

Centre For The Study Of Regional Development,  
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Demographic And Socio Economic Profiles  
Of Scheduled Castes And Tribes  
Of Upper Deccan And The East Coast Of India

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I certify that the dissertation entitled "Demographic and Socio-Economic profiles of Upper-Deccan and East Coast of India" submitted by Miss. P.P. Savithri, in fulfillment of six credits out of the total requirements of 30 credits for the Master of Population Studies of the University is a bonafide work to the best of my knowledge and may be placed before the examiners for their consideration.

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## C O N T E N T S

	PREFACE	:	
I	Introduction	:	1
II	Spatial Distribution of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes	:	22
III	Dynamics of Change	:	44
IV	Tribes and Forests	:	67
V	Sex Ratio	:	71
VI	Migration	:	100
VII	Tribal Economy and its Occupational Structure	:	110
VIII	Land Holdings	:	132
IX	Levels of Education	:	144
X	(Bibliography) Conclusion	:	144-66 167-71
	Appendix	:	161

List of Maps and Charts

1. Natural Regions (Reproduced from Census of India) -	
2. Area of study upper Deccan and East Coast (Tehsil map) -	3
3. Distribution of Scheduled Tribes 1961	25
4. Distribution of Scheduled Tribes 1971	27
5. Distribution of Scheduled castes 1961	34
6. Distribution of Scheduled castes 1971	36
7. Growth rates of Scheduled Tribes 1961-'71	48
8. Growth rates of Scheduled castes 1961-'71	51
9. Changes in percentage proportion -S. .-1961-'71	54
10. Changes in percentage proportion -S. .-1961-'71	56
11. Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribes 1961	77
12. Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribes 1971	79
13. Sex Ratio of Scheduled castes 1961	82
14. Sex Ra_tio of Scheduled Castes 1971	84
15. Sex Ratio of Non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes 1961	90
16. Sex Ratio of Non-Scheduled Castes/Tribes 1971	92
17. Concentratio_n Curves of Land Holdings A P and Orissa	139
18. Concentration Curves of Land Holdings M P and Maharashtra-	141

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## List of Tables

			Page No.
1.	1:1	Topography of the Districts in the Study Area:	7-9
2.	1:2	Changes in the Administrative boundaries between 1961-'71	12
3.	2:1	Distribution of ST population to the total population at District level 1961-'71	23
4.	2:2	Distribution of Tehsils in the Study area according to the proportion of ST population to the total population 1961 & 1971.	29
5.	2:3	Percentage proportion of ST population in the study area at the District level with rural & urban breakup.	31
6.	2:4	Distribution of Tehsils in the Study area according to the proportion of ST population to the total population in the Rural and urban sector 1961 & 1971.	32
7.	2:5	District level distribution of the proportion of SC to the total population in 1961 & 1971 :	38
8.	2:6	Distribution of Tehsils in the Study area according to the proportion of SC population to the total population 1961 & 1971.	40
9.	2:7	Percentage Distribution of SC at the District level with Rural and Urban breakup. 1961 & 1971;	41
10.	2:8	Distribution of Tehsils in the study area according to the proportion of SC population to the total population in the rural and urban sector. 1961&1971 .	42
11.	3:1	Growth rates of India and the states 1961-'71:	45
12.	3:2	Districtwise growth rates of total population: 1961-1971 :	46
13.	3:3	Districtwise growth rates of urban population: 1961-1971 :	47
14.	3:4	Location Quotient of Scheduled Tribes 1961-'71:	50
15.	3:5	Distribution of Tehsils according to the growth rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Tribes.	55

16.	3:6	Distribution of Tehsils according to percentage change during 1961-'71.	57
17.	3:7	Tehsils with high growth rates and increase in percentage proportion (1961-1971)	58
18.	3:8	Tehsils with high growth rates and decrease in percentage proportion.	59
19.	3:9	Tehsils with low or negative growth rate accompanied by an increase in percentage proportion, 1961-1971.	60
20.	3:10	Tehsils with low or negative growth rates and decrease in percentage proportion 1961-'71.	60
21.	3:11	Tehsils with very high growth rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled <del>and</del> castes and Non-Scheduled Tribes 1961-1971.	63
22.	3:12	Tehsils with low or negative growth rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Tribes 1961-71.	64
23.	3:13	Tehsils with high increase in percentage proportions, 1961-'71.	65
24.	4:1	Distribution of forest areas to the total land area and tribal population to total population.	68
25.	<del>XXZ</del> X5:1	Sex Ratio of India and the states in the study area since 1921 to 1971.	71
26.	5:2	Sex Ratio : Rural and Urban, 1961 & '71.	72
27.	5:3	Districtwise Sex Ratios in the rural and urban sectors in the study area.	73
28.	5:4	Distribution of Tehsils according to Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribes.	75
29.	5:5	Tehsils with very low sex ratios 1961 - '71.	76
30.	5:6	Tehsils with drastic changes in sex ratios 1961-1971.	78
31.	5:7	Tehsils with substantial growth ratio, with changes in proportion and sex ratio in Scheduled Tribes 1961-'71.	80
32.	5:8	Tehsils according to Sex ratios of Scheduled Castes.	85
33.	5:9	Tehsils with very low and high sex ratio in 1961-'71.	86
34.	5:10	Tehsils with drastic changes in sex ratios.	87
35.	5:11	Sex ratio with great variations with their growth rates and changes in proportion of Scheduled Castes.	89
36.	5:12	Distribution of tehsils according to Sex ratio of Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	91
37.	5:13	Tehsils with low and high sex ratios of Non Scheduled Castes and Tribes. population.	93
38.	5:14	Tehsils with drastic changes in sex ratios along with growth rate <del>and</del> percentage changes of Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	94
39.	5:15	Distribution of Tehsils according to Rural sex ratios of Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and <del>a</del> Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	96

40.	5:16	Distribution of Tehsils with urban sex ratios of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	97
41.	6:1	Tehsils with high growth rates in general population along with growth rates in Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	101
42.	6:2	Tehsils with low or negative growth rates in general population & along with growth rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	102
43.	6:3	Tehsils with high growth rates with changes in proportion percentage proportion and sex ratios -Scheduled Tribes.	104
44.	6:4	Tehsils with high growth rates with changes in proportion percentage proportion and sex ratios -Scheduled Castes.	104
45.	6:5	Tehsils with high growth rates with changes in proportion percentage proportion and sex ratios -Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	105
46.	6:6	Tehsils with low or negative growth rates with the changes in proportions and sex ratios -Scheduled Tribes.	107
47.	6:7	Tehsils with low or negative growth rates with the changes in proportions and sex ratios -Scheduled Castes.	108
48.	6:8	Tehsils with low or negative growth rates with the changes in proportions and sex ratios -Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	109
49.	7:1	Districtwise participation rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	112
50.	7:2	Districtwise participation rates of Male-Female.	113
51.	7:3	Participation rates of Schedule Castes, Tribes and Non Scheduled castes And Tribes. in the rural sector.	114
52.	7:4	Participation Rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. in the urban sector.	116
53.	7:5A	Districtwise participation of Labour force in Agricultural sector.	118
54.	7:5B	Distribution of districts according to the participation of in agricultural sector among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	119
55.	7:6	Industrial classification of Scheduled Male workers in rural area.	120
56.	7:7	Industrial Classification of Scheduled Male Female workers in rural area.	121
57.	7:8	Industrial Classification of Scheduled Tribes Workers in rural sector-Male.	122
58.	7:9	Industrial Classification of Scheduled Tribes workers in rural sector-Female.	123
59.	7:10	Industrial Classification of Scheduled Castes Female workers in the urban sector.	125
58.	7:11	Industrial Classification of Scheduled Castes Male workers in the urban sector.	126



61.	7:12	Industrial Classification of Scheduled Tribes workers in the urban sector.	128
62.	7:13	Industrial Classification of Scheduled Tribes workers in the urban sector.	129
63.	8:1	Districtwise Distribution of households according to the size of land holdings.	134
64.	8:2	Percentage distribution of households according to the size of land holdings - Scheduled Castes.	135
65.	8:3	Percentage Distribution of households according to the size of land holdings-Scheduled Tribes.	136
66.	8:4	Percentage Distribution of households according to the size of land holdings-Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	137
67.	8:5	Rank-Co-relation of land holdings.	142
68.	9:1	Literacy rates of Scheduled <del>and</del> Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural sector.	145
69.	9:2	Literacy levels of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in the rural Sector.-Male.	147
70.	9:3	Literacy levels of Scheduled and Scheduled Tribes in the rural sector-Female.	148
71.	9:4 <sup>a</sup>	Literacy rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	149
72.	9:4 <sup>b</sup>	Literacy rates Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Non Scheduled Castes and Tribes.in the Urban Sector-Females.	151
73.	9:5	Levels of Education among males in Urban Sector -Scheduled Castes.	155
74.	9:8	Levels of Education among males in Urban Sector -Females. Scheduled Castes.	156
75.	9:8	Levels of Education among males in Urban Sector -Scheduled Tribes.	157
76.	9:9	Levels of Education among females in the Urban Sector - Scheduled Tribes.	158
77.	9:10	Levels of Education among males in the Urban Sector - Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	159
78.	9:10	Levels of Education among males in the Urban Sector - Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes.	160
⊗	8:6	Distribution of Various types of land between tribals and Nontribals in <u>Narayana parna village</u>	143.

## P R E F A C E

In India, as else where, studies on tribes have by and large are carried out by social-anthropologists. They have tried to describe the way of living, their family style and inter-personnel behaviour in great details. But when we look at the field of the Demographic profiles of the tribal population, we find hardly any work has been done. Mamoreo's 'The Tribal Demography in India and B.K. Roy Burman's Demographic and Socio-Economic Profiles of the Hill areas of North East India' are two important work in this area. While the former work was of a general nature the latter was confined to a specific region. This field needs exploration on a larger scale.

In August 1974, The Jawaharlal Nehru University, Centre for Regional Development started a Master of Population Studies Programme of one year duration. The faculty in-charge of this programme decided that the students enrolled in this programme should undertake a study on the socio-economic and demographic studies on the tribal population in India. The whole region (with the Tribal population of at least 5% in the district) was divided into seven contiguous areas identifying different tribal concentrations. These were assigned to different students in this course. The idea of assigning similar topic to different students with different geographical regions was to obtain <sup>an over all</sup> ent students with different geographical regions was to obtain/

picture for the country as a whole about the tribal population and have contrast with Schedule Castes and non-Schedule Castes and Tribes population.

The present researcher was assigned the areas dominated by Gond, Sarava, Koya Konda, Dora, Yonadi for the present study. The districts covered are Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Adilabad, Khammam of Andhra Pradesh, Ahmednagar, Yeotmal, Chanda of Maharashtra, Bastar from Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Ganjam of Orissa.

Some of the questions which have been studied here can be stated as to whether the tribes though coming from the same heritage and socio-economic background react differently to the cultural and economic changes taking place? If so, what could be the reason? Is it, the state of development of the region or state?

The States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh with pockets of highly developed regions on the one side and the States of Madhya Pradesh in the lowest level of development, Orissa emerging out as an industrial base from a very backward state present a very good insight into the problem.

Secondly, Bastar, Koraput, Srikakulam, and Visakhapatnam districts had been the areas of tribal unrest - the areas of social and class conflicts. Does the present demographic profile be able to throw some light

to understand if not solve the problem?

An attempt has been made for this to study the growth pattern, percentage proportion of composition and changes there in 1961-71. Changes in sex ratio , literacy, educational attainment and participation in economic activity, patterns of land holdings of Scheduled Tribe population and a comparison has been made among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes population to get a comprehensive picture of the tribal population.

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**I N T R O D U C T I O N**



## INTRODUCTION

Broadly speaking, the tribal population of India can be identified in three geographical regions of India.<sup>1</sup> The northern zone consisting of the North and North Eastern region in the mountain valleys and the Eastern frontiers of India inhabited by tribes like Gurug, Limbu, Lepcha, Aka, to name a few. The second and the most important concentrated zone, the Central India, starting from Satpura range in the West to the Rajmahal Hills in West Bengal. This area is dominated by the Bhills, Gonds, Santhals, Oroans, Daigs, Mundas and a host of other tribes. The Southern zone starts in the Aravalli Hills runs along the Sashgadri and Western ghats down to the Southern tip of the Peninsular. This strip shelters, Bhils and Dangs in the north and Todas, Worlis, Kurumbas, Kadars in the down south. Where the Eastern ghats turn and south west and joins the Western Ghats forming Nallawalai hills live <sup>the</sup> Chenchus, Boyas, Irulas and Yavadis.<sup>2</sup>

The areas of high concentration of Schedule Tribes in India are mostly situated either on the

-----

1. B.S. Guha : Article in the Tribal people of India.

2. Subba Rao : Personality of India.

international boundaries of North East India or in the areas of mountainous and hilly tracts surrounded by forests and rivers.<sup>3</sup>

Looking back at the history, it is felt that the hilly and mountainous tracts cut off from the plains by rivers and forests was chosen by the tribes for protection and shelter when the 'civilized man' invaded and occupied their original lands, in the plains, along the river banks. These areas being inaccessible and unproductive were left unexplored by the invaders.

After independence, the Indian Constitution has made specific provisions for safeguarding the rights and special interests of the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes and also for their accelerated uplift so as to bring them in par with the general population. Legislative and Executive measures have been adopted by Central and State governments for protecting the Tribes and Castes.

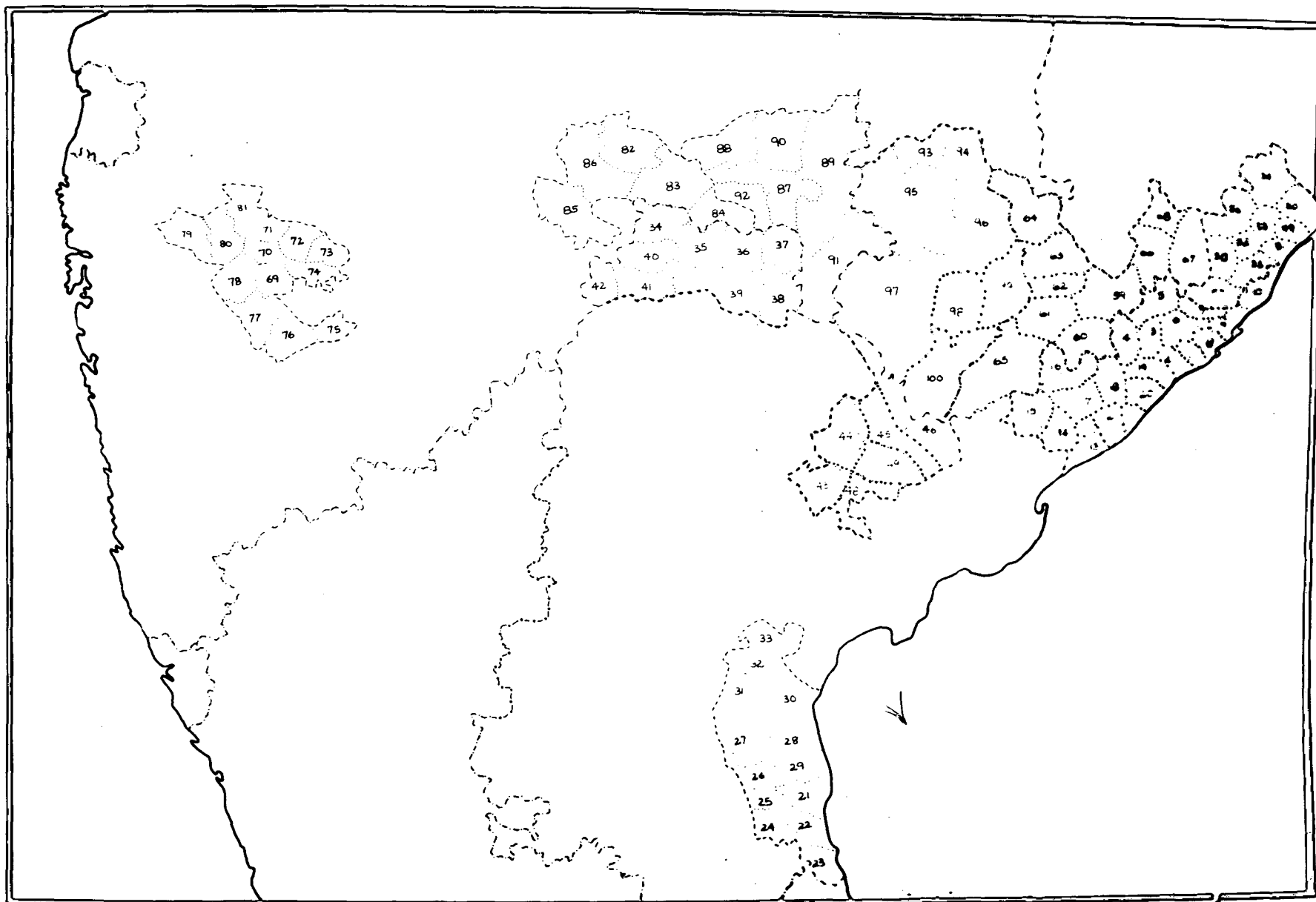
A number of developmental activities were taken up so that the tribes came face to face with the plains men. How far the tribes have taken advantage of the facilities provided to them? The level of

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3. B.K. Roy Burman: Economic and Socio-Cultural Dimensions of Regionalisation Censes of India Monograph.



# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST



Map No. 16

education, the assimilation of tribes in the industrial world, their agricultural Economy are a few things which would throw some light on the present tribal status. Sex Ratio is considered as an index of the status of women. Well, the status of the tribal women in the community is an area of dispute. Can this index throw any light in the area? These are some of the areas taken for exploration. At the same time, a comparison of tribes with Schedule Caste who are at par with the Schedule Tribes both Economically and socially may bring out some interesting problems.

The upper Deccan and East coast of India Pradesh, as the title suggests has been taken up for the present study. It forms part of the central plateau and the Deccan and the East Coast plains. This area is sandwiched between the great plains below the Himalayan range in the North, the great Deccan Lava Plateau in the South, Sirochi in Rajasthan in West and Rajmahal Hills in West Bengal in the East. The region is divided into 8 sub-regions.<sup>4</sup>

While Bastar forms part of <sup>the</sup> Central Madhya Pradesh plateau known as Mandakaranya, Koraput and Ganjan

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4. A. Mitra: Levels of Regional Development Census of India.

In the levels of Regional Development Dr. Mitra divided India into 7 natural regions. Each region was further divided into sub-regions and divisions. The topographic features of each region was briefly discussed.

Districts of Orissa fall under the Orissa Hills and Plateau region. The Deccan includes all the land in between the Central Hills and Plateaus and the Western and Eastern Coastal plains. This region is divided into 4 sub-regions. Ahmednagar, Yeotmal and Chanda form part of Maharashtra Deccan. Adilabad and Khammam one part of Andhra Deccan while Nellore, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam form the Andhra Coastal plains.

Bastar: The Central Madhya Pradesh Plateau between Vindhya consists of the entire Country in Madhya Pradesh.. Baster forms part of it in the South, South-East and East of Vindhya ranges. Most of the region is forested and is the concentrated zone of the tribal population. Indravathi divides Bastar into two equal halves while its tributaries cut Bastar into a number of longitudinal strips. River Sabari forms the souther boundary of the State and joins Sibru at Konta. This is the bijunction of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Godavari forms the south-West border of the District separating it from Khammam and Warangal in Andhra Pradesh.<sup>5</sup>

The north-western Hills of Orissa, which

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5. Note : Refer Table. No: 1:1

forms the south west and western boundaries of bastar  
Carsosts of two districts of O issa.

Koraput: Koraput is a high rugged Plateau  
and is frequently doiled by stretches and peaks with  
rivers flowing all over. While the Bhasrol takes  
rise in North, Indravathi flows. East west accross  
the District, Sabari winds through South of Koraput.  
Matchkund (Sabari) forms its boundary with East  
Godavari in Andhra Pradesh.<sup>6</sup>

Ganjan: Ganjan is on the East coast with  
the Eastern ghats passing through the district right  
into Koraput and Dhen\_Kanwal. The Hills are not  
continuous but are irregularly scattered decending  
well into the its north. The only main river is  
Rashi Kuliya which flows into East of Chatrapura.  
Vamsadhasa forms a part of <sup>the</sup> western boundary of Ganjan.

Turning to south, the East Coast region  
is divided into 3 sub-regions. Nellore, Visakha-  
patnam and Srikakulam form part of the Coastal plains.  
This plain stretches along the Coast of the state  
from Srikakulam district in north to Nellore in  
South. This area is doiled with several isolated hills.

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6. Census of India : District Census Hand Book-Koraput.

Table: 1:1 Topography of the Districts in the Study Area.

	Srikakulam	Visakhapatnam	Nellore
Slope and Drainage	West to East	West to East on the Eastern side	West to East
Altitude	0 - 1125	0 - 1248	0 - 1047
Rain-fall (m.m.)	1,117	1,042	952
Major Language	Telugu	Telugu	Telugu
Major Tribe	Savaras Jatapu Konda Dora	Bagater Konda Dora Valmiki	Yenadi Yerukala
Soil	Red-Alluvium	Red-Alluvium Lacterite	Red-Medium Black Alluvium/and Lacterite
Food Crops	Rice-Ragi	Rice, Ragi and Bajra	Rice
Cash Crops	Ground Nut	Ground Nut	Ground Nut
Yield/ac. (mtds)	12.30	11.90	15.86
Mineral	--	Iron	Mica
Industries	--	Hindustan Ship Yards, Coramandal and Fertilizers	Ceramic and Glass Factory Stan Board Factory

Table: I:I Topography of the Districts in the Study area.

	Adilabad	Khammam	Koraput	Ganjam
Slope and Drainage	West to East and North to South	North: NE-E South: N-S	North West to South East	North West to South East
Altitude	130-685	40-730	100-1306	0-949
Rainfall (m.m.)	995	1,121	1,522	1,296
Major Language	Telugu	Telugu	Oriya	Oriya
Major Tribe	Gond Raj Gond Kolam and Koya	Koya Gond	Khond Bhalloda Doraja	Savara Khond Shobar
Soil	Red-Black (Deep)	Deep Black	Red Soil with Lacterite	Red Soil Lacterite
Food Crops	Jawar-Rice	Rice	Rice-Ragi	Rice
Cash Crops	Cotton	G. Nut	--	Lin Seed
Yield/ac. (Mds.)	10.30	10.93	9.57	12.98
Minerals	Limestone, Coal, Iron	Iron, Coal	--	--
Industries	Nirmal Industries Sirpur Silk Industries	--	Sugar, Paper Mills Mig. Factory	Sugar, Cotton,

Table: 1:1 Topography of the Districts in the Study area.

	Bastar	AhmedNagar	Yeotmal	Chanda
Slope and Drainage	East to West and North East - South West	West-East and North West to South East, South West	North West-South East	North - South
Altitude	Min. 110 Max.1240	450-1646	225-545	110-460
Rainfall (m.m.)	1,532	579	992	1,398
Major Language	Gondi	Marathi	Marathi	Marathi
Major Tribe	Gond Bhattra Habla	Koli Mahada Dangar Bhill and Takur	Gond Kolam Pardhan Pathari	Gond
Soil	Red and Yellow	Deep and Medium Black	Medium Black	Red Gravelly Coastal Alluvium
Food Crops	Rice	Jawar/ Bajra	Jawar/ Rico	Rico/ Jawar/ Wheat
Cash Crops	--	--	Cotton	Se Samur/ Lin Seed
Yield/ac. (mds.)	10.07	10.89	5.50	9.93.
Mineral	--	--	Lime- stone, Coal	Coal, Iron Ore, Limestone, Ochre.
Industries	Saw Mills	Cotton, 13 Sugar Mills, Distilla- ries, Chemicals	Saw Mills	Paper Mills Potterios Saw Mills

Source: Levels of Regional Development-Census of India.

Nellore: In the southern tip of the Coastal plain in Andhra is the great salt lake of pullicut formed by the backwaters of Bay of Bengal separating Nellore from Chengulput district of Tamilnadu. The Veligonda Hills separate the district in West from Rayalseema region. The Eastern parts of the District is fairly fertile and prosperous. Sriharikota, isladds. Now the sattelite Centre is covered with forests and is mostly inhabited by Yaaadis.<sup>7</sup> Musi/and Pennar are the important rivers of the district.

