explained by linking it with the processes of trans-continental migration which have brought people from different ethnic, cultural and economic backgrounds into India and have generated forces of cultural assimilation and diffusion. These waves of immigrants entered the Indian arena at limited and fairly well known points of contact and occupied favourable sites in accordance with the level of their economy. The geographical layout of the Indian sub-continent, it seems, has played an overwhelmingly important part in determining the course of settlement in the region. The Indian peninsula tapers out towards the south opening itself to an oceanic expanse through which it was hardly approachable before the advent of the sailing ship. On the

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Footnote 2 continued

system on its Western end, is the Western Belt, beginning with Aravallis, the Sahyadris and the long chain of Western Ghats down to the southern tip of peninsula, supporting the Bhils, Dangs, Worlis, Todas, Kurumbar, Kadar, Puliyan, Muthunan, etc. On the Eastern Ghats, which turn South-west wards to join the Western Ghats, live the Sanaras, Baigas, Chenchus, Reddis, Irulas and Yenadis — Subba Rao, Personality of India, Baroda, 19___, pp.14-16.

north, the north-west and the north-east stands the formidable Himalayan wall, shutting it off to what Richards describes as the great trans-continental communication system and the pattern of migration that was based on it.[3] Protected thus by geography and accessible only through a few gaps in the Himalayan wall, India received only a "back wash"[4] of the great migration waves that ran astride the central Asian marches. The gates into India have been few and further apart, mostly on the western and the eastern extremes. There is ample evidence to suggest that the major immigrations have been possible along the Mekran Coast, through the Bolan and the Khyber passes on the West and the Chumbi Valley, the Bum-la andthe Lohit gaps in the East. Not all immigrants have come into India from the north. The southern sea route,whose role as a line of communication in the earlier phases of history, is known to us only vaguely, also seems to have invited some of the racial strands now represented by the Andaman Islanders and the Nilgiri tribals.

As stated earlier every new wave of people entering the Indian arena has found its alluvial plains and the river basins as the most inviting sites of settlement. Thus the river basins, with open fertile plains, have been the perennial regions of settlement, from where every fresh wave of

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3. F.J. Richards, "Geographic factors inIndian Archaeology", Indian Antiquary, LXII, 1932, pp.231-243.

4. K.M. Panikkar, Geographical Factors in Indian History, Bombay, 1955, pp.5-6.

immigrants has ousted the earlier settlers who isolated themselves into the surrounding hilly, forested or arid tracts. In the south, the Central Indian upland, with its bold features of relief in the Aravallis, the Satpuras, Vindhyachal, and the Mahadeo ranges and the Chota Nagpur and Singbhum and Manbhum plateaux, like the high Himalayan valleys and the foothills of the north, offer many such protected sites, which have enjoyed a fair amount of isolation through history. These are the "refuge zones"[5] supporting most of India's tribal population. The fact that the Indian tribal population is highly heterogeneous, suggests that the process of tribal diffusion has been completed over a long time through which the fresh immigrants ha ve pushed the earlier residual populations into what have been termed the culs de sac, thus creating a long and intricate chain of ethnic, linguistic and economic interactions within these zones.

Thus the temporal sequence of cultural change in India has beenmostly controlled by the factors of its geography. The river basins with their vast agricultural potential have been the perennial nuclear regions supporting large agricultural communities, while the bordering hilly and the forested belts, not suited to settled agriculture, have sheltered the tribal segments of the population, with primitive and stagnant economies.

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5. The "refuge zone" theory largely explains some of the peculiarities of Indian cultural evolution. The observed archaeological anomalies call for a zone of immigration in which the first appearance of a form is rapidly followed by the maximum after which, the form lingers on in a gradually diminishing proportion. W.B. Wright, Tools and the Man, (London), p.160.

As the long and complicated process of tribal diffusion would suggest, Indian tribals are not a homogeneous band of people. Regional differentiation among the tribes is possible on the basis of a number of factors, such as, (a) racial stock; (b) linguistic character; (c) ecological adjustments; (d) stage of socio-economic development; and (e) features of tribal identity.

On the sub-continental level, race is the single important factor which enables us to identify the macro tribal divisions. Buttressing these divisions based on race is the language factor which, barring a few exceptions, broadly fits into the scheme of macro-level regionalization. However, in finer detail, the linguistic differences do not correspond with racial diversities, and at least in one sector, cut across the racial division. Among the factors that express the meso-level differences, language is the outstanding one, but the other, and the more important ones, are ecological. As the nature of the terrain and the vegetation is not everywhere the same and as these diversities have forced the tribes to make specialized, ecological adjustments, the course of cultural evolution among the tribes has also varied. The generic relationship between the material needs of a tribe and the resource potential of its habitat provides a useful criterion which, if more extensively studied, would lead to the identificationof meaningful regional units at the meso level.

At the micro-level, the distinguishing features of tribal identity become the most obvious criterion for regionalisation. However, within the same tribal community differences are observable depending on clan divisions, opportunities of contacts with non-tribals and the geographical contiguity or otherwise of their habitat.

The above analysis shows that in the delineation of the tribal regions three sets of variables may be used as criteria at different levels of the regional hierarchy.

The scheme is given below:

Macro-level	—	Race
Meso -level	—	Language, Ecology
Micro-level	—	Tribal Identity

MACRO REGIONS

Anthropologists[6] agree that the tribal population of India belongs to the following racial strains.[7]

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6. Works of H.H. Risley, B.S. Guha, Hutton, L.A.K. Iyer, D.N. Majumdar, Lapicque and others have added a lot to our understanding of the racial affinities of the Indian tribes. (For full references, see bibliography).

7. However, this opinion has evolved through a long discussion in which individual viewpoints have vastly differed from one another.

   The classification of Indian people from an anthropometric point of view was first attempted by Herbert Risley and published in the Census of India, 1901. He divided the Indian people in seven types, and distinguished three major categories among the tribal population — (1) Dravidian Tribes (Central India, Chota Nagpur, Southern Plateau); (2) Mongoloid Tribes (North -East India); and (3) Turko-Iranian Tribes: (a) The Bloch and

Footnote 7 continued on next page...

1. Negrito: remnants now found in the Andaman and and Nicobar islands and the Travancore Hills.[8]

Footnote 7 continued

Baruhi (Pathans), (b) Turko Iranian (Afghans and Jats), H.H. Risley, "The People of India", Oriental Book Reprint Corporation, Delhi, 1969.

Risley's classification did not contain any reference to the Negrito elements in the tribal populationof India. His classification was not purely racial but also took linguistic and cultural factors into consideration.

A.C. Huddon disagreed with Risley and put forward his own classification of the races of India. The oldest existing stratum according to him was represented by various Pre-Dravidian jungle tribes. "The Dravidians may have been the original inhabitants of the valley of Ganges in Western Bengal and after many wanderings apparently across India, they settled mainly in Chota Nagpur". The tribal groups ofIndia according to him belong to three categories, i.e, Proto-Australoid, Dravidian and the Indo-Aryan. (A.C. Huddon, "The Wandering of People", 1919, p.25). It may be noted that Indo-Aryan is a linguistic, and not a racial group.

This system was modified by Hutton in the Census of 1931. He identified threetypes of tribes in India. (1) Negrito, (2) Proto-Australoid and (3) Mongoloid. (J.H. Hutton, "Census of India, 1931", Vol.I, Part I, 1935)

B.S. Guha who was also associated with the Census of 1931, modified the scheme further. His classification of the Indian tribes, is givenbelow: (1) Negrito (tribes of Travancore and Cochin), (2) Proto-Australoid, (3) Mongoloid consisting of: (i) Palaeo Mongoloid, and (ii) Tibeto Mongoloid. (B.S. Guha, Racial Elements in Population, Oxford Pamphlets, Bombay, 1944).

8. The question of the remnants of a Negrito racial stock in India has been controversial. Negroid features have been reported in a number of surveys conducted among the tribal groups in the South Indian hills and in the Andaman islands. It is generally believed that the negroid racial elements infiltrated into India sometime by the close of the first millenium A.D. (Majumdar Cf. Huddon. The Wanderings of Peoples, 1919, p.25)

Footnote 8 continued on next page...

2. Proto-Australoid
3. Palaeo-Mongoloid and Tibeto-Mongoloid, and
4. Proto-Nordic (Palaeo-Nordic) ?

The above scheme of racial diversity among the Indian tribes leads to an identification of the following macro level regions: (FIG NO 8)

I. Negrito Region
II. Proto-Australoid Region
III. Mongoloid Region:
    1. Palaeo-Mongoloid sub-region
    2. Tibeto-Mongoloid sub-region
IV. Transition Zone between the Proto-Australoids and the Palaeo-Mongoloids
V. Proto-Nordic Region
VI. Transition Zone between the Proto-Australoids and the Proto-Nordics

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Footnote 8 continued

The surveys of Major Molesworth and of Fowler and Turner yielded substantial data to prove the negrito affinities of a number of South Indian tribes, such as the Kadars, the Pullayans, the Uralis and the Kanikars. Guha agreed with all these earlier views, but Aiyappan, and later on Majumdar, differed with the main constructs of the negrito-origin theory on the ground that the results of studies based on a few individuals could not be supposed to be the basic trait of a tribeand thus failed to prove the existence of a Negrito strain or a Negrito substraum. (See, Majumdar, Races and Cultures of India, 1961, pp.54-55)

Negrito-Region

The main tribal groups in which the traces of Negrito racial elements have been found are the Nicobarese, Onges, Andamanese, Shom Pens, Kadars, Pulliyans and the Chenchus. The region in which the tribal groups of the Negrito racial stock live is not a contiguous one. Instead, the Negrito remnants are found in isolated cells among the tribes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and the hills of Travancore. However, the main habitat of the Negrito stock is found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The highly dissected islands have an Equatorial type of climate with no month having an average temperature of less than 85°F, and there is no rainless season. The congenial climate supports rich forests which have a characteristic spatial arrangement; mangrove along coasts and inlets, tropical evergreen in valleys, and on steeper valley slopes; elsewhere the forest is moist deciduous. These forests provide the favourable hahitat for the aborigines. In the main land of India as well the Negrito habitats have a tropical monsoon climate with high rainfall and consequent luxuriant forest growth.

Proto-Australoid Region

The region inhabited by Proto-Australoid tribes[9], such as the Gonds, Santals, Mundas, Oraons, Bhils, Kols and the

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9. The racial status of all Proto-Australoids cannot be similar as milleniums of race and mixture have led to various degrees of hybridization. The Bhils who are racially identified with the Mundas and linguistically with the speakers of the Indo-Aryan language family are a case in point. Majumdar has collected some significant

Footnote 9 continued on next page...

Hos, extends over parts of the central and southern peninsular plateau, encompassing the eastern and western mountain rims, the Decan Lava trap and the plateaux of Chota Nagpur, Malwa and Mysore. The surface of the plateau is uneven, and the hill slopes and inter-mountain valleys are heavily forested. These forested hilly tracts are the main habitat of the proto-Australoids. Climatically the entire area can be described as of tropical monsoon type. The annual rainfall is irregular in nature. The variety of climate begets variety of natural vegetation. On the wetter western ghats the slopes are covered with dense forests but in areas of low rainfall dry deciduous forests are found which degenerate into the scrub jungle or the savannah.

Mongoloid Region

The region of the Mongoloid tribes consists of two distinct units: Palaeo-Mongoloid and Tibeto-Mongoloid. The former lies in the Northeast (Assam and adjoining States) and the latter in the Northwest (Himachal Pradesh). Among the major tribes of the Palaeo-Mongoloid are included the Khasis, Jaintias, Garos, Nagas, Mizos, Boro-Kacharis, Kacharis, Miris and the Rabhas. The Kinmoras, Gaddis, Gujjars, Lambas, Lahulas and the Kampas are prominent in the Tibeto-Mongoloid Group.

Footnote 9 continued

anthropometric data for Bhils of Panchmahal and other groups like the Korwas and the Oraons. He has come to the conclusion that the Bhils have a longer nose than the Pre-Dravidian tribes. He also found other Bhils as different from the Bhils of Panchmahal. These differences have evidently developed at a later stage due to contacts with other racial stocks. It seems that the Bhils constituted a homogeneous group in the past but in course of time, they mixed up with others in varying degrees thus developing the present heterogeneity.

Palaeo-Mongoloid Sub-Region

The Palaeo-Mongoloid tribes live in Assam and the adjoining states of the Northeast. Geomorphologically this regionis constituted by the following three distinct elements:

i) Assam Valley,

ii) Shillong Plateau, and

iii) Ranges of the Indo-Burmese Border

Assam Valley is almost a flat plain with very littlevariation in relief. Built by the alluvium laid down by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, the Assam Valley offers suitable environment for the settlement of agricultural communities. The tribal population, on the other hand, finds suitable sites in the isolated hill features, forested portions of the valley and in the marshy tracts. The bulk of the tribal population lives in these areas. However, recent contacts with the non-tribal societies and tea plantations on the hill slopes of Assam have provided new incentives under which the tribals have migrated out of their traditional homelands and have been absorbed as labour in the tea plantations.

Shillong plateau has been designated as Meghalaya - abode of the clouds. The plateau is in fact a detached outlying block of the peninsula and is studded with several hill features, notable among them being, Garo, Khasi and the Jaintia Hills. In a climate characterised by ~~high~~ low temperature, high humidity and excessive rainfall, forest growth is luxuriant, with pines predominating on the higher ridges and

a mixture of woods and bushes in the lowlands. These are the tribal habitats par excellence. They have been exploited through centuries by tribal communities whose chief mode of economy is jhuming or shifting cultivation.

Indo-Burmese Border Ranges are a part of the Himalayan mountain wall which sharply turns towards the south and the southwest in this sector. Rainfall varies from 80" to 100", and the hills have a heavy forest cover ranging from tropical evergreen in the wetter south to even rough grass on the highest ridges. However, the original vegetation cover has been much affected by the tribal form of agriculture, known as jhuming.

Tibeto-Mongoloid Sub Region:-

The region of the Tibeto-Mongoloid tribal groups encompassesthe hilly areas of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh notably the Lahul, Spiti and other sub-montane valleys.

In relief the region is characterized by high altitude and interspersed longitudinal valleys. There is a typical vertical arrangement of rainfall and vegetation. With elevation the rainfall increases and so does the forest cover. The tribes of the region show strong racial affinities with the Tibetans living across the Himalayas as they have much in common with other tribes of the Mongoloid strain in the Northeast.

Transition Zone between the Proto-Australoids & Palao-Mongoloids

The boundary of the Proto-Australoid and the Palaeo-Mongoloid region sharply coterminates in the Cooch-Behar district of West Bengal, this district being the only area where an intermingling of the two racial stocks is seen. It is likely that the sharp racial divide between the two racial groups now formed by the Bengal-Assam border in the north is an extension of a wider zone of transition which lies in Bangalesh. But as data on thetribes of Bangladesh is missing, this point cannot be developed further.

Proto-Nordic Region

The Minas are the only important tribe identified as Proto-Nordic.[10] The Mina homeland lies in the district of Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sikar and Tonk in Rajasthan. An outstanding characteristic of the Mina homeland is a high percentage of the non-tribal population with which the Minas have developed variegated economic and functional relationship.

Transition Zone of Proto-Australoids and Proto-Nordics

There is a marked zone of transition between the Proto-Australoids and the Proto-Nordics extending over the

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10. Risley and Huddon grouped the Minas among the Indo-Aryans. However, Indo-Aryan is not a racial group, and signifies a family of languages. Guha has categorized them as Proto-Nordic. B.S. Guha, Racial Elements in Population, Oxford University Press, 1965.

districts of Pali, Jalore, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota and Jhalwar in Rajasthan. This is the zone in which the Bhils and the Minas live together in contiguous habitats. However, the factor of racial diversity between them is counteracted by linguistic affinity.

MESO REGIONS

Language and ecology seem to be the two most outstanding differentiating factors among the tribal communities, and hence can form the basis for meso-level regionalisation.

Meso Regions Based on Language

Linguistic differences suggest the significance of the isolating processes operating between one tribal community and the other. Their isolation has been largely fostered either by physical barriers which divide respective tribal habitats or by social distance which the tribes have been forced to maintain through history as a consequence of tribal divisions caused by internal strife and clan rivalries. The primordial dialectal differences, which were initially born in a nebulous past, have grown in time with different tribes having knife-edged zones of their language communities. As tribes have preserved their cultural identity, their language structures have also remained largely unaffected, except in marginal cases where modernization has introduced external influences.

The tribal languages of India show interesting spatial patterns. Broadly speaking they can be grouped into the following four families: Austric Family, Tibeto-Chinese Family, Dravidian Family and Indo-European Family. Based on these four major families are the language regions of the first order. Further sub-division leads to the identification of the linguistic regions of the second order. Thus the Austric Family has two main branches - Mon-Khmer and Munda, and the Tibeto-Chinese Family is divided between a Tibeto-Himalayan and an Assam-Burmese branch. Then, between the major family divisions are overlapping language zones where tribal populations speaking two different languages are found mingled with one another. The regional scheme that emerges from this discussion of language variations is given below: (Fig No 9)

I. Austric Family Region
   1. Mon-Khmer sub-region
   2. Munda sub-region

II. Tibeto-Chinese Family Region
   1. Tibeto-Himalayan sub-region
   2. Tibeto-Burmese sub-region

III. Dravidian Family Region

IV. Dravido-Munda Region

V. Indo-Aryan Family Region

VI. Aryo-Dravidian Region

The Austric Family Region

The Austric Family consists of eight major tribal languages which are spoken by communities inhabiting parts of Chota Nagpur and other plateaux surfaces in Eastern India, Khasi and Jaintia hills of the Meghalaya plateau and the Nicobar Island. It has two main branches: Mon-Khmer and the Munda, the former having only a localized zone in two isolated cells, while the latter is a major tribal language and is spoken by a sizeable tribal population.