Visakhapatnam:<sup>8</sup> The District has a narrow coastal plain interspread by outliners of Eastern ghats. The Yarada ridge in the south of Visakhapatnam runs into the sea with a bold cliff of Dolphins Nose which shelters the harbour. Surada Varaha and Tandava are the small rivers flowing east into the district. Matchkund flows South west while its tributary flows in the western side of the district.

Srikakulam:<sup>9</sup> Srikakulam is also a narrow coastal plains dotted with numerous out liners of the

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- 7. Census of India: District Census Hand Book-Nellore.
  - 8. Census of India: District Census Hand Book- Visakha-  
patnam.
  - 9. Census of India: District Census Hand Book-Srikakulam.



eastern ghat. It is bounded on the north and west of Ganjam. The region can be subdivided into hilly area covered by the forests in the north and west forming the boundary of the state and the plain area. Nagavalli and Vamsadhara are the important rivers. Both flow through extreme north Eastern tract of the District.

The Andhra Deccan is divided into two divisions, the Telangana and Rayalaseema. This region is bounded on the north by Nirmal range, the Wardha and Pranhita rivers, on the east by Mahendragiri Hills and Bastar, on the west by Raichur Doab and Ballary Peniplains and on the south by Timapathi Hills.

Khammam: Godavari forms the northern boundary of Khammam dividing it from Bastar. This Telangana Plateau has an undulating surface with flat bullocks scattered all over. Gond runs down south east of Khammam separating Badrachalam on the otherside of the bank. Godavari with its tributories is the main river covering the district from north to south.

Adilabad: The northern boundary of Adilabad is formed by Renganga running west to east to join Wardha in Rajura Taluk of Chanda. Pranhita forms the boundary of the districts of Chanda for a while before

joining Godavari. Mayura divides Medack from Adilabad. Godavari joining Indravathi form the eastern boundary of Khamman.

Spate observes that Maharashtra Country may be taken as roughly continuing with the main mass of the Deccan lava above the ghats.<sup>10</sup> Deccan as such consists of the land between Central hills and Plateau above the western and eastern coastal plains enriching it below. This region is divided into 4 set regions. The Maharashtra Deccan includes Yotmal and Chanda.

**Yotmal:** Yotmal is a high rugged plateau imposed by Ajantha and Satmala Ranges. Most of the area of Yotmal belongs to the Dalagwat- the southern plateau of Berar. On the north it extends into the Berar valley, south it is bounded by forests of Adilabad. Penganga flows on its boundary of Chanda and Adilabad before joining Wardha.

**Chanda:** Chanda is placed on the western side of Bastar and is one of the most backward areas of Maharashtra. It consists of undulating plains with hills in the North East. Godavari is the main river and Vinaganga's main tributary. Prunhita flows in the boundary of Chanda and Adilabad. Godavari forms the southern boundary of Chanda before joining Indravathi. The branch of Penganga flows through Pusad

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10. O.H.K. Spate and others : India and Pakistan.

and joins at North Adilabad, and finally joins Wardha Rajur.

Ahmed Nagar: It is placed in the western ghats region. It is a denuded plateau bounded on the north west by the western ghats and on the north by the Satmala Hills and south East by Balahat Range. Pravara tributary of Godavari and Mula starting from the western ghats flow eastwards across Ahmednagar and join in Nevasa Taluk before falling into Godavari at the boundary between the districts and Aurangabad. While Bhima forms the boundary of Poona and Ahmednagar in the south west. This is industrially more advanced district than the other two. 13 out of 34 sugar factories in the State are situated in the District.

This geographical description gives the background of the area of study. Except for Nellore and Ahmednagar, the districts are all in a contiguous belt. Nellore was included in the study as it is the only district in down south with a population 6% <sup>while</sup> the rest of the district fall below 5% tribal population. Though they do not fall in line with the norm used in the selection of areas - the contiguity of districts they had been included in the study as they could not be eliminated from the map.

The urban population when compared to the

total population is negligible in the study area. Except Visakhapatnam no other district has the urban population, the proportion of which exceeds the national average. Visakhapatnam is the only class I town in the whole region, other towns are mostly class IV towns.

The above geographical locations and description of the districts along with Table 1:1 which provides information regarding natural resources, agricultural and Industrial Economy of the districts will, it is g hoped, give enough background to proceed further the detailed analysis of the Socio-Economic and Demographic study of the region under study.

Limitations of the study:

The arbitrary criteria and political influences has seriously hampered the Tribal studies.<sup>11</sup> Since the project is based on secondary data, this is one of the serious limitations of the study.

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11. The selection of communities had been arbitrary more political than scientific which resulted in adding in new communities. According to the Schedule Caste and Tribes list (Modification) order 1956 the

The changes in definitions of urban areas from 1961 to 1971 has created a lot of problem. The

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Census of India recorded the tribal population. The Schedule Caste and Tribes Order (Amendment) Act 1967 introduced some more tribes into the list in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh (in the later there were no tribes according to 1956 Act). The political approach to the problem has created serious anomalies in the situation. The communities which are considered tribes in one state or within a state in one district are not considered as tribes in the other.

The Sugalis considered to be tribes in Maharashtra are not tribes in Telangana area in Andhra Pradesh. But they are again considered as tribes in Coastal districts and Rayalaseema. Yonadhi and Yerukala communities are considered as tribes in coastal Andhra but they are not considered as tribes in Telangana region.

Gonds are treated as Schedule Tribes all over India except Uttar Pradesh where they are treated as Schedule Castes.

Table: 1:2 Changes in the Administrative Boundaries between 1961-1971.

District	Tahsils involved	Position in		Adjustments made
		1961	1971	
1. Nellore	Kaudukur Kanigiri Podili and Darri	Belonged to Nellore	Ongole was formed	Included them in Nellore in 1971.
2. Visakha- patnam and Srikan- kulam	Vijayanagaram Salur and Bobili	Visakha- patnam and Srikan- kulam	New Tehsil in Visa- khat- nam formed	Traced back to 1961 position
3. Koraput	Borigama	One Tehsil	1. Bori- gama 2. Ko- pad	Treated as one.
4. -do-	Malkangiri	-do-	Malka- ngiri and Motu	-do-
5. Kalakandi Koraput	Kashipur	in Kala- handi	in Kora- put	excluded from the study.

changes in the boundaries within the district and within the State at district level also has given rise to lot of problems of comparability. A part of the District along with Guntur was formed into a new district named Ongole on the eve of the 1971<sup>Census</sup>. For computing growth rates etc. and analysis of sex ratio etc. the area of study had to be the same. So all the tehsils of Helleore in 1961 were taken for the study in 1971 also. The following table: 1:4 gives the changes taken place and the adjustments made.

The tribes included in 1967 had <sup>again</sup> created a problem. Since there was no way out and more over since sub-classifications were not available no changes and adjustments could be made between the two Census.

Lastly the time constraint has worked heavily on all. Due to this unavoidable limitation, the study had to be restricted to its present form. Many of the details which could have given the real picture of the Demographic profile such as Marital status, size of the Household, and other sociological features could not be included.

Inspite of all these limitations the picture that emerged and the new dimensions it has opened for further explorations is quite rewarding.

Methodology:

The study was mainly based on the Census data-Primary Census abstract. Cultural tables and special tables on Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes at District level apart from data on forests collected from the Forest Departments of the Districts concerned at Tehsil level.

The study consists of two parts, the first part dealing at Tehsil level is based primarily on the Cartographic techniques used to identify the areas of concentration, growth rates, sex ratio and changes over the decadal period, 1961-'71.

The second part at district level attempts to study the socio-economic and cultural variations in the three sub-groups Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribes and Non-Scheduled Caste, Schedule Tribes purely with the help of statistical exercises.

Cartographic Techniques used:

Distribution of Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe:

The % (percentage) distribution of Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe and Non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe were found. They were quartiled in different ranges according to the percentage and using the choroplethic method



were depicted on maps.

Sex ratio, growth rate, percentage change were also found using the formula given below. These were depicted on maps in the same way using Chloroplethic method.

Defenitions and Concepts:

Sex ratio: In accordance with the usual Indian pattern, the number of females per thousand males were calculated.

Female Population X 1000

Male Population

Growth rate:

The rate at which population of an area is growing in a given interval of time.

$$\frac{\text{Final Population} - \text{Initial Population}}{\text{Initial Population}} \times 100$$

Change of Proportion:

The difference in percentage at two points of time - here 1961 to 1971.

Percentage population of '71 - Percentage Population of '61.

Labour Force: (Working Force):

Persons who voluntarily offer their services

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15 thesis

for hire in the labour market and who thereby participate in the production of the gross national product.

Participation Rates:

Number of persons in labour force per hundred population.

$$\frac{\text{Persons in Labour Force}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

Location Quotient (of Tribes/Castes):

Degree of concentration (of Tribes/Castes) in a-n area in relation to Total (Tribal/Castes) Population in India.

$$\frac{\text{Percentage of Tribal Population in an area}}{\text{Percentage of Tribal Population in India}}$$

Rank Co-relation:

Relation between two variables.

- a. Rank Co-relation between Tribes and Forests.
- b. Percentage of agricultural workers of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and Non-Schedule Caste and Tribes.
- c. Percentage agricultural workers of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe, Non-Schedule Caste, and Tribe. were found

using the formula  $R = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n^3 - n}$

Lorenz Curve: was drawn between landholdings and percentage cultivators in Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and Non-Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe to find the concentration of land in respective groups.

Schedule Tribes:

The Census of India followed the President's Order of Schedule Tribes and Castes of 1950. which was ammended by the Schedule Castes and Tribes List (Modification) Order of 1956. The same applied to the present study.

Schedule Caste:

Same as above.

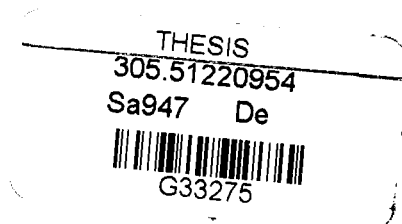
Literate:

A person who has the ability to read and write simple words in any language is considered literate in Census. Same defenition is followed in the study (as the data is from Census).

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## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULE TRIBES AND SCHEDULE CASTES

Social, Political and Economic factors not in isolation but in inter-action with others influence the distribution of population patterns. This dynamic process varies according to time, space and needs of the community. Thus the study of spatial distribution of a community is the primary requisite of any research programme or developmental activity.

The spatial distribution of tribal communities is not uniform. They are concentrated in certain specific regions. In this and in the following chapter, an attempt is made to study the pattern of distribution of the tribes in the region of study and explore possible reasons for the patterns along with the recent trend of changes if any in this pattern.

In India, Bihar (24.17) ranks first in the percentage distribution of tribal population followed by Madhya Pradesh (20.63%). Though the Union territories of NEFA Dadra Nagar Haveli and L.M.A. have a very high percentage numerically they are very small.

The map of India shows four district regions of tribal concentration - one in the north Eastern region, second region is the Chotanagpur and travels in the north of Madhya Pradesh upto Malda. The third is the southern Madhya Pradesh

**Table 2:1. Distribution of Schedule Tribe population at District level, 1961 and 1971.**

Districts	1961	1971
Srikakulam	8.21	8.20
Vizakapatnam	9.33	10.69
Nellore	6.47	6.35
Adilabad	13.08	13.14
Khammam	16.20	14.72
Ganjam	10.04	9.98
Koraput	60089	56.04
Bastar	72.27	68.20
Ahmednagar	6.18	6.42
Yeotmal	14.82	14.11
Chanda	14.17	13.91

Source: Census of India

Madhya Pradesh i.e. Bastar and Koraput region and lastly the West coast region. These are the centres of high concentration. The concentration diminishes as one moves away from the region.

The tribes in these eleven districts constitute 8.42% of the total tribal population. Bastar and Koraput have the highest concentration.

Table 2:1 brings out some interesting features. Koraput and Bastar adjoining areas showed 60-70% of tribal concentration whereas the districts on its west again a group of three showed around 14-15% and the Coastal regions showed around or less than 10%.

In 1971 the areas of tribal concentration, zones, have undergone changes. Bastar and Koraput still had a higher concentration but lost the strength of tribal population in certain tehsils. At the District level three districts have shown an increase, they are Visakhapatnam, Adilabad and Ahmednagar. Others have lost their strength.

Going into the smaller units of concentration at tehsil level (Map: 342) a thick belt of concentration starting from Narayanapur covering the whole of south leaving Jagdalpur and Kondagaon on the East takes a turn to east and passes through Malkangiri into Chintapalli and Paderu, the agency areas where it breaks up.



This had become the concentration zone because of the river valleys of Indravathi and its tributaries and the hilly terraces with forests make it an inaccessible and unexplorable region for the civilized. This concentration starts diminishing as it moves away into the peripheries. Godavari which forms the southern boundary of Bastar protects the tribes from the encroachment of the plains men.

The second level of concentration is seen in the northern part of Koraput extending upto Koraput tehsil. This forms the periphery of the central Chotanagpur tribal zone. This area again is covered with Koraput Boudh Kondamahar hills. Akola in Ahmednagar forms the arm of the concentration of Satpura range. The forests of Nasik and Thana penetrate into Akola which has given shelter to the tribes.

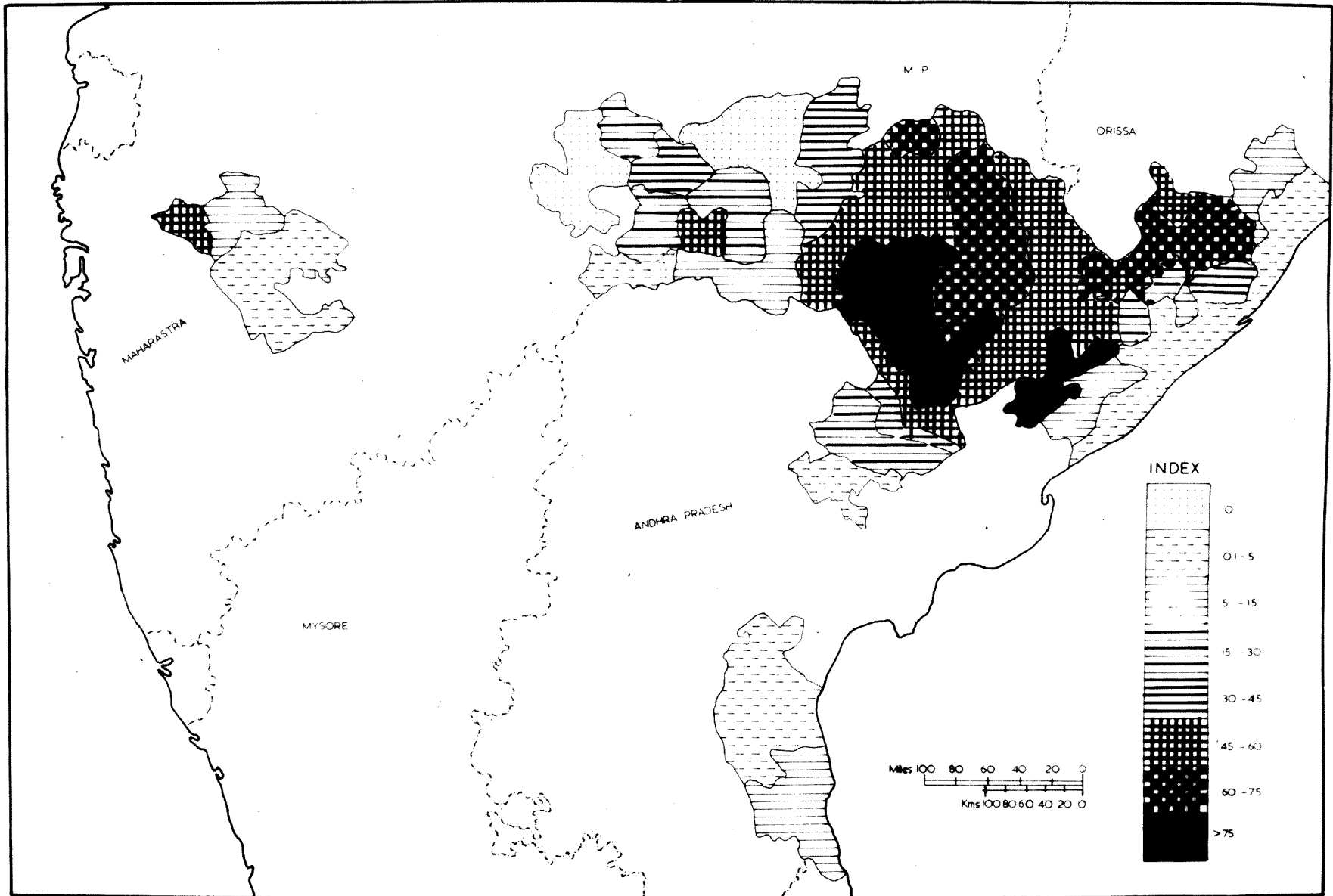
There again is a minor concentration in Utnoor of Adilabad which could be considered as a scattered peripheral area.

In the southern Districts of Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool, Chittoor, Guntur), there are no cores and peripheries. The tribes are scattered all over the region. This could be due to the



# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## Distribution Of Scheduled Tribes 1971



Map 4.

region being devoid of such mountainous and hilly terrains with forests to isolate the tribes from the main land as in the central India. The tehsil or village level study in Nallamalai, Yerramali, Nilgris and Konkan may bring to light the existence of tribal concentration in these regions.

Table 2:2 shows that 24 tehsils have 50% or above tribal population. They are 8 from Bastar, 10 from Koraput and 2 from Visakhapatnam all located in a continuous strip. On the other hand, Pusad and Dhawa tehsils in Yeotmal District and Warora, Brahmapuri and Chanda tehsils in Chanda district have tribal population at all.

The 1971 figures point out (Table 2:2) that 23 tehsils have more than 50% of tribes of which 10 are from Koraput 8 from Bastar and 2 from Visakhapatnam again. Akola tehsil in Ahmednagar has lost the tribal strength in comparison with others' population. Though Bastar and Koraput still have the tribal strength in the the respective areas, the percentage have come down considerably. On the whole the highest concentrated tehsils showed a decline in the proportion of Schedule Tribes to the total population. Number of Tehsils with 75%+ concentration have come down from <sup>in 1961</sup> 7 to 4 in 1971.

**Table: 2:2 Distribution of Tehsils in the study area according to the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population to total population, 1961 and 1971.**

Percentage	1961	1971
0	5	5
0.1 - 5	36	35
5 - 15	19	20
15 - 30	11	11
30 - 45	4	5
45 - 60	11	12
60 - 75	7	8
75+	7	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>77 50</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>77</b>

RURAL AND URBAN DISTRIBUTION:

Rural:

The tribes tend to live in the rural areas. This is seen very clearly from Table 2-3 and 2:4. Table 2:3 points out that there are two districts with more than 60% tribal population, six districts fall under 10 to 20% and 3 districts below 10% strength of tribal population. There are no districts with 20-60% concentration. The same pattern is seen in 1971.

The tehsil level distribution is given in Table 2-:4. There are 24 tehsils which fall above the 50% demarcation of tribal concentration. Most of them<sup>in</sup> from the three districts mentioned above and 16 distric tehsils with less than 17% concentration apart from the 5 where there is no tribal population.

The tehsil level distribution shows again that less than 5% concentration is spread over the Andhra Pradesh districts, Ganjam and Ahmednagar. Not much variations are seen in 1971 except that the concentration in the 45+ decreased in '71 in total, the same No. is retained by the Rural population.

Urban:

The urban distribution of tribal population brings out some interesting features.

Table: 2:3 Percentage proportion of Scheduled Tribe population in the study area at the Districts level with rural and urban break up.

Districts	Rural		Urban	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
<u>Andhra Pradesh:</u>	4.27	4.48	0.91	1.01
Srikakulam	8.97	9.11	1.40	0.60
Visakhapatnam	11.33	13.69	2.73	0.26
Nellore	6.38	6.33	7.13	6.45
Adilabad	15.45	15.45	N	0.96
Khammam	18.29	16.72	1.04	2.08
<u>Orissa:</u>	25.16	24.50	7.89	7.99
Ganjam	10.90	11.20	0.57	0.41
Koraput	63.41	59.69	14.41	16.77
<u>Madhya Pradesh:</u>				
Bastar	73.75	70.47	9.42	9.85
<u>Maharashtra:</u>	8.13	8.14	0.81	0.82
Ahmednagar	6.84	7.14	0.63	0.65
Yeotmal	10.16	15.58	2.98	3.29
Chanda	16.01	15.62	0.55	0.80

N: Negligible

Source: Census of India.

**Table: 2:4** Distribution of Tehsils in the study area  
According to the proportion of Scheduled Tribes  
population to the total population in Rural  
and Urban areas, 1961 and 1971.

Percentage	Rural		Urban	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
0	5	5+2	7	6
0 - 5	36	34	41	41
5 - 15	18	20	14	16
15 - 30	8	10+1	3	5
33 - 45	8	4	-	-
45 - 60	8	12	-	-
60 - 75	8	7	-	-
75+	8	5	-	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>68</b>
50	76	76	65	68

Source : Census of India.

Except Koraput in no other district they exceeded above 10%. In six districts their percentage was less than 5%. In the remaining three districts the percentage of Schedule Tribes population varied between 5% and 15%. Bastar and Koraput where the proportion of tribal population in rural and urban areas taken together like above 65%, the tribal share in Urban population is only 9.42% and 14.4%. The tragedy is that towns are dominated by the non-tribals. Bastar and Koraput are not industrially much advanced. These towns are business towns monopolised by the non-tribals and had been the dens of tribal exploitation. Patnaik points out that the 'Komati' families (from East Godavari) have settled in Koraput. They actually control the Economy of the districts.<sup>1</sup>

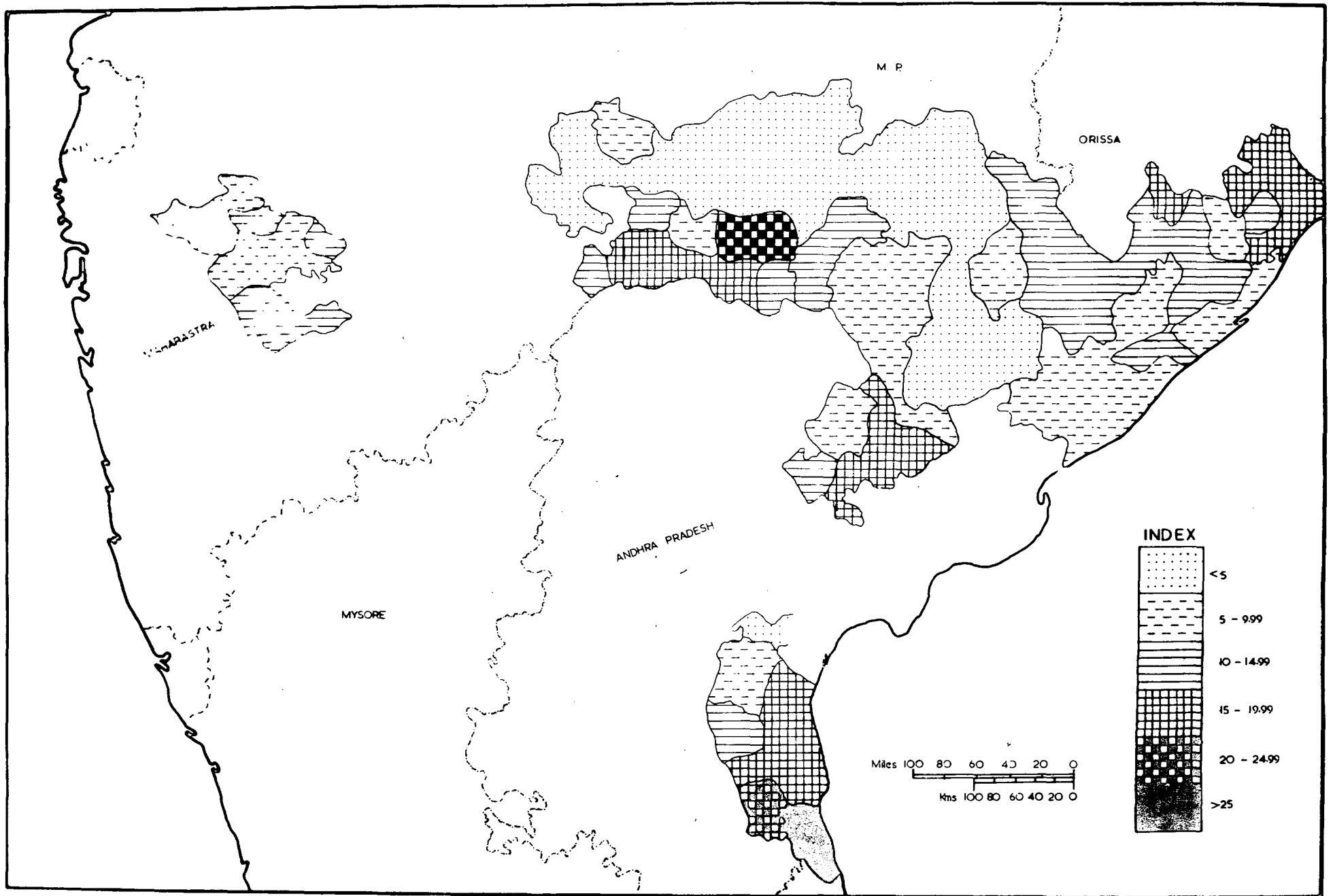
The tehsil level break up of urban population shows that except for 3 tehsils Boriguna, (23.05%), Koraput (20.68%) Rayagadda (16.45%) no tehsil has more than 15% of tribal population (Table 2:4). Out of the 65 tehsils with Urban population seven has no tribal population 29 has less than 1%. Almost the same pattern exists in 1971 also.

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1. Patnaik: Tribes and their development; National Institute of Community Development, Hyderabad.

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## Distribution Of Scheduled Caste 1961





Rayagadda with the sugar and paper mills Koraput with metal factory and MIG factory coming up here opened opportunities for livelihood.

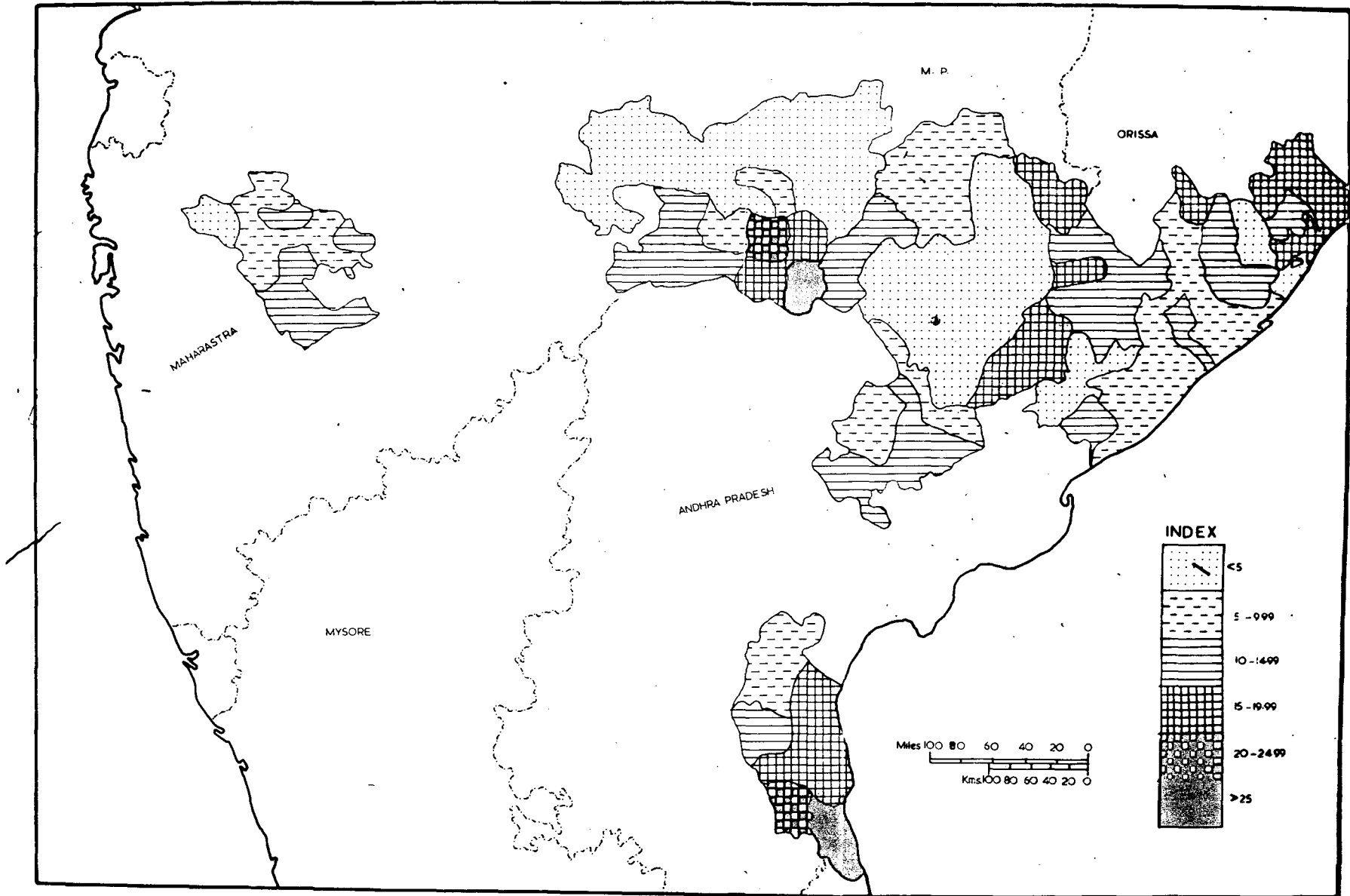
Yenadi of Nellore are the pre-dominant tribes. They are more plains-men than tribes. The district shows more tribes in Urban (7.13) than Rural (6.38) areas. This is because the main activity of tribes in this district is Rikshaw pulling and working as casual labour. Their women folk constitute a considerable percentage of household workers in the district. The Mica mines, the Ceramic factory in Gudur might be attracting them to the Urban areas.

Schedule Caste Distribution:(Map: 3+4):

The pattern of distribution of Scheduled castes is quite different from the tribes. Schedule Castes are scattered all over India. There is no real concentrated zone of Schedule Castes in India. But a relatively higher percentage of Schedule Castes goes along the fertile plains specially the Indoagangetic Valley, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri basins. Also on the Periyar, Cheyyar regions. Infact, the Eastern coast lands have a very high concentration of the Schedule Castes unlike the western coast. Could this be due to the foreign machinery settlement followed by large scale conversions? In the Eastern Coast, Guntur, Visakha-

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## Distribution Of Scheduled Caste 1971



Map: 6

patnam and to some extent Srikakulam where there had been large scale missionary activities show a very low percentage of Scheduled Castes.

The Schedule Caste formed the back-bone of the agricultural economy of the country. The feudal system used the Scheduled Caste as tools to strengthen their wealth. The Scheduled Castes were engaged as tenant cultivators or labourers in the fields at the expense of their own interests. Hence one finds them concentrated to a relative degree in the fertile plains.

The above statement could be clearly noticed in map No. 3. The concentration is more in Coastal Nellore the southern bank of Godavari in Khammam, Ganjam and Southern part of Ahmednagar.

The District level figures show (Table 2:5) that no district has Schedule Caste strength of more than 20% in the study area. Three districts from Andhra, two from Orissa have 10 to 20% of Schedule Castes while the rest <sup>kan</sup> below have 10% Schedule Castes. Chanda and Yeotmal has below 5% of Castes in the District. The same pattern is repeated in the 1971 census figures. Except Maharashtra, Nellore in Andhra Pradesh and Koraput in Orissa all the other districts lost the strength. The gain and loss are very marginal.

Table. 2:5. District level Distribution of the proportion of Scheduled Castes to the total population, 1961 & 1971.

District	Schedule Castes	
	1961	1971
Srikakulam	9.43	9.20
Visakhapatnam	8.08	7.91
Nellore	16.49	17.04
Adilabad	18.54	17.62
Khammam	13.52	12.26
Ganjam	16.46	15.92
Koraput	12.44	13.12
Bastar	5.49	3.20
Ahmednagar	8.87	9.32
Yotmal	3.44	4.67
Chanda	3.87	3.93

Source: Census of India

The Distribution at Tehsil level shows that Gudur (26.01), Sulurpet (26.38) in Nellore and Chinnur (30.59) in Adilabad have more than 20% of Scheduled Castes population. Out of 7 tesils, 4 are from Nellore district, other three from Adilabad district. In Nellore the Zamindari system had been the cause of Scheduled Caste concentration. The Scheduled Caste used to look after the agriculture of the Zamindars in Venkatagiri and Rapur. The Mica mines in Raipur also started attracting

labour from outside. Sirpur on the phase of Industrialisation is attracting labour from outside.(Sirpur Silk Mills and Paper Mills etc.).

Pusad and Dharwa in Yeotmal, Warora, Brahm-puri and Chanda in Chanda, Darsi in Nellore have neither Schedule Tribes or Schedule Castes population. Darsi could be having the influence of the missionary activity in Ongole, being on the border (now 1971 in Ongole District),

Tehsils like Burugupadi, Bissun, Cuttack have fairly high distribution of both Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes. above the National average. Leaving Malkangiri, the whole of Koraput district has a higher aver percentage of ScheduledCaste where the Schedule Tribes percentage is also equally high. Does this mean over population and unemployment has forced the Schedule Castes to enter into comparatively less developed and backwqrd regions in search of livelihood. Or is it that the Schedule Caste is monopolising what ever industrial complexes are springing up in these areas? The second is an even more serious threat than the first. This could lead to tensions in course of time. These could be taken up in more detail in the following chapter 'Dynamics of Change'.

The distribution pattern in 1971 shows that many Tehsils have lost their concentration. 4 Tehsils

from the above 15% distribution lost the portion while other tehsils has gained.(Darsi).

Table. 2:6. Distribution of Tehsils in the study area according to the proportion of Scheduled Caste population to Total population in 1961 and 1971.

Percentage	Tehsils	
	1961	1971
< 5	21	20
5-10	28	28
10-15	25	30
15-20	19	16
20-25	4	3
25 +	3	3
Total	100	100

Source: Census of India.

The Location quotient worked out on Schedule Castes showed that there are 70 tehsils which fall under the very low Location Quotient (less than 1%) and 29 between 1-2%. Only <sup>one</sup> Tehsil Chinnu showed 2.09 inferring that the area is not in favour of Schedule Caste population. The same trend is seen in 1971 figures.

Rural, Urban Distribution:

Rural-Urban Distribution:

Five Districts, (three from Andhra and two from Orissa) showed a higher percentage of Schedule Caste than the rest. Except Khammam the other four districts showed a higher percentage of Schedule Castes than the national average. Ahmednagar, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam showed around 9% and rest around of the districts shared below 5% of Schedule Castes rest is in their total population. The same trend is shown in 1971. Except that Bastar and Koraput have lost considerably.

Table 2:7. Percentage Distribution of Schedule Castes at District level with Rural-Urban Break-up. 1961-'71.

Districts	Rural		Urban	
	1961	1961	1961	1971
<u>Andhra Pradesh:</u>	14.88	14.51	8.80	8.12
Srikakulam	9.51	9.35	8.69	8.05
Visakhapatnam	8.10	7.76	7.99	8.45
Nellore	17.58	18.39	7.67	7.26
Adilabad	19.33	18.20	14.66	14.55
Khammam	13.14	12.22	16.28	12.50
<u>Orissa:</u>	16.05	15.44	11.36	11.25
Ganjam	16.59	16.29	15.06	13.17
Koraput	16.05	13.32	11.36	13.32
<u>Madhya Pradesh:</u>				
Bastar	5.48	3.17	6.04	4.00
<u>Maharashtra:</u>	6.13	6.57	4.35	4.75
Ahmednagar	9.07	9.54	6.63	7.51
Yeotmal	3.60	3.70	5.75	5.35
Chanda	3.17	4.33	6.71	7.79

The tehsil level figures reveal that only Nellore district showed more than 20% of Schedule Caste population in the rural sector. Out of them, three tehsils lost their Schedule Caste population in 1971 from the 15-20% distribution while one tehsil gained in the strength of Schedule Caste population above 20% in 1961 and the figures went upto 9.(Kovur). In Nellore the yield per acre is much higher than the rest of the districts (see Table 1:1) being an agricultural district shelters more and now with the mining and Industrialisation is attracting more of labour class. Sirpur Chinnur and Berhamput also showed a higher degree of concentration.

Table 2:8. Distribution of Tehsils in the study area according to the proportion of Schedule Caste population to the total population in rural and urban areas in 1961 and 1971.

Percentage	Rural		Urban	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
< 5	20	19	4	7
5-10	31	32	28	24
10-15	23	25	23	27
15-20	18	15	6	6
20-25	4	5	2	4
< 25+	4	4	2	0
	100	100	65	68

Urban:

The District level figures in Table 2-7 show



that while 6 districts gained in their strength 5 lost. While the gain is very minimal the loss is very prominent. Bastar lost more than 2 percent and Ganjam lost again nearly 2%. Khammam lost nearly 4%. No where the gain was above 1%. In Bastar there had been an influx of Non-Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe population and also there has been a decline of growth rate (as will be seen in the next chapter) in Jagdalpur. The implications of these changes will be more appreciated if discussed along with the 'Dynamics of Change'.

The urban Schedule Cast population is higher in Surada Parlakimidi, Asifabad and Kothagaden. Two tehsils which showed more than 25% (Dighandy and Asifabad) have lost their strength in 1971, Dighandy has nearly lost 10% of its strength. It went from 25 above quartile to 10-15 group in 1971.

Kothagaden which had been attracting to the the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe population in '71. This could be due to the encroachment of the Non-Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe population into this area.

These changes in the tehsil and district level and the probable reasons takes us to the next chapter 'The Dynamics of Change'.

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## Dynamics of change

Population change and Population growth in a community are closely associated with the Economic, Social and Cultural factors. While growth rate measures the rate at which a Community is growing rate of proportion indicates the proportion at which a particular community is growing in relation to others. As such both are important to measure the changing patterns of society.

The subject of concern of every demographer had been the rate in which the population is growing. Differences of growth are observed within a country, within a region and within different communities. While some communities are growing others like the tribes are believed to be dwindling in certain parts of the country. This becomes a serious concern of the Sociologist and a demographer. It is this the certainty of survival which brings in tensions among the different groups - conflicts arise out of it. The feeling that non-tribes are encroaching into their territory and living at their expense depriving them of the basic necessities of life is certain to lead to tensions. The tribes on the other hand are believed to be shedding away their primitive mode of living and are taking part in the Economic activity along with the general population.

With the present data it is difficult to say anything about their survivals, but how far the non-tribals are responsible for bringing the areas of their homeland and their supremacy down to negative influence and how far is it

responsible in their change in the Economic structure will be discussed in this and in the chapter on Industrial participation.

India's population was around 439 million in 1961 and it went upto 547 million in 1971. The growth rate was around 24.66. The rural urban break-up showed it was 21.78% and 37.83% respectively.

Table 3:1 Growth rates of India and the States 1961-71

	Total	Rural	Urban
India	24.66	21.78	37.83
Andhra Pradesh	20.60	17.81	33.81
Madhya Pradesh	28.66	25.71	46.31
Orissa	24.99	22.39	63.52
Maharashtra	27.26	21.98	40.68

Source: Census of India.

Andhra Pradesh showed the lowest while the others showed higher than national average; highest was witnessed in Madhya Pradesh (Table 3:1).

The rural and urban break up showed that Andhra Pradesh again had low growth rates in both the rural and urban sector while Madhya Pradesh had a higher growth rate in rural sector. Orissa showed the highest growth rate (63.52%) in the urban sector in the region, followed by Madhya Pradesh. This could be due to Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have just entered the phase of urbanisation while Maharashtra had passed through

Table 3:2 Districtwise growth rates of total population 1961-71

	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Non-Scheduled Castes & non- Scheduled Tribes
Srikakulam	10.64	9.03	10.50	10.96
Visakhapatnam	22.46	19.95	40.29	25.21
Nellore	14.18	17.99	12.05	13.54
Adilabad	27.65	21.30	28.29	29.25
Khammam	29.54	17.45	17.74	34.58
Ganjan	22.50	18.48	21.78	23.50
Koraput	31.21	39.25	20.75	51.34
Bastar	29.85	-24.40	22.54	66.97
Ahmednagar	27.77	34.32	32.74	26.73
Yeotmal	29.61	31.44	27.23	29.93
Chanda	32.48	80.23	26.15	31.91

Source: Census of India

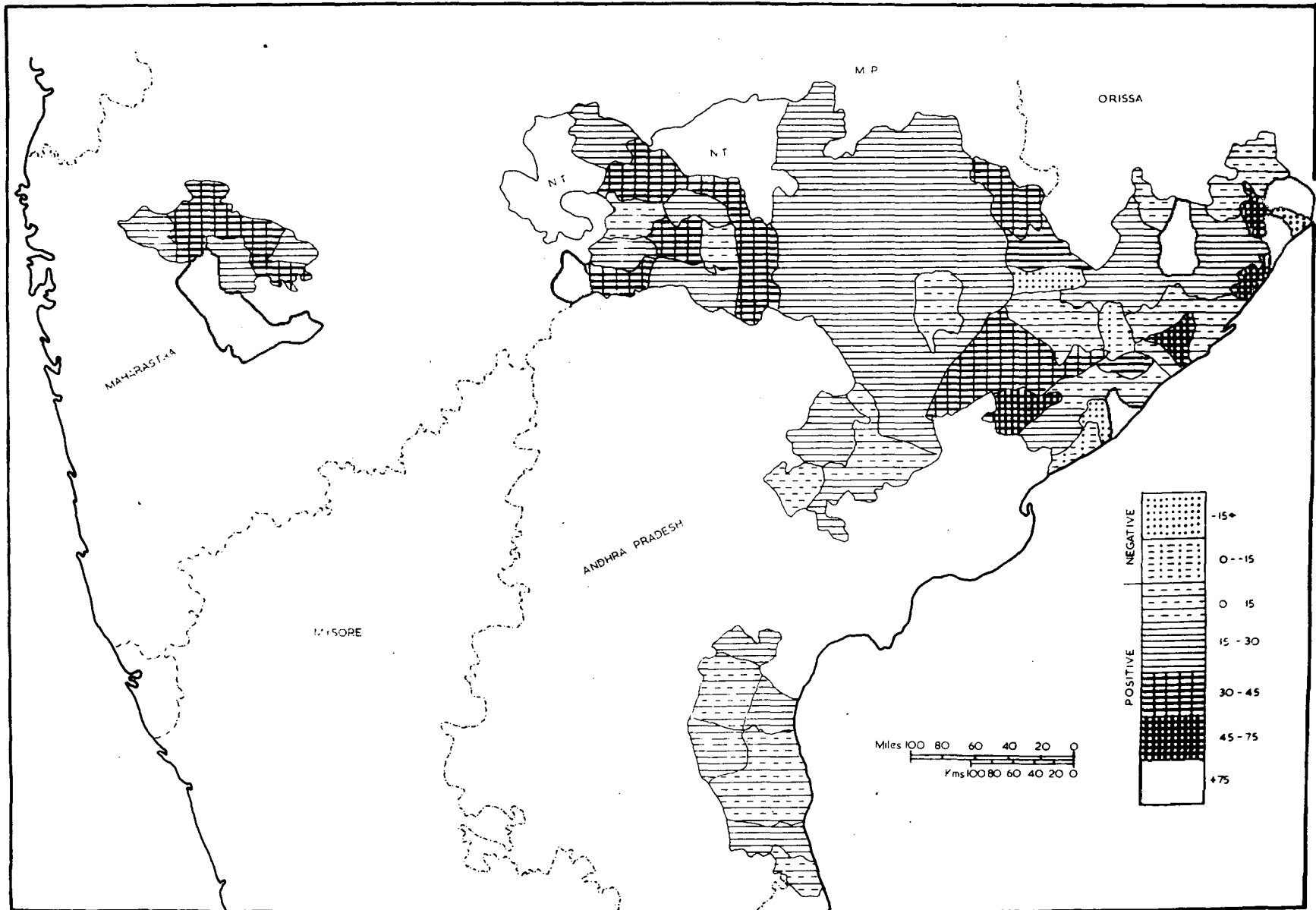
Table 3:3 District wise growth rates of urban population  
1961-71.

	Total	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Non-Scheduled Castes & non- Scheduled Tribes
Srikakulam	34.73	26.32	118.75	26.03
Visakhapatnam	51.44	60.20	56.16	50.66
Nellore	26.02	19.31	14.15	27.62
Adilabad	31.16	154.44	298.98	30.34
Khammam	44.98	11.32	188.71	49.79
Ganjan	66.74	45.83	58.23	70.79
Koraput	117.31	94.48	152.98	114.42
Bastar	110.55	39.35	119.96	114.58
Ahmednagar	34.27	40.83	39.85	190.04
Yeotmal	40.01	30.36	54.46	40.15
Chanda	74.63	102.77	154.84	72.11

Source: Census of India.

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## Growth Rate of Scheduled Tribes 1961-71



Map no: 7

it long back.

The district figures show that out of eleven districts only 4 have growth rates below the national average. Chanddu had the highest growth rate followed by Ganjan while the lowest was witnessed in Srikakulam and Nellore.

The breakup of the three sub-groups show diverse growth rates ranging from negative (-) 24.04% in Bastar to 80.23% of Schedule Caste population again in Chanda. In four districts Scheduled Caste and in six districts non-Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes showed a higher growth rate their counter parts while Scheduled Tribes showed high r growth rate in only one district. Comparing with the all India figures seven districts showed a lower rate in Scheduled Castes, six districts in Scheduled Tribes and only three districts in non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

From this it is seen that the growth rates of non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are more than the other two groups. This is mainly due to the encroachment of non-tribals into the tribal areas as will be seen later specially in Korapul and Bastar.

As discussed in the previous chapter, the spatial distribution and density of Schedule Tribes have undergone drastic changes over the decade in certain pockets. Before going into the growth rates it is felt that a discussion about the tribal concentration in the area in relation to the tribal population would give a better outlook along with the changes in the concentration.

Table 3:4 Location Quotient of Scheduled Tribes 1961-71

%	No. of Tehsils	
	1961	1971
Below 1 (very low)	41	44
1-2.5 (low)	14	16
2.5-5.0 (medium)	12	13
5.0-10 (high)	17	18
10 (very high)	11	7

Source: Census of India

Table 3:4 showed that the number of tehsils with very high concentration has come down drastically from 11 to 7 in 1971, while the number of tehsils with low concentration group increased from 55 to 60. The tehsils with high concentration are losing the tribal concentration.

#### Growth rates of Scheduled Tribes:

The growth rates of the Scheduled Tribes population in the tehsils (Map: 5) of the coastal region (except for a few) showed a very low growth rate. Southern and Northern parts of Koraput, a greater part of Bastar, Ahmednagar a few tehsils of Chanda adilabad showed high growth rates of Scheduled Tribes. In Khamman and Nellore districts on an average almost all the tehsils showed a low growth rate.