Mon-Khmer Sub-Region

The Mon-Khmer language has two main variants: Khasi and Nicobarese, the former is spoken in the Khasi and the Jaintia hills of Assam and the latter in Nicobar Islands, South of the Bay of Bengal. In the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 60 to 90 per cent of the tribal population speaks the Khasi form of Mon-Khmer while the Nicobarese is spoken by the Nicobar Islanders.

Gurdon has described the findings of Logan Loho who with the help of the vocabulary of the Khasi, suggested the possibility of the existence of linguistic relationships between the Khasis and certain other tribal groups of East Asia.[11] The chief resemblances were found in the Mons of Regu

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11. Gurdon, P.R.T., The Khasis, (Calcutta, 1903), Cit., S. Barkataka, Tribes in Assam, National Book Trust (New Delhi, 1965.

and Tenasserim of Burma and theKhmer of Cambodia. Gurdon also showed that Pater-Schmedt had established the relationship of the Khasi and the Nicobarese forms of the Mon-Khmer with some of the dialects of the Malaya peninsula. All the tribal groups which display these linguistic affinites belong to the Mongoloid race. This raises the interesting question of their original habitat from where they have migrated to their present areas of settlement. The general belief is that they came down through the Himalayan passes and settled down in the plain areas of the country. Later incursions possibly forced them up the hills, which they have since occupied.

The Munda Sub Region

The Munda language branch has the following main forms of speech: Santali, Mundari, Bhumij, Ho, Korku and Sanara. The Munda language region encompasses the entire tribal population of Bihar, West Bengal and the adjacent districts of Orissa and the Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. The Munda region is bounded on the east by the Tibeto Burmese linguistic region and on the west by the Dravido-Munda bi-lingual region. The Dravidian Family region lies to the south and the south-west. The major tribes inhabiting this region are the Mundas, the Santals, the Hos, the Birhors, the Bhumijs, the Korkers, the Kharias, the Jangs and the Savoraeles. Each tribe has its own separate dialect but all dialects have a great affinity in vocabulary, grammar and principles of language building. It has been observed that these dialects have

similarity with the Sakai and Semang dialects of Malay peninsula, the Anamese, Bersisi and the dialects of the aborigines of the Malacca Isles and Wadiwadi, the Kengki and other dialects of the Australian tribes.[12]

Racially all these tribes belong to the Proto-Australoid racial group. However, this racial homogeneity is disturbed by the linguistic diversity which the Proto-Australoids demonstrate. Linguistically their population lies divided into the Austric (Munda), Dravidian and the Indo-Aryan Family groups.

The Tibeto-Chinese Family Region

Languages of the Tibeto-Chinese Family are spoken by the Mongoloid tribes living in the extreme northeast and the north-west. They have two main forms of speech: a Tibeto-Himalayan branch and a Tibeto-Bummese branch. The former is spoken by the sub-Himalayan tribes of Himachal Pradesh and NEFA, while the latter is the speech form of all the remaining tribes of the Northeast

Tibeto-Himalayan Sub-Region

The Tibeto-Himalayn branch includes a number of tribal dialects,chiefly the Lahuli, Kanauri, Tibetan-Bhotia and the other Arunachal speech-forms, such as the Aka, Dafla,

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12. S.C. Roy, The Mundas and Their Country, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 19____.

Abor, Mishmi etc. The region of the Lahuli and Kanauri lies in Himachal Pradesh, while all other dialects are confined to the North-east specifically, the Arunachal Pradesh.

Tibeto-Burmese Sub-Region

Unlike the Tibeto-Himalayn branch, the Tibeto-Burmese form of speech has a contiguous region in northeastern India. However, the branch is split into a number of dialects as spoken by the Nagas and the other tribal communities of the region. The component dialects have an interesting spatial arrangement. Of theNaga dialects, Lotha, Konyak, Sema, Pochury, Angami, Ao, Tangasa, Wancho and Nocte are spoken in Nagaland and the Tirap sub-division of Arunachal Pradesh. The Lushai is spoken in Mizo Hills, Garo in Garo Hills, Mikir and Boro in the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills district, and the Manipuri in Manipur. Geographical proximity to Burma and the contacts with Burmese tribes appears to be the main factor influencing the language structure of the northeastern tribes.

Dravidian Family Region

The tribal languages of the Dravidian Family have a contiguous region in Gondwana. It includes the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Mysore. The chief speakers of the Dravidian tribal languages include the Gonds, Khonds, Saoras, Koyas, Paniyans and the Chenchus. All these tribes have their own different dialects

but they have a great affinity with one another and with the other non-tribal Dravidian languages. The Census of India shows the Gonds of Madhya Pradesh as speakingeither the Chattisgarhi or Hindi, both belonging to the Indo-Aryan Family. Because of the growing social and economic contacts between the Gonds and the non-tribal population, the Gond society is undergoing a great cultural change. The tribal languages of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and other parts of Central and South India are losing their identity in this process.

Dravido-Munda Region

Extending over parts of Bihar, East Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh is a distinct zone of transition in which the Munda languages are gradually replaced by the Dravidian forms of speech. This transitional belt extends over Satna, Sidhi, Panna, Jabalpur, Shahdol, Surguja and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh, Ranchi district of Bihar, Sundergarh, Dhenkanal and Koraput districts of Orissa and Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. The linguistic gradient is gentle as is depicted by the extent of the bilingual zone in which the Munda-speaking tribes are out-numbered by the Dravidian-speaking ones. It is in the northeastern parts of Madhya Pradesh that the Munda-speaking tribes (Unkols, Karwars, Baigas and the Bharias) are overtaken by the Gonds. In Surguja and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh this linguistic change takes place between the Oraons and the Gonds on the one hand and the Bharias and the Kawars on the others. In Ranchi the change occurs between the Mundas and the Oroans.

Indo-Aryan Family Region

The only region in which a language of the Indo-Aryan Family is spoken by the tribals, lies in Rajasthan and adjoining parts of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. The Bhili and otherspeech-forms of the tribes of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra belong to this category. The region is inhabited by the Bhils, the Kolis, the Vorlis, the Dhodias, the Dublas and the Minas. The dialects of these tribes are variants of the Indo-Aryan speech-forms. Excepting the Minas, all other tribes belong to the Proto-Australid racial group. The Minas, who are, however, assigned a Proto-Nordic origin, speak dialects akin to Rajasthani.

The Bhils on the other hand, are identified with the Mundas and the Gonds in respect of their racial characteristics. From the point of view of language, they have close affinity with the Minas, the Meos and other non-tribal peoples speaking Indo-Aryan forms of languages.

Aryo-Dravidian Region

The change between the tribal languages of the Dravidian and the Indo-Aryan origins takes place in a zone of transition extending over the three districts of Madhya Pradesh - East Nimar, Betul and Sehore. The Bhils and the Gonds constitute the predominant tribes on the two sides of the linguistic divide.

The Role of Ecology in the Regionalisation of Tribal Territories

The tribal communities of India have settled down in their present homelands through a long and chequered process of diffusion. After they settled down in a certain area, the physical environment of their habitat forced them to make specialized ecological adjustments with it. Thus in the course of time tribes have developed different types of economies in consonance with the prevailing environment. Initially, the modes of their habitation and economic life were entirely governed by the ecological control of their food supply. It was the adequacy and stability of food supply in relation to population which determined whether a primitive tribe should live closer together in contiguous occupance units or roam about in small bands. Tribes inhabiting dense rain forests still perform palaeolithic economic functions of food gathering and hunting. In inter-montane valleys, enjoying relative isolation, settled agriculture is the normal economic set-up. Tribes living in hills with manageable slopes derive their sustenance from shifting cultivation.

On these local variations of topography, soil and the vegetation cover which differentiate tribal habitats, are based the regions of tribal ecology. However, a delineation of these regional units should precede intensive field work in the tribal homelands, an exercise which would

yield valuable data regarding the nature of relationship between the physical environment and the modes of tribal life as expressed in the material and spiritual forms of their culture. In the absence of quantitative data, only broad outlines can be identified which are essentially notional and point to the richness of an hitherto unexplored field.

An ecological study of the tribal communities of India can be made within the following regional framework:

The North-East

In the Naga, Garo, Khasi and the Jaintia Hills, the Manipur plateau and the Himalayan belt in Arunachal, the main tribal responses to physical environment are expressed in shifting or primitive settled agriculture. The Baro-Kacharis, Miris, Khasis and the Jaintias are sedentary agriculturists, while the Garos, Dimsis, Lalungs and the Mikirs practise shifting agriculture. The Galongs and the Minyongs of NEFA are still palaeolithic in cultural stage depending on the primitive occupations of hunting and food gathering.

Chota Nagpur

In Chota Nagpur the terrain is made of ancient erosion surfaces, massive, dissected and dominated by extremely confused hill features. Lying to the east of the ridge which separates the Johilla from the Son, the Chota Nagpur is mostly formed of Archaean gneisses whose rolling peneplains are

bisected longitudinally by the fealt-trough of the Damodar. North of the Damodar lies the Hazaribagh peneplain skirted by the Hazaribagh Range, 'really a higher plateau'[13]. On the whole, Chota Nagpur is an open plateau, and much of it is still forested, although much of the forest has been reduced to a bad scrub jungle by indiscriminate exploitation.

In this rectangle of some 40,000 sq. miles is seen one of the largest concentrations of Indian tribes. They vastly differ in ecology depending on the nature of the terrain, slope of the land, soil fertility, jungle and the degree of external influence. Among the tribes whose habitats offer scope of settled agriculture, the Santals, Mundas, Oraons, Hos, and the Bhumijs are prominent. In S antal Parganas the minor tribal group of the Mal Paharias practises shifting cultivation. The Birhors are nomads and keep on wandering over the Ranchi plateau. The Khurias and the Chros are still in the hunting and collecting stage.

Gondwana ?

Gonds live in a vast hilly country in the peninsular interior, mostly concentrated in the Bastar plateau and the dissected hills between the upper reaches of the Narbada and the Mahanadi. As their habitat is characterized by great environmental diversity, Gonds are also engaged in a vast range of economic functions from food gathering to sedentary agriculture.

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13. Spate, India and Pakistan, Op.cit., p.587

Bhilwara

In the region in which the Bhils are the most numerous tribal group, the impact of exogenetic forces on modes of economy is striking. As a result, the tribal economies have witnessed the transformation of a high order. Basically the Bhil economy is that of sedentary agriculture, but all variants from agricultural to industrial wage-earning are commonly met with. The Minas, for instance, while largely agriculturists are celebrated chowkidars.

The South

Among the tribes of the south, differences of environment generate economic differences. The Todas and the Paniyas of the Nilgiris are characteristically pastoral. The Yerukalas of Guntor, Kurnool and Cuddapah are nomads, while the Koyas and the Savaras are shifting cultivators. On the other end of the scale are the Chenchus and the Yenadis, mostly hunting or collecting food in the jungly tracts of Andhra.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN INDIA ... 1961

CATEGORY OF MAJOR TRIBES

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
1.	Santal	3154107
2.	Gond (including Arakh etc.)	2926720
3.	Bhils and Bhilala	1221565
4.	Oraon	1161480
5.	Mina	1155916
6.	Munda	1014689
7.	Khond	819702
8.	Ho	499144
9.	Gond, Gondo	445705
10.	Varli	374186
11.	Khasi	356208
12.	Boro Borokachari	345983
13.	Gond (including Pathari etc.)	343338
14.	Naga Tribes	346126
15.	Kokna	330508
16.	Unclassified	333541
17.	Kawar	334406
18.	Dubla (including Halpati etc.)	338368
19.	Saora	311614
20.	Bhumij	308541
21.	Kol (Dahait)	303988
22.	Dhodia	295711
23.	Oraon (including Dhanka)	283074
24.	Koli Mahadev	274244
25.	Gamit	261024
26.	Garo	261161

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
27.	Kachari Sonwar	236936
28.	Koya (including Bhaine etc.)	220207
29.	Mizo	217467
30.	Kharia or Khariyan	205674
31.	Yenadis	205386
32.	Kolha	203515
33.	Naikda	190396
34.	Shabar	193613
35.	Korku (including Bapchu etc.)	182189
36.	Tripura or Tripuri, Tippera	189799
37.	Dhanka	176113
38.	Bhil (including Garasia etc.)	1670168
39.	Seharia	166006
40.	Miri	163706
41.	Bhattoda or Dhatoda	159091
42.	Bhuiya or Bhuyan	156878
43.	Thakur	159372
44.	Gond (including Naik etc.)	158578
45.	Paroja	159866
46.	Baiga	145003
47.	Kathodi	144260
48.	Chaudhari	137469
49.	Radhawa	138608
50.	Kisan	137682
51.	Halba or Halbi	135553
52.	Malyali	129952
53.	Kol	128471

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
54.	Yerukulas	128024
55.	Mikir	121569
56.	Bathudi	104998
57.	Kharwar	111216
58.	Konda Dhoras	103437
59.	Rabha	114082

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CATEGORY OF MEDIUM TRIBES

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
1.	Sugalis	96174
2.	Lohara	94640
3.	Bharia or Bhumia	93651
4.	Irrular	91289
5.	Koli Malhar	89047
6.	Kora	83042
7.	Pardhan Pathari	82016
8.	Bhumia	79547
9.	Binjhal	76692
10.	Jatapus	73595
11.	Battra	72277
12.	Dimasa	71094
13.	Savaras Kapu	68185
14.	Pulayan	63766
15.	Garasia	62509
16.	Gond or Daroi	62383

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
17.	Andh	61733
18.	Lalung	61315
19.	Malapahariya	61129
20.	Bagata	56665
21.	Riang	56597
22.	Sauria Paharia	55634
23.	Marati	53391
24.	Gond	52895
25.	Koya	55284
26.	Nagesia	51753
27.	Gaddi	51369
28.	Binjhwar	48828
29.	Sawar	48584
30.	Thadou	47994
31.	Gadba	45067
32.	Sounti	44409
33.	Tangkhul	43943
34.	Chakma	43103
35.	Lodha	42868
36.	Kolam	42529
37.	Korwa (including Kodaku etc.)	42056
38.	Paniyan	41847
39.	Bedia	39432
40.	Karmali	38643
41.	Panika	36498
42.	Mahali	35249
43.	Konda Reddis	35456

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
44.	Kolidhar	32126
45.	Bhil	32761
46.	Chero	31404
47.	Chick Baraick	30770
48.	Konda Kapus	29826
49.	Kabui – Naga	29218
50.	Mao – Naga	28810
51.	Majhwar (Majhawar)	27476
52.	Kanuara Or Kinnara	27251
53.	Mirdhas	26660
54.	Kondhs	26279
55.	Khairwar	25082
56.	Kammara	24936
57.	Seharia Sahariya	24622
58.	Korwa	24053
59.	Kunbi	24004
60.	Hmar	24106
61.	Jamtia	24359
62.	Bhutia	23602
63.	Pao mei – Naga	23496
64.	Inhabitants of Laccadives	23391
65.	Valmiki	22354
66.	Korku	22335
67.	Koli	22879
68.	Gadabas	21840

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
69.	Dhanwar	21177
70.	Juang	21890
71.	Pardhi (including Advichinchar) etc.	20928
72.	Mech	20902
73.	Bhaina	19953
74.	Kharia	19107
75.	Khairwar (including Kondar)	19444
76.	Kuki*	19037 ?
77.	Chenchu or Chenchwar	17866
78.	Paite	17029
79.	Kolam (including Mannervaralu etc.)	17541
80.	Sour	17541
81.	Mundari	17688
82.	Gujar	16887
83.	Noatia	16010
84.	Halam	16298
85.	Saur	16576
86.	Lepcha	15316
87.	Yerava	15290
88.	Omantya	14365
89.	Malaya Rayar	14082
90.	Kotia Bentho	14567
91.	Damor	14534
92.	Barmans in Cachar	13114
93.	Nicobarese	13903
94.	Deori	13876
95.	Kurumans	13587
96.	Bhot or Bodh	12005
97.	Pardhan	12453

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
98.	Parhaia	12755
99.	Agariya	11793
100.	Kurichchan	11854
101.	Kamar	11795
102.	Magh	11314
103.	Kanikkar	11295
104.	Soligaru	10653
105.	Kattunaikan	10449
106.	Kachnaga	9734
107.	Mukha Dhora	9965
108.	Kuruba	9246
109.	Dal	9844
110.	Lakher	8791
111.	Hasalaru	8905
112.	Mawasi	8601
113.	Manna Dhora	8476
114.	Kuki (including sub-tribe etc.)*	8775
115.	Binjhia	8955
116.	Vaiphei	8215
117.	Vitolia Kotwatia or Baroda	9740
118.	Dharua	7210
119.	Pangwala	7724
120.	Mahli	7354
121.	Maring	7745
122.	Bhunjta	7616
123.	Saonta	6101
124.	Parenga	6801

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
125.	Sholaga	6138
126.	Chodhara	6267
127.	Pardhi (including Bahelia etc.)	6212
128.	Koraga	6936
129.	Karku	6430
130.	Zou	6761
131.	Matya	5711
132.	Asur	5819
133.	Adiyan	5699

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CATEGORY OF MINOR TRIBES

S.No.	NAME of the Tribe	Population
1.	Garoo	5484
2.	Kom	5477
3.	Gorait	5218
4.	Muthwan	5069
5.	Rabari	5093
6.	Bhilala	5040
7.	Maram Naga	4928
8.	Saharia (Sosia or Sor)	4959
9.	Gangte	4856
10.	Anal Naga	4868
11.	Bondo Poraja	4677
12.	Holva	4483
13.	Munda (including Kaur)	4409
14.	Keer	4346
15.	Vaghri	4327

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
16.	Gowdalu	4166
17.	Kadu Kuruba	4005
18.	Birjia	4029
19.	Hill Reddis	3894
20.	Savar	3742
21.	Banjara	3720
22.	Mannan	3610
23.	Siddi	3645
24.	Jenu Kuruba	3623
25.	Malaye Kandi	3580
26.	Ulladan	3366
27.	Goudu (Goud)	3392
28.	Padhar	3125
29.	Reddi Dhoras	3132
30.	Malayan	3168
31.	Naykas	2902
32.	Palliyan	2943
33.	Hill Pulaya (Pullia)	2982
34.	Lushai	2988
35.	Birhor	2811
36.	Nihal	2880
37.	Orang	2875
38.	Paradhi	2846
39.	Simlte	2818
40.	Lahula	2860
41.	Uraly	2597
42.	Nat	2553
43.	Bamcha	2555