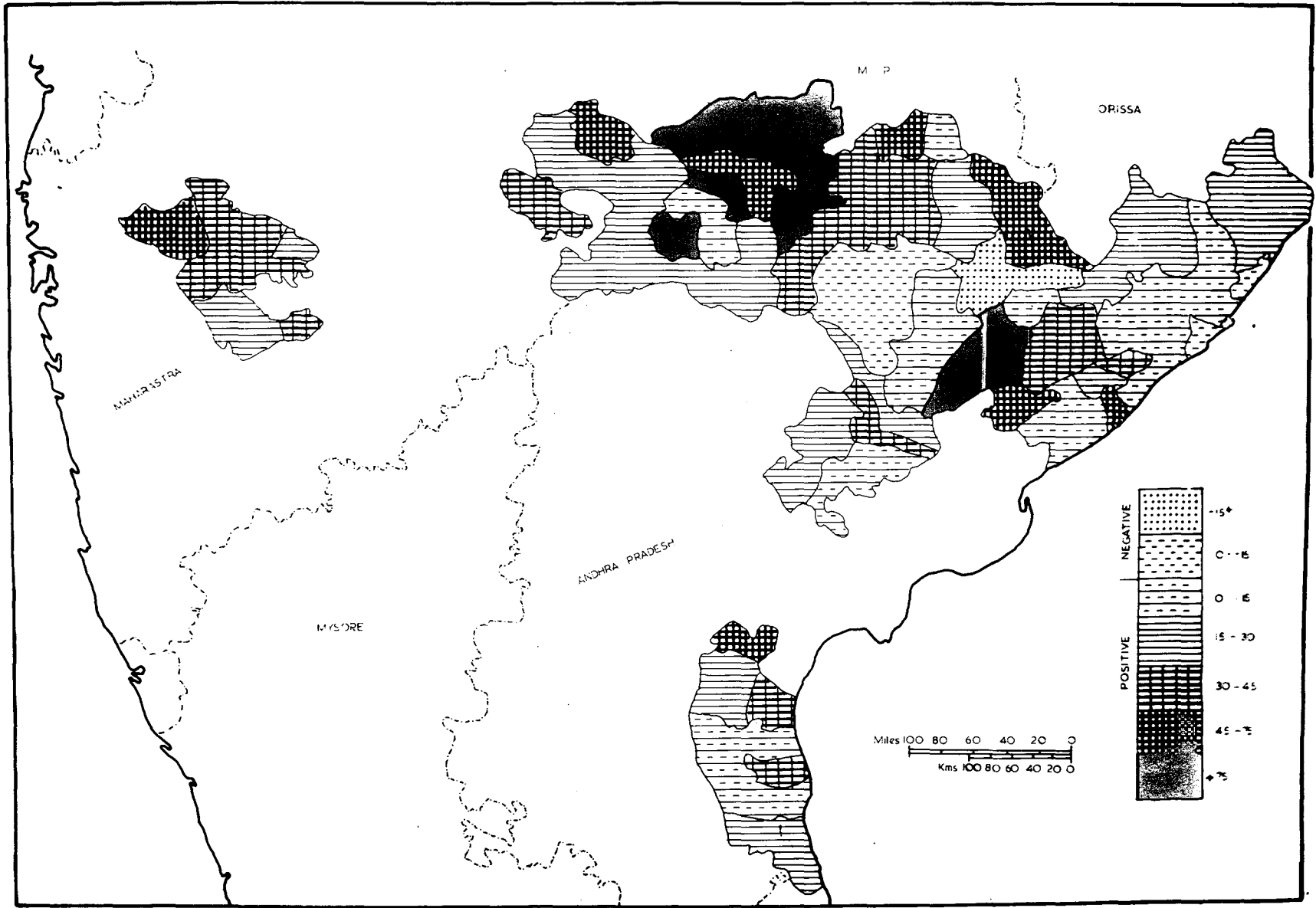
#### Growth rates of Scheduled Castes:

Major changes in Scheduled Castes were again seen in Koraput Bastar and Chanda (Map 6). The southern part of



# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## Growth Rate of Scheduled Caste 1961-71



Map No: 8

Koraput, Chanda, parts of Yeotmal and adilabad showed a very high growth rate. Bastar seems to be losing Schedule Caste population in many of its tehsils. Two tehsils showed negative growth rate. In Ahmednagar the northern part of the district showed a higher growth rate than the southern part. In coastal Andhra the growth rate was very nominal being less than 15%.

Comparing the three sub-groups, all the communities showed a very nominal growth rate in coastal except north of Ganjan where the Schedule Tribes had a high growth rate (The population of Schedule Tribes is very small) In Koraput the non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes had a high growth rate in all the tehsils except Boriguma. Except Boriguma, the north west tehsils and southern tehsils showed a fairly high growth rates of Schedule Castes in Koraput. Scheduled Tribes also had a high growth rate in all the tehsils in the southern northern parts of Gunpur Koraput district. There was a decline in Scheduled Tribes in Boriguma.

In Bastar, Jagdalpur showed a decline both in Schedule Castes and non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Here the growth rates of Scheduled Tribes was also less than 5%. This pattern was followed in Konta also where all the three showed very low growth rates. The non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes showed a high growth rate in Nowrangapur and Daute Sware, Scheduled Tribes showed a high growth rate in Narayapur and Bhaxupratapur while Scheduled

Castes while Amednagar was in favour of Schedule Tribes. Scheduled Castes showed a very high growth rate in Chanda, non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes had a high growth rate too but Scheduled Tribes showed very nominal growth. Scheduled Tribes showed very high growth rates in Ahmednagar (most of the tehsils had very small population), Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes showed high growth rates in the Northern tehsils.

In Andhra Pradesh the growth rates showed low to moderate rates for all the three sub-groups in all the districts.

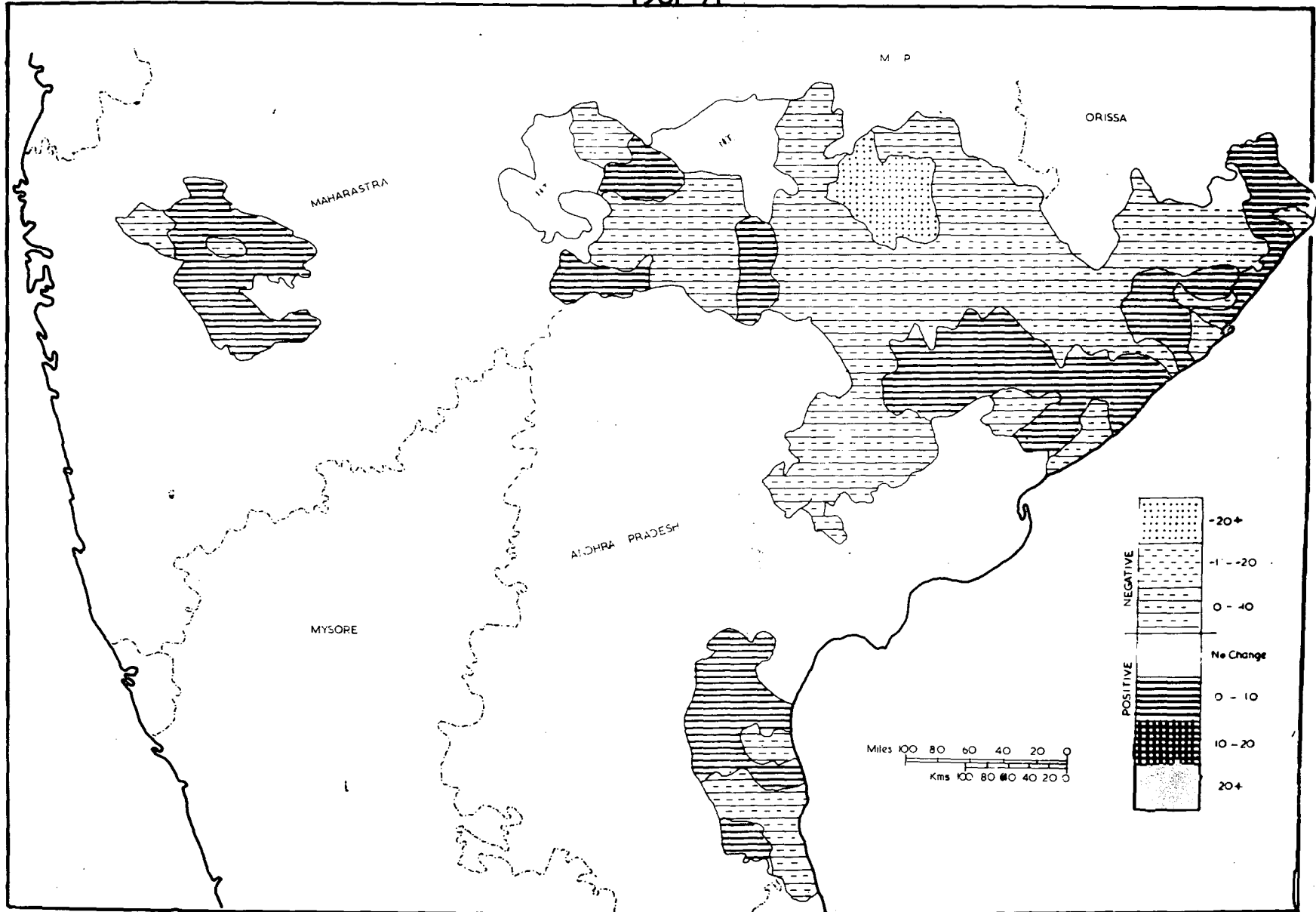
Table 3:5 gives the distribution of the tehsils according to the growth rates of the three sub-groups. Five tehsils of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes each and three tehsils of non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes showed negative growth rates. Boriguma, Chahapur Anakapalli in Scheduled Tribes Boliguma, Jagdalpur, Bijapur Sampet and Narasaupet in Scheduled Castes and Boriguma Jagdalpur and Aska in non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes showed negative growth rates. Boroguma, showed a over all decline in all the three sub-groups. Jagdalpur showed a negative growth rate in Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes while the Scheduled Tribes had a very marginal growth rate. The tehsils where Scheduled Castes had a growth rate are either in the coastal districts or in Bastar or Koraput.

Percentage changes during 1961-71:-

Scheduled Tribes      Looking at the % changes of Scheduled

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

% Change in Proportion of Scheduled Tribes  
1961-71



Map No: 9

Table 3:5 Distribution of Tehsils according to the growth rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & non-Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Tribes.

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	non-Scheduled Castes and non- Scheduled Tribes.
-15 +	2	3	1
0 to -15	3	2	2
0 to 15	41	25	24
15 to 30	39	35	36
30 to 45	15	14	26
45 to 75	12	6	6
75+	2	10	5
Total	100	95	100

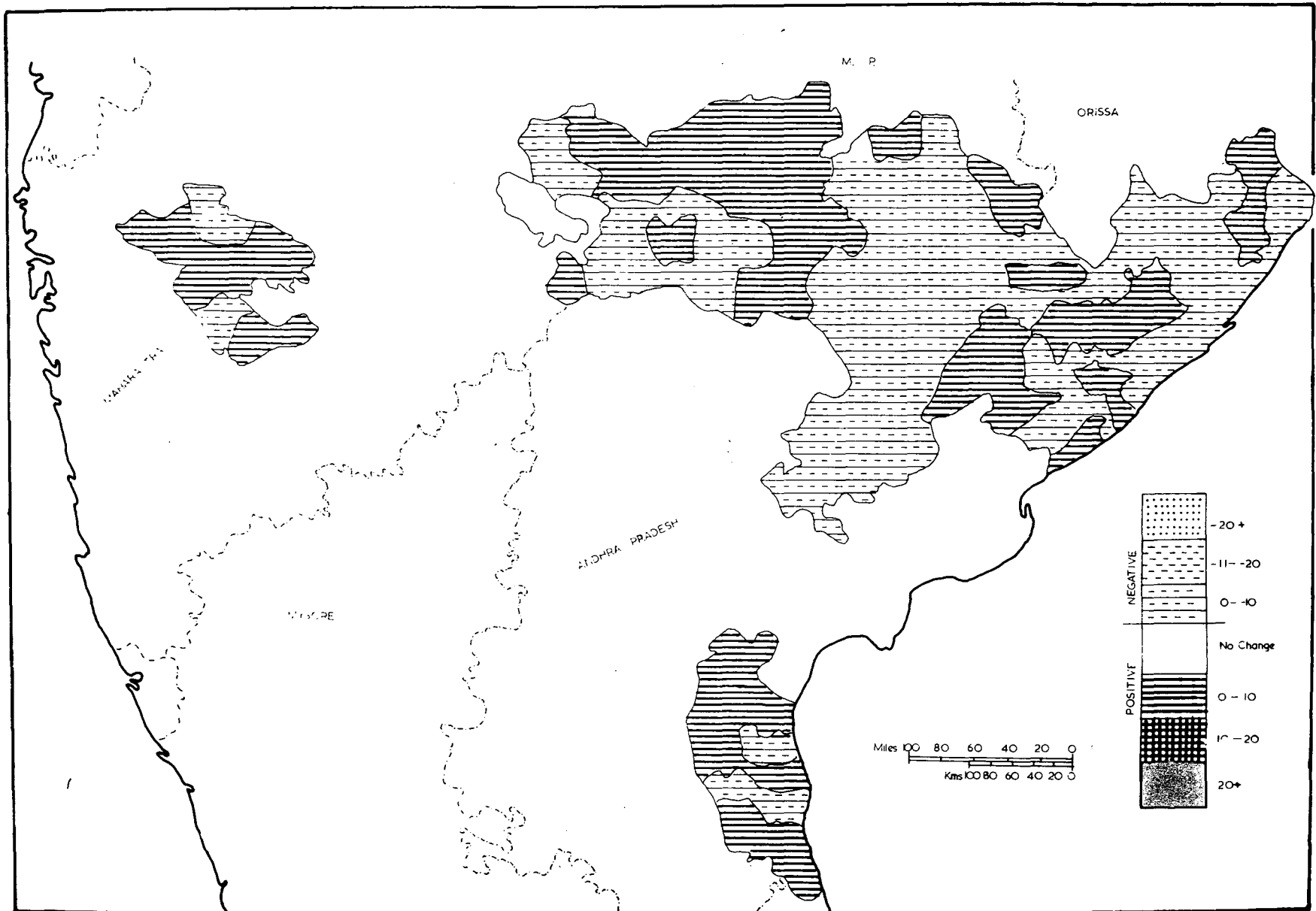
Source: Census of India

Tribes population during 61 to 71, more than 50% of the tehsils have lost their percent of Scheduled Tribes population. Except Akola, all the tehsils of Ahmednagar, northern parts of Nellore district except for a few tehsils all the tehsils of coastal districts showed a slight raise in the proportion. Bastar, Koraput chanda yeotmal Adilabad Khamman lost except for one or two tehsils.

Scheduled Castes: Most of the tehsils in the coastal regions lost the Scheduled Caste population. Bastar Khamman and Adilabad showed an overall decline except for one or two tehsils. Ahmednagar, Nellore showed a slight rise except for two or three tehsils. Gain was seen in almost all the tehsils

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## % Change in Pop of Scheduled Caste 1961-71



Map No: 10

of Chanda, southern a<sub>nd</sub> North Eastern tehsils of Koraput.

Table 3:6 Distribution of tehsils according to percentage change during 1961-71.

Range	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Non-Scheduled Castes & non-Scheduled Tribes
-10+	-	2	-
-5 to -10	1	6	-
0 to -5	46	45	46
0 to 5	51	42	17
5 to 10	-	-	27
10 to 20	1	-	9
20+	-	-	2
Total	99*	95	99*

**Note:**

\* one tohsil (Pusad) showed no change in proportion of Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes.

Turning to the changes in the percentages of these sub-groups it was found that 80% of the changes were between minus 5% to plus 5% in Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Scheduled Castes lost in only o<sub>n</sub>e tehsil more than 5% while Scheduled Tribes lost in 8 tehsils and non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes lost in none. Same way non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes gained above 5% in 38 while Scheduled Castes gained in one and Scheduled Tribes in none. This

really shows that non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes is gaining its position in the tribal areas at the expense of tribal population.

Looking at the figures of the percentage change and growth rates the tehsils can be grouped under four categories.

Tehsils with high growth rates and an increase in the percentage proportion:

There were seven tehsils which showed a high to very high growth rate and a high increase in the percentage between 61 and 71. in non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes population. Four tehsils showed the increase in both in Scheduled Castes and three in Scheduled Tribes. Out of the three in Scheduled Tribes two tehsils have very small population in 1961. (Table 3:7)

Table 3:7 Tehsils with high growth rate and increase in percentage proportion (1961-71).

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Non-Scheduled Tribes & non-Scheduled Castes.
Darsi	Nowrangapur	Utnoov
Umarkot	Shriganda	Kothagudun
Jankhed	Parner	Hoorgapadu
Bhanuprata pur		Malkangiri
		Nandapur
		Narayanapur
		Danteswar

Source: Census of India.



Most of the tehsils were the Non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes and showed an increase in both were tehsils with high tribal concentrations which indicates that there had been an influx of the particular community in the tehsil at the expense of others.

Table 3:8 Tehsils with high growth rate and a decrease in percentage proportion.

Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Non-Scheduled Caste & non-Scheduled Tribe
Nowrangpur	Gunpur	Nowrangpur Visakapatnam.

Two tehsils in Non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes one in each Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes showed (Table 3:8) a decrease in percentage change in spite of a high growth rate. Nowrangpur tehsil showed a decline in Scheduled Caste and non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes percentage in spite of a high growth rate. This tehsil has gained in Scheduled Tribes population (Table 3:7) In these tehsils though there had been an influx of population, compared to other communities the proportion of immigration is less when compared with the other sub-groups.

Low or negative growth rates accompanied by high increase in percent proportion:-

Three tehsils in non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes, one in Scheduled Tribes and two in Scheduled Castes

have shown this pattern which indicates that though there had been an out migration, the proportion of migration in the communities which gained their percentages is less when compared to others.

Table 3:9 Tehsils with Low or negative growth rate accompanied by an increase in percentage proportion, 1961-71.

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Non-Scheduled Castes & Non-Scheduled Tribes.
Tikkili	Palakonda	Boriguma
Sompel		Salar
		Jagdapur.

Source: Census of India.

Table 3:10 Tehsils with Low or negative growth rates and decrease in the percentage proportion 1961-71.

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Non-Scheduled Castes & Non-Scheduled Tribes.
Jagdapur	Bissumcuttack	Sompel
Atmakur	Atmakur	Yellamanehi
Kolhagudur	Bhanupratapur	Paderu
Udayagiri R		Kandukur
Salar	Danteswar	Udayagiri Kovur
Parlakimidi		Chinnur
Bijapur		Mudhol
		Jamked
		Paruer.

12 tehsils showed a low or negative growth rate (negative one only) and a decrease in the percentage proportion of population while five tehsils in Scheduled Tribe and seven in Scheduled Castes showed a low or negative growth rate and decrease in percentage. These are the tehsils where there had been an out migration and the particular communities migrated at a higher rate than others which showed a decrease their percentage.

Summing up, the tehsils of malkangiri, Nandapur, Narayanapur showed a high influx of non-tribal population where the Daudakaranya project was initiated for the ~~Samak-~~ displaced persons. In four tehsils of Nellore district non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes showed a decline.

The tribes have shown a higher growth rate and an increase in percentage in Ahmednagar. but numerically they are very small populations. The regions of high tribal increase are gaining importance as industrial, educational and administrative fields. The initial stages need lot of manual and installed labour in construction work which may be attracting the tribes.

Scheduled Castes showed decline in Jagdalpur. But Uttoor and Narayanapur where tribal concentration was more than 75% has shown its favour towards Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes. There is a danger of non-tribals out numbering the tribes in course

of a decade or two at the present rate. This fear of non-tribes, is bound to end up in tensions and conflicts in the immediate future unless some measures are taken to safeguard the interests of tribes.

#### Urban growth rates:

The districtwise urban growth rates show (Table 3:3) that the urban population in this area is growing at a much faster rate than the all India average of 37.83%. Visakapatnam, Nellore Ahmednagar and Adilabad have shown lower growth rates than the national average while the rest have very high growth rates. (The initial population in these districts is very small where the slight change also gives a very high rate). Koraput had the highest growth rate followed by Bastar. These two districts were practically out of the urban picture till recently.

The three sub-groups show as before divergent areas of growth. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have increased tremendously in Adilabad followed by Chanda. Non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes showed highest in Ahmednagar can be considered as the most industrialised district in the present study area. So it is attracting people from outside. Koraput and Bastar had an influx of refugees from East Pakistan into the Dandakaranya apart from the M I G and other industrial complexes coming up.

The lowest growth rate was noticed for Scheduled Castes in Khammam (11.32) and Scheduled Tribes in Nellore (14.15).

The urban population at the Tehsil level is undergoing constant change. The urban population is very small in the study area. As such it might not give the correct appraisal of the whole situation but still it may lead to the areas of thought. Out of the 65 tehsils, nearly 13 tehsils in Scheduled Castes, 10 in Scheduled Tribes and four in non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes showed a negative growth rate. Most of the tehsils are small urban towns where the potential for employment is negligible. The tehsils which had small population showed negative growth rates. It will be too hasty to refer that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes specially the latter would prefer to move in groups and they also prefer to stay where they are greater in number; until analysis in this line is made.

Table 3:11 Tehsils with very high growth rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and Non-Scheduled Tribes 1961-71.

Scheduled C Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Non-Scheduled Castes & Non-Scheduled Tribes.
Cheepurupalli	Kavali	Cheepurupalli
Chatrapur	Koraput	Chatrapur
Koraput	Rayagadda	Koraput
Ahmednagar	Jagdalpur	Nandapur
Kodala	Yeotmal	Ahmednagar
Yeotmal		Kodala
		Jagdalpur
		Gunpur

Source: Census of India.

8 tehsils in Non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes, 6 in Scheduled Castes and 5 in Scheduled Tribes showed very high growth rates. Out of these tehsils Ahmednagar, Rayagadda and Koraput are coming up with industrial complexes. Nandapur is one of the Centre of Dandakaranya Project. Chatrapur and Jagdalpur are gaining importance as administrative towns. Kavali is attracting Tribes due to the mining activities.

Table 3:12 Tehsils with low or negative growth rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and non-scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes 1961-71.

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Non-Scheduled Castes & non-Scheduled Tribes.
Palakanda	Srikakulam*	Pavallupuram
Narasapatnam	Visakhapatnam*	Palakonda
*Narasannapet	Anakapalli*	Narasapatnam
Asifabad	Narasapatnam*	Narasannapet
Chodavaram	Nellore	Chodavaram
Mudhol*	Kanigiri*	Asifabad
Kothagudem	Surada*	Rajwa
Smada	Parlakimidu*	
Nowrangapur	Wani*	

\* Less than 1000 population

Source: Census of India.

Most of the tehsils with the low or negative growth rates fall in the districts of Andhra Pradesh. The population of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in many of these tehsils is very small. The tehsils with low or negative growth rates of non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes population are very small towns with neither any industries

nor administrative centres. Scheduled Castes have shown a decline in the mining Centre in Kothagudem.

Percentage Changes in urban sector:

The urban sector as discussed earlier is very small. So even the slight change will show a great rate which will be misleading. The percentage changes will be better guides in such circumstances to know the growth of a community in respect of others.

Table 3:13 Tehsils with high increase in percentage proportions 1961-71.

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Non-Scheduled Castes & Non-Scheduled Tribes.
Yellamanchi	Venkatagiri	Kavali
Lakshmipet	Koraput	Kodala
Boriguma	Nandapur	Aska
Rajura		Parlakimidi
		Nowrampur
		Rayagadda
		Gunpur

Source: Census of India

Most of the tehsils which showed an increase in proportion of non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes belong to Koraput and Ganjan. This increase could be due to either high growth rate of the particular community or out migration of the others. Out of the tehsils which gained non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes proportions except Kavali all the rest lost in Scheduled Castes proportion.

A detailed analysis of the urban growth rates along with the percentage changes is taken up while discussing the migration trends of tribes and castes.

The non-tribals are growing at a faster rate in the areas of tribal concentrations. Even in the areas of tribal concentration zones, the non-tribals have a very high percentage of population which is a danger signal for tensions and conflicts.



## Tribes and Forests

Forests are perpetual and <sup>re</sup>Renewable natural assets. 77 million hectares of land is classified as forests amounting to about 22.7% of total land surface in the country. They play a vital role in the socio Economic development of the country and in particular the tribals. About 38 million tribals in the country live in and off forests<sup>1</sup>. The tribal people are ecologically and Economically a part of the forest environment.

As discussed earlier, the concentration of tribes in India are mostly situated in the areas of mountainous and hilly tracts surrounded by forests and rivers. These areas were chosen by the tribals for protection and survival. Being inaccessible and unproductive the civilized man left it unexplored. The vast lands required for the shifting cultivation practised by the tribals and the game for hunting and food gathering was provided by the forests. In certain areas like Madhya Pradesh the Mahu va trees yield a bumper crop during draught years and hundreds of tribals who would otherwise have starved managed to subsist on Mahuva flowers<sup>2</sup>.

Thus, the tribals for protection and survival depend on forests. This could be seen from the table 4:1.

Except for chanda and Visakapatnam the other districts showed a very close relation of the tribal concentration with the

1. Shah, S.A., Destroy trees, Destroy Civilization, an article in Yojana. Vol. XVIII No.11 1st July 1974.
2. ibid 1

..2..

Table 4:1. Distribution of forest areas and the tribal population

District	%forested area to total area	Rank	% ST to total population	Rank.
Chanda	78.26	1	14.82	4
Koraput	59.95	2	60.89	2
Bastar	57.14	3	72.27	1
Khammam	54.20	4	16.20	3
Ganjam	47.80	5	10.04	7
Adilabad	46.12	6	13.08	6
Visakhapatnam	36.40	7	9.38	8
Yoetmal	27.42	8	14.17	5
Srikakulam	17.14	9	8.26	9
Nellore	10.69	10	6.47	10
Ahmednagar	6.18	11	6.18	11

Clusers of India  
of highest percentage of forest area

forest area in the districts. The first four districts share amongst them the highest tribal areas also while the three districts with lowest forested area have in order the low percentage of tribal population also.

The rank co-relation exercise attempted between the forest area in the district and the tribal population in the district showed a very high <sup>positive</sup> co-relation of 0.87. The observations are too small. This exercise at the tehsil level might give striking

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results<sup>3</sup>.

After Independence the Estate acquisition Acts passed by the government made the forests the property of the state. This though saved the forests from unplanned afforestation and indiscriminate felling, robbed the tribals of their forest touch and their freedom in forest use.

The steps taken to industrialize the tribal regions, the Daudakaraya Project Matchkund projects have brought in an influx of non tribals into the regions. This had been a great threat to the tribals.

The tribals are at the mercy of the forest contractors for their livelihood. These contractors are exploiting the tribal labour. The Maharashtra Government started the forest labour co-operatives to help the tribals from the exploitation of contractors, to ensure fair wages and to train them in management of the society<sup>4</sup>. There are about 461 Labour Societies functioning in Maharashtra out of them 46,35 & 1 are situated in Chanda, Yeotmal and Ahmed Nagar respectively. These co-operatives are helping the tribals. Such co-operatives should be started in all the tribal regions.

- 
3. An attempt was made to get the <sup>forest data at</sup> tehsil level. The forest departments were contacted. Very few districts sent the data. The data received was also not uniform in spite of sending the proforma. The data in the district census hand books 1971 have given at village level. But data is not available for many villages and same times even for tehsils. So the attempt had to be given up.
4. Muranjan, Exploitation of forests through forest Labour Co-operatives in Maharashtra - Artha Vijana XVI No.2  
June 1974

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Tribals should be encouraged to set up household and cottage industries with the help of the raw materials available in the forests.

Bastar forests are rich with the soft wood required for the production of paper. A paper mill in their region besides absorbing a considerable amount of tribal labour will solve the problem and paper shortage.

The tribal crafts should be encouraged and technical guidance should be given to improve their arts. The utmost exploitation on forests should be done to bring about maximum benefits to the tribal population.

### SEX RATIO

Sex Ratio, is an important index to measure the demographic profile, of the different groups of people. Sex Ratio in a population, is a function only of the ratio of male and female births and sex, age, specific deaths or the sex specific balances of the influx or offlux from the reservoir of human life<sup>1</sup>.

The Indian population has not experienced any significant migration. Still the figures since 1921 show that there is a continuous decline in the sex ration.

(Table 5.1)

Table 5.1

Sex Ratio of India and the States in the study area since 1921 to 1971

Year	India	Andhra Pradesh	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra
1921	955	993	1086	974	950
1931	950	987	1067	973	947
1941	945	980	1053	970	949
1951	946	986	1022	967	941
1961	941	981	1001	953	936
1971	932	977	989	943	932

Source: Census of India

Orissa had been the only state in the study area that showed consistently a sex ratio of more than 1,000 upto 1961. In 1971 the sex ratio of even Orissa has come

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1. Pravin Vicaria, Census Monograph No. 10  
Census of India, 1961

down below 1,000. Comparing the states with all India figures except Maharashtra all the states are showing a higher sex ratio. Maharashtra's ratios are almost in par with the Indian sex ratio. The over all declining trend in all the states in India could be explained neither by under enumeration nor migration (strictly speaking enumeration over the decades should have improved and internal migration should show an increase in atleast a few states as international migration is practically nil in these states).

Turning to rural and urban break up Table 5.2 the rural sex ratios are declining in all states.

Table 5.2

Sex Ratio - Rural-Urban '61-'71

	Rural		Urban	
	61	71	61	71
India	963	952	845	859
Andhra Pradesh	988	985	951	948
Orissa	1015	999	807	821
Madhya Pradesh	970	958	846	869
Maharashtra	995	987	801	820

Source: Census of India

The urban sector showed an improvement over the 1961 figures in all the states except Andhra Pradesh. The increase in the sex ratio could be:

(1) The males are more stabilised in jobs and the families moved in during the period under study. The Industrial housing and welfare schemes have helped the industrial workers bringing their families to the place of work;

(2) There are more openings for female employment. These two are not mutually exclusive. They depend on one another.

Table: 5.3

Districtwise Sex Ratios in the Rural and Urban Sectors in the Study area

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	61	71	61	71	61	71
Srikakulam	1037	1024	1038	1027	1017	1005
Visakhapatnam	1005	997	1015	1008	960	957
Nellore	997	990	1002	994	955	964
Adilabad	981	976	994	986	911	923
Khammam	958	957	965	961	911	928
Koraput	989	978	992	1011	936	930
Ganjan	1082	1042	1094	1053	951	955
Bastion	1005	996	1007	1003	903	845
Ahmednagar	962	955	970	967	890	865
Yochmal	972	960	981	969	915	908
Chanda	985	969	993	980	901	877

Source: Census of India

(Table 5.3)

Sex ratios at the district level also reveal that rural and total sex ratios are declining except in Koraput district. As for the sex ratios in urban sector <sup>other 5 it increased even even if</sup> in seven districts in the declined and there is a very large increase also. The percentage of urban sector is too small to absorb all the loss shown in the rural sector. This shows that there is a overall decrease in the sex ratio.

The spatial distribution of sex ratio at tehsil level brings out some interesting features. <sup>Map 11 & 12</sup> The high sex ratio is shown in clusters here and there. The coastal land covering Gangan and Srikakulam showed a higher sex ratio extending upto Gunpur tehsil. The Eastern part of Bastoh extending along the river bank upto Kothaguden boarder and including the southern part of Koraput in a long strip showed high sex ratios. Again the same type is seen in Yeotmal. Starting from Yeotmal the pattern runs down well into the northern tehsils of Adilabad and Chanda. This interesting feature of distribution of sex ratio shows that it is neither confined to political nor administrative boundaries but cut across the boundaries of neighbouring districts or states.

Going into the 1971 spatial analysis, the pattern has changed quite drastically. The areas with high sex ratios have lost their ground in Ahmednagar, Gangan and Adilabad. In Bastan the area of high sex ratio changed its course, <sup>from</sup> flow the eastern part, to southern side in between the rivers of Indravathi and Godavari extending down



a little further into Boonugapadu. The highest sex ratio is seen in Aska in Gangan.

The table 5.4 below gives the distribution of tehsils according to sex ratios.

Table: 5.4

Distribution of Tehsils according to sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes.

Category	T e h s i l s	
	61	71
900	6	5
900 - 925	7	2
925 - 950	7	9
950 - 975	10	15
975 - 1000	19	33
1000 - 1025	27	24
1025 - 1050	11	5
1050 - 1075	4	2
1075 - 1100	2	
1100	2	
Total	95	95
above national average	78	85
below national average	17	110

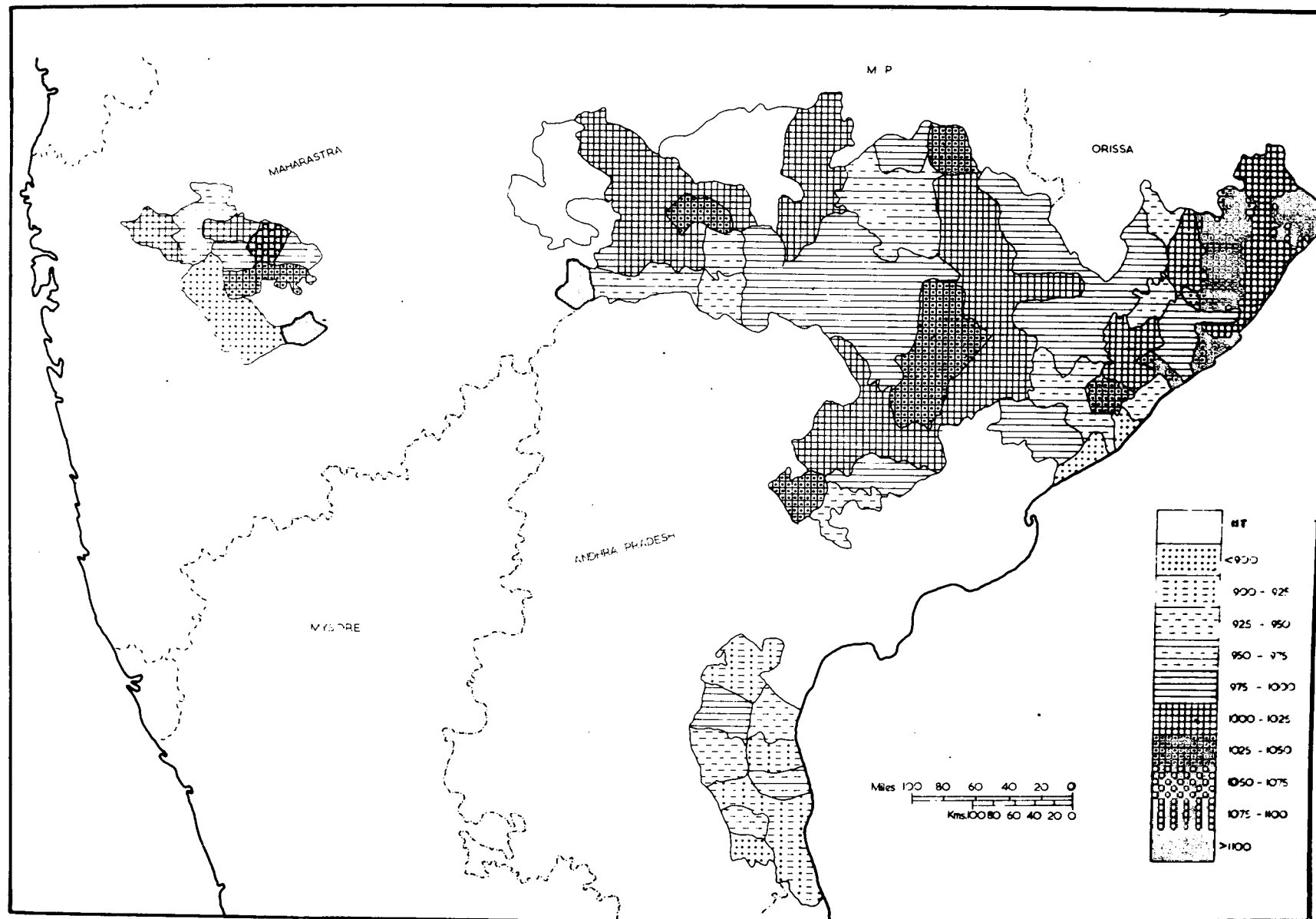
Source: Census of India

There were 46 tehsils in 61 with sex ratio equal to or higher than 1000 while this number has gone down to 31 in 1971. If the all India sex ratio is taken and compared as seen from the figures only 17 10 out of 95



# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## Sex Ratio Of Scheduled Tribe-61



Map No: 11

The above table shows that most of the tehsils are from Nellore District (9) while 8 tehsils showed an increase in sex ratio 2 showed a decrease.

The following tehsils showed drastic changes in the sex ratios (above 75/1000).

Table 5.6

Tehsils with drastic changes in sex ratios.

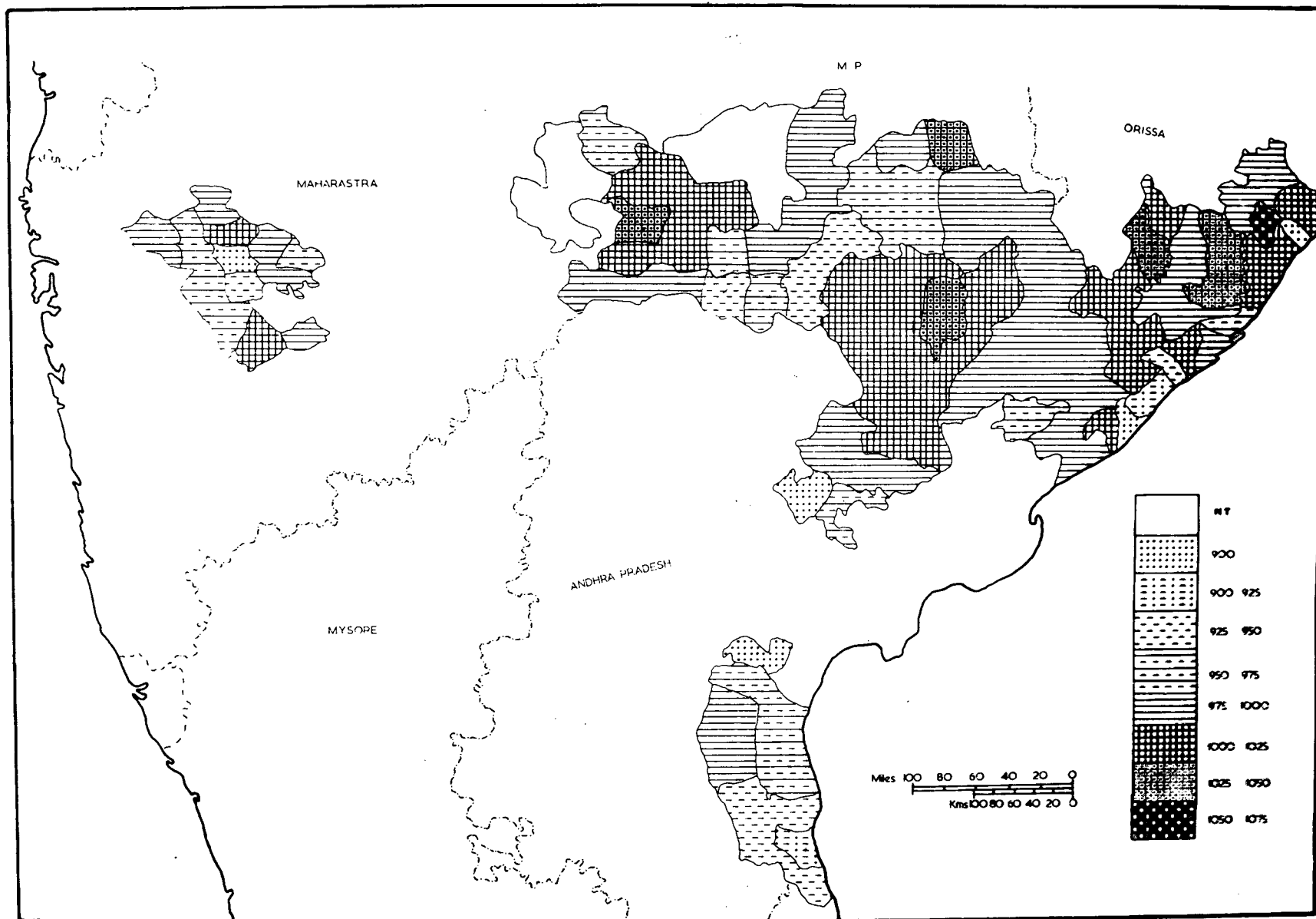
Tehsil	1961	1971
Bissum Cuttack	947	1022
Parner	888	972
Ahmednagar	1025	936
Navesa	1057	965

The above four tehsils had more than 1000 population in both the years and where there had been changes above 75 per thousand population. Out of them Bissum Cuttack of Koraput district and Parner of Ahmednagar showed an increase in sex ratio while the other two belonging again to Ahmednagar showed a decline.

Looking at the maps of Distribution of Scheduled Tribe and also at sex ratios, except the north eastern belt of Koraput extending into Gangan and the southern tehsils of Bastar where the concentration is high and the sex ratio is also between 1000-1025, Other areas shows negative relationship. The agency area adjoining Koraput

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## Sex Ratio Of Scheduled Tribe - 71



Map No: 12

in Visakhapatnam is a highly concentrated area of tribes but the ratio is low which shows that the tribes have a very high sex ratio is subjected to doubt unless and until this area is studied in depth it is difficult to come to conclusions.

#### Sex Ratio and Growth Rates.

The areas where there had been a negative growth rate and an increase in sex ratio shows that the male selective out migration is predominant. Same way, where there is positive growth rate and the sex ratio goes down the areas are attaching male selective migration. Applying this to the present study from the map there are five thasils where there had been negative growth rate, and eleven thasis where there had been about 75% growth rate. The table below (table 5.6) gives the growth rates and sex ratios in 61 and 71, for the tohsils where there had been substantial change. (Tehsils with a population of 1000 and above alone are taken for analysis)

Table 5.7

Tehsils with substantial changes in growth rates, change of proportion and sex ratio in Scheduled Tribe population.

Tehsil	Sex ratio		Growth rate	Change in % Proportion
	1961	1971		
Bissum Cuttaok	947	1022	10.70	5.72
Panar*	888	972	273.55	2.42
Ahmodnagar	1025	936	32.74	0.04
Novasa	1057	965	44.94	0.50

Note: \* Population was very small in 1961

Source: Census of India

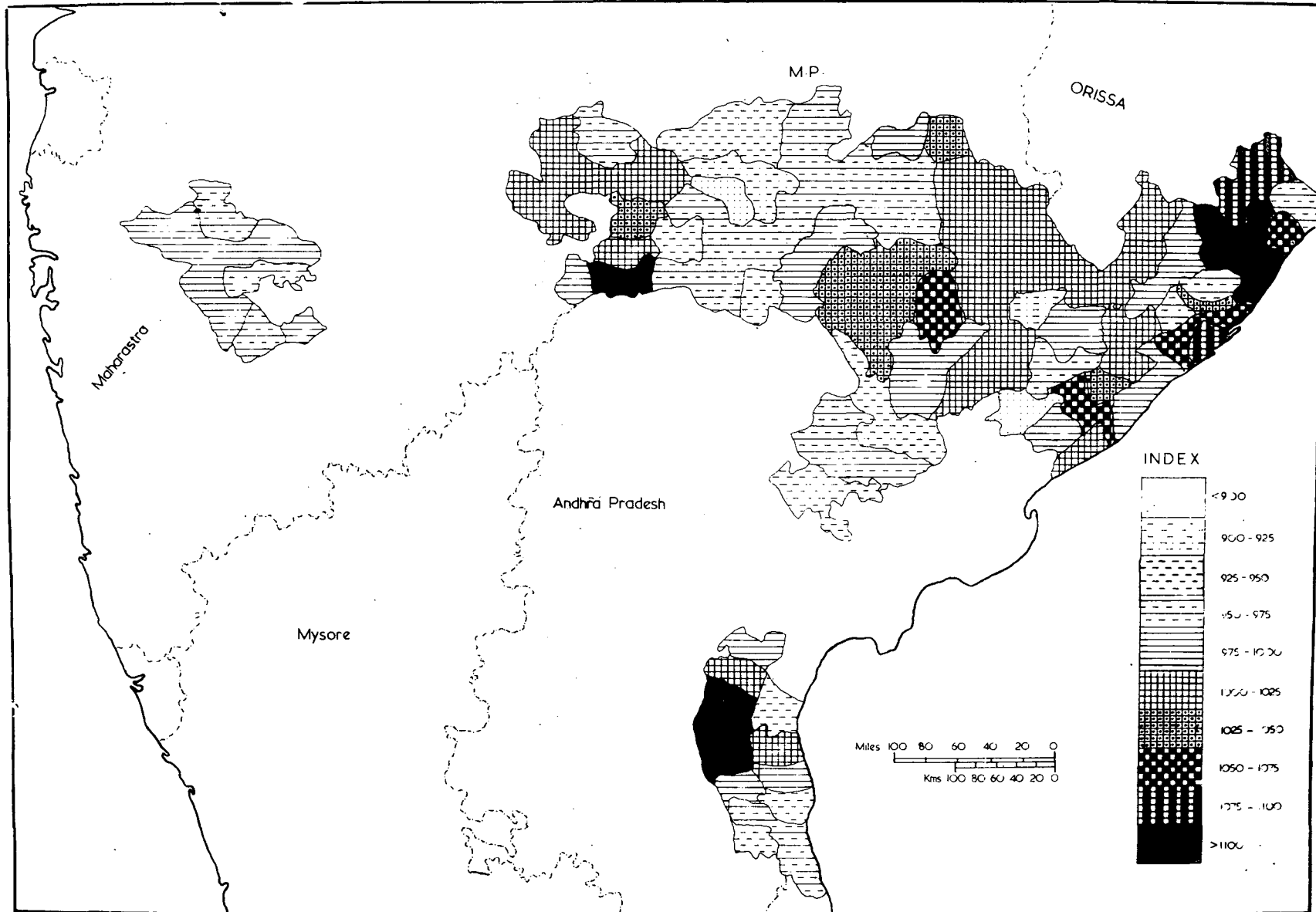
Except in Bissum Cuttack and Parner there had been a decrease in the sex ratio. In Bussum Cuttack the growth rate had been very low and the tehsil lost its percentage proportion with other groups, which implies that there had been an outmigration in this tehsil. In Nevasa, the growth rate was much higher than the national average and there had been a slight increase in its percentage proportion which indicates that there had been an immigration. Yet the sex ratio has gone down. The population was also around five thousand. This is a tehsil with no urban sector. There had been an male selective migration into the tehsil but it is rather difficult, to say anything unless other variables like age, sex, pattern of migrants are studied in detail. Ahmednagar is industrially a more advanced district than the other two districts, of Maharashtra in the study area. The tehsil is attaching men of all the three groups from outside. So even though there is not much change in percentage the growth rate increased and the sex ratio has come down.

#### Scheduled Castes

The sex ratio of scheduled caste is higher in the coastal areas. Barring a few tehsils here and there the whole belt from Yellamandi to Gunpur has shown a very high sex ratio (Map No. ) This pattern is carried over into Koraput where excluding Nandapur, Jeypore and Gunpur the rest of the tehsils show a high sex ratio. The Eastern and Southern tehsils of Bastar fell in line with the rest except Kanta where the sex ratio is below 1000. Danteswar has shown a very high sex ratio. Travelling west from Bastar

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## SEX-RATIO OF SCHEDULED CASTE 1961



Map NO: 13



the sex ratio is again very low till the west part of Yeotmal. Down south, in Nellore, the tehsils away from the coastal belt showed a higher sex ratio. Udayagiri and Kanigiri showed the highest sex ratio above 1100.. In Ahmednagar the sex ratio of Scheduled Caste is very low. This pattern of low sex ratio is found in Khamman and Chanda also.

Turning to the 1971 pattern of distribution of sex ratio there are certain changes visible clearly. The coastal region again, with few exception had higher sex ratio. This is followed by a strip on the north of Koraput into Bastar. Bastar has shown a very high sex ratio in east and high sex ratio all over the district except Bhampratpur. Yeotmal has lost on the west while Ahmednagar gained in two tehsils. Though Nellore lost in her sex ratio it still had high in Udayagiri and Kandukur.