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
44.	Hajong	2378
45.	Biar	2385
46.	Irruliga	2242
47.	Kurumbas	2173
48.	Gond or Rajgond	2148
49.	Swangla	2114
50.	Malai Aryan	2173
51.	Sahariya	2032
52.	Malsar	2095
53.	Jad	2016
54.	Bhils and Mina	2063
55.	Didayi	1978
56.	Chiru	1809
57.	Lamgang	1866
58.	Kulis	1609
59.	Mru	1477
60.	Malis	1443
61.	Palleyan	1354
62.	Monsang	1342
63.	Charan	1319
64.	Kudia	1237
65.	Minyong	1228
66.	Kadar	1250
67.	Barda	1207
68.	Maleru	1166
69.	Hakki Pikki	1111
70.	Chothe	1035

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
71.	Pardhi	1038
72.	Maratha	1083
73.	Rajuar	1018
74.	Korua	953
75.	Kota	922
76.	Malai Pandaran	816
77.	Galong	883
78.	Bharwad	806
79.	Mogia	819
80.	Malai Vedan	722
81.	Kolah-Kol-Loharas	792
82.	Uchai	766
83.	Toda	716
84.	Angami	632
85.	Mankidi	627
86.	Moyon	647
87.	Padam	610
88.	Thoti	681
89.	Pomla	582
90.	Koireng	531
91.	Parja	525
92.	Eravallan	518
93.	Birhul	535
94.	Koirao	406
95.	Majhi	482
96.	Koli (including Malhar etc.)	344
97.	Khasia	349

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
98.	Media	381
99.	Tharua	310
100.	Monpa	294
101.	Meda	293
102.	Man	253

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CATEGORY OF INSIGNIFICANT TRIBES

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
1.	Desua Bhumij	248
2.	Malakkuravan	248
3.	Tagin	228
4.	Mishmi	210
5.	Palliyar	213
6.	Malai Kudi	209
7.	Gandia	199
8.	Idu	182
9.	Dafla	169
10.	Mankiridia	169
11.	Mijo	163
12.	Tangsa	165
13.	Aptani	156
14.	Korama	147
15.	Kaniyan or Kanyan	142
16.	Onges	129
17.	Mudugar	119
18.	Aimol	108

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
19.	Digaru	100
20.	Miju	107
21.	Momba	82
22.	Purum	82
23.	Ralte	80
24.	Bokar	80
25.	Kulia	85
26.	Shompens	71
27.	Nocte	66
28.	Chaimal	50
29.	Bori	58
30.	Synteng	46
31.	Kochuvelan	47
32.	Khampti	49
33.	Ashing	46
34.	Arandan	44
35.	Milang	21
36.	Singpho	26
37.	Rona Rena	23
38.	Khamba	23
39.	Bangni	28
40.	Aka	22
41.	Andmanese	19
42.	Pailibo	18
43.	Pangi	15
44.	Wancho	15
45.	Pasi	11

S.No.	Name of the Tribe	Population
46.	Nishang	10
47.	Sherdukpen	10
48.	Mishing	8
49.	Ramo	8
50.	Bangro	8
51.	Libo	4
52.	Sema	4
53.	Abor	4
54.	Sulung	3
55.	Kudia or Melakudi	2
56.	Tikhak	2
57.	Tayang	1
58.	Khowa	1
59.	Kaman	1
60.	Adi Bhutan	1
61.	Simong	1

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APPENDIX - II

TRIBAL RATIOS

State / District	% of Tribal Population to Total Population	% of Tribal Population of the Districts to Total Tribal Population	Index of Location Quotient
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1. Srikakulam	8.26	.05	1.18
2. Vishakhapatnam	9.38	.71	1.34
3. East Godavari	3.85	.33	.55
4. West Godavari	2.17	.13	.31
5. Krishna	1.82	.10	.26
6. Guntur	3.08	.26	.44
7. Nellore	6.58	.38	.94
8. Chittor	2.73	.16	.39
9. Cuddapah	1.68	.07	.24
10. Anantpur	2.73	.14	.39
11. Kurnol	1.68	.009	.24
12. Mahboobnagar	.28	.001	.04
13. Hyderabad	.07	-	.01
14. Medak	.01	-	.01
15. Nizamabad	.07	-	.01
16. Adilabad	13.08	.44	1.88
17. Karimnagar	9.81	.04	1.42
18. Warangal	2.13	.11	2.46
19. Khammam	16.20	.57	2.30
20. Nalgonda	.03	-	.05
ASSAM			
1. Goalpara	14.67	.75	2.09
2. Kamrup	10.78	.74	1.55
3. Darrang	10.88	.47	1.55

1	2	3	4
ASSAM (Contd.)			
4. Lakhimpur	10.65	.55	1.55
5. Nowgong	7.23	.29	1.04
6. Sibsagar	6.36	.32	.92
7. Cachar	1.02	1.02	.14
8. Garo Hills	85.61	.88	12.40
9. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	81.39	1.25	11.70
10. United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	75.55	.71	10.90
11. Mizo Hills	38.10	.87	14.20
BIHAR			
1. Patna	.05	-	.008
2. Gaya	.02	-	.003
3. Shahbad	.69	.07	.10
4. Saran	.00	-	.00
5. Champaran	.10	.01	.01
6. Muzaffarpur	.00	-	.00
7. Darbhanga	.00	-	.00
8. Monghyr	1.38	.15	.20
9. Bhagalpur	3.77	.21	.42
10. Saharsa	0.44	.44	.06
11. Purnea	3.91	.40	.56
12. Santal Pargana	38.24	3.42	5.53
13. Palamau	19.24	.72	2.78
14. Hazaribad	11.30	.90	1.63
15. Ranchi	61.61	4.90	8.92
16. Dhanbad	11.08	.43	1.59
17. Singhbhum	47.31	3.24	6.74

1	2	3	4
GUJARAT			
1. Jamnagar	0.41	.01	.06
2. Rajkot	0.03	-	.005
3. Surendranagar	0.48	.01	.06
4. Bhavnagar	0.01	-	.001
5. Amereli	0.03	-	.0035
6. Junagadh	0.55	-	.08
7. Kutch	4.66	.12	.66
8. Banaskantha	55.29	.18	7.89
9. Sabarkantha	13.94	.43	1.99
10. Mahsana	0.24	-	.03
11. Ahmedabad	0.55	.04	.08
12. Kaira	0.88	.06	.12
13. Panchmahals	34.26	1.68	4.95
14. Baroda	21.47	1.09	3.10
15. Surat	49.97	4.08	7.14
16. Broach	41.59	1.24	5.94
17. Dangs	92.55	.28	13.22
KERALA			
1. Cannanore	3.98	.23	.57
2. Kozhikode	2.67	.23	.38
3. Palghat	1.15	.07	.16
4. Trichur	0.36	.02	.05
5. Ernakulam	0.54	.03	.07
6. Kottayam	1.23	.71	.17
7. Alleppey	0.03	-	.004
8. Quilon	0.20	.01	.03
9. Trivandrum	0.56	.03	.03

1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH			
1. Morena	5.10	.13	.73
2. Bhind	.07	-	-
3. Gawalior	2.06	.04	.29
4. Datia	1.24	.01	.17
5. Shivpuri	9.79	.18	1.40
6. Guna	7.16	.14	1.02
7. Tikamgarh	4.69	.07	.64
8. Chhatarpur	2.93	.06	.42
9. Panna	14.56	.16	2.80
10. Satana	14.60	.34	2.88
11. Rewa	13.30	.34	1.90
12. Shahdol	51.44	1.42	7.33
13. Sidhi	33.73	.65	4.82
14. Mandsaur	.07	-	-
15. Ratlam	12.02	.19	1.71
16. Ujjain	.02	-	-
17. Jhabua	84.72	1.45	12.10
18. Dhar	7.39	.16	1.05
19. Indore	.06	-	-
20. Dewas	7.78	.11	1.18
21. West Nimar	10.20	1.33	1.50
22. East Nimar	7.89	.18	1.12
23. Shajapur	.01	-	-
24. Rajgarh	.19	-	.02
25. Vidisha	4.34	.07	.62
26. Sehore	4.02	.01	.57
27. Raiseen	14.06	.19	2.08
28. Hoshangabad	7.46	.15	1.06
29. Betul	32.07	.66	4.58
30. Sagar	-	-	-
31. Damoh	-	-	-
32. Jabalpur	12.17	.52	1.75

1	2	3	4
MADHYA PRADESH (Contd.)			
33. Narsimhapur	12.24	.17	1.70
34. Mandla	61.81	1.41	8.83
35. Chhindwara	33.26	.87	4.75
36. Seoni	38.39	.67	5.56
37. Palaghat	10.78	.29	1.54
38. Surguja	55.59	1.93	7.94
39. Bilaspur	18.16	1.22	2.59
40. Raigarh	45.90	1.59	2.21
41. Durg	11.07	.70	1.58
42. Raipur	15.49	1.03	2.21
43. Bastar	72.27	2.82	10.30
MAHARASHTRA			
1. Greater Bombay	.54	.08	.07
2. Thana	30.29	1.67	4.31
3. Kolaba	9.01	.32	1.30
4. Ratnagiri	0.17	.01	.02
5. Nasik	24.46	1.71	3.50
6. Dhulia	37.99	.32	5.42
7. Jalgaon	5.59	.32	.80
8. Ahmednagar	6.18	.35	.88
9. Poona	3.64	.28	1.20
10. Satara	.17	.01	.02
11. Sangli	.05	-	.007
12. Sholapur	.49	.03	.007
13. Kolhapur	0.10	-	.001
14. Aurangabad	1.60	.08	.22
15. Parbhani	2.89	.11	.41
16. Bhir	.24	.01	.03
17. Nanded	3.76	.12	.53
18. Osmanabad	0.03	-	.004
19. Buldhana	-	-	-
20. Akola	-	-	-

1	2	3	4
MAHARASHTRA (Contd.)			
21. Amravati	4.45	.83	.63
22. Yeomal	14.17	.52	2.02
23. Wardha	-	-	-
24. Nagpur	-	-	-
25. Bhandara	-	-	-
26. Chanda	14.82	.61	2.10
MADRAS			
1. Madras (Corporation)	.08	-	-
2. Chingleput	1.20	.08	.17
3. North Arcot	1.88	.19	.27
4. South Arcot	0.44	.04	.06
5. Salem	2.64	.34	.36
6. Coimbatore	.57	.07	.08
7. Nilgiri	3.16	.04	.45
8. Madurai	0.17	.02	.02
9. Tiruchirapalli	0.28	.03	.04
10. Thanjavur	0.01	-	.001
11. Ramanathapuram	0.03	-	.004
12. Tirunelveli	0.03	-	.004
13. Kanyakumari	0.17	-	.02
MYSORE			
1. Bangalore	0.19	.01	1.10
2. Tumkur	0.03	-	.28
3. Chitradurga	0.01	-	.001
4. Kolar	0.03	-	.004
5. Bellary	0.07	-	.01
6. Mysore	0.01	.06	.14
7. South Kanara	3.11	.16	.44
8. Coorg	8.40	.09	1.20
9. Hassan	0.10	-	.01
10. Shimoga	0.61	.02	.08

1	2	3	4
MYSORE (Contd.)			
11. Chikmagalur	1.20	.02	.17
12. Mandya	0.06	-	.008
13. Belgaum	2.60	.17	.37
14. Bejapur	0.57	1.03	.08
15. North Kanara	0.61	.01	.08
16. Dharwar	0.55	.03	.08
17. Gulbarga	0.10	-	.01
18. Bidar	0.16	-	.02
19. Raichur	-	-	-
RAJASTHAN			
1. Ganganagar	0.21	.01	.03
2. Bikaner	0.23	-	.03
3. Churu	0.49	.01	.07
4. Jhunjhunu	1.60	.04	.23
5. Alwar	8.11	.29	1.15
6. Bharatpur	2.84	.11	.40
7. Swai Madhopur	22.25	.70	3.16
8. Jaipur	11.49	.73	1.68
9. Sikar	2.51	.07	.3
10. Ajmer	1.59	.06	.22
11. Tonk	11.59	1.93	1.65
12. Jaisalmer	3.25	.01	.46
13. Jodhpur	2.07	.06	0.29
14. Jagaur	0.31	.01	.04
15. Pali	4.74	.11	.67
16. Barmer	5.37	.11	.76
17. Jalor	8.07	.14	1.15
18. Sirohi	21.03	.27	3.00
19. Bhilwara	9.38	.28	1.34
20. Udaipur	30.17	1.47	4.34
21. Chitorgarh	18.26	.43	2.60
22. Dungarpur	60.15	.81	8.60

1	2	3	4
RAJASTHAN (Contd.)			
23. Banswara	71.46	1.13	10.20
24. Bundi	17.74	.20	2.53
25. Kota	14.68	.54	2.00
26. Jhalawar	10.50	.17	1.50
ORISSA			
1. Kalahandi	33.19	1.12	4.75
2. Koraput	60.89	3.25	8.41
3. Sambalpur	29.13	1.47	4.14
4. Polangir	20.67	.73	2.95
5. Baudh-Khondmals	41.61	.71	5.94
6. Ganjam	10.04	.62	1.43
7. Sundargarh	58.12	1.47	8.30
8. Dhenkanal	13.94	.48	2.00
9. Puri	3.62	.22	.51
10. Keonjhar	47.14	1.17	6.75
11. Cuttack	2.81	.28	.40
12. Mayurbhanj	60.61	2.44	8.60
13. Balasore	6.78	.32	.97
WEST BENGAL			
1. Darjeeling	15.44	.32	2.23
2. Jalpaiguri	26.10	1.22	3.70
3. Cooch Behar	0.86	.03	.12
4. West Dinajpur	12.85	.57	1.83
5. Malda	8.14	.33	1.14
6. Murshidabad	1.37	.10	.19
7. Nadia	1.28	.07	.18
8. 24-Parganas	1.90	.39	.19
9. Calcutta	0.09	.01	.27
10. Howrah	0.30	.02	.40
11. Hooghly	4.04	.30	.57
12. Burdwan	5.84	.66	.83
13. Birbhum	7.39	.35	1.55
14. Bankura	10.42	.58	1.50
15. Midnapore	7.59	1.10	1.08
16. Purulia	19.33	.88	2.76

1	2	3	4
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	22.22	.06	3.17
DELHI	-	-	-
HIMACHAL PRADESH	8.01	.34	4.00
1. Chamba	31.84	.22	4.70
2. Mandi	1.31	.02	.18
3. Bilaspur	2.65	.01	.38
4. Mahasu	0.94	.01	.13
5. Sircur	1.43	.01	.20
6. Kinnaur	62.63	.08	8.94
LACCADIVE MINICOY & AMINDIVE ISLANDS	97.03	.07	14.00
MANIPUR	31.93	.08	4.56
TRIPURA	31.53	1.20	4.50
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	88.43	.17	12.61
NORTH EAST FRONTIER AGENCY	88.59	.99	12.65
NAGALAND			
1. Kohima	86.66	.31	12.38
2. Mokokchung	94.45	.39	13.50
3. Tuensang	97.03	.49	14.00

APPENDIX - III

LIST OF TALUKS WITH TRIBAL MAJORITY

(where the percentage of tribal population to total population exceed 50%)

State/District	S.No.	Taluks	% of Tribal population to total population
ANDHRA PRADESH			
Vishakhapatnam	1.	Chintapalle	62.50
	2.	Paderu	93.39
East Godavari	3.	Ramachandrapuram	72.35
	4.	Yellavaraum	67.25
Adilabad	5.	Utnur	59.80
Khammam	6.	Bhadrachalam	54.91
ASSAM			
Garo Hills	7.	Sadar	85.60
U.K. & J. Hills	8.	Shillong	77.84
	9.	Jowai	97.78
U.M. & N.C. Hills	10.	Mikir Hills	74.58
	11.	N. Cachar Hills	79.53
Mizo Hills	12.	Aijal	93.24
	13.		
BIHAR			
Santal Parganas	14.	Dumka	51.77
	15.	Pakar	56.62
Ranchi	16.	Sadar	50.24
	17.	Khumti	67.72
	18.	Gumla	73.18
	19.	Simdiga	73.39
Singhbhum	20.	Chaibassa	67.42

State/District	S.No.	Taluks	% of Tribal population to total population
GUJARAT			
Sabarkanta	21.	Khed Berhma	53.56
	22.	Vijay Nagar	71.34
Panchmahal	23.	Samtrampur	58.30
	24.	Jholad	84.41
	25.	Dohad	69.43
	26.	Himkheda	57.71
Baroda	27.	Naravadi	65.25
	28.	Chhotta Udaipor	57.35
Broach	29.	Jhagodia	60.33
	30.	Manded	64.16
	31.	Dedia Pada	94.62
	32.	Sagbara	89.19
	33.	Valia	72.42
Surat	34.	Mangral	66.08
	35.	Mandvi	76.23
	36.	Sangodh	95.21
	37.	Vyara	86.35
	38.	Bardoli	50.00
	39.	Mahura	77.81
	40.	Bakusda	91.13
	41.	Chiklite	65.91
	42.	Dharampur	89.43
	43.	Pardi	57.40
	44.	Umbargain	53.29
	45.	Valdod	70.88

State/District	S.No.	Taluks	% of Tribal population to total population
Contd...GUJARAT			
	46.	Uchhal	96.17
	47.	Mizar	71.47
Dangs	48.	Dangs	92.54
MADHYA PRADESH			
Shhodol	49.	Sohagpur	50.54
	50.	Pushprajgarh	80.19
Ratlam	51.	Saitana	79.98
Jhabua	52.	Jhandla	85.27
	53.	Patlawng	70.03
	54.	Jhabua	87.58
	55.	Jobat	91.34
	56.	Alirajpur	84.16
Dhar	57.	Sardarpur	50.61
	58.	Kukshi	72.73
	59.	Manawar	59.15
W. Minar	60.	Barnami	68.17
	61.	Rajpur	52.75
	62.	Sindhwa	64.48
	63.	Bhikagair	50.31
Betul	64.	Bansdireli	60.91
	65.	Betul	50.00
Manda	66.	Miwas	70.28
	67.	Dendori	65.52
Sanoi	68.	Lakhnadan	52.53
Balghat	69.	Baiha	57.18
Guruja	70.	Bharatpur	55.29

State/District	S.No.	Taluks	% of Tribal population to total population
Contd...MADHRA PRADESH	71.	Pal	60.52
	72.	Ambikapur	62.69
	73.	Samuri	73.44
Bilaspur	74.	Katgora	52.86
Raigarh	75.	Udaipur	62.78
	76.	Jashpur	67.31
	77.	Gharghoda	53.02
Bastar	78.	Bhanaparta	74.39
	79.	Kanker	59.45
	80.	Narayanpur	77.32
	81.	Kondagam	70.04
	82.	Bijapur	80.43
	83.	Demetiwapa	84.45
	84.	Jagdalpur	67.26
	85.	Konta	84.75
MADRAS			
Salem	86.	Yarchand	58.57
MAHARASHTRA			
Thana	87.	Dahanu	60.69
	88.	Talasari	94.11
	89.	Mokhoda	91.33
	90.	Jawahar	89.58
	91.	Voda	41.98
Nasik	92.	Surgava	95.26
	93.	Peint	87.96
	94.	Dundore	50.53
Dhulia	95.	Aksam	95.38
	96.	Akulkara	89.15

State/District	S.No.	Taluks	% of Tribal population to total population
Contd.MAHARASHTRA			
	97.	Talvada	68.54
	98	Mawapur	88.05
Amravati	99.	Melghat	75.40
Chanda	100.	Seroncha	54.25
ORISSA			
Koraput	101.	Koraput	64.45
	102.	Mandapur	59.36
	103.	Mawsangpur	51.22
	104.	Jaypore	50.99
	105.	Borigumma	53.73
	106.	Umarkot	59.35
	107.	Malkhangiri	76.65
	108.	Rajgoda	69.11
	109.	Prissan Cuttack	59.13
	110.	Gunapur	62.29
Sambalpur	111.	Kuchinda	52.24
Boudh-khondmals	112.	Khondmals	57.92
	113.	Baliguda	60.84

State/District	S.No.	Taluks	% of Tribal population to total population
Mayurbhanj	121.	Sadar	53.60
	122.	Bamanghaty	65.71
	123.	Panchpur	
	124.	Kabtipada	67.45
PUNJAB			
Labul & Spati	125.	Labul	61.42
	126.	Spiti	91.14
RAJASTHAN			
Udaipur	127.	Kotra	83.63
	128.	Phalasia	59.76
	129.	Losodia	71.50
	130.	Sarada	50.41
	131.	Khirwara	93.03
Chittorgarh	132.	Achnera	57.80
	133.	Dungarpur	69.39
	134.	Ghatol	77.17
WEST BENGAL			
Jalpaiguri	135.	Nagarkerota	56.33
	136.	Mitiate	52.15
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS			
	137.	Little Andaman	92.14
	138.	Nicobar	95.95
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Champa	139.	Pargi	91.60
	140.	Brahwaur	92.67
Kunnar	141.	Nacher	54.32
	142.	Kalpa	58.58
	143.	Poo	75.00

State/District	S.No.	Taluks	% of Tribal population to total population
MANIPAR	144.	Ukral	99.02
	145.	Mao and Sadar	86.32
	146.	Tamenglong	99.29
	147.	Charachandpur	95.36
	148.	Tengnopal	96.27
NEFA	149.	Kameng	81.15
	150.	Subansiri	93.31
	151.	Lohit	76.26
	152.	Siauj	94.08
	153.	Tirap	92.79
NAGALAND			
Kohima	154.	Kohima	91.90
	155.	Danapur	70.87
	156.	Phek	94.52
Mokokchang	157.	Mokokchang	95.56
	158.	Wokha	91.77
	159.	Zumbebrta	94.81
Tuensarg	160.	Mon	97.18
	161.	Tuensang	97.18
	162.	Kephir	95.77
TRIPURA			
Sadars	163.	Old Agartala	50.44
	164.	Chorilam	48.86
	165.	Takarjala	83.15
Khowai	166.	Kalyampar	52.08
	167.	Talamura	52.03

State/District	S.No.	Taluks	% of Tribal population to total population
Kanalpur	168.	Kulaipur	58.99
Dharamnagar	169.	Lovgon	86.69
	170.	Kanchanpur	72.37
Anarpur	171.	Aivjri	79.16
	172.	Binganj	55.52
Sabroon	173.	Dambarnagar	89.11
	174.	Maun	53.01
	175.	Gorkhagbha	95.51

APPENDIX - IV

TRIBAL COMBINATIONS

	MONO COMBINATION	
	Tribe	% of tribe in combination to tribal population of the district
ANDHRA PRADESH		
1. Adilabad	Gond	70.84
2. Karimnagar	Gond	90.08
3. Khammam	Koya	87.69
ASSAM		
4. Goro Hills8	Garo	91.75
5. United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Khashi and Jaintia	93.57
6. Mizo Hills	Mizo	82.00
BIHAR		
7. Santhal Parganas	Santal	85.80
8. Dhanbad	Santal	84.31
GUJRAT		
9. Kutch	Koli	75.76
10. Bankantha	Bhil	99.68
11. Sabarkantha	Bhil	96.08
12. Panchmahal	Bhil	80.08
13. Broach	Bhil	76.13

1.	2.	3.
MADHYA PRADESH		
14. Morena	Saharia	100.00
15. Shivpori	Saharia	98.92
16. Guna	Saharia	87.40
17. Rewa	Kol	92.63
18. Ratlam	Bhil	99.59
19. Jabua	Bhil	99.98
20. Dhar	Bhil	100.00
21. West Nimar	Bhil	99.684
22. East Nimar	Korku	78.47
23. Raiseen	Gond	86.00
24. Hosangabad	Gond	75.79
25. Narshimpor	Gond	87.26
26. Mandla	Gond	84.02
27. Chindwara	Gond	87.56
28. Senoi	Gond	90.67
29. Balaghat	Gond	87.18
30. Bastar	Gond	85.69
MAHARASHTRA		
31. Jalgaon	Bhil	86.50
32. Chanda	Gond	90.642
ORISSA		
33. Boudh-khondmals		

1.	2.	3.
RAJASTHAN		
34.Alwar	Mina	97.23
35.Sawaimadhopor	Mina	97.35
36.Jaipor	Mina	97.10
37.Tonk	Mina	84.67
38.Bundi	Mina	82.47
39.Dugarpur	Bhil	74.01
40.Jasalmer	Bhil	100.00
41.Jalor	Bhil	82.89
WEST BENGAL		
42.West Dinajpur	Santhal	71.87
43.Burdwan	Santhal	85.85
44.Birbhum	Santhal	88.25
45.Bankura	Santhal	87.81
46.Midnapore	Santhal	70.90
47.Malda	Santhal	
NAGALAND		
48.Kohima	Naga	99.56
49.Mokokchung	Naga	99.98
50.Tugnsang	Naga	93.29
51.Tripura	Tirpuri	

1.	2.	3.
	BI - TRIBAL COMBINATION	
ASSAM		
1. Goalpara	Barokachari, Rabba	70.79 ,21.73
2. Lakhimpur	Miri,Kachari	51.52 ,31.55
3. Nowgong	Lalung, Kachari	62.49 ,23,21
4. Lebsagar	Miri, Kachari	57.10 ,27.02
5. United Mekir & North Cachar hills	Miri, Kachari	55.30 ,31.87
BIHAR		
6. Ranei	Oroan, Munda	48.92 ,33.30
MADHYA PRADESH		
7. Satana	Kol, Gond	69.95 ,20.25
8. Dewas	Korku, Gond	61.60 ,37.76
9. Betul		
10. Bilaspur	Gond, Kawar	55.38 ,22.24
11. Durg	Gond, Halba	57.44 ,37.89
MAHARASHTRA		
12. Kalaba		
13. Kalahandi		
RAJASTHAN		
14. Pali	Mina, Bhil	56.26 ,19.55
15. Serohi	Bhil, Mina	41.03 ,12.82

1.	2.	3.
16. Bhilwara	Bhil, Mina	58.91 ,40.10
17. Udipur	Bhil, Mina	52.06 ,39.25
18. Chitorgarh	Mina, Bhil	64.43 ,35.11
19. Kota	Mina, Bhil	63.25 ,17.37
WEST BENGAL		
20. Purulia	Santal	67.03

TRI- TRIBAL COMBINATION

ANDHRA PRADESH		
1. Sripakulan	Savaras, Jatabus, Konda Dhoras	34,89,32.60,6.60
ASSAM2.		
2. Kampop	Borokachari, Kachari, Miri	55.48,23.38,10,68
3. Darang	Kachari, Narokachari, Miri	51.56,27.95,10.87
BIHAR		
4. Palaman	Oroan, Kharwar, Chero	36.86,28.99,20.73
GUJRAT		
5. Baroda	Bhil, Rathwa, Dhonka	36.23,32.40,19.59
6. Dangs		
MADHYA PRADESH		
7. Shahadol	Gond,Kol,Baiga	48.27,18.99,16.65
8. Jabalpur	Gond,Kol,Bharia	41.45,36.69,30.60
9. Raigarh	Oroan, Kawar,Gond	35.31,25.68,14.28

1.	2.	3.
MAHARASHTRA		
Nasik	Koli Mahadeo, Kokna, Bhil	31.75,29.34,25.60
Ahmednagar	Koli Mahadeo, Bhil, Thakar	40.44,36.70,16.80
Yeotmal	Gond, Kolan, Pardhan	53.38,26.27,13.66
ORISSA		
Ganjam	Soara, Kolha, Shabar	51.30,28.36,18.56
Balosore	Santhal, Bhamij, Kolha	36.39,21.45,21.30
	OURDI - TRIBAL COMBINATION	
MADHYA PRADESH		
Sidhi	Gond, Kol, Baigee, Dhanka	45.64,27.53,10.53, 8.00
Sehore	Gond, Korba, Bhelala, Keer	42.03,17.44,16.04 0.08
Raipur	Gond, Kawar, Benjhawar, Savara	64.22,8.42,8.28 7.72
ORISSA		
Bolangir	Gond, Khond, Soara, Bhjal	32.98,27.12,14.07, 11.51
Koraput	Bhuniya, Bhottada, Parja Gond	17.60,17.50,15.40 6.13
WEST BENGAL		
Jalpaiguri	Oroon, Meenda, Santhal, Lodha	51.28,15.18,11.20, 6.76
Cooch-Behar	Oroan, Rabha, Garo, Santhal	26.20,18.20,14.15 14.09

1.	2.	3.
	PANTA- TRIBAL COMBINATION	
BIHAR		
Shenghbham	Ho, Santhal, Marida, Bhumij, Oroan	46.29, 22.43, 12.38, 10.65, 2.27
MADHYA PRADESH		
Surgiya	Gond, Oroan, Kawar, Nagasia, Bhoria	40.97, 18.27, 15.93, 4.88, 4.61
MAHARASHTRA		
Thana	Varli, Kolimalhar, Kathodi, Kokna, Koli Mahadev	41.83, 17.05, 10.10 5.55, 5.21
Dulia	Bhil, Gamit, Kokna, Dhanka, Naikda	38.97, 20.66, 9.97, 8.40, 1.78
ORISSA		
Magurbhanj	Santhal, Kolah, Bhamij, Batudi, Bhieya	46.65, 16.35, 10.83 8.16, 4.06
WEST BENGAL		
Darjeeling	Santhal, Oroan, Lepeha, Bhatia, Munda	29.35, 29.35, 15.45 13.93, 8.70
	HEXA - TRIBAL COMBINATION	
ORISSA		
Sundargarh	Oroan, Munda, Bhumia, Kharic, Kisan, Gond	26.81, 25.01, 12.61, 12.09, 10.88, 7.93
Sambalpur	Gond, Soara, Kisan, Benjhal, Mandas, Khond	21.53, 19.00, 15.45, 10.70, 7.89, 5.36
Dhenbanal	Kharia, Shabar, bond Khond, Soara, Saung	56.05, 20.76, 14.35 14.11, 8.66, 8.12

1.	2.	3.
	HEPTA - COMBINATION	
ANDHRA PRADESH		
Vishakhapatnam	Bagata,Khonda,Doras, Valmiki, Khonda,Khonda, Kotia, Kammara	25.33,20.95,9.23, 7.59,7.41,5.42, 5.04
BIHAR		
Hazaribag	Santhal,Munda,Bidia, Karmali,Oroan,Uncalli-fied, Mahli	65.66,10.42,7.51, 6.21,5.90,1.88,1.80
GUJRAT		
Surat	Dhodia,Dhubla,Gamit, Kokna Bhil,Vorli, Nackda	20.68,19.08,71.88 8.18,7.76,7.14,4.49
MADHYA PRADESH		
Panna	Gond,Khairwar,Mawasi, Soarora,Kol,Saur, Bhuniya	39.00,8.63,6.38, 5.48,4.84,2.24,2.12
ORISSA		
Keonjhar	Bhumija,Kol,Gond, Bathudi,Kolha,Santhal, Munda	15.10,13.61,11.51, 11.01,9.12,7.98, 6.58

APPENDIX - V

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES OF SOME MAJOR TRIBES

State/District	% of tribe to total population	% of tribe to total tribal population	% of tribe in the district to total tribe population	Composite index of concentration
1	2	3	4	5
BARO KACHARI				
ASSAM				
Goalpara	10.38	70.79	46.34	12.04
Kamrud	6.00	55.64	35.76	8.96
Darrang	3.05	28.07	11.38	3.95
Lakhimpur	0.72	6.80	3.26	0.97
Nowgong	0.28	3.92	0.93	0.45
Sibsagar	0.50	7.86	2.18	0.92
Cachar	0.13	1.39	0.05	0.15
BHUMIJ				
BIHAR				
Santhal Pargana	0.04	0.11	0.36	0.07
Ranchi	0.04	0.06	0. 28	0.07
Dhanbad	0.04	0.38	0. 16	0.16
Shinghbhum	4.80	10.15	31.87	9.66
ORISSA				
Sundargarh	0.56	9.72	1.38	9.06
Denkanal	0.22	1.62	0.75	0.73

1	2	3	4	5
Keonjhar	1.09	2.31	2.62	1.73
Cuttack	0.06	2.01	0.56	0.74
Mayurbhanj	6.59	10.87	25.68	10.49
Balogore	1.42	20.98	6.51	8.36
KOLIMAHADEO				
MAHARASHTRA				
Thana	1.38	4.58	8.37	1.14
Kolaba	0.42	4.63	1.61	0.50
Nasik	7.76	31.73	52.50	7.12
Ahmednagar	3.40	41.85	16.76	4.90
Poona	2.32	63.31	26.75	5.64
KOYA				
ORISSA				
Koraput	0.02	5.87	19.45	3.78
Sambalpur	0.02	0.09	0.14	0.04
Ganjam	0.04	0.38	0.26	0.72
Puri	0.01	0.22	0.05	0.40
Keonjhar	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.03

1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
East Godavari	0.89	23.64	8.47	5.83
West Godavari	1.21	58.30	8.74	12.01
Guntur	0.01	0.27	0.07	0.48
Nellore	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.04
Chittor	0.01	0.24	0.04	0.06
Adilabad	1.01	7.71	3.69	1.80
Karimnagar	0.07	9.22	0.43	2.68
Warrangal	0.62	28.96	3.46	7.64
Khamman	14.20	87.69	54.52	13.63
YENDIS				
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Sirikakuham	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.03
Vishakhapatnam	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.01
East Godavari	1.63	0.06	0.78	0.25
West Godavari	6.81	0.14	1.37	0.77
Krishna	19.13	0.29	2.93	1.95
Guntur	45.03	1.17	17.17	6.23
Nellore	99.94	5.78	57.21	19.21
Chittor	67.44	2.13	15.74	8.60
Cuddapa	3.79	0.60	3.92	1.31
Anentpur	0.76	0.02	0.17	0.09
Kurnool	3.56	0.05	0.48	0.35

1	2	3	4	5
		DANKA		
GUJARAT				
Sabarkanta	0.04	0.34	0.25	0.13
Kaira	0.07	9.80	0.97	2.48
Panchmahal	0.19	0.56	1.61	0.41
Baroda	4.20	19.59	36.48	10.11
Broach	4.97	11.87	25.00	7.75
Sarat	0.59	1.19	8.31	1.28
MAHARASHTRA				
DHULIA	3.19	8.40	24.52	5.88
Jalgaon	0.38	4.89	2.73	1.42
		SAHORIA		
MADHYA PRADESH				
Morena	5.10	100.00	19.08	6.40
Bhina	0.02	36.05	0.05	0.73
Gwalior	1.87	91.00	5.94	2.27
Datia	1.00	81.19	0. 96	2.14
Shivpuri	9.68	98.92	26.06	8.87
Guna	6.97	97.40	19.84	6.65
Dewas	0.02	0.47	0.04	0.025
Rajgarh	0.17	92.64	0.43	1.85
Weksha	3.72	85.82	8.69	4.50

1	2	3	4	5
Sehore	0.22	5.61	0.81	0.31
Raiseen	0.80	5.62	1.44	0.66
Rajastho.	2.61	62.6	7.8	3.82
		MIRI		
ASSAM				
Goalpara	0.24	1.34	1.85	0.25
Kamrup	0.01	0.12	0.17	0.02
Darrang	1.18	10.89	9.19	1.48
Hakhunpur	5.44	51.09	51.17	7.45
Nowgong	0.39	5.51	2.90	0.61
Sibsagar	3.63	57.07	33.00	6.51
		BHUMIYA		
ORISSA				
Kolahandi	0.20	0.62	0.36	0.26
Koraput	-	0.01	0.06	-
Sambalpur	1.30	4.60	3.50	2.00
Bolangir	-	0.01	0.02	-
Sundergarh	5.90	10.20	7.80	5.76
Dhen Kanal	0.30	2.50	0.63	0.80
Puri	0.06	0.50	1.06	0.28
Keonjhar	7.00	15.00	9.16	7.64