Table 5.8

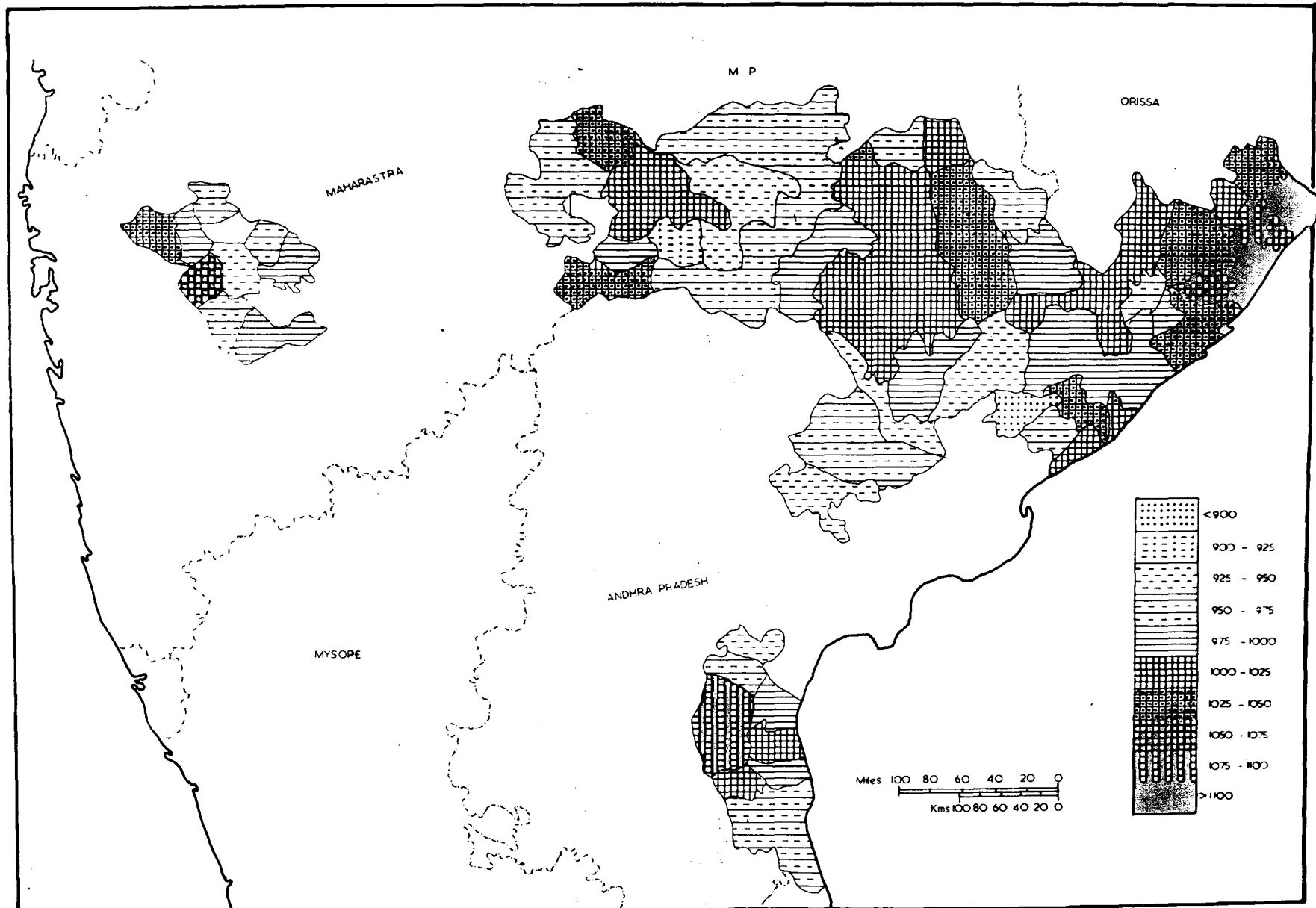
Distribution of tehsils according to sex ratio.

Class Interval	Sex Ratio	
	1961	1971
900	2	1
900 - 925	2	2
925 - 950	11	10
950 - 975	19	23
975 - 1000	20	20
1000 - 1025	20	17
1025 - 1050	6	15
1050 - 1075	8	6
1075 - 1100	4	3
1100	8	3
Total	100	100
National average	7	7

Source: Census of India

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

Sex Ratio Of Scheduled Caste  
1971



Map No: 14

In Scheduled Caste also there are 46 tehsils in 61 and 44 in 71 where the sex ratios had been equal to or greater than 1000. If all India figures for 61 and 71 are taken only 7 tehsils in each had less than the national average of 932 (61), 941 (71). If 925 and 1075 are treated as two extreme of concern for sex ratio than 4 and 3 in 1961 & 71 respectively show the deficit and 12 and six in 61-71 show in the surplus.

Table 5.9

Tehsils with very low and high sex ratios.

L O W			H I G H		
Tehsil	61	71	Tehsil	61	71
Chentapalli	N	854	Narasap <sup>~</sup> pet	1088	1040
Utnoor	945	905	Sonpet	1378	1035
Jeypore	924	1003	Udayagiri (Nellore)	1121	1092
Srirampur	963	910	Kanigiri	1122	1090
Chandrapur	905	940	Nirmal	1110	1032
Rejuma	884	946	Kodala	1088	1102
			Digpahandy	1188	1205
			Ghunsur	1094	1041
			Aska	1157	1075
			St <sup>v</sup> ada	1084	1019
			Chitiki	1188	1205
			Udayagiri (R)	1163	1041

Source Census of India

The list of tehsils with very low and very high sex ratios is given in table 5.9. Chintapalli an agency area had

very negligible population in 61. There was a male selective immigration into the tohail during 61 and 71.

In Rajuna, Jeypore, Chandrapur, there had been a considerable improvement in sex ratio which could mean a small selective out migration. On the other hand Srirampur, Utnoor have showed a decline in sex ratio.

In the high sex ratio areas, only three tehsils have shown an increase, the rest showed a decline. These areas do not have any industrial development also. The males could be migrating into Chotanagpur mining areas.

Table 5.10

Tehsils with drastic changes in sex ratios.

Tohail	1961	1971
Nirmal	1110	1038
Swada	1084	1019
Parlakimidi	963	1051
Udayagiri	1163	1041
Jeypore	924	1003
Parner	997	1060
Yeotmal	955	1030

Source: Census of India

Parlakimidi, Jeypore, Yeotmal, Parner have shown very high increase in sex ratio (Table 5.10). As noticed earlier in the distribution and also in the next chapter, these are loosing their position. Specially Jeypore has shown a negative growth rate which shows that there has been a male selective migration. Rayagadda, Koraput, Marchkund, Hira-kund projects are some of the projects in the nearby centres

attracting the males while Parlakimidi may be attracting towards Chotanagpur. Parner into the industrial belt in Maharashtra. In Ahmednagar itself there are quite a number of medium size industries which might be attracting male from this area.

Looking at the map of distribution of Scheduled Caste and also at the sex ratio maps there is no set pattern of concentration, zones having high sex ratio and low distribution zones having low sex ratios. This is seen only in the north of Koraput where the concentration is around the national average shows a higher sex ratio.

While the areas where the concentration is much less like Bastar showed a higher sex ratio, the sex ratio is very low in Adilabad and Khamman which showed high concentration. This is again repeated in the eastern side of Nellore.

#### Sex Ratio and Growth Rates

Taking the tahsils of drastic change in sex ratios and comparing them with growth rate and the change in their per centage over the decade we could make the following inferences.

There are three tahsils (Table 5.11) where the sex ratios have gone up very high the growth rates were quite low and also there is a negative change in proportion which shows these tahsils, Nirmal, Parlakimidi and Parner, Joypore have been facing the problem of out migration of collective males. These tahsils do not possess capacity to absorb men into the industrial set up. So, Borhampur which has been

fast improving industrially and otherwise has lot of opportunities for casual labour and is attracting males from the neighbouring tehsils. Parner is attracted towards Poona and Aurangabad and into Ahmednagar itself while Nirmal which had a Textile Mill and Nirmal Paintings (Cottage) industry is losing as they are in a bad shape now. The Textile Spinning Mills is practically closed down. Jeypore has shown an overall decline in growth rate. This may be due to M.I.G. Factory coming up in Koraput and also the Dandakaranya project creating employment like cleaning the forests and the Hirakund project, 48 miles from the tehsil may be attracting the males more than the female.

Table 5.11

Sex ratio with great variations with growth rate and % change in proportion:

	61	71	Proportionate change in per centage.	Growth Rate
Nirmal	1110	1032	- 1.12	16.56
Burada	1084	1019	- 0.17	18.16
Parlakimidi	963	1051	- 1.35	8.53
Udayagiri	1163	1041	- 1.45	2.49
Jeypore	924	1003	- 1.22	6.04
Parner	997	1060	- 0.56	30.14
Yotmal	955	1030	0.75	66.67

Source: Census of India

The other set where the growth rate is very high a positive growth in change of proportion and still showed

a higher increase in sex ratio. Like in Yeotmal, the reverse was seen in Surada, Sringerapur, Konda, Udayagiri where the growth rate was nominal and showed very small or negative change in proportion and a fall in sex ratio. It is difficult to come to conclusions unless one has the age and sex break up and other details.

Non Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe

Sex ratio, as usual, is high in the coastal region of Gangetic, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts except the agency areas. Bijapur, Sironcha and a few pockets here and there show their predominance. Rest of the area has a very low sex ratio. In Nellore, on the other hand North has a high sex ratio.

Table : 5.12

Distribution of tehsils according to sex ratio of non-Scheduled Caste and Tribes.

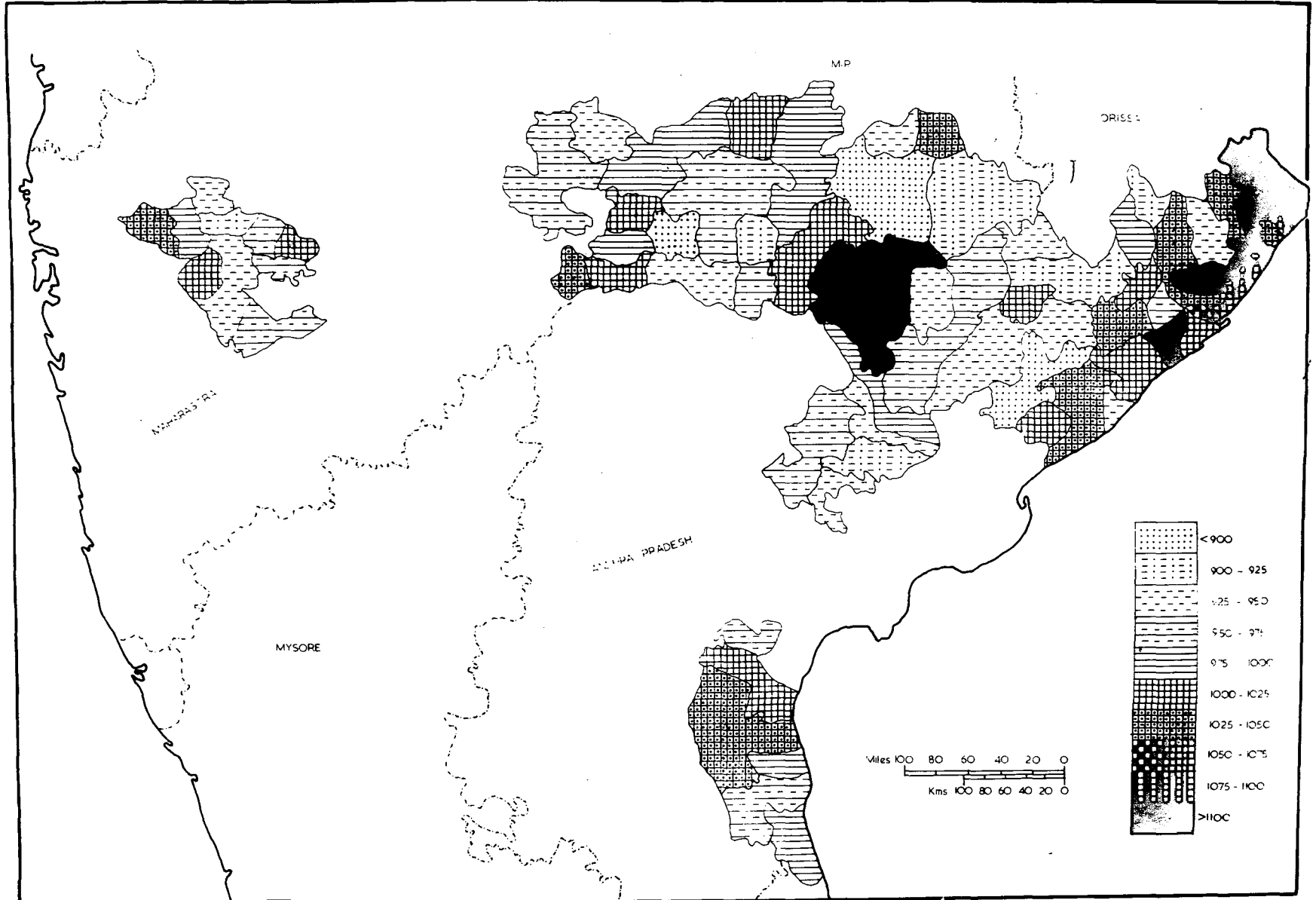
Sex Ratio	Tehsils	
	1961	1971
900	4	4
900 - 925	7	3
925 - 950	15	20
950 - 975	20	20
975 - 1000	10	22
1000 - 1025	14	17
1025 - 1050	17	8
1050 - 1075	3	5
1075 - 1100	7	1
1000	7	
Total	100	100
above national average	86	80
below national average	14	20

Source: Census of India

There are 37 tehsils in 61 and 31 tehsils in 71 where the sex ratio is equal to or greater than 1000. If the national average sex ratio is taken 86 and 80 in 61 & 71 respectively, fall above the category. There is a decline in the

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST

## Sex ratio of non scheduled caste & tribes 1961



Map No 115



extreme in the quartile groups and a concentration <sup>around</sup> award of 25 to 1025 which is a welcome change. This trend is shown in all the three categories.

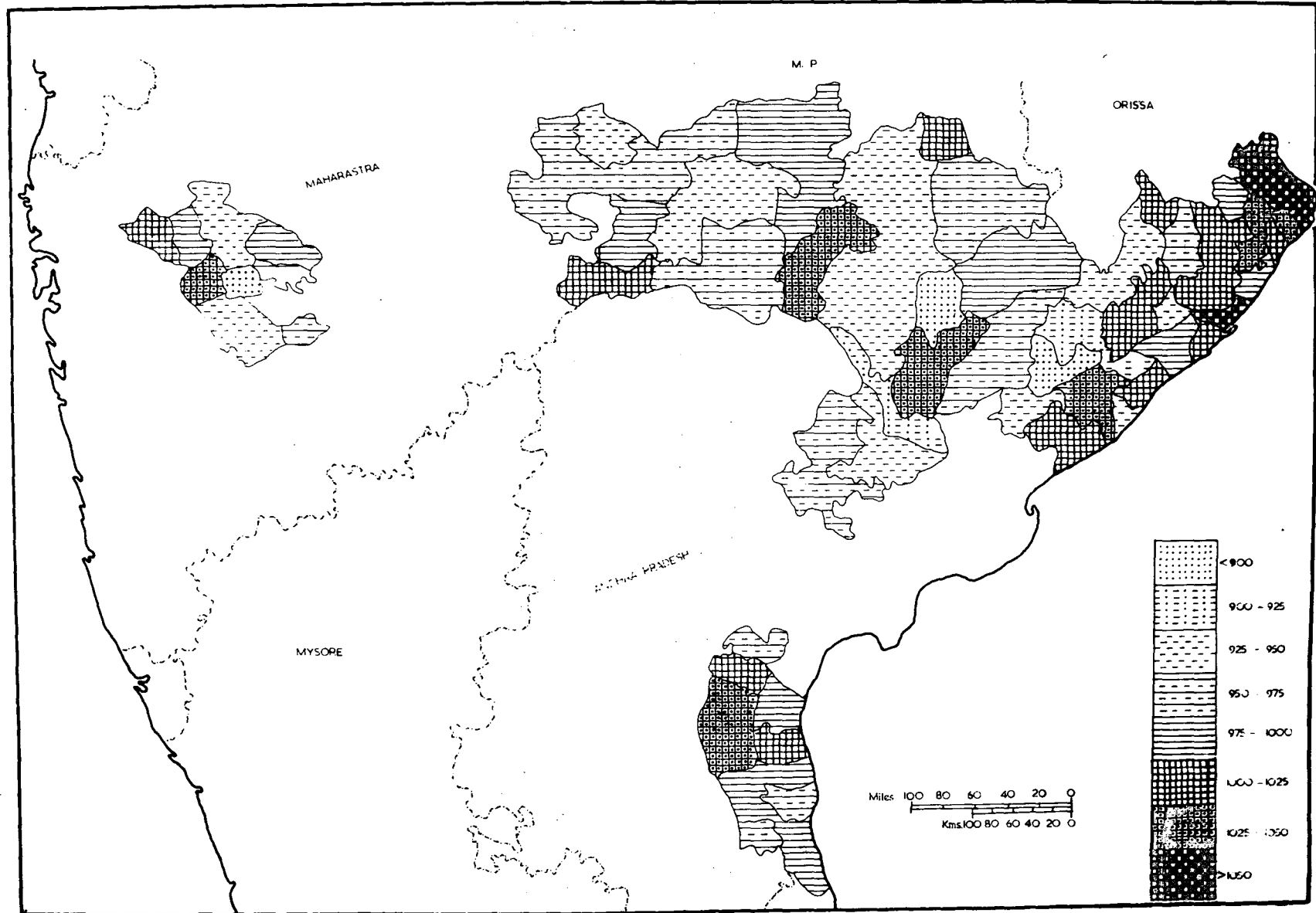
Table: 5.13

Tehsils with low and high sex ratio of non S.C/S.T. Population.

L O W			H I G H		
Tehsil	Sex Ratio		Tehsil	Sex Ratio	
	1961	1971		1961	1971
Chintapalle	691	928	Sri Kakulam	1112	991
Paderu	858	900	Sanpet	1177	1184
Vizayanagaram	1012	812	Udayagiri	1083	1060
Utnoor	893	929	Chatrapur	1075	1042
Sirpur	919	950	Kodala	1148	1070
Bhadrachalam	987	909	Chikiti	1109	1075
Kothagudam	914	932	Ghumsur	1127	1069
Koraput	910	939	Aska	1146	1049
Nandapur	926	921	Parlakimidi	1328	1001
Boriguna	917	995	Bijapur	1123	942
Umarkot	914	966			
Ahmednagar	931	897			
Shrirampur	920	927			
Pathandi	1067	922			
Narayanapur	917	940			
Kodagaon	937	973			
Dantewar	917	841			

There are 17 (table 5.13) tehsils where the sex ratios were very low and 10 where it had been high. All the tehsils in the higher quartile are declining except sompet 1184 (in 71) and 1177 (in 61). The decline with very low sex ratio was seen in Srikakulam and Bijapur.

# UPPER DECCAN & EAST COAST SEX RATIO OF NON SCHEDULED CASTE & TRIBE 1971



Map No: 16

Coming to the lower quartile figures, all most all have improved except 6 tehsils where a decline was witnessed. The decline was highest in Vijayanagaram, Badrachalam, Nandapur, Ahmednagar, Pathandi and Danteswar. Ahmednagar being more advanced in industrial sector is attracting men from the neighbouring tehsils. In Danteswar, there had been an influx of non S.C/S.T mostly due to the forest based industries coming up, though still on a small scale. Badrachalam, the pilgrim centre is attracting more settor after the Kollagadu colonies coming up, the transport and other communications were built up in this island attracting outsiders.

Table 5.14 gives the tehsils with changes in sex ratios and growth rates and % change in proportion over 1961. The table below suggests that where ever there was a very high sex ratio it has come down except in Sompot where it increased.

Table 5.14

Tehsils with drastic changes in sex ratios along with growth rate and percentage change of non S.C/S.T.

Tehsils	sex ratio		Growth rate	% change
	1961	1971		
Srikakulam	1112	991	18.73	0.6
Sompot	1177	1184	13.34	- 0.8
Vijayanagaram	1012	812	31.41	- 1.49
Badrachalam	987	909	43.94	4.95
Aska	1146	1049	-53.92	- 0.57
Parlakimidi	1328	1001	23.48	1.23
Boriguna	917	995	-13.72	3.08
Gunpur	1030	973	33.61	1.99
Pathandi	1067	922	23.88	- 0.11
Bijapur	1123	942	47.92	2.49
Kanta	955	1032	30.51	- 0.13

In Bijapur, Pathandi, Gumpur, Vijayanagaram the fall was quite drastic from a high sex ratio it fell well below the equal mark. On the other, had the increase in sex ratio from low to high has never been so drastic except in Kanta.

In the above table 5.14 again the growth rates and percentage changes are given for these Tehsils. These show that in Badrachalam, Vijayanagaram, Parlakimidi, Gumpur, Bijapur, where there had been a high growth rate also showed a decrease in sex ratio. Kanta though the growth rate is not very low has showed a high increase in sex ratio and a decrease in its proportion. Boriguna on the other hand showed a negative growth rate and positive increase in sex ratio and rate of change. This tohsil has lost in all the three sect groups. So the loss when compared to others is less, this tohsil had witnessed outmigration of men to Howrangapur, where the Dandakaranya project must be attracting or further up Umarnkot the industrial centre and on the east, Rayagada must have attracted the men.

Table 5.15 Rural sex ratios of S.C., S.T., and non S.C/T are given. A lower sex ratio is witnessed in more than 50% of the tohsils in all the sub groups. This is further declining as seen from the 1971 figures in all the sub groups. The higher sex ratio are noticed in the coastal districts. This number is further declining in all the categories as seen from the Table. The highest quartile is dominated by the coastal districts in all the three sub groups.

There are no tohsils with less than 900 sex ratio in Scheduled Caste, and the number of tohsils (with high sex ratio) is highest in Scheduled Castes followed by non S.C., S.T. There are only two in 61 and 71 in 1050-1075 in S.T. and none in 71

which shows that there are no tehsils with high sex ratio of S.T.

**Table 5.15**

Distribution of Tehsils according to sex ratios of S.C/S.T and Non S.C/S.T

	S.C.		S.T.		Non S.C/S.T.	
	61	71	61	71	61	71
900	0	0	3	1	5	3
900 - 925	1	2	5	2	4	4
925 - 950	7	8	6	9	12	13
950 - 975	15	22	10	15	19	21
975 - 1000	24	24	26	30	12	23
1000 - 1025	17	10	22	19	18	20
1025 - 1050	8	14	10	6	17	6
1050 - 1075	5	5	2	2	2	7
1075 - 1100	6	2			5	2
1100	8	4			6	1
	100	100	84	84	100	100
equal or above 1000.	44	35	34	27	48	36

**Note:** In this table for comparison only tehsils with more than 1000 population are considered.

**Source:** Census of India.

This again proves the statement made earlier that the sex ratio is much lower in S.T. than in the other two groups.

The concentration of more females in the rural areas could be due to their participation in agricultural activities. In India there are no opportunities to the rural women other than in the spheres of agriculture. The small town do not offer opportunities for female labour unless the economic structure itself changes the concentration in rural areas is bound to be there.

**Urban Sex Ratios**

The urban sex ratio are improving in all the states in the study area except in Andhra Pradesh (Table 5.1). The increase is quite tremendous in Maharashtra where Industrial

sector has opened new horizon for employment.

The following table gives the distribution of Tehsils according to sex ratios.

Table 5.16

Distribution of tehsils with urban sex ratios of S.C., S.T. and Non S.C/S.T.

	S. T.		S. C.		Non S.C/S.T	
	61	71	61	71	61	71
900	5	9	12	6	12	13
900 - 925	1	2	4	4	11	8
925 - 950	3	3	7	7	5	12
950 - 975	2	4	2	10	6	14
975 - 1000	4	6	4	8	13	5
1000 - 1025	1	1	8	7	5	8
1025 - 1050	2	4	2	7	6	4
1050 - 1075		1	1	6	2	1
1075 - 1100		1	4	3	1	3
1100			5	3	4	
Total	18	31	49	61	65	68
1000 +	3	7	20	26	18	16

Notes: Number of tehsils with urban pop. (61) - 65 68 (71)  
 Number of tehsils with ST urban pop. 18 31  
 Number of tehsils with SC urban pop. 49 61

Others had negligible or no urban population.

From the table 5.16 it could be seen that the urban population is on the increase. There were only 18, 49 and 65 tehsils with more than 1000 population of ST, SC and Non SC/T in 1961. This has increased to 31, 61 and 68 in 1971 respectively. Even though the towns in India are predominantly administrative and marketing centres, are attracting people.