1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack	0.03	1.10	0.17	0.25
Mayurbhanj	2.47	4.05	3.50	2.33
Balasore	0.08	18.30	0.21	2.98
BIHAR				
Patna	0.01	0.11	0.09	0.07
Gaya	6.50	26.50	41.42	14.35
Shahbad	0.01	0.69	0.62	0.19
Saran	9.90	38.50	20.60	15.07
	THAKAR			
MAHARASHTRA				
Thana	4.02	13.30	41.77	4.59
Kolaba	2.78	30.97	18.35	4.30
Nasik	1.41	57.89	16.48	5.41
Ahmednagar	1.04	16.83	11.59	2.25
Poona	0.75	20.59	11.61	1.97
	PARJA			
ANDHRA				
Vishakapatnam	0.40	4.36	9.47	2.05
ORISSA				
Kalahaudi	1.62	8.60	9.60	5.08
Koraput	9.45	15.40	83.47	17.64
Sundargarh	0.16	1.66	0.71	0.81

1	2	3	4	5
Cuttal	0.01	0.06	0.21	0.04
Mayarbanj	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.02
MADHYA PRADESH				
Bastar	0.03	0.05	0.24	0.05
	RATHWA			
GUJARAT				
Sabarkanta	0.01	0.12	0.11	0.05
Panchmahal	1.99	5.81	2.12	2.25
Baroda	6.96	32.41	76.69	9.07
Maharashtra				
Sholapur	0.13	27.25	1.82	2.51
	BAIGA			
BIHAR				
Palamau	0.05	0.28	0.43	0.16
Ranchi	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.03
MADHYA PRADESH				
Rewa	0.03	0.27	0.17	0.12
Shahdol	8.56	16.65	49.01	15.58
Sidhi	3.55	10.55	14.22	7.08
Jabalpur	0.03	0.26	0.26	0.12
Mandla	4.64	7.51	21.90	7.45

1	2	3	4	5
Seoni	0.13	0.35	0.48	0.27
Balaghat	1.08	10.02	6.02	5.12
Surguja	0.72	1.29	5.16	1.61
Belaspur	0.14	0.79	2.01	0.56
	KISAN			
ORISSA				
Sambalpur	4.41	27.15	47.97	10.82
Sundergarh	6.67	69.23	36.50	16.60
Dhen Kanal	0.58	3.21	4.33	1.23
Keonjhar	0.30	2.17	1.61	0.63
Cuttack	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.01
Mayurbhanj	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.12
BIHAR				
Palamau	0.68	2.63	5.84	1.35
Ranchi	0.18	3.95	2.78	0.81
	HALBA OR HALBI			
MADHYA PRADESH				
Chendwara	0.05	0.26	0.31	0.12
Senoi	0.16	0.44	0.65	0.27
Balaghat	0.02	0.22	0.16	0.07
Dura	4.15	37.89	58.36	17.55
Rajpur	0.46	3.00	6.84	1.68
Baster	3.44	4.76	29.60	6.63

1	2	3	4	5
MAHARASHTRA				
Yeotmal	0.43	0.43	0.61	0.55
Chanda	0.38	2.58	3.49	1.24
	YERAKULA			
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Serikakulam	0.11	1.37	2.05	0.50
Vishakhapatnam	0.10	1.07	1.77	0.44
East Godavari	0.29	7.58	5.85	1.69
West Godavari	0.36	17.09	5.51	2.45
Krishna	0.69	46.99	11.30	5.79
Guntur	1.27	49.04	30.00	3.98
Nellore	0.65	11.60	10.47	2.14
Chittor	0.55	17.74	6.64	2.77
Cuddapah	0.62	40.00	6.49	4.65
Anantpur	0.79	29.97	10.98	4.74
Kurnol	0.61	42.26	9.18	5.09
	BATHUDI			
BIHAR				
Sanghbhum	0.02	0.04	0.42	0.04
ORISSA				
Keonjhar	5.04	10.69	35.68	8.02

1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack	0.02	0.63	0.51	0.20
Mayurbhanj	4.93	8.73	56.55	8.45
Balasore	0.73	7.37	6.73	2.79
	KHAIRWAR			
BIHAR				
Gaya	0.01	0.06	0.17	0.07
Shahabad	0.38	2.35	7.79	3.85
Monghyr	0.01	0.05	0.19	0.09
Bhagalpur	0.74	6.37	8.16	6.72
Saharsa	0.03	0.15	0.30	0.19
Purnea	0.18	1.51	4.97	2.29
Santhal Parganas	0.09	0.30	1.69	1.17
Palamau	5.52	22.28	42.18	33.18
Hazaribag	0.04	0.32	0.61	0.34
Ranchi	0.35	7.84	4.91	5.84
Dhanbad	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.04
Shinghbhum	0.04	0.14	0.54	0.25
MADHYA PRADESH				
Tikamgarh	0.05	0.24	0.15	0.26
Chhatarpur	0.71	3.22	2.68	3.81
Panna	1.31	7.50	2.78	7.05
Satna	0.16	1.24	0.70	1.12

1	2	3	4	5
	R A B H A			
ASSAM				
Golpara	2.54	21.73	43.14	12.68
Kamrup	1.64	19.67	38.35	10.36
Darrang	0.82	7.61	6.45	3.48
Lakhempur	0.17	1.61	2.35	0.81
Nowgong	0.74	1.01	0.77	0.65
Sibsagar	0.01	0.20	0.17	0.07
Cachar	0.04	4.34	0.53	0.97
WEST BENGAL				
Jalpaiguri	0.31	1.16	3.16	1.13
Cooch Bihar	0.02	18.25	1.40	3.92
Midnopore	0.00	0.05	0.13	0.12
	BHARIA-BHUMIA			
MADHYA PRADESH				
Hosangabad	0.10	1.43	0.71	0.13
Jabalpur	2.49	20.54	33.99	10.53
Harshompur	0.50	4.12	2.22	1.71
Mendla	0.31	0.49	2.23	0.42
Chandwara	1.26	3.81	10.64	2.43
Senoi	0.20	0.53	1.13	0.30
Surguja	2.60	4.67	28.28	4.56

1	2	3	4	5
Rewa	0.03	0.27	0.16	0.23
Shahadol	0.32	5.61	1.69	3.92
Shidhi	1.16	1.21	4.32	3.98
Sundargarh	0.06	6.30	0.29	0.48
Keonjhar	0.03	0.24	0.16	0.33
	K O N D A			
ANDHRA PRADESH				
Sirkakulam	1.37	14.30	31.10	10.05
Vishakapatnam	1.95	24.12	43.20	16.65
East Godavari	3.00	1.74	7.70	4.03
West Godavari	0.06	0.40	1.22	0.75
Krishna	0.20	0.20	0.46	0.11
Chittoor	0.01	0.02	0.09	0.02
ORISSA				
Kolakandi	0.03	0.14	0.20	0.61
Koraput	1.95	8.40	18.70	6.00
Ganjam	0.07	0.47	0.14	0.10
Sundargarh	0.01	0.15	0.10	0.03
Keonjhar	0.02	0.15	0.15	0.17

APPENDIX - VI

Correlation of the Density of Tribal Population with the Percentage of Forested Area and Percentage of Net Sown Area to Total Area -

FIRST QUARTILE

State / District	% of Tribal Population to Total Population	% of Forested Area to Total Area	% of Net Area Sown to Total Area
	A	B	C
ASSAM			
Garo Hills	85.61	9.76	9.34
United Khashi and Jaintia Hills	81.39	7.50	5.30
United Mikir and North Cochar Hills	75.55	39.00	3.51
Mizo Hills	38.10	50.68	2.84
BIHAR			
Santal Parganas	38.24	13.56	36.92
Ranchi	61.61	25.15	37.73
Singbhum	47.31	33.75	25.21
GUJARAT			
Banasbanta	55.29	10.78	60.28
Surat	49.97	23.51.	64.37
Broach	41.59	55.45	17.70
Dangs	92.55	75.00	23.30
MADHYA PRADESH			
Jhabua	84.72	37.61	42.20
Shahadol	51.44	51.53	29.98
Mandla	61.81	47.51	27.55

State / District	% of Tribal Population to Total Population	% of Forested Area to Total Area	%of Net Area Sown to Total Area
	A	B	C
MADHYA PRADESH (Contd.)			
Senoi	38.39	33.82	37.40
Surguja	55.59	54.65	22.27
Raigarh	45.90	50.03	36.64
Bastar	72.27	57.14	15.34
MAHARASHTRA			
Dulia	38.00	29.98	47.62
ORISSA			
Koraput	60.89	59.95	31.09
Sundargarh	58.12	56.56	29.01
Keonjhar	47.14	49.39	31.64
Mayurbhanj	60.61	45.34	37.88
RAJASTHAN			
Dungarpur	60.15	18.56	26.88
Banswara	71.46	23.81	37.30
NAGALAND			
Kohima	86.66	5.13	N.A.
Mokokchung	94.45	10.39	N.A.
Tuensang	97.03	.50	N.A.
NEFA	88.59	60.40	.83
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI	88.43	43.00	32.65

Coefficient of Correlation between A & B = .72

Coefficient of Correlation between A & C = -.42

SECOND QUARTILE

ANDHRA PRADESH			
Khammam	16.20	54.20	25.56

State / District	% of Tribal Population to Total Population	% of Forested Area to Total Area	% of Net Area Sown to Total Area
	A	B	C
ASSAM			
Goalpara	14.67	28.33	2.94
BIHAR			
Palamau	19.24	44.32	24.41
GUJARAT			
Panchmahal	34.26	28.00	55.45
Baroda	21.47	7.57	69.80
Panna	14.56	68.60	24.10
Satana	40.60	37.73	40.93
Sidhi	33.73	38.84	25.02
Betul	32.07	44.83	32.87
Chindwara	33.26	38.51	32.74
Bilaspur	18.16	40.08	40.45
Raipur	15.49	36.56	41.21
MAHARASHTRA			
Thana	30.29	40.41	44.38
Nasik	24.46	24.43	58.74
Chanda	14.82	78.26	24.87
ORISSA			
Kalahandi	33.19	30.34	31.62
Sambalpur	29.13	33.01	40.68
Bolangir	20.67	19.88	51.30
RAJASTHAN			
Sawai Madhopur	22.25	42.39	44.40
Sirohi	21.03	37.77	32.61
Udipur	30.17	59.17	17.30
Chittorgarh	18.26	25.32	29.37
Bundi	17.74	22.26	37.20
Kota	14.68	29.90	44.60

State / District	% of Tribal Population to Total Population	% of Forested Area to Total Area	% of Net Area Sown to Total Area
	A	B	C
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
Chamba	31.84	50.61	21.70
WEST BENGAL			
Darzeeling	15.44	41.90	31.62
Jalbaiguri	26.10	28.00	46.99
Purulia	19.33	12.42	40.93
ANDAMAN NICOBAR ISLANDS	22.22	90.00	2.27
MANIPUR	31.93	29.92	8.00
TRIPURA	31.53	60.59	22.51

Coefficient of Correlation between A & B = .41

Coefficient of Correlation between A & C = -.32

THIRD QUARTILE

ANDHRA PRADESH			
Adilabad	13.08	46.12	33.20
Karimnagar	10.00	30.11	41.04
ASSAM			
Kamrup	10.78	44.98	4.36
Darrang	10.88	18.76	34.85
Lakimpur	10.65	36.03	20.84
GUJARAT			
Sabarkanta	13.94	15.70	63.04
MADHYA PRADESH			
Rewa	13.30	16.00	51.99
Ratlam	12.02	16.06	52.46

State / District	% of Tribal Population to Total Population	% of Forested Area to Total Area	% of Net Area Sown to Total Area
	A	B	C
MADHYA PRADESH (Contd.)			
West Nimar	10.20	39.95	40.17
Raiseen	14.06	41.98	36.05
Jabalpur	12.17	22.83	41.77
Narshimpur	12.14	26.84	48.97
Balaghat	10.78	54.22	28.21
Bilaspur	18.16	40.08	40.45
Durg	11.07	26.08	51.62
MAHARASHTRA			
Yeotmal	14.17	27.42	57.12
ORISSA			
Ganjam	10.04	47.80	32.30
Dhenkanal	13.94	53.64	34.61
RAJASTHAN			
Jaipur	11.49	8.57	54.18
Tonk	11.59	5.55	57.14
Jhalwar	10.50	20.77	
Jaisolmer	13.25	.18	5.15
WEST BENGAL			
West Dinajpur	12.85	-	80.54
Banbura	10.42	20.40	49.63

Coefficient of Correlation between A & B = .12

Coefficient of Correlation between A & C = -.04

FOURTH QUARTILE

ANDHRA PRADESH			
Srekakulam	8.26	17.14	43.96
Vishakhapatnam	9.38	36.40	28.44

State / District	% of Tribal Population to Total Population	% of Forested Area to Total Area	% of Net Area Sown to Total Area
	A	B	C
ASSAM			
Nowgong	7.23	20.00	45.94
Sibsagar	6.36	26.83	35.84
MADHYA PRADESH			
Morena	5.10	60.22	29.69
Shivpuri	9.79	60.20	25.83
Guna	7.16	38.27	34.71
Tikamgarh	4.69	46.13	29.79
Dewas	7.39	21.22	51.96
East Nimar	7.89	44.25	36.95
Hoshangabad	7.46	37.12	39.91
MAHARASHTRA			
Jalgoan	5.59	17.41	68.41
Ahmednagar	6.18	6.18	73.42
ORISSA			
Balasore	6.78	5.47	67.85
RAJASTHAN			
Alwar	8.11	22.67	57.57
Barmer	5.37	.04	52.22
Jalor	8.07	2.16	52.31
Bhilwara	9.38	5.07	24.21
WEST BENGAL			
Malda	8.14	-	78.33
Burdwan	5.84	4.00	71.14
Midnapore	7.59	12.40	72.72
MYSORE			
Coorg	8.40	41.70	35.72

Coefficient of Correlation between A & B = .35

Coefficient of Correlation between A & C = -.02

APPENDIX - VII

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES OF GONDS

State/District/ Taluk	% of Gonds to total population	% of Gonds to total tribal population	% of Gonds in taluk to total Gonds population of the country	Composite Index of concentration
1	2	3	4	5
MAHARASHTRA				
1. Greater Bombay	0.003	.539	.003	0.023
NASIK				
2. Nasik	0.174	1.224	0.014	0.075
JALGAON				
3. Sadar	0.115	4.521	0.005	0.167
4. Bhadgaon	0.203	2.800	0.003	0.112
POONA				
5. Sadar	0.017	7.688	0.003	0.261
NANDED				
6. Kinwet	11.496	50.754	0.334	3.033
7. Nadgaon	0.090	1.248	0.003	0.052
8. Bhokar	0.532	14.229	0.012	0.579
AMRAVATI				
9. Melghat	5.886	7.952	0.108	0.863
YEOTMAL				
10. Yeotmal	8.784	43.294	0.556	3.701
11. Kelapur	19.403	61.811	0.850	4.471
12. Wani	12.888	53.573	0.555	3.567

1	2	3	4	5
CHANDA				
13. Gadchiroli	32.028	89.105	2.205	8.736
14. Rajuea	52.618	96.970	1.423	9.221
15. Sironcha	22.002	79.893	0.487	4.999
MYSORE				
16. Bidar	0.267	57.731	0.011	1.950
17. Bhalki	0.097	99.419	0.004	3.301
18. NORTH KANARA				
18. Siddapur				
ORISSA				
KALAHANDI				
19. Sadar	4.694	11.298	0.452	1.426
20. Dharangarh	6.884	33.787	0.605	1.583
21. Nawapara	25.917	71.708	1.719	6.952
KORAPUT				
22. Sadar	0.346	0.559	0.206	0.085
23. Nawrangpur	6.426	10.838	7.359	0.860
24. Rayagodda	0.029	0.046	0.002	0.008
SAMBALPUR				
25. Sadar	8.908	27.066	1.128	2.590
26. BARGARH	2.999	13.606	0.516	1.483
27. Deogarh	19.971	64.571	0.596	4.510

1	2	3	4	5
28. KUCHINDA	11.182	21.403	0.368	2.092
29. RAIRAKHOL	13.896	59.818	0.181	3.207
BOLANGIR				
30. Bolangir	8.042	44.169	0.609	4.586
31. Patangaris	12.680	35.384	0.591	3.014
32. Sonepur	2.597	27.496	0.177	1.376
33. Titlagarh	5.676	23.707	0.424	1.750
BOUDH-KHONDMALS				
34. Khondmals	0.357	0.616	0.009	0.058
35. BAUDH	1.326	9.337	0.063	0.502
36. Baleguda	1.853	3.919	0.128	0.466
GANJAM				
37. Bhanyanagar	0.019	0.413	0.002	0.146
SUNDARGARH				
38. Sadar	6.625	11.088	0.578	1.757
39. Pamposh	0.979	1.855	0.065	0.284
40. Bonoi	5.143	7.996	0.177	0.913
DHENKANAL				
41. Kamabhanagar	1.908	47.269	0.102	2.777
42. Angul	1.082	7.812	0.062	0.493
43. Talchar	1.281	22.160	0.037	1.565

1		2	3	4	5
44.	Athmalik	8.422	38.490	0.210	3.773
45.	Hindol	0.131	1.956	0.003	0.078
46.	Pallahara	5.848	15.358	0.076	1.047
	PURI				
47.	Sadar	0.092	1.906	0.017	1.143
48.	Nayangarh	0.099	1.486	0.012	0.075
	KEONJHAR				
49.	Sadar	7.374	9.860	0.652	1.887
50.	Anandpur	1.853	7.344	0.092	0.622
51.	Chambua	3.281	6.576	0.152	0.462
	MAYURBHANJ				
52.	Sadar	0.030	0.055	0.004	0.010
53.	Bananghaty	0.136	0.206	0.010	0.027
54.	Panchpir	7.136	11.27	0.393	1.501
55.	Kabtipada	0.145	0.215	0.006	0.027
	UTTAR PRADESH as scheduled caste				
	BANDA				
56.	Moraiyani	0.169	0.702	0.008	0.048
57.	Karvi	0.152	0.582	0.008	0.042

1	2	3	4	5
	MIRZAPUR			
58.	Sadar	10.101	0.357	0.013	0.039
59.	Chunar	0. 089	0.418	0.007	0.031
60.	Roberterganj	1.201	2.546	0.082	0.299
61.	Dudhi	21.331	38.916	0.828	4.124
	WEST BENGAL				
	PURULIA				
62.	Purulia	0.054	0.280	0.018	0.042
	MADHYA PRADESH				
	BHIND				
63.	Bhind	0.005	22.642	0.003	0.754
	GUNA				
64.	Guna	0. 401	3.740	0.013	0.173
65.	Ashoknagar	0.066	0.981	0.002	0.042
	CHATTARPUR				
66.	Chattarpur	0.112	9.923	0.008	0.350
67.	Bijapur	1.550	19.207	0.062	0.846
68.	Ajaigarh	0.406	4.909	0.006	0.202
69.	PANNA				
69.	Panna	6.564	49.661	0.234	2.485
70.	Pawai	7.548	40.357	0.246	2.267

1	2	3	4	5
	SATANA			
71.	Rahurajnagar	1.457	12.200	0.111	0.684
72.	Nagod	1.936	18.906	0.56	0.868
73.	Amarpaton	3.929	20.310	0.138	1.173
74.	Maihar	6.821	31.963	0.185	1.632
	REWA				
75.	Sirmour	0.061	0.489	0.003	0.025
76.	Mangang	2.333	22.956	0.121	1.118
77.	Muzur	0.133	52.604	0.008	1.850
	SHAHADOL				
78.	Beohari	20.542	43.742	0.713	4.046
79.	Bandhogarh	16.061	37.020	0.673	3.441
80.	Sohagpur	22.639	44.792	2.461	7.004
81.	Pushaprajpur	61.568	76.772	1.265	8.947
82.	SIDHI				
82.	Gopalbanas	12.408	41.314	1.025	3.880
83.	Deosar	24.831	51.647	0.872	4.867
84.	Singrauli	7.777	46.612	0.320	2.606
	MANDSAUR				
85.	Jawad	0.155	100.000	0.003	3.329
86.	Manasa	0.104	100.000	0.003	3.324
87.	Bhaupara	0.490	100.000	0.007	3.674

1	2	3	4	5
	RATLAM			
88.	Ratlam	0.065	93.077	0.003	3.094
	UJJAIN			
89.	Ujjain	0.043	84.252	0.003	2.798
	INDORE			
90.	Indore	0.025	60.000	0.003	1.993
91.	Mhow	0.084	1. 423	0.002	0.057
	DEWAS			
92.	Dewas	0.623	100.000	0.019	3.387
93.	Bagli	0.370	4.687	1.008	0.190
94.	Kannod	8.757	35.765	0.157	2.059
95.	Khatigaon	9.834	56.350	0.141	2.793
	WEST NIMAR				
96.	Baiwaher	0.154	82.212	0.004	2.742
97.	Bhikangaon	0.606	1.204	0.016	0.109
	EAST NIMAR				
98.	Harsaud	1.311	16.615	0.223	0.996
99.	VIDISHA				
99.	Leteri	0.020	23.810	0.002	0.794
100.	Basoda	0.203	3.848	0.008	0.154
101.	Vidisha	1.511	32.973	0.054	1.286

1	2	3	4	5
	SEHORE			
102.	Barasia	0.124	6.775	0.002	0.236
103.	Sehore	0.228	13.639	0.007	0.476
104.	Huzur	0.211	26.652	0.015	0.923
105.	Arhta	0.092	5.896	0.002	0.205
106.	Ichhawar	1.452	15.141	0.017	0.632
107.	Nasrullaganj	12.386	57.272	0.165	3.044
108.	Budhi	7.468	61.754	0.095	2.728
	RAISEN			
109.	Raisen	10.582	41.896	0.057	2.234
110.	Ghairatganj	10.962	92.084	0.103	3.997
111.	Beganganj	7.358	87.890	0.095	3.846
112.	Goharganj	16.652	76.075	0.238	4.086
113.	Barairy	7.160	88.576	0.164	3.706
114.	Silwani	34.001	99.487	0.399	6.358
115.	Udaipur	10.637	95.142	0.170	4.182
	HOSHANGABAD			
116.	Hoshangabad	8.807	70.514	0.427	3.642
117.	Sohagpur	11.589	86.382	0.466	4.428
	BETUL			
118.	Bhainshedi	33.031	34.890	1.123	4.296
119.	Betul	39.353	42.453	1.883	7.304

1	2	3	4	5
	JABALPUR			
120.	Murivara	7.509	31.865	0.583	2.516
121.	Siroha	7.645	37.055	0.535	2.623
122.	Patan	14.668	85.496	0.490	4.656
	HARSHIMPUR			
123.	Gadarwara	7.585	82.557	0.386	3.889
124.	Narshimpur	13.746	90.063	0.708	5.088
	MALDA			
125.	Newas	78.530	100.000	3.596	15.013
126.	Dindori	48.890	84.608	2.183	9.426
127.	Malda	47.650	86.900	3.784	12.278
128.	CHINDWARA			
128.	Chindwara	27.932	85.629	2.820	9.303
129.	Amarwara	4.644	90.852	10.413	8.571
130.	Saurar	26.038	88.434	1.333	6.903
	SENOI			
131.	Lophnadon	48.005	46.016	2.296	8.593
132.	Senoi	26.876	89.131	2.208	7.790
	BALAGHAT			
133.	Baihar	49.811	87.182	1.881	5.685

1	2	3	4	5
	SURGUJA			
134.	Bharatpur	29.740	53.782	0.218	3.829
135.	Baikuntpur	21.248	48.507	0.444	7.893
136.	Surguja	31.740	67.350	2.141	4.526
137.	Pal	26.382	43.823	0.751	6.611
138.	Mehendrgarh	35.110	74.715	1.027	1.395
139.	Ambekapur	1. 411	1.922	0.026	9.105
140.	Samri	20.846	72.782	3.446	4.582
141.	BILASPUR				
141.	Bilaspur	19.350	86.599	1.601	4.582
142.	Katgora	11.618	100.00	0.510	0.110
	RAIGARH				
143.	Udaipur	4.222	6.292	0.321	1.611
144.	Jashpur	12.540	23.650	0.426	1.791
145.	Ghargoda	4.657	18.357	0.273	1.154
146.	Raigarh	3.241	17.984	0.749	0.945
147.	Sarangarh	1.587	84.180	0.742	5.752
	DURG				
148.	Durg	23.609	51.960	2.234	6.087
149.	Sanyari Batod	11.520	43.856	1.416	5.382

1	2	3	4	5
	RAIPUR			
150.	Mahasamund	23.582	80.800	1.925	10.242
151.	Dhantari	29.113	76.847	1.692	9.60
152.	Bindranawa	63.184	84.930	0.921	8.084
153.	BASTAR				
153.	Bhanupratpur	54.166	91.111	2.034	11.218
154.	Kanker	69.643	90.066	1.577	9.973
155.	Narayanpur	62.835	89.713	2.912	12.893
156.	Kondagarh	74.256	82.338	1.726	11.479
157.	Bizapur	79.564	96.498	2.648	10.644
158.	Dantewara	45.477	69.613	3.871	14.222
159.	Jagdalpur	81.828	96.519	2.204	6.693
160.	Konta	0.086	29.508	0.008	1.000
	BIHAR				
	PATNA				
161.	Patna	0.010	46.296	0.002	1.530
	SHAHABAD				
162.	Shahabad	0.143	89.655	0.023	2.827
163.	Bauxar	0.020	2.276	0.005	0.085
164.	Sarasaum	0.032	1.406	0.004	0.056
165.	Bhabaa	0.011	0.403	0.003	0.022

1	2	3	4	5
	BHAGALPUR			
166.	Bhagalpur	0.101	10.081	0.020	0.372
	PURNEA			
167.	Araria	0.051	0.130	0.005	0.015
168	SANTHAL PARGANAS			
168.	Rajmahal	0.324	1.993	0.029	0.135
	PALAMAU			
169.	Garhwa	0.011	0.084	0.003	0.008
	HAZARIBAGH			
170.	Sadar	0.017	0.088	0.004	0.009
171.	Giridh	0.018	0.035	0.004	0.008
	RANCHI			
172.	Sadar	4.073	5.550	0.319	0.691
173.	Sundiga	0.014	0.166	0.004	0.012
174.	DHANBAD			
174.	Sadar	1.671	2.478	0.317	0.704
	SHINGHBHUM			
175.	Chaibassa	0.044	0.137	0.010	0.025
176.	Seraibela	0.106	0.250	0.011	0.032

APPENDIX - VIII

SANTHAL'S DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES

State/Taluks/District	% of Santhals to total population	% of Santhals to tribal population	% of Santhals in Taluks to total population of Santhals in India	Composite Index of Concentration
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR				
Patna				
1. Denapur	0.1	.004	.03	.01
Gaya				
2. Nawada	-	28.60	-	.86
MONGHYR				
3. Sadar	.72	62.40	.24	1.92
4. Jamui	4.80	90.70	.97	3.88
BHAGALPUR				
5. Sadar	.78	34.30	.25	1.58
6. Banka	51.04	84.50	1.10	5.91
SAHARSA				
7. Sadar	..27	98.30	.03	3.11
8. Supaul	.16	61.80	.03	1.95
9. Madhepura	.46	64.50	.09	2.23
PURNEA				
10. Sadar	3.07	61.60	.91	4.08
11. Asaria	9.80	65.20	.10	6.70
12. Kishanganj	1.60	75.30	.23	3.23
13. Kalihar	3.70	60.40	1.07	4.54
SANTHAL PARGANAS				
14. Dumka	46.40	89.90	8.90	32.68
15. Deogarh	12.80	81.90	1.90	9.16
16. Godda	24.70	84.70	3.80	17.75

1	2	3	4	5
17. Jamtara	36.10	92.60	3.70	23.41
18. Rajmahal	30.10	76.40	3.90	20.12
19. Pakur	46.70	82.60	5.10	29.23
PALAMAU				
20. Garhwa	.04	.27		.01
HAZARIBAGH				
21. Sadar	6.60	50.10	2.50	6.84
22. Giridih	10.70	9.10	2.90	10.46
RANCHI				
23. Sadar	.06	1.28	.01	.05
DHANBAD				
24. Sadar	10.80	80.20	2.40	9.74
25. Baghmara	5.60	78.00	.74	5.68
SINGHBHUM				
26. Charbassa	.87	1.30	.22	.65
27. Dhalbham	17.00	53.10	4.70	13.98
28. Seraikela	14.30	34.30	1.90	9.63
TRIPURA				
29. Sadar	.17	.64	.02	.12
30. Khowai	.50	1.20	.02	.28
WEST BENGAL				
DARJEELING				
31. Siliguri	3.20	12.70	.22	1.10
JALPAIGURI				
32. Sadar	1.50	7.24	.39	2.38
33. Alipurduar	4.60	14.20	.83	3.37
COOCH-BIHAR				
34. Sadar	.30	19.90	.02	.74

1	2	3	4	5
35. Dinhata	.1	32.90	.009	1.04
36. Mekutiganj	.19	39.10	.003	1.26
WEST DINAJPUR				
37. Balurghat	13.90	63.60	1.70	1.38
38. Raiganj	9.00	78.90	1.50	8.05
39. Islampur	4.50	85.70	.54	5.21
MALDA				
40. Sadar	6.89	84.60	2.60	8.21
MURHIDABAD				
41. Jangipur	1.76	67.70	.30	3.78
42. Lal Bagh	1.60	74.40	.29	3.26
43. Sadar	1.60	21.10	.03	1.42
44. Kandi	.44	38.60	.06	1.42
NADIA				
45. Sadar	.14	17.90	.04	.64
46. Ranaghat	.43	22.00	.09	2.78
BIRBHUM				
47. Sadar	7.40	85.30	2.00	7.97
48. Rampurhat	4.96	94.10	.91	6.03
HOWRAH				
49. Sadar	.13	31.70	.05	1.05
50. Uluberia	.07	72.50	.02	2.22
HOOGHLY				
51. Sadar	7.80	85.70	1.60	7.78
52. Chandernagar	1.90	79.70	.30	4.13
53. Serampore	.71	53.70	.13	2.04
54. Arambagh	1.59	82.30	.25	3.42
BURDWAN				
55. Katwa	.73	72.20	.09	2.58

1	2	3	4	5
56. Kalna	5.77	95.40	.70	6.26
57. Sadar	6.30	84.60	2.30	7.64
58. Asansol	4.90	84.60	1.70	6.47
24-PARGANAS				
59. Bongan	1.30	40.20	.14	1.94
60. Basirhat	1.30	20.00	.40	1.61
61. Barashat	.36	31.80	.07	1.18
WEST BENGAL				
24-PARGANAS				
62. Barrackpore	.15	30.90	.06	2.00
63. Sadar	.42	31.80	.23	1.35
64. Diamond Harbour	.16	36.20	.06	1.21
BANKURA				
65. Sadar	11.70	87.00	4.30	12.18
66. Bishnupur	2.80	95.80	.44	4.60
MIDNAPORE				
67. Sadar	7.70	66.80	2.00	8.36
68. Cantai	.12	60.20	.03	2.38
69. Tamluk	.37	63.40	.12	2.17
70. Ghatal	1.90	92.30	.26	3.91
71. Jhargram	20.50	74.40	3.50	15.19
PURULIA				
72. Sadar	13.00	67.20		13.30
KORAPUT				
73. Koraput,	.31	.51	.03	.18
GANJAM				
74. Brahampur	.02	.11	.003	.01
SUNDARGARH				
75. Sadar	.298	.513	.07	.41

1	2	3	4	5
76. Kamakhyanagar	.60	4.80	.04	.46
PURI				
77. Khurda	.03	.40		.02
KEONJHAR				
78. Sadar	3.70	6.30	.40	3.34
79. Anandapur	3.90	23.20	.30	2.87
80. Champua	1.50	3.30	.09	.89
CUTTACK				
81. Sadar	.21	1.40	.09	.23
ORISSA				
CUTTACK				
82. Jaipur	.16	2.60	.04	.19
83. Kendrapara	.053	28.00	.01	.87
MAYURBHANJ				
84. Sadar	28.10	52.50	4.50	18.97
85. Bamanghaty	34.20	52.10	3.20	20.84
86. Kaptipau	37.90	56.20	2.70	22.22
BALSORE				
87. Sadar	3.60	52.00		
88. Bhadrak	.037	3.30	.01	4.02
89. Nilgiri	6.40	16.40	.19	.10

APPENDIX - IX

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES OF BHILS

State/District/ Taluk	% of Bhils to total population	% of Bhils to tribal population	% of Bhils in Taluk to total Bhil population of India	Composite Index of Concentration
1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH				
PANNA				
1. Pawai	0.076	0.421	0.003	0.02
2. Ajaigarh	0.192	1.200	0.003	0.07
RATLAM				
3. Sailama	82689	100.00	1.564	13.31
JHABUA				
4. Thandla	84.147	99.004	1.974	14.47
5. Petlawad	69.062	98.602	1.193	8.79
6. Jhabua	86.087	98.291	2.920	17.25
7. Jobat	92.336	99.035	2.329	16.24
8. Alirajpur	83.140	98.829	2.831	17.12
DHAR				
9. Badnawar	25.282	94.077	0.505	4.96
10. Sardarpur	49.131	97.535	1.090	8.99
11. Dhar	30.436	97.820	1.129	7.60
12. Kukshi	71.824	63.210	2.755	15.44
13. Manawar	58.610	99.086	2.969	13.71
WEST NIWAR				
14. Maheshuwar	19.744	96.551	0.378	4.35
15. Barwani	66.726	97.872	1.838	12.67

1	2	3	4	5
16. Rajpur	51.331	97.309	1.906	11.70
17. Sendhwa	63.932	99.143	2.657	15.12
18. Khargone	38.641	99.424	2.104	11.30
19. Bhikangaon	49.254	97.561	1.398	8.92
EAST NIWAR				
20. Harsud	0.264	0.664	0.009	0.06
SEHORE				
21. Barasia	0.131	9.916	0.003	0.18
22. Shehore	0.324	24.647	0.011	0.46
23. Huzur	0.073	6.786	0.006	0.14
24. Aohta	0.182	21.183	0.005	0.28
25. Ichhawar	0.536	38.176	0.006	0.69
26. Nazurullaganj	0.186	0.861	0.003	0.03
RAISEN				
27. Raisen	0.306	3.299	0.005	0.09
28. Ghauratganj	0.630	2.880	0.009	0.13
29. Baraily	0.112	0.618	0.003	0.03
MAHARASHTRA				
GREATER BOMBAY				
30. Greater Bombay	0.003	0.640	0.004	0.02
THANA				
31. Thana	0.054	0.852	0.003	0.04
NASIK				
32. Balgaon	18.862	64.679	0.757	5.69

1	2	3	4	5
33. Melagaon	7.698	83.270	0.630	4.02
34. Kalwan	18.287	37.628	0.476	9.56
35. Dindori	0.544	1.077	0.016	0.05
36. Chandor	8.091	54.647	0.205	1.18
37. Nandgaon	6.580	70.403	0.208	2.34
38. Nasik	2.678	18.894	0.229	1.25
39. Niphad	4.261	28.911	0.173	1.46
40. Yeola	6.407	93.595	0.173	2.61
41. Igatpur	0.489	1.214	0.104	0.11
42. Sinnar	4.468	50.888	0.156	1.68
DHULIA				
43. Ahrani	95.164	99.766	0.870	12.75
44. Akalkuwa	40.140	45.025	0.602	2.77
45. Taloda	41.786	62.793	0.696	6.89
46. Shahada	38.690	94.204	1.572	9.59
47. Nandurbar	16.873	42.723	0.675	4.17
48. Shirpur	22.877	91.665	0.740	5.99
49. Sindkhed	11.006	90.586	0.496	3.95
50. Nawapur	4.777	5.425	0.132	0.87
51. Sakri	21.888	47.550	1.061	5.86
52. Dhulia	9.437	88.493	0.738	4.76