Coming to the urban sex ratios table 5.16 shows it is comparatively lower than in the rural areas. The sex ratio of SC surprisingly is high in a greater number of tehsils where the population of NSCT is more than SC. The increase in the tehsils with higher sex ratio in SC from 20 to 27 is much higher than the corresponding increase from 16 to 18 in Non SC/ST and 4 to 6 in ST during 1961 and 1971.

This implies that the SC females are moving to the urban areas at a faster rate than the Non SC, ST & ST

The Scheduled tribes though increased in number from the 1961 figures, still the sex ratio is high only in six tehsils out of 31 tehsils. This observation along with the others shows that sex ratios in scheduled tribes is not high in the present area of study.

One of the probable reasons for decline in the sex ratios could be high mortality among females. This region is not very highly industrialised to attract male selective migration. Out migration from this region should infact increase the sex ratio.

Due to the influence of non tribals there exists a tendency towards a male preferred society among tribals also. This might be indirectly affecting the mortality rates (and so the sex ratio) due to neglect of females.

High birth rates and frequent pregnancies and lack of proper medical care might be leading to higher mortality among females.

The usual belief is that the regions of high participation of female in labour force showed a higher status for women. If so, an investigation into the participation of women over the decades has to be studied to see whether there is a decline in the participation of tribal women.

These are some of the areas which are completely neglected from investigation studies in these directions alone can reveal the real causes for the decline of sex ratios.

Note: SC Scheduled Caste.  
 ST Scheduled Tribe  
 Nonscst : Non Scheduled Caste & Tribe .



## Migration

Migration is one of the major components of population change. Apart from births and deaths migration alone can determine the loss or gain of a community in a region. With Industrialisation the mobility of man increased migration from country side to the cities appear to be the Universal accompaniment of Industrialisation in recent times. The Indian community is also influenced by this mobility and tribes are no exception to it. They are moving into nearby cities and towns in search of employment.

The main reason for this change of life pattern of tribes is due to (1) Inadequate income from their uneconomic holdings and (2) the inability of the tribal villages to support the increasing population. The Kanta development block also reported that migration from villages is due to land lessness, loss of land and or inadequate and non-profitable land holdings<sup>1</sup>.

Lack of data on the mobility of people makes it impossible to study the extent and consequences of migration. Here an attempt is made to analyse<sup>2</sup> the possible migration trends of the population by studying the growth rates & sex ratios. This chapter is infact a continuation of the changes and sex ratio chapter where migration is discussed to a large extent. So here only the trends of migration in urban sector is discussed in detail.

As already discussed the high and low growth rates, can be interpreted with the help of percentage changes under the four following heads:

1. Buletton, Tribal Research and Development Institute Bhopal Vol: VII No 1 1969.
2. Population 1000 and above alone is analysed.

..2..

1. High growth rate with high positive change in proportion.
2. high growth rate and negative change in proportion.
3. Low growth rate and a high positive change and 4 Low growth rate and a negative change in proportion. Here the sex ratios are applied to these four groups and an attempt is made to study the possible migration pattern under the assumption that the regions of high immigration show a decrease in sex ratio and out migrating regions show a high sex ratio. This again under the assumption that migration is male selective.

Sixteen tehsils showed above 70% of growth rate, (Table 6:1) in the general population in urban sector. The Non SCT showed a high growth rate in all the sixteen. SC had negligible in 8 tehsils. Out of the rest one tehsil showed negative growth rate. As for ST population eleven tehsils had negligible population and one had no tribal population in the tehsil. In the rest three showed high growth rate while the other nominal rate.

Table: 6:1 Tehsils with high growth rate in general population.  
along with growth rates of SC & ST & NonSCT 1961-71

	Gen. Pop.	SC	ST	NonSCT
Cheepwarpalli	114.90	N	N	109.70
Tekkili	161.34	N	N	156.45
Yellamanchi	90.85	N	N	78.22
Bhecunipatnam	131.29	N	N	122.24
Visakhapatnam	72.10	75.07	N	72.28
Lakshmipet	110.08	253 .01	N	90.63
Bhadrachalam	86.59	N	N	91.18
Chatra pwo	135.30	169.79	N	131.63

..//..

..3..

Kodala	791.41	N	N	782.47
Koraput	224.41	161.41	290.73	161.52
Kandapur	915.98	N	N	717.52
Rajagadda	72.42	8.41	76.96	87.69
Gunpur	71.67	22.41	38.30	99.14
Shrirampur	73.19	47.05	N	76.79
Warora	73.39	N	N	76.13
Jagdapur	80.93	28.49	98.40	82.83

Note: 1N: Negligible population Source: Census of India.

2Nil No population

3 Population of 1000 2 above alone is analysed.

Table:- 2 Tehsils with low or negative growth rates in general population.

Gr. rate

	Gen. Pop.	S.C.	S.T.	Non-S.C.& T.
1. Palkanda	- 9.33	-27.47	N	-14.45
2. Narsampatnam	-23.50	-37.87	N	-21.66
3. Mudhol	-25.84	N	N	-24.40
4. Venkatagiri	2.52	6.97	N	- 1.60
5. Asifabad	6.93	2.75	N	10.85
6. Surada	12.93	4.36	N	19.13

N: Negligible population.

Source :Census of India

../..

..4..

Three tehsils showed a negative growth rate and three low growth rate in the general population. Out of the tehsils with negative growth rates in general population the subjects also showed a negative growth rates, while in the tehsils with low growth rates the SC had in one low growth and in the other negative while non SC ST showed negative in one and low in two. In all the six tehsils the ST population was negligible.

In migrating tehsils:-

The tehsils with very high growth rate and a decline in sex ratio are considered as immigrating tehsils. The rate at which a particular sub group is growing is studied from the change in its percentage proportion.

Schedule Tribes:- There are seven tehsils which showed a very high growth rate in Schedule Tribes. Out of them 6 tehsils showed an increase in their proportion which shows that the immigration of ST is at a higher level than the other two sects. The sex ratio of the forest three tehsils also showed a decrease inferring that male selective migration was there Kothagerdem and Yeotmal attracting for mining etc. In the other four tehsils the sex ratio also increased. Does this mean that female migration into these tehsils in mole? Koraput showed 7.36 rise in the proportion and 39 in the sex ratio while Jeypore showed nearly a raise of 300 in sex ratio. Kavali showed a decrease in proportion and an increase in sex ratio. It is difficult to come to conclusion unless a more detailed analysis is made

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6:3. Tehsils with high growth rates with corresponding changes in proportion and sex ratio S. - ST

	%Change	SEX RATIO	
		1971	1961
1. Kothagudem	1.89	955	984
2. Yeotmal	1.23	897	990
3. Jaydalpur	0.80	784	802
4. Keraput	7.36	1038	999
5. Jeypore	0.31	1034	947
6. Kavali	-7.56	974	893

Source: Census of India

Schedule Castes: All the six tehsils with high an increase in proportion and two showed growth rates showed other a declive in sex ratio The four showed an increase in sex ratio inspite of a very high growth rate.

Table 6: 4 Tehsils with high growth rates along with changes in proportion and sex ratio

- Schedule Caste

Tehsil	% change	Sex Ratio	
		1971	1961
Lakshmipet	6.26	953	1017
Nirmal	0.05	958	1065
Parvathi Puram	1.95	917	874
Visakhapatnam	0.15	1002	981
Chatrapur	2.07	1038	856
Rajura	9.47	967	747

Source: Census of India

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Source Census of India

Non SCST:-

Table 6:5 Tehsils with high growth rates with changes in proportion and sex ratio - Non SCST

Tehsils	% change	Sex Ratio	
		1971	1961
Lakshnipet	9.60	881	979
Bhadrahalan	2.19	877	925
Rayagadda	2.59	917	923
Kodala	8.14	989	945
Gunpur	9.92	949	924
Shrirampur	1.81	911	889
Jagdapur	0.90	1032	875
Cheepurupalli	-2.28	963	966
Yellamauchi	-6.19	1024	1051
Chatrapur	-1.34	961	990
Warora	-1.75	807	913
Tokkrti	-1.72	1016	1000
Visakhapatnam	-0.30	917	905
Bheemanipatnam	-3.70	1031	1025
Koraput	-6.37	882	650
Nondapur	-15.22	742	715

Source Census of India

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All the tehsils which showed a high growth rate in general population also showed a high growth rate in NonSCST as 80 to 90% of the population is NonSCST in the urban sector. But of 16, of tehsils showed an increase in proportion showing the urban sector. Out of 16, influx of nonSCST was more than the other two sectors. But only three tehsils showed a corresponding decrease in sex ratios while the others showed an increase. 9 tehsils showed a decrease in the proportion in 71 in spite of a high growth rate showing the other two communities are growing at a faster rate (This is especially seen in Nandapur where the population was below 500 in 61 increased to above 4000 both SC & ST). Here also 4 tehsils showed a decrease and 5 tehsils an increase in sex ratio.

Rayagadda the only industrial town in Koraput district and Koraput tehsil are attracting migration from outside. Nandapur is growing due to the Danda Karanya project. Jagdalpur is attracting nonSCT population. Except Visakhapatnam town Ahmednagar and to an extent Rayagadda no other tehsil in this region is industrial. The Industrial classification of workers as will be seen in the later Chapter is Concentrated only in the ~~later~~ agricultural sector. So the movement of population into these areas is more in search of casual and agricultral labour. (Female participation in agricultral sector is higher) This might be the reason for the increase in sex ratios.

Out migrating towns:

Tehsils with low or negative growth rates:

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Schedule Tribes:- Three tehsils showed a very low or negative growth rate in ST. Out of them two, Nellore and Wani Tehsils showed a decline in proportion inferries that the migration is higher in ST compared to the other two while Kovur showed an increased by 11%. Except Kovinttre other two instead of increasing the sex ratio declined.

Table 6:6 Tehsils with low or negative growth rates with the changes in proportions and sex ratio

Tehsil	%Change	ST	
		Sex ratio 1971	1961
Kovur	11.20	961	957
Nellore	-2.19	921	942
Wani	-1.51	981	984

Source Census of India

Schedule Castes: 15h tehsils showed a very low or negative growth rate in Schedule Caste. 11 tehsils showed a corresponding decline in the proportion and in the rest the proportion increased. 5 tehsils with high growth rates and a decline in proportion showed an increase in sex ratio while 6 tehsils with a decline in proportion showed a decline in sex ratio also. Out of the 4 tehsils which showed a decline in percent proportion in showed a increase and 2 a declin in sex ratios.

Table 6:7 Tehsils with low or negative growth ratio with changes in % propor tions and sex ratio: SC

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Table 6.7. Tehsils with low or negative growth rates with  
Changes in % proportions and sex ratios :S.C.

Tehsils	% Change	Sex ratio	
		1971	1961
Boblili	-0.55	972	965
Nellore	-0.59	907	863
Asifabad	-2.48	935	929
Parlakimidi	-10.48	1122	808
Nowrangapur	-1.99	1030	928
Venkalagiri	0.38	1043	930
Kelapur	0.82	1075	944
Palakanda	-2.67	974	1170
Chodavarau	-0.76	1078	1192
Mudhol	-1.76	947	1089
Kolhaguden	-5.58	955	984
Surada	-3.68	997	1015
Pusad	-2.17	974	1076
Sanpet	0.58	1153	1080
Rayagadda	2.46	955	1038

Non SC ST:-

Source: Census of India

Eight tehsils showed a low or negative growth rate. Out of it two showed a decline in % proportion inferring that the rate of out migration is higher in comparison with the

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6.8. Tehsils with low or negative growth rates with low or negative changes in % proportion and sex ratio:-

Non SC&amp;ST

Tehsils	% Change	Sex Ratio	
		1971	1961
Parvathipuram	-2.01	1015	996
Narasapatnan	2.17	1036	1006
Asifabad	2.65	935	929
Narasamnapit	0.58	1006	991
Rajura	9.58	888	975
Venkatagiri	6.95	974	993
Mudhol	7.78	988	992
Chodavaraaur	0.81	1040	1047

Sources: Census of India

other two. Sex ratio decreased in four and increased in 4.

As discussed above name of these tehsils are industrial tehsils. So the opportunities for employment is open only in the primary sector and constructions works. These fields offer casual employment opportunities for both male and female labour. It might be the reason for not showing a decrease in sex ratio in the in migrating towns and an increase in the out migrating towns.

The present area of study is too small to generalize the observation.

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## TRIBAL ECONOMY AND ITS OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

The tribal population initially nomadic and food gathering, under the economic influence of their more advanced neighbours have become agriculturists, sometimes owning land sometimes not, few like Bithor or Kharia have taken up special nomadic occupations. Others found employment as labourers in the reserved forests as producers of charcoal in Western Ghats<sup>1</sup>. The tribes of Central India in the North Eastern corner depend mostly on cultivation. No tribal group in India except some in the Indo-Tibetan boarder is wholly self-sufficient in its economy<sup>2</sup>.

The deteriorating subsistence economy on the one hand, and the expansion of industrial activity coupled with the development of transport systems on the other hand has brought in transformations and shifts in the economic sectors. Tribal economies are also subjected to these large economic forces of change. Large scale migrations to industrial towns and mining areas resulted. Here an attempt is made to study the occupational structure of Tribes and Schedule Caste<sup>3</sup>.

The tribal participation in economic activity is greater compared to the other sub-sects. As against the national average of 43%<sup>4</sup> Schedule tribes participation is 57%. In spite of it they are not self-sufficient because<sup>3</sup> of the primitive

1. Nirmal Kumar Bose : Tribal Economy. Tribes of India.

2. Nirmal Kumar Bose : -do-

3. Analysis has been made from the 1961 Census data due to the non-availability of 1971 Census data. 3. Roy Burman: a) Perspective and Programme for the Development of Adivasis -Tribes of India.

4. Roy Burman. Demographic and Socio-economic Profiles of the Hill areas of North Eastern India . Census of India 1961.

technology used in their economy. Table 7:4 gives the participation rates of Schedule Tribes, Schedule Castes and non-Schedule Castes/Schedule Tribes at the District level. The average participation rate of Schedule Tribe is higher than Schedule Caste and non-Schedule Tribe. The participation of Tribes in all these districts is much higher than Schedule<sup>caste</sup> and non-Schedule Caste /Schedule Tribe, highest is seen in Srikakulam (65.71) and lowest in Koraput (57.25).

The participation rates of Schedule Caste varied from 49.42 (in Chanda) to 63.55) in Bastar, the average being around 55%. The average was 66.09 for Schedule Tribe, 60.72 for Schedule Caste and 61.19 Non-Schedule Tribe. The non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe on the other hand showed a much lower rate, the lowest witnessed in Ganjam (46.32%) and highest in Chanda (57.20%).

The female participation in economic activity is a much more sensitive measure as it throws more light on the development of a region. Though the reporting of the female status in the economic activity is defective and subject to local bias, an attempt is made to study the<sup>male</sup> female participation separately.

The breakup of the labour force into male and female groups show (7:2) that in all the three groups males had a higher participation with 60% and above. Only in two districts (Ahmednagar, Yeotmal ) Schedule Caste and in Three (Ahmednagar, Yeotmal and Ganjam) Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe had less than 60%. On the whole Schedule Tribe had a slightly higher participation than Schedule Caste and non-Schedule Caste/Schedule

Tribe.

The female participation in the labour force, on the contrary, showed extreme divergencies in the three groups. In Schedule Tribe the participation very closely followed the males except in Koraput (47.55). The average was 55.02. In fact Koraput showed lowest female participation in all the three groups. The highest was in Yeotmal (62.79).

The highest participation of female of Schedule Caste was witnessed in Bastar, lowest Koraput and Ahmednagar. The average was 48.80.

In the Non-Schedule Tribe group/a very low share in the labour force. It was around 42%. The lowest being 32.80 in Koraput and highest in Chanda (53.36).

Table 7:1 District-wise participation rates.

Districts	Participation Rates.		
	ST	SC	Non-SC/ST
1. Srikakulam	65.71	61.76	55.65
2. Visakhapatnam	63.25	55.22	50.86
3. Nellore	60.38	60.10	50.24
4. Adilabad	61.11	58.26	51.58
5. Khammam	61.53	56.70	51.00
6. Koraput	57.25	51.71	47.85
7. Ganjam	59.60	55.82	46.32
8. Bastar	61.53	63.55	56.73
9. Ahmednagar	59.33	50.09	49.63
10. Yeotmal	64.00	57.56	51.02
11. Chanda	61.77	54.06	57.20
Average	60.55	54.73	51.15

**Table 7:2** Participation Rates of Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe/Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe Male-Female.

	ST		SC		Non-SC/ST	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Srikakulam	69.01	62.36	65.33	60.16	63.17	50.30
2. Visakhapatnam	67.27	59.14	65.52	53.29	63.44	37.29
3. Nellore	66.00	54.29	65.25	56.25	61.86	38.69
4. Adilabad	64.05	58.16	68.20	52.93	61.97	40.92
5. Khammam	65.37	57.11	65.98	54.69	66.67	34.49
6. Koraput	66.96	47.55	62.30	40.80	62.28	32.80
7. Ganjam	64.68	54.66	60.35	53.02	57.63	35.92
8. Bastar	63.65	59.43	66.36	60.78	62.09	51.20
9. Ahmednagar	62.56	56.08	57.21	42.76	57.17	41.76
10. Yeotmal	65.23	62.79	59.76	55.36	59.45	42.28
11. Chanda	65.08	58.47	60.38	47.31	60.98	53.36
Average	66.09	55.02	60.72	48.80	61.19	41.95

Table 7:3 Participation Rates of Scheduled Castes, Tribes, and Non-Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the rural sector.

	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled tribes.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Srikakulam	65.33	60.16	69.05	62.38	63.89	50.97
Vishakhapatnam	65.52	53.29	67.34	59.22	66.64	45.92
Nellore	65.25	56.25	66.00	55.86	62.94	41.76
Adilabad	68.20	52.93	64.11	58.27	63.19	46.38
Khamman	65.98	54.69	65.47	57.38	53.36	40.53
Koraput	62.30	40.80	67.11	47.74	63.55	36.50
Ganjam	60.35	53.02	64.71	54.70	58.68	38.02
Bastar	66.62	61.24	63.68	59.49	62.53	54.08
Ahmednagar	58.48	45.20	62.72	56.37	58.29	45.31
Yeotmal	62.23	59.42	65.55	63.51	60.72	46.48
Chanda	60.81	50.81	65.05	58.49	61.96	56.64

M = Male

F ==Female

Since the urban sector is very small,\* the participation rates of rural sector is in close proximity with the totals (7:3). Male participation in urban sector is much lower than than the rural sector in all the three groups. The Schedule Tribe labour force in three districts was above 60%, the highest was in Chanda (75.09) and the lowest in Ahmednagar 46.96. The non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste the range of participation was around 50%.

The females showed a very low participation in all the three groups. The Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe were almost in the same level. The non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe had much below 20% in all the districts except Bastar (20.14). The lowest was in Khammam (10.55)

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\* The urban labour force is a very small segment as shown below. The participation rates and the occupational structure of Tribes specially should be taken with caution. The percentages are apt to mislead. Generalisation with such small figures is not possible. Grouping of the districts also could not be done as no two districts are in the same phase of development nor have the same industrial set-up. So in this Chapter urban participation and occupational structure are studied only to see the trend.

<u>Districts</u>	<u>ST Urban Labour Force</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Srikakulam	251	186
Visakhapatnam	301	191
Adilabad	139	38
Khammam	375	124
Ahmednagar	302	158
Yeotmal	1122	728
Chanda	214	122
Bastar	795	430
Ganjam	406	76
Nellore	5441	3307
Koraput	3207	1664



Table 7:4 Participation Rates of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Scheduled Castes and non-Scheduled Tribes in the Urban Sector.

	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Non-Scheduled Castes & non-Scheduled Tribes	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Srikakulam	55.95	46.33	59.76	56.02	55.01	25.99
Visakhapatnam	50.20	21.46	54.22	40.30	51.82	13.44
Nellore	54.90	39.87	66.00	42.97	54.19	15.94
Adilabad	58.85	24.59	46.96	19.39	57.13	17.08
Khamman	54.57	13.89	52.89	19.71	54.27	10.55
Koraput	63.20	34.56	55.31	31.40	53.91	9.62
Ganjam	56.61	37.68	60.78	35.35	48.41	12.55
Bastar	56.52	43.22	55.49	38.88	57.67	20.14
Ahmednagar	43.97	15.64	48.71	28.37	48.28	13.14
Yeotmal	49.49	37.06	53.76	35.70	51.87	15.73
Chanda	50.11	26.10	75.09	51.05	51.21	17.61

M = Male

F = Female

The dependency in Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe is more due to the fact that the age at which they enter into labour force is much higher compared to the others because of education, secondly the non-participation of females in the labour force is much higher in the middle and upper classes.

The disparity between the rural and urban sector is mainly due to the fact that the present industrial set up has no power of absorption of the female labour force. The main area of their dominance is the agriculture sector in the rural areas. This could be seen further down in the industrial classification of the labour force.

The Tribes and the Schedule Caste predominate the agricultural labour in the rural areas. True that, the non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe also participate but theirs is quite a small section. The small and meagre land holdings and uneconomic returns force each and every member of the family who is able to differentiate between a weed and crop to participate in the work. This ends up in the under employment or disguised unemployment in spite of a very high participation in the Tribes.

#### Industrial Classification:

Indian economy is mainly based on agriculture with 82% of gen. pop. (more than 90% in Tribes) living in rural areas, dominated by agriculture. The national figures show that 91% of the labour force of tribes are engaged in the primary sector which in the general population the figure is only 73%.

Table 7:5 A. District-wise participation of labour in  
Agricultural sector.

	SC	ST	Non-SCST
Srikakulam	82.44	88.20	78.19
Visakhapatnam	69.27	94.08	68.09
Nellore	82.41	67.83	57.19
Adilabad	72.37	92.90	65.47
Khammam	75.76	94.85	66.21
Koraput	63.01	85.86	69.16
Ganjam	52.28	82.85	69.70
Bastar	75.00	93.25	73.49
Ahmednagar	73.39	92.58	80.43
Yeotmal	72.96	92.82	84.34
Chanda	58.58	93.41	80.79
<b>Average</b>	<b>76.86</b>	<b>89.87</b>	<b>73.30</b>

Table 7:5B Distribution of Districts according to their participation in agriculture sector among the SC, ST and Non-SCST.

% of participation	No. of Districts		
	SC	ST	Non-SCST
- 50	-	-	-
50 -75	7	1	7
75 -90	4	3	4
90 +	-	7	-

A scrutiny of Tables 7:5 A and B shows that all the sub-groups are engaged in agriculture. The average participation of ST was 90, while it was 77 in Schedule Castes and 73 in Non-Schedule Tribe. There was no district where less than 50% of its population was engaged in agriculture in all the sub-groups. Agriculture sector as it depends largely on the direct and immediate utilisation of natural resources suffers today from over-crowding and under-employment with the increase in the population pressure.

The co-relation between Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe, Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe and Schedule Tribe and Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste was worked out to see the relationship between the agricultural workers of the three groups. It showed negative co-relation between Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe (-0.04) Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe and Schedule Tribe (-0.073) and also

Table 7:6 Industrial classification of Schedule Caste Male Workers in Rural Areas.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Srikakulam	19.79	62.49	2.37	3.41	0.55	0.36	3.30	0.62	7.12
Visakhapatnam	17.91	55.87	2.43	5.23	2.76	0.57	3.57	0.87	10.79
Nellore	27.54	50.50	2.00	12.83	0.69	1.09	0.38	0.67	4.29
Adilabad	39.57	34.25	5.56	11.28	1.10	0.70	0.19	0.37	6.99
Khamman	29.48	45.45	4.77	13.00	1.43	0.55	0.44	1.03	3.86
Koraput	49.34	18.52	3.67	8.78	0.12	0.27	1.63	0.15	17.50
Ganjam	34.50	24.35	6.17	6.14	0.51	0.13	1.71	0.67	25.81
Basta_r	53.48	19.03	6.84	11.57	0.89	1.67	0.78	0.03	5.72
Ahmednagar	29.21	40.66	1.97	14.67	4.12	1.65	0.51	0.94	6.27
Yeotmal	13.71	56.12	1.96	13.80	1.67	0.45	1.28	0.51	10.48
Chanda	33.14	21.12	7.17	24.73	1.11	0.64	1.32	0.84	9.92

Refer Table 7:10 for Industrial categories.