1	2	3	4	5
	JALGAON			
53.	Chopda	7.223	90.147	0.243	2.84
54.	Yawal	4.194	55.868	0.152	2.74
55.	Raver	6.449	95.201	0.239	2.86
56.	Anatner	5.457	79.529	0.233	2.49
57.	Erandol	5.734	85.627	0.226	2.69
58.	Jalgaon	1.785	70.304	0.089	1.58
59.	Bhusawal	1.382	64.493	0.069	1.39
60.	Edlabad	2.393	71.001	0.038	1.48
61.	Parola	4.932	57.090	0.113	1.69
62.	Bhadgaon	8.876	100.00	0.151	2.86
63.	Pachora	4.685	98.348	0.154	2.50
64.	Jamner	6.723	100.00	0.267	3.08
65.	Chilasgaon	7.057	100.00	0.310	3.23
	AHMEDNAGAR			
66.	Kopargaon	0.431	6.768	0.022	0.26
67.	Akola	7.028	15.131	0.216	1.57
68.	Sangamner	5.031	64.933	0.216	2.17
69.	Shrirampur	3.957	79.502	0.184	2.21
70.	Rahuri	3.684	44.957	0.113	1.41
71.	Niwara	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
72. Shegaon	0.795	100.00	0.022	1.83
73. Parner	1.067	95.297	0.037	2.54
74. Nagar	0.768	78.299	0.049	2.06
75. Palhardi	0.852	99.265	0.025	2.39
76. Shrigonda	0.358	52.298	0.011	1.20
77. Karjat	0.100	46.729	0.003	0.76
78. Jamkhed	0.137	58.824	0.003	1.00
~~78.~~ POONA				
79. Junnar	0.332	1.957	0.015	0.10
80. Ambegaon	0.122	0.618	0.004	0.03
81. Siroor	0.230	42.958	0.008	0.75
82. Haveli	0.043	11.806	0.003	0.20
SHOLAPUR				
83. Karmala	0.179	35.222	0.006	0.63
AURANGABAD				
84. Kannad	3.395	97.977	0.113	2.25
85. Sillod	0.374	100.000	0.014	1.78
86. Seogaon	5.475	99.945	0.048	2.22
87. Bhokardan	0.375	100.000	0.012	1.77
88. Jafferabad	2.521	100.00	0.039	2.03
89. Khuldabad	2.612	95.389	0.029	1.89
90. Vaijapur	4.321	97.118	0.152	2.44

1		2	3	4	5
91.	Gangapur	2.449	99.202	0.071	2.04
92.	Aurangabad	0.589	88.881	0.034	1.60
93.	Jalna	0.504	84.436	0.029	1.53
94.	Pathan	1.326	98.018	0.043	1.87
95.	Armbad	1.267	99.751	0.063	1.95
	PARBHANI				
96.	Partur	0.145	16.914	0.005	0.28
	BHIR				
97.	Georai	0.328	90.984	0.012	1.56
98.	Ashti	0.818	100.00	0.023	1.83
99.	Bhir	0.245	94.444	0.010	1.62
100.	Patoda	0.273	100.00	0.006	1.74
	NANDED				
101.	Kiniwat	0.736	3.249	0.023	0.18
	OSMANABAD				
102.	Osmanabad	0.103	36.641	0.004	0.63
	AMRAVATI				
103.	Melghat	0.137	0.182	0.003	0.02
104.	MYSORE				
	NORTH KANANA				
104.	Sirsi	0.224	59.227	0.004	1.03

1	2	3	4	5
	RAJASTHAN BHARATPUR			
105.	Nagar	0.135	7.547	0.003	0.14
106.	SWAI MADHOPUR			
106.	Mahwa	0.147	0.652	0.003	0.03
107.	Sawai Madhopur	0.187	1.320	0.007	0.05
	JAIPUR			
108.	Dudu	0.245	7.425	0.004	0;15
109.	Dausa	0.107	0.439	0.003	0.03
110.	Phagi	0.187	5.184	0.003	0-23
	AJMER			
111.	Ajmer	0.441	14.151	0.052	0.22
112.	Kishangarh	0.187	60.440	0.003	1.02
113.	Arian	2.120	96.613	0.017	1.83
114.	Bewar	1.641	94.907	0.088	1.99
115.	Sarwar	2.566	83.567	0.026	1.69
116.	Kekri	3.684	81.722	0.156	2.04
	TONK			
117.	Melpura	1.503	49.681	0.033	1.05
118.	Todaraisingh	2.488	35.572	0.040	0.98
119.	Tonk	1.418	19.863	0.049	0.63
120.	Deoli	0.898	4.782	0.019	0.21
121.	Uraina	1.832	7.811	0.031	0.37

1	2	3	4	5
	JASSALMER			
122.	Ramgarh	1.322	100.00	0.006	1.82
123.	Nachna	2.069	100.00	0.006	1.88
124.	Jaisalmer	3.986	87.443	0.029	1.85
125.	Pokaran	2.908	94.490	0.042	1.93
126.	Sam	2.633	100.00	0.011	1.93
127.	Fatehgarh	3.607	100.00	0.019	2.03
	JODHPUR			
128.	Pholodi	1.710	96.606	0.055	2.15
129.	Orian	2.413	74.898	0.082	1.69
130.	Shergarh	2.709	75.302	0.080	1.72
131.	Jodhpur	0.984	48.691	0.092	1.18
132.	Bilara	0.143	34.431	0.006	0.60
	NAGPUR			
133.	Nagpur	0.083	31.373	0.003	0.54
	PALI			
134.	Pali	1.420	29.970	0.045	0.75
135.	Karchi	0.269	13.154	0.007	0.27
136.	Desuri	0.580	18.542	0.20	0.40
137.	Bali	2.260	16.267	0.111	0.80
	BARMER			
138.	Seho	3.311	100.000	0.048	2.11
139.	Barmer	3.626	94.844	0.282	2.77

1	2	3	4	5
140. Pachpadra	4.210	60.502	0.108	1.67
141. Choktam	8.058	100.000	0.257	3.15
142. Siwana	4.894	74.445	0.097	1.92
JALOR				
143. Jalor	5.579	73.674	0.196	2.27
144. Akore	2.387	21.926	0.066	0.76
145. Sanchor	2.272	54.198	0.067	1.29
146. Jaswantpur	7.664	82.361	0.381	3.19
SIROHI				
147. Sheoganj	3.735	25.432	0.058	0.89
148. Sirohi	4.134	61.343	0.084	1.81
149. Pindwara	12.369	39.992	0.248	2.42
150. Aburoad	10.300	23.953	0.180	1.70
151. Reodhar	8.172	75.952	0.154	2.39
BHILWARA				
152. Asind	4.773	100.00	0.122	2.48
153. Hurda	7.888	99.864	0.096	2.57
154. Shahpura	6.478	71.638	0.133	2.13
155. Jahazpur	4.322	13.065	0.098	0.56
156. Raipur	5.943	99.457	0.072	2.35
157. Manetal	5.598	97.432	0.147	2.51
158. Banera	6.767	96.578	0.106	2.47

1	2	3	4	5
159. Bhilwara	2.340	77.988	0.079	1.73
160. Sahara	5.544	89.433	0.091	2.21
161. Kotri	4.147	81.077	0.075	1.89
162. Mandalgarh	9.231	63.103	0.217	2.46
UDAIPUR				
163. Bhim	1.821	74.954	0.032	1.49
164. Deogarh	3.490	82.906	0.043	1.79
165. Amet	5.912	82.756	0.075	2.06
166. Kumbhalgarh	21.212	99.541	0.397	4.57
167. Rajoamand	10.404	89.380	0.199	3.04
168. Railmagra	7.261	86.814	0.106	2.35
169. Nathdurvara	17.143	94.212	0.494	4.49
170. Bhupalnagar	11.408	91.986	0.123	2.80
171. Mavli	10.582	67.550	0.262	2.77
172. Godwada	29.967	84.874	0.526	5.60
173. Vallabnagar	4.858	26.991	0.137	1.28
174. Girwa	10.028	49.578	0.604	3.53
175. Kotra	59.221	70.812	0.859	8.57
176. Phalasia	52.490	87.825	0.826	8.14
177. Lasodia	0.299	0.418	0.006	0.03
178. Sarda	1.052	2.086	0.023	0.18

1		2	3	4	5
179.	Salimbar	0.956	2.249	0.022	0.21
180.	Kherwara	51.600	73.900	1.231	9.19
	CHITORGARH				
181.	Rashmi	5.289	99.775	0.058	2.25
182.	Gangras	5.698	81.585	0.086	2.25
183.	Begun	7.878	81.606	0.113	2.22
184.	Bhainerorgarh	26.377	88.995	0.259	4.36
185.	Chitorgarh	7.646	80.216	0.149	2.33
186.	Kapasan	6.889	96.752	0.096	2.44
187.	Bhaderar	6. 757	89.314	0.090	2.31
188.	Nimbahera	7.462	68.776	0.128	2.13
189.	Chhoti Sodri	1.451	5.234	0.019	0.26
190.	Dungla	5.164	7.325	0.062	0.72
191.	Pratapgarh	0.355	1.247	0.008	0.03
192.	Achnera	5.705	9.869	0.062	0.77
	DUNGARPUR				
193.	Dungarpur	59.582	85.961	3.081	15.92
194.	Aspor	0.981	21.418	0.201	1.02
195.	Sangwara	41.240	75.299	1.409	8.08
	BANSWARA				
196.	Gholal	55.808	72.313	1.374	9.92
197.	Garhi	42.464	87. 013	0.955	7.81

1	2	3	4	5
198.	Banswara	49.140	77.351	1.395	9.64
199.	Bagidara	36.638	99.994	0.905	7.47
200.	Kushalgarh	27.630	32.023	0.664	4.76
	BUNDI				
201.	Hindoli	1.214	1.297	0.020	0.18
202.	Nainwa	0.162	0.839	0.003	0.02
203.	Bundi	2.903	22.242	0.055	0.76
204.	Talara	12.505	48.848	0.162	2.29
205.	Keshoraipatan	0.586	3. 045	0.013	0.13
	KOTA				
206.	Ilawa	2.001	6.305	0.014	0.29
207.	Piplada	1.014	6.818	0.014	0.16
208.	Bardol	2.057	11.386	0.015	0.40
209.	Mangrol	0.586	3.342	0.006	0.11
210.	Digod	1.170	7. 278	0.010	0.24
211.	Anta	1.395	15.097	0.014	0.40
212.	Baran	0.499	3.885	0.009	0.12
213.	Kishanganj	3.969	11.716	0.049	0.65
214.	Shahabad	2.680	10.796	0.026	0.47
215.	Ladpora	2.632	40.730	0.119	1.26
216.	Chechhat	4.465	54.649	0.030	1.35
217.	Kanwas	3.864	43.330	0.034	1.13

1	2	3	4	5
218. Sangod	0.699	7.993	0.008	0.19
219. Atru	1.438	8.868	0.022	0.33
220. Chipabar	7.227	35.049	0.109	1.61
221. Chhabra	1.889	11.681	0.024	0.57
8 JHALAWAR				
222. Khanpur	3.951	28.948	0.071	1.01
223. Jhalrapatan	12.632	80.878	0.229	3.04
224. Bakani	7.460	79.645	0.090	2.19
225. Aklera	7.411	27.243	0.098	1.34
226. Manoharthana	13.345	77.761	0.176	2.89
227. Pachpahar	2.576	67.348	0.028	1.41
228. Pirawa	1.849	96.910	0.040	1.88
229. Dag	1.891	73.733	0.021	1.44
230. Ganghar	0.269	59.172	0.003	1.01
DELHI				
231. Delhi	0.006	0.045	0.004	0.00
GUJARAT				
KUTCH				
232. Bhachan	0.232	2.845	0.004	0.08
233. Rapar	0.224	1.727	0.005	0.07
234. Khadir	3.905	15.269	0.003	0.56

1	2	3	4	5
	BANAS KANTHA			
235.	Palanpur	8.601	97.465	0.398	3.56
236.	Danta	42.361	100.000	0.580	0.83
237.	Vadgaw	1.916	92.410	0.045	0.44
238.	Dhanera	6.469	99.762	0.142	2.65
239.	Deesa	1.417	71.235	0.052	1.47
240.	Kankrij	0.176	94.828	0.004	1.60
241.	Vav	0.525	93.542	0.012	1.64
242.	Tharad	1.781	86.989	0.039	1.71
243.	Deodar	0.856	96.762	0.020	1.73
244.	Rodhanpur	1.254	66.804	0.017	1.26
245.	Santarpur	1.187	100.00	0.014	1.83
	SABARKANTHA			
246.	Idar	1.905	81.969	0.076	1.77
247.	Khed-Brahma	52.581	98.168	1.024	9.56
248.	Vijayanagar	70.147	98.320	0.552	8.82
249.	Bhiloda	46.476	98.159	1.103	8.75
250.	Modasa	0.838	49.280	0.026	0.96
251.	Meghraj	29.844	98.445	0.392	5.20
252.	Malpur	1.303	41.500	0.013	0.83
253.	Bayod	0.706	56.886	0.020	1.56

1	2	3	4	5
	MEHSANA			
254.	Patan	0.116	11.765	0.006	0.31
255.	Sami	0.299	100.00	0.006	1.74
256.	Sidhpur	0.080	18.579	0.004	0.33
	AHMEDABAD			
257.	Ahmedabad	0.159	22.412	0.053	0.55
258.	Daskroi	0.155	64.720	0.007	1.11
259.	Sananol	0.114	12.706	0.003	1.23
	KAIRA			
260.	Nadial	0.251	69.238	0.020	1.23
261.	Kapadvanj	0.863	75.480	0.049	1.48
262.	Mehmedabad	0.534	30.921	0.019	0.61
263.	Matar	0.879	59.085	0.023	1.12
264.	Anad	0.431	52.630	0.035	1.02
265.	Thasra	1.931	62.986	0.078	1.45
266.	Balasinor	0.769	47.545	0.021	0.93
267.	Petlad	0.049	42.520	0.003	0.71
268.	Combey	0.058	15.432	0.003	0.26
	PUNCHMEHALS			
269.	Godhra	9.516	79.265	0.536	2.77
270.	Kolal	0.169	5.382	0.004	0.11
271.	Halol	0. 200	1.558	0.005	0.05
272.	Jambugoda	0.601	5.734	0.003	0.09

1	2	3	4	5
273. Shehora	0.358	10.284	0.008	0.23
274. Santrampur	56.009	96.065	2.763	14.80
275. Jholod	84.326	99.902	2.667	16.74
276. Dohad	53.052	76.403	2.616	14.19
277. Limkheda	51.511	88.523	1.707	10.98
278. Devgadhbaria	2.115	10.353	0.097	0. 64
BARODA				
279. Baroda	1.342	38.868	0.162	1.26
280. Savli	4.560	65.308	0.157	1.94
281. Vaghodia	17.570	62.821	0.348	3.50
282. Padra	1.672	56.549	0.061	1.97
283. Karjan	15.637	78.313	0.358	1.27
284. Sinor	4.945	22.412	0.061	3.65
285. Dobhoi	11.426	51.819	0.358	0.95
286. Santheda	7.716	24.341	0.233	2.11
287. Tilakwada	38.263	79.096	0.372	1.74
288. Naswadi	49.440	76.116	0.736	5.44
289. Chhota Udaipur	3.346	5.834	0.127	7.44
290. Jubagam	0.822	1.957	0.024	0.76
BAROCH				
291. Baroch	11.620	64.125	0.549	0.17
292. Vagra	10.904	42.550	0.151	3.74
293. Jambasar	0.577	6.869	0.017	3.03

1	2	3	4	5
294. Amod	13.233	60.536	0.196	0.21
295. Ankleshwar	28.870	76.257	0.587	2.74
296. Hansot	13.431	51.893	0.136	5.38
297. Jhagodia	60.133	99.662	1.539	6.26
298. Nandad	33.755	52.607	1.071	11.36
299. Valia	65.334	90.210	1.099	6.92
300. Dadiapad	87.688	92.664	1.029	11.59
301. Segbara	58.220	65.274	0.632	7.61
SURAT				
302. Olpad	1.235	5.732	0.026	1.13
303. Mangrol	40.763	61.681	1.016	7.43
304. Kamrej	3.379	9.321	0.055	0.59
305. Chorasi	0.135	1.000	0.016	0.07
306. Palsasia	0.239	0.562	0.003	0.04
307. Mandvi	11.544	15.144	0.283	2.06
308. Songodh	3.639	3.918	0.073	1.17
309. Vyara	2.473	2.831	0.077	0.49
310. Bansda	0.618	0.704	0.015	0.11
311. Vicnoll	34.029	35.382	0.281	3.12
312. Nizar	32.894	46.015	0.506	4.93

APPENDIX - X

MINA'S DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES

State/District/Taluk	% of Minas to total population	% of Minas to total tribal population	% of Minas in taluks to total population of India	Composite Index of concentration
1	2	3	4	5
RAJASTHAN				
Churu:				
1. Taranagar	.26	69.47	.01	1.42
2. Pajgarh	.03	37.84	.03	1.13
3. Sardarghar	.14	27.55	.00	.56
4. Churu	.02	24.49	.00	.49
5. Ratangarh	.13	39.92	.11	.82
Jhunjhunu:				
6. Jhunjhunu	1.08	71.16	.16	1.65
7. Chirwa	.05	59.33	.74	1.29
8. Khetri	1.21	76.77	.18	1.68
9. Udaipurwati	1.80	82.45	.33	1.82
Alwar:				
10. Behrar	1.37	89.91	0.16	1.95
11. Mandawara	.24	99.3	.18	2.03
12. Tijara	.20	67.5	.01	1.37
13. Bansur	15.68	78.82	.08	2.15
14. Alwar	3.28	86.44	.06	2.07
15. Thanagazi	17.64	99.6	1.08	3.90
16. Rajgarh	28.68	97.59	3.16	5.39
17. Lakshmangarh	11.45	98.01	1.82	3.36

State/District/Taluk	% of Mundas to total population	% of Mundas to total Tribe population	% of Mundas in Taluks to total population of Mundas in India	Composite Index of concentration
DHANBAD				
16. Sadar	0.25	1.9	.25	.56
17. Bughmara	..11	1.62	.04	.42
SHINGBHO				
18. Chaibass	8.90	13.20	6.67	8.70
19. Dhalbhum	1.90	6.1	1.60	3.23
20. Seraikela	6.72	6.1	2.70	7.74
WEST BENGAL				
JALPAIGURI				
21. Sadar	3.85	18.17	3.03	7.05
22. Abpurduas	4.06	12.43	2.20	5.20
DARJEELING				
23. Kalimpong	.26	1.52	.02	.33
24. Kurpeong	.26	5.03	.03	.79
25. Seliguri	3.60	14.20	.70	2.70
COOCH BIHAR				
26. Sadar	.01	4.60	.02	.61
27. Malhe eGang	.14	20.35	.03	2.73
28. Markelebany	.13	41.03	.01	5.38
WEST DENAJPUR				
29. Balubhat	2.40	10.95	.90	3.37
30. Rajbany	1.03	9.05	.50	2.11
31. Islamapur	..07	1.35	.02	.23
MALDA				
32. Sadar	..15	1.50	.15	.45
MURSHIDABAD				
33. Lal Bagh	.74	3.30	.03	.78

State/District/Taluk	% of Mundas to total population	% of Mundas to total Tribe population	% of Mundas in Taluks to total population of Mundas in India	Composite Index of concentration
MADIA				
34. Sadar	.005	7.34	.05	1.00
35. Ranghat	.37	18.95	.25	2.87
24 PARGANAS				
36. Borgaon	.92	29.65	.32	4.96
37. Bashuhat	2.83	42.55		9.36
38. Barasat	.16	14.4	.10	2.11
39. Bairacpore	.02	5.4	.03	.74
40. Sadar	.40	3.10	.70	1.28
41. Demond	.20	45.9	.20	6.25
42. Harbour				
CALCUTTA				
43. Calcutta	.003	4.2	.01	.69
HAWARA				
44. Sadar	.06	15.7	.07	2.16
45. Ulubaria	.02	20.5	.01	2.68
BURDWAN				
46. Sadar	.06	.8	.06	.25
47. Asansol	.18	3.1	.20	.68
BANKURA				
48. Sadar	.02	.20	.03	.06
MIDNAPORE				
49. Sadar	.20	2.1	.30	.66
50. Pontai	.04	21.2	.04	2.81
51. Jargram	2.4	8.7	1.30	2.74

State/District/Taluk	% of Mundas to total population	% of Mundas to total Tribe population	% of Mundas in Taluks to total population of Mundas in India	Composite Index of concentration
PURULIA				
52. Sadar	.9	4.7	1.3	2.31
MADHYA PRADESH				
SURGIYA				
53. Anbillapur	.1	.2	.04	.15
RAIGARH				
54. Udaipur	.06	.2	.01	.06
55. Jaspur	.70	1.0	.2	.64
56. Saramgarh	.20	.90	.02	.22
RAIPUR				
57. Maharamirt	.02	.40	.04	.10
ORISSA				
KALINDI				
58. Sadar	.90	2.30	.37	1.04
59. Dhaseamgarh	.80	2.70	.28	1.12
60. Namahara	.80	2.30	.20	.85
KORAPUT				
61. Mawranghar	.50	.80	.40	.72
62. Koraput	.01	.02	.04	.05
63. Rayagoda	.30	.50	.10	.30
SAMBALPUR				
64. Sadar	3.60	11.10	1.80	3.40
65. Bargarh	.30	1.50	.20	.53
66. Deogarh	2.40	7.80	.20	1.32
67. Kuchenda	7.40	14.20	.97	6.07
BOLANGIR				
68. Sadar	.57	3.13	.17	.82
69. Semepur	.13	1.40	..03	.27

State/District/Taluk	% of Mundas to total population	% of Mundas to total Tribe population	% of Mundas in Taluks to total population of Mundas in India	Composite Index of concentration
70. Tittagarh	.70	3.14	.20	.91
BAUDHKHONMAL				
71. Khondmals	.61	1.06	.05	.45
72. Boudh	.20	2.20	.04	.41
73. Baliguda	.19	3.40	.04	.57
GANJAM				
74. Berhampur	.04	1.10	.02	.18
75. Ghumusur	.007	1.70	.04	.29
SURANDERGARH				
76. Sadar.	7.50	12.60	2.60	7.54
77. Pamposh	9.70	13.60	2.60	8.64
78. Bonai	28.70	44.60	3.90	22.33
DHENKANAL				
79. Dhenkanal	1.02	5.10	.70	1.80
80. Kamkazar	1.10	7.90	.24	1.29
81. Aengual	3.0	4.10	.08	1.92
82. Talehar	.20	4.00	.62	.93
83. Athmalile	2.30	10.80	.20	2.62
84. Pallaheira	.80	2.20	.04	.68
KEONJHAR				
85. Sadar	2.30	7.10	1.40	4.26
86. Champuce	6.80	13.60	1.20	5.96
CUTTACK				
87. Sadar	.07	4.70	.10	.74
88. Talpur	.70	11.50	.50	2.30
89. Athgarh	.17	8.60	.04	1.12

State/District/Taluk	% of Mundas to total population	% of Mundas to total Tribe population	% of Mundas in Taluks to total population of Mundas in India	Composite Index of Concentration
MURBHARJ				
90. Sadar	.88	.15	.04	.13
91. Bamanghat	.97	1.40	.28	1.58
92. Panchpir	.40	.60	.09	.65
93. Kaptikada	.07	.20	.01	.07
BALOSHORE				
94. Sadar	.05	.76	.03	.15
95. Bodrak	.34	31.30	.20	4.42
96. Nilgiri	.20	.70	.02	.20
TRIPURA				
97. Sadar	.50	2.20	.20	.71
98. Khowai	.90	1.00	.10	.63
99. Kailasher	.30	1.10	.03	.29
100. Udaipur	.20	2.50	.02	.43
101. Kamalpur	.10	1.20	.03	.23

APPENDIX - XI

Demographic Indices of Mundas

State/District/Taluk	% of Mundas to total population	% of Mundas to total Tribe population	% of Mundas in Taluks to total population of Mundas in India	Composite Index of concentration
BIHAR				
SAHABAD				
1. Sasaram	.01	2.07	.017	.28
BHAGALPUR				
2. SADAR	-	.66	.010	.09
PURNEA				
3. Sddar	1.30	2.20	.10	.55
4. Araria	.20	12.20	.09	1.76
SANTHAL PERGNA				
5. Raj Mahal	.01	.22	.03	.05
PALAMAU				
6. Sadar	.09	1.00	.05	.22
7. Garwha	.01	.51	.02	.08
8. Latehar	4.20	7.40	.80	4.03
HAZARIBAGH				
9. Sadar	1.90	14.30	2.23	4.89
10. Chatra	.27	14.50	.08	2.47
11. Gunedih	.07	.61	.06	.17
RANCHI				
12. Sadar	9.60	19.00	8.40	15.09
13. Khunti	53.70	84.30	23.10	57.68
14. Gumla	10.0	13.20	4.70	10.81
15. Sendiga	26.53	36.20	8.30	29.37

1	2	3	4	5
Bharatpur:				
18. Kaman	.09	1.00	.01	2.01
19 Nagar	.17	94.41	.10	1.93
20. Deeg	.45	67.21	.02	1.40
21. Nadlai	2.78	85.36	.01	1.99
22. Bharatpur	1.45	86.73	.02	1.99
23. Weir	8.5	94.16	.66	2.69
24. Bayana	1.04	97.46	.16	2.16
25. Rupbas	6.8	1.00	.64	2.77
26. Baseri	1.37	1.00	.88	2.77
27. Bari	6.8	1.00	.42	2.74
Sawai Madhopur:				
28. Mahwa	19.56	87.1	1.32	3.89
29. Todabhim	28.77	92.7	2.21	5.04
30. Hindaun	14.58	97.64	1.39	3.61
31. Nadauti	22.2	100.00	.99	4.36
32. Bamanwas			1.20	
33. Gangapur	18.2	96.65	.15	7.51
34. Karauli	16.83	95.42	1.85	4.55
35. Sapotra	35.49	100.00	2.03	5.84
36. Malarnachor	23.71	99.33	1.67	4.61
37. Sawai Madhopur	20.37	95.00	2.46	4.30
38. Khandor	.1	100.00	.30	2.05

1	2	3	4	5
Jaipur:				
39. Totputli	3.22	79.66	.32	1.95
40. Bairath	53.18	100.00	.55	7.40
41. Amber	5.42	91.33	.16	2.39
42. Phulera	1.88	60.88	.24	1.43
43. Jaipur	.53	34.13		.73
44. Jamuna Ramgarh	24.98	97.95	.27	4.50
45. Baswa	18.36	97.71	.73	1.15
46. Dudu	1.62	49.06	.09	10.15
47. Sanganer	0.20	99.29	.84	02.13
48. Bassi	27.94	98.27	2.04	5.05
49. Sikrai	25.49	100.00	2.32	2.88
50. Dausa	23.54	96.63	1.66	4.54
51. Phagi	33.53	92.88	.18	5.22
52. Choksa	19.07	99.41	1.2	4.07
53. Lalsot	35.68	100.00	2.93	5.99
Sikar:				
54. Fatehpur	.02	70.06	.00	1.42
55. Lochnagarh	.07	92.4	.00	1.85
56. Sikar	.80	77.71	.12	1.65
57. NeemKathana	5.55	95.89	.61	2.55
58. Sri Madhopur	3.50	88.05	.55	2.19
59. Danta Ramgarh	2.35	99.8	.26	2.26

1	2	3	4	5
Jodhpur:				
60. Jodhpur	.03	.23	.00	.13
Tonk:				
61. Malpura	.13	45.56	.00	.92
62. Nawai	1.31	89.89	.84	.52
63. Todoraisingh	0.39	57.18	.21	1.61
64. Tonk	5.05	77.88	.58	2.14
65. Deoli	17.80	94.81	1.27	3.84
66. Uraira	19.85	84.66	1.11	3.83
Nagpur:				
67. Nawa	1.00	73.54	.1	1.58
Pali:				
68. Pali	17.08	62.95	.31	3.41
69. Karchi	10.7	86.56	1.5	3.41
70. Desuri	2.05	65.62	.21	1.53
71. Bali	6.88	49.54	1.12	1.83
Jalor:				
72. Jalor	.31	.41	.00	.41
73. Ahore	7.76	71.29	.30	2.24
Sirohi:				
74. Sheoganj	.90	61.95	.46	1.39
75. Sirohi	0.56	8.29	.03	.22
76. Pindwari	.83	8.30	.17	.26

1	2	3	4	5
77. Abu Road	.26	.60	.09	.04
Bhilwara:				
78. Shahpura	2.13	23.57	.14	.70
79. Jahazpur	28.75	86.23	2.14	2.79
80. Mandal	.13	2.4	.00	.06
81. Bhilwaria	.14	4.85	.00	.10
82. Kotri	.95	18.72	.00	.46
83. Mandalgarh		36.66	.00	1.23
Udaipur:				
84. Bhupasagar	5.36	7.64	.00	.69
85. Mavli	.23	1.52	.02	.05
86. Vallabhnagar	.55	69.74	1.11	1.60
87. Girwa	6.97	34.47	1.39	1.57
88. Ladasa	6.93	96.96	4.33	3.25
89. Phalasia	2.99	5.06	.15	.41
90. Sarda	4.91	97.38	3.59	2.95
91. Salumbar	3.92	92.21	2.41	2.64
92. Kherwara	1.54	22.19	1.22	.76
Chitogarh:				
93. Gangrar	1.28	18.38	.00	.491
94. Begum	1.77	19.39	.00	.67
95. Bhainsforgarh	.26	9.04	.00	.20

1	2	3	4	5
96. Chittorgarh	1.25	13.16	.00	.38
97. Bhadisai	4.41	10.68	.00	.65
98. Nimbahera	15.79	27.58	.00	1.13
99. Chotisadri	23.71	85.54	1.03	4.23
100. Badisdri	14.60	89.03	.65	3.73
101. Dingla	8.52	62.29	.34	2.15
102. Pratapgarh	37.77	98.44	2.75	6.13
103. Achnera	52.09	90.13	1.86	7.27
Dangarpur:				
104. Dangarpur	26.36	37.99	.45	3.45
105. Aspur	7.29	33.39	2.26	1.72
106. Sagwara	2.01	11.05	1.24	.42
BANSWARA				
107. Ghalot	11.66	15.11	.95	.59
108. Gorhi	.72	3.52	.01	.08
109. Banswara	.15	.24	.14	.033
BUNDI				
110. Hindoli	12.10	90.84	.14	2.47
111. Nainwa	18.67	97.11	1.08	2.38
112. Bundi	9.42	72.14	.56	1.19
113. Talara	13.60	51.15	.56	1.70
114. Keshoraipatan	18.34	95.23	1.14	2.36
KOTA				
115. Itawa	67.93	93.69	.67	8.25
116. Pipalda	13.85	93.18	.62	1.74
117. Barod	16.00	88.49	.39	1.97

1	2	3	4	5
118. Mangrol	16.71	96.30	.57	2.09
119. Digod	14.83	92.30	.42	1.83
120. Anta	7.80	84.42	.26	.98
121. Baran	10.28	80.15	.61	1.32
122. Kishangarh	6.85	20.23	.27	1.46
123. Ladpura	20.60	31.88	1.12	3.17
124. Chechat	6.02	57.42	.56	.80
125. Ramganjimandi	4.57	41.07	.15	.56
126. Kanwas	5.20	56.67	.16	.62
127. Sangod	8.04	92.00	1.13	1.12
128. Atru	13.70	84.50	.69	1.74
129. Chipabarod	12.90	62.90	.64	1.64
130. Chabra	12.40	76.80	.53	1.56
JHALAWAR				
131. Khanpur	9.27	67.80	.55	1.16
132. Jalarpatan	25.20	16.20	.15	3.44
133. Bakini	19.00	20.30	.07	2.29
134. Akhlera	19.90	73.10	.88	1.51
135. Manharthana	38.10	22.20	.16	4.50
136. Dag	2.62	2.69	.02	.31
137. Gangdhar	2.90	64.40	.01	.35

APPENDIX XII

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES OF HOS

STATE/DISTRICT/TALUK	% of Hos to total population	% of Hos to total tribal population	% of Hos in taluks to total Hos Population of India	Composite Index of Concentration
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
BIHAR				
Monghyr				
(1) Sadar	0.01	1.55	0.03	0.277
(2) Jamik	0.01	0.22	0.01	0.0407
Dhanbad				
(3) Sadar	0.04	14.7	0.03	2.52
Singhhbum				
(4) Choibass	52.31	77.7	80.3	50.21
(5) Dalhhum	18.8	58.9	3.3	16.09
(6) Seraikela	8.7	20.9	7.3	7.85
Patna				
(7) Sadar				
ORISSA				
Bolangir				
(8) Sonepur	0.3	3.24	0.2	0.69
Sudargarh				
(9) Sadar	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.04
(10) Borai	0.36	0.57	0.1	0.32
Dhenkanal				
(11) Pallahara	3.6	9.7		2.655
Puri				
(12) Bhubhaneswal	0.04	1.2	0.02	0.414
Meonjar				
(13) Anandkura	1.8	7.46	1.8	0.77
(14) Endal	0.42	0.72	0.42	0.45
(15) Champur	1.5	3.00	1.5	0.31

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Cuttack				
(16)Jaipur	0.27	4.44	0.5	0.95
Mayurhanj				
(17)Bhananghatya	3.4	5.3	2.0	2.52
(18)Panchkir	7.1	11.1	3.1	4.79
(19)Kaptipada	0.48	4.1	0.2	1.447
Balasore				
(20)Sadar	0.01	0.2	0.02	0.049
(21)Bhadrak	0.025	2.2	0.03	0.390
(22)Hilgiri	0.9	2.44	0.25	0.72
WEST BENGAL				
Jalpaiguri				
(23)Sadar	0.03	0.17	0.07	0.11
(24)Alipurdurs	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.026
W.Dinajpur				
(25)Raiganj	0.01	0.1	0.02	0.06
Hawrah				
(26)Sadar	0.01	3.1	0.04	1.55
Midnapore				
(27)Sadar	0.005	0.05	0.02	0.034
Parlia				
(28)Sadar	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.037

APPENDIX - XIII

Demographic Indices of Nagas

State/District/ Taluk	% of Nagas to total population	% of Nags to total tribal population	% of Nagas in Taluk to total Naga population of India	INDEX Number
ASSAM				
United Khashi and Jaintia Hills				
1. SHILLONG	.24	.31	.26	.05
United Mikir and North Cachar Hills				
2. North Cachar Hills	1.23	1.55	1.93	.28
3. United Mikir Hills	.67	..99	.44	.07
NAGALAND				
Mokukchung				
4. Mokokchung	95.44	99.87	16.11	5.37
5. Wokha	90.40	98.54	7.64	3.25
6. Zaompebota	94.69	99.86	10.39	4.63
KOHIMA				
7. Kohima	89.89	00.58	12.34	4.83
8. Dunapur	49.64	69.35	3.94	2.66
9. Phek	93.65	99.07	9.08	4.48
TUENSANG				
10. Tuensang	97.20	100.00	19.00	5.76
11. Non	97.16	99.98	14.21	5.17
12. Kiphir	95.62	99.64	4.38	3.95

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