Table 7.7 Industrial classification of Schedule Caste Female Workers in Rural areas.

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Srikakulam	18.30	72.34	0.94	1.80	0.24	0.09	3.30	N	3.09
Visakhapatnam	15.71	65.70	0.59	4.38	0.75	0.20	4.18	0.02	8.46
Nellore	20.99	69.34	1.75	4.55	0.46	0.11	0.42	0.01	2.37
Adilabad	34.71	49.08	0.20	5.60	0.43	0.12	0.24	-	9.63
Khamman	17.69	74.04	0.73	1.31	0.92	0.28	0.15	N	4.88
Koraput	39.97	24.57	1.68	8.43	0.55	0.19	3.21		21.39
Ganjam	23.47	28.62	3.84	9.15	0.68	0.03	2.66		31.55
Bastar	55.78	24.60	5.29	9.18	0.18	1.07	0.90		2.61
Ahmednagar	30.13	56.06	0.50	6.94	0.80	0.88	0.32	0.02	4.34
Yeotmal	10.99	83.29	0.23	2.54	0.89	0.11	0.14		1.82
Chanda	35.08	44.70	0.46	11.83	0.13	0.13	0.18	0.07	7.43

Refer : Table 7.10

Table 7.8 Industrial Classification of Scheduled Tribe Workers in the Rural Area (Male)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Srikakulam	50.99	36.19	4.64	2.20	0.37	0.05	3.72	0.05	1.82
Visakhapatnam	76.64	16.100	1.68	2.02	0.09	0.25	1.13	0.03	2.05
Nellore	10.24	59.33	9.52	13.26	0.90	0.25	1.77	0.24	4.44
Adilabad	63.81	26.84	2.77	2.95	0.23	0.04	0.17	0.07	3.07
Khammam	66.84	26.22	3.10	2.36	0.30	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.82
Kora_put	69.59	18.34	1.20	1.53	0.05	0.03	0.13	0.03	9.09
Ganjam	77.45	8.46	2.63	2.14	0.10	0.01	0.50	0.04	8.68
Ba_star	83.48	12.42	1.11	0.92	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.03	1.63
Ahmednagar	54.37	36.10	2.33	1.44	1.60	0.47	0.11	0.13	3.45
Yeotmal	28.58	61.52	4.30	1.22	0.30	0.34	0.47	0.18	3.14
Chanda	70.97	20.02	3.41	1.45	0.22	0.10	0.20	0.11	3.51

Table 7.9 Industrial classification of Scheduled Tribe Workers in the Rural Sector (Female)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Srikakulam	45.04	44.88	3.22	1.08	0.09	0.05	0.68	-	1.75
Visakhapatnam	75.92	20.32	0.47	0.89	0.03	0.11	1.06	N	1.19
Nellore	8.38	68.70	5.67	10.17	0.49	0.03	1.89	N	4.66
Adilabad	60.40	35.36	0.22	0.49	0.06	N	0.11	-	9.34
Khammam	59.27	38.38	0.43	0.53	0.15	0.10	0.31	-	0.82
Koraput	59.69	23.27	0.94	1.83	0.46	0.02	0.37	-	13.43
Ganjam	68.90	10.47	2.69	4.18	0.20	-	0.51	-	13.05
Bastar	82.57	13.05	2.57	0.77	0.03	0.09	0.08	-	0.83
Ahmednagar	57.81	38.11	1.00	0.55	0.26	0.16	0.12	-	2.00
Yeotmal	23.31	74.77	0.64	0.19	0.14	0.03	0.12	N	0.79
Chanda	70.12	26.33	0.56	1.07	0.02	0.04	0.05	N	1.81



a negative relation between Schedule Caste and Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe (-0.17). But all the three for the eleven observations is insignificant.

#### Industrial classification of workers

Tables 7:6 to 7:13 give the classification of the workers in different Industrial Groupings.

The Rural Sector in Schedule Caste showed that agriculture had the highest percentage both in males and females. House-hold took the next place closely followed by the services. The least amount of its labour was (practically nil) was utilised in the Transport and Communications. Mining in certain districts engaged a considerable amount of male labour, specially Chanda followed by Bastar and Ganjam. Female labour (5%) was engaged in this sector.

In schedule tribes nearly 90% are engaged in agriculture followed by services and household. Mining, forestry, etc. had a little share of labour force in Nellore, Chanda and Yeotmal. As anticipated their contribution in manufacturing construction and transport was practically nil. In rural areas facilities for the development of these sectors are also negligible. Service sector in Koraput and Ganjam had a considerable amount of labour force engaged in it. About 1/10 of the work-force was engaged in services.

Nellore had a considerable amount of labour engaged in household industry. This is mainly due to the Yerukala Tribe specialising in Basket making, Mat weaving. Koraput and Ganjam which have offered openings for the Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste in the service sector could be due to the

Table 7.10 Industrial classification of Scheduled Caste Workers in the Urban Sector. (Female)

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Srikakula_m	4.57	26.95	1.57	5.83	0.65	2.20	32.00	1.57	24.66
Visakhapatha_m	1.47	10.32	3.07	5.55	4.93	4.03	26.47	1.02	42.84
Nellore	5.31	57.45	5.28	2.70	1.98	0.89	9.91	0.25	16.23
Adilabad	10.53	19.64	8.09	5.26	11.03	8.57	3.48	1.05	32.34
Khammam	4.03	22.58	9.68	-	0.53	0.81	45.16	0	17.74
Koraput	0.69	1.09	1.38	14.03	2.88	0.23	18.06	0.52	61.13
Ganjam	1.13	2.93	3.35	13.82	0.68	0.28	15.73	1.38	60.69
Bastar	9.60	2.82	8.76	4.80	10.45	1.41	18.36	1.28	43.51
Ahmednagar	4.10	9.99	1.00	11.49	10.19	7.29	9.79	10.59	35.56
Yeotmal	1.96	28.73	0.21	10.72	12.54	1.05	2.38	0.14	42.26
Chanda	7.87	9.71	4.99	17.85	10.50	0.52	7.22	1.57	39.76

No\_t\_e: I Cultivators  
 II Agricultural Labour  
 III Forestry, Plantations, Mining and Quarreing  
 IV House-hold Industry  
 V Manufacturing other than Household Industry  
 VI Construction  
 VII Trade and Commerce / VIII Transport & Communication / IX Other Services

Table 7:11      Industrial classification of Scheduled Caste Male workers in the urban sector.

	Males								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Srikakulam	6.30	16.34	5.89	7.25	3.68	2.29	15.68	8.35	34.23
Visakhapatnam	0.86	4.98	1.48	7.39	12.01	2.02	10.12	25.67	35.48
Nellore	7.12	37.41	2.98	3.12	7.95	1.42	4.36	10.14	25.51
Adilabad	6.42	5.83	37.02	4.49	17.68	6.43	1.00	3.30	17.82
Khammam	8.27	9.87	60.27	0.80	0.53	0	5.87	5.87	7.47
Koraput	2.49	1.47	3.75	9.44	5.94	1.64	8.65	3.83	62.78
Ganjam	3.85	2.17	9.01	11.56	5.38	1.03	13.53	10.39	43.07
Bastar	9.89	0.44	7.25	7.91	10.33	3.52	4.84	3.52	52.31
Ahmednagar	3.14	4.60	1.13	6.38	18.66	4.12	5.06	9.79	47.12
Yeotmal	2.26	8.80	2.82	15.70	15.10	2.80	6.10	4.83	41.54
Chanda	2.70	1.38	36.76	10.76	13.42	0.93	5.31	5.41	23.34

decentralisation of administration -the Panchayat and village development schemes may be absorbing the labour force, at may be the lowest level of employment.

Urban sector as stated earlier should be considered with the limitations.

Service sector in Schedule Caste seems to be on the whole dominating except for a few districts. Khammam, Adilabad, Chanda and Yeotmal, where the mining activities have a considerable percentage of the workers in the field for males. Though Nellore district also has the Mica mines, the work force is more in the agriculture and service sector in urban areas.

Manufacturing has shown about 1/8 of its force engaged in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Adilabad and Visakhapatnam districts. This may be due to the paper wood and forest based industries in Bastar, Chanda and Yeotmal. Textile and Sugar mills in Ahmednagar and ship-buildings in Visakhapatnam where transport also has shared 1/4 of its work force.

Coming to the female work force the services again took a larger bulk of the labour force followed by agriculture. Trade and Commerce have come next. Fruit, vegetable and other such businesses are mostly monopolised by the females in Andhra and Orissa. Household industry again has a considerable share in Orissa, and Maharashtra. Manufacturing again showed a higher degree of female labour in only Maharashtra and Adilabad where there are industries which could employ female labour.

Table 7:12 Industrial classification of Male Schedule  
Tribe workers in the urban sector.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Srikakulam	4.38	6.77	17.13	26.69	3.98	0.39	32.27	-	8.38
Visakhapatnam	10.59	7.62	6.95	25.17	6.95	0.33	2.65	5.63	34.11
Nellore	0.97	21.85	5.20	5.25	6.38	2.99	5.32	10.73	41.26
Adilabad	10.07	6.45	25.18	7.92	18.70	3.59	3.59	-	24.48
Khammam	8.27	9.97	60.92	0.81	0.54	-	5.92	5.92	7.55
Ganjam	14.00	6.92	3.34	1.96	4.24	0.94	4.32	6.42	57.81
Koraput	4.93	2.71	-	49.42	-	2.71	15.02	12.32	12.81
Bastar	10.47	4.16	5.17	1.64	13.87	3.40	2.52	5.67	53.09
Ahmednagar	5.63	16.56	1.65	2.32	15.56	1.65	4.64	16.88	35.10
Yeotmal	1.78	18.72	2.58	1.96	12.12	4.99	7.40	9.98	40.46
Chanda	8.38	14.95	9.81	1.40	-	3.27	2.34	0.93	53.41

Table 7:13      Industrial classification of female Schedule Tribe workers in the urban sector.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Srikakulam	21.12	4.23	-	21.16	2.12	-	59.26	-	11.11
Visakhapatnam	12.56	5.76	10.47	24.08	7.33	-	3.14	0.52	36.13
Nellore	0.63	33.77	1.69	5.63	2.84	0.39	2.93	0.21	51.89
Adilabad	7.89	2.63	-	2.63	44.73	2.63	10.52	-	28.95
Khammam	4.03	22.58	9.67	-	-	0.81	45.16	-	17.75
Ganjam	7.51	3.06	0.24	2.94	3.37	0.36	8.35	0.60	73.56
Koraput	-	18.42	-	5.26	-	-	32.89	1.32	42.11
Bastar	22.09	10.47	3.02	1.16	10.47	1.63	8.14	-	43.02
Ahmednagar	10.75	27.85	1.90	3.80	6.96	3.16	8.86	17.09	19.62
Yeotmal	0.82	38.05	0.96	0.27	11.13	2.20	4.81	0.27	41.48
Chanda	18.08	37.68	4.10	4.10	-	-	8.20	-	27.85

Coming to Schedule Tribe service sector again has a great percentage of the work force in urban areas followed by agriculture. Household industries had a substantial share in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Ganjam where rope making, basket weaving, etc. are quite common. Khammam showed about 60% in mining, due to Kolhaguda colonies, followed by Adilabad. Others sectors have very little work force from Schedule Tribe.

The females again form a very small section in urban work force. The population is less than 500 in many of the districts. The largest share goes again to services and agriculture followed by Trade and Commerce and Household industries. Others have little or no share in the work force.

From the picture given above it looks that the predominant sector which absorbs the work force is agriculture followed by household and mining in order of strength.

The urban sector has been dominated by agriculture, mining and household while for females instead of mining, it is trade and commerce.

Transport industries and construction has comparatively negligible share of labour force from Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe.

Agriculture and allied industries suffer from excessive over-crowding and underemployment. Changes in this sector could be brought about only by changing the economic structure of India. Mining could absorb a minor portion only.

Construction trade and commerce depend on local prosperity and could solve the problem of underemployment not unemployment. Services though have a high percentage of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe has limited openings. Very little scope is there for fresh employment. The only outlet is the industrial development. Main stress should be placed on the development of industries where local manpower and local resources and raw materials could be utilized.

India is undergoing a great economic change. The overall development of the Indian nation is bound to be retarded if a large section of its population is isolated or lags behind<sup>5</sup>. The tribes should be given enough power to prevent them from being converted into helpless elements in a larger economic organisation which they cannot comprehend. The only way to achieve it is through education and organisation and preparation to share with equality the burdens as well as the glories of a new Indian economy which the nation is trying to build up.

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5: Nabendu Datta and Mujumdar : Tribal Problem. Article in Tribal People in India. Govt. of India.



LAND HOLDINGS

India is predominantly an agricultural country. The percentage of dependents on agriculture in India is about seventy to seventy five.

The tribes practise premature method of agriculture and shift cultivation. They burn the forests and cultivate on the hilly slopes of forests. Even those who have irrigational facilities raise only one crop in an year<sup>1</sup>.

Since agriculture and cultivation being the main occupation of tribes, a study on the size of land holdings is most essential to get a true picture of the economic structure of the tribes. This chapter tries to bring out some salient features of the land holding patterns of tribes along with the Schedule Castes and others.

The average size of the rural land holding in India is 7.7 acres. The lowest size was witnessed in Orissa (5.3 ac.) and highest in Maharashtra (12.9 ac.) in the study area. The distribution of rural land holdings in India showed that 57% of the house-holds-have less than 5 acres of land and 1.3% alone have above 50 acres of land<sup>2</sup>.

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1. Bulletin of Tribal Research Institute -Chindwala 1961.  
Vol.I No.I. Published by Department of Tribal Welfare M.P

2. Sharma, P.C. A Study of Strudural and Tenurial Aspects of Rural Economy in the hight of the 1961 Census in Patterns of Population Change in India 1951-61. Ed. by Asish Bose.

The pattern of distribution of households according to the size of the land holding (Table 8:1) show that the concentration is more in the higher percentages when the land holdings are low and again in the lower percentages when the land holding size is high.

The number of observations are too small. Making conclusions on these observations will be misleading, still, an attempt is made just to observe the pattern of distribution of land and see whether it has any relevance to the common observations made that larger holdings belong to the upper classes. The lower classes have very small holdings.

If the demarcation is made (Tables 8:1) at 25% and above all the districts except Yeotmal of Schedule Castes 9 districts of Schedule Tribes and 8 districts of non-schedule tribes fall under this category. Again if the demarcation is made at 10% for the land holdings above 30 acres the districts of schedule castes, 9 of schedule tribes and 9 of non-schedule Caste/schedule tribe fall in this quartile.

This trend shows that the households are inversely related to the size of the land holdings.

Tables from 8:2 to 8:4 show the land holding pattern of schedule caste, schedule tribe and non-schedule tribe respectively. Except for a few exceptions household distribution begins to thin down as the size increases. This trend is very clear in all the districts except Yeotmal where the concentration is more in the 10-30 acres of land holdings. There are marked variations in the pattern of land holdings

in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The average percentage of house-holds owning land holdings was calculated separately for A.P, Orissa and M.P. Maharashtra showed clearly distinct patterns.

In the schedule castes, almost 78% of households owned less than 5 acres of land, 13% of households had 5-10 and 8% had 10-30 acres of land holdings. Less than one percent

Table 8:1 District-wise distribution of households according to the size of the land holdings.

Landholdings	Districts											
	0-5			5-10			10-30			30+		
	SC	ST	NSCT	SC	ST	NSCT	SC	ST	NSCT	SC	ST	NSCT
75+	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-75	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
25-50	3	4	3	4	6	2	4	3	5	-	-	-
15-25	1	-	2	2	1	8	1	1	2	1	1	2
10-15	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
5-10	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	2	1	3	4
1-5	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	2	2	4	3	3
Less than 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	4	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

Source : Census of India

owned more than 30 acres of land. In Maharashtra 40% owned less than 5 acres and 27% each owned 5-10 and 10-30 acres of land. About 5% and more than 30 acres of land.

At the district level except Adilabad all the districts in A.P and Orissa showed that 70% of households own less than 5 acres of land and less than 1 percent owned more than 30 acres of land.

Table 8:2 Percentage<sup>\*</sup> Distribution of households according to the size of the land holdings -Schedule Castes.

	0-5	5-10	10-30	30+
Srikakulam	94.63	4.16	0.96	0.21
Visakhapatnam	94.23	4.14	1.05	0.46
Nellore	90.48	7.29	2.01	0.18
Adilabad	32.67	30.79	33.80	2.63
Khammam	70.60	19.78	9.02	0.56
Ganjam	87.10	10.10	2.00	0.08
Koraput	68.35	20.47	9.57	0.86
Bastar	51.09	28.98	17.93	1.87
Ahmednagar	36.55	27.41	29.37	5.16
Yeotmal	16.01	22.41	48.77	17.31
Chanda	40.65	25.55	29.07	4.23
Average A.P & Orissa	77.81	13.66	7.81	0.71
M.P & Maharashtra	40.53	27.24	27.65	4.58

Source: Census of Indi

\* Refer Note in Table 8:4

Table 8:3 Percentage distribution of households according to the size of land holdings -schedule tribes.

Districts	Land holdings (Acres)			
	0-5	5-10	10-30	30+
Srikakulam	88.04	9.13	2.62	-
Visakhapatnam	68.71	21.13	9.84	-
Nellore	95.30	3.65	0.97	0.08
Adilabad	13.88	27.42	53.11	-
Khammam	41.77	32.65	23.76	1.74
Ganjam	89.87	8.02	1.82	0.07
Koraput	59.54	25.39	13.09	1.13
Bastar	32.26	29.71	31.31	6.64
Ahmednagar	33.39	26.90	33.33	4.60
Yeotmal	4.64	11.78	65.79	15.54
Chanda	34.54	32.38	28.75	2.01
Average				
A.P & Orissa	64.23	21.43	13.25	1.10
M.P & Maharashtra	31.10	28.93	33.43	6.55

Source : Census of India

Table 8:4 Percentage\* distribution of Households according to the size of landholdings - Non-Scheduled Tribe.

Districts	Land holdings (Acres)			
	0-5	5-10	10-30	30+
Srikakulam	76.45	16.02	6.74	0.72
Visakhapatnam	84.83	10.55	4.01	0.53
Nellore	55.12	20.08	20.70	3.95
Adilabad	22.43	23.35	44.55	9.65
Khammam	36.46	24.51	30.85	8.17
Ganjam	74.31	17.56	7.04	0.84
Koraput	50.86	26.70	18.58	3.16
Bastar	37.29	30.63	26.99	4.98
Ahmednagar	19.09	23.79	41.44	14.01
Yeotmal	9.48	18.18	50.98	21.03
Chanda	39.14	24.74	29.61	6.05
Average				
A.P & Orissa	75.00	18.50	13.91	2.59
M.P & Maharashtra	26.00	25.19	35.15	13.65

Source : Census of India

- Note: \* 1. The sum total of percentages will not add up to 100 (except averages) due to the exclusion of unspecified.
2. Unspecified land holding were evenly distributed for calculating the averages.

In Maharashtra specially in Yeotmal 17% of households owned land equal to 30 acres or more.

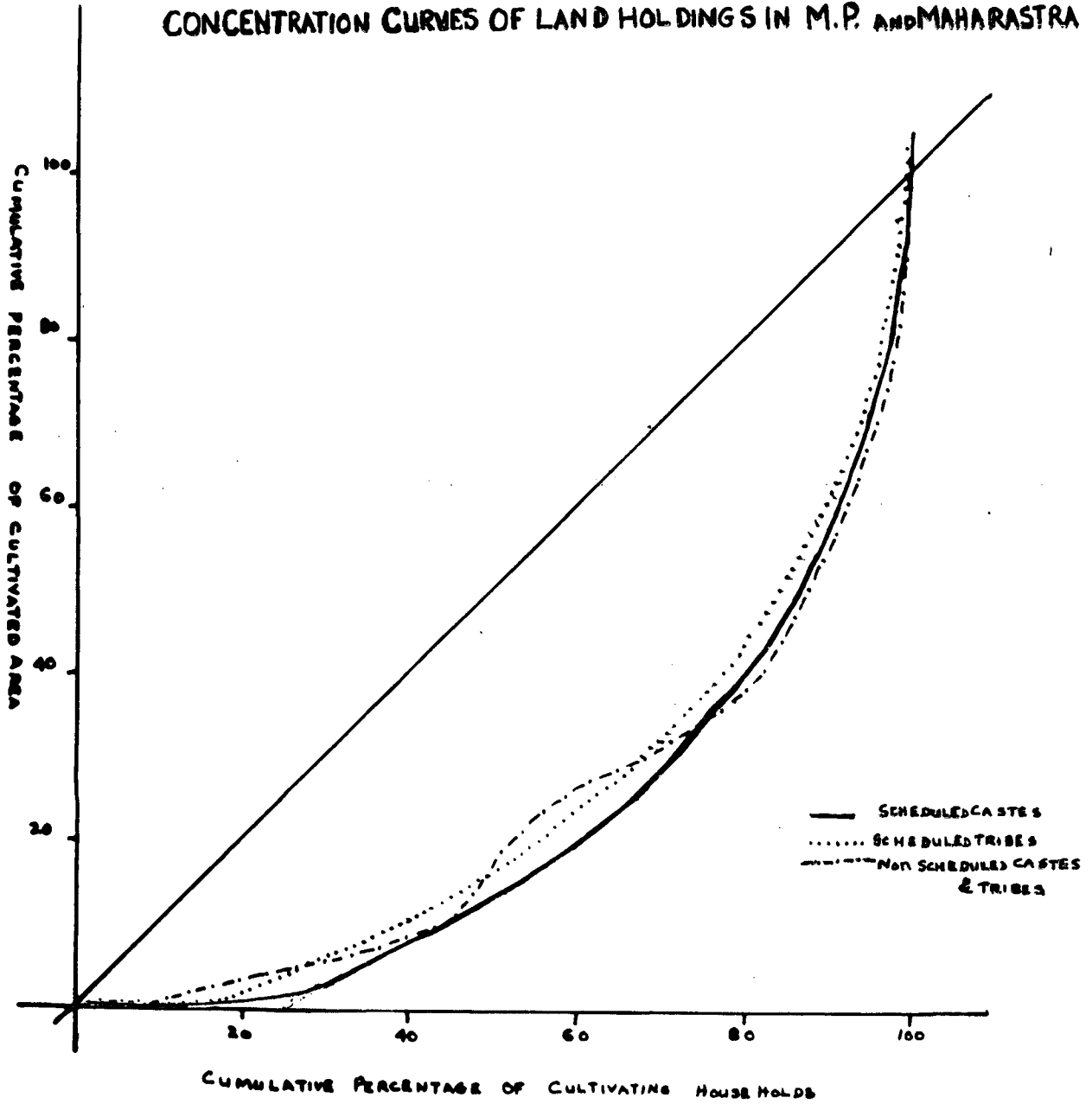
Scheduled Tribes:

Here also the number of households decrease as the size of land holdings increased except in Maharashtra. The average for Maharashtra and Bastar showed that the households are evenly distributed upto 30 acres of land. It was around 7% in the 30+ acres of land holdings. In Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, the pattern was not as bad as schedule caste. The fall in the 5-10 acres was not as steep as the former. Still around 64% owned less than five acres of land holdings. The movement was zig zag in Ahmednagar and Chanda while in Yeotmal, the number of households increased with the size of land holdings upto 30 acres and then had a fall. But the fall was not steep as 15% of households had more than 30 acres of land. The same trend was marked in Adilabad but the variations are not so marked.

The non-scheduled castes and tribes:

The non-scheduled caste/Tribes also followed the usual course in the coastal districts and Koraput. In the rest the same set pattern was not followed. The averages worked out for Maharashtra and Bastar showed more or less the same distribution upto 10 acres. A rise is shown in 10-30 acres after that there is a fall in the households. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa showed that 75% of households had less than 5 acres and about 3% had more than 30 acres of land. All the

### CONCENTRATION CURVES OF LAND HOLDINGS IN M.P. AND MAHARASTRA



Graph - no: 17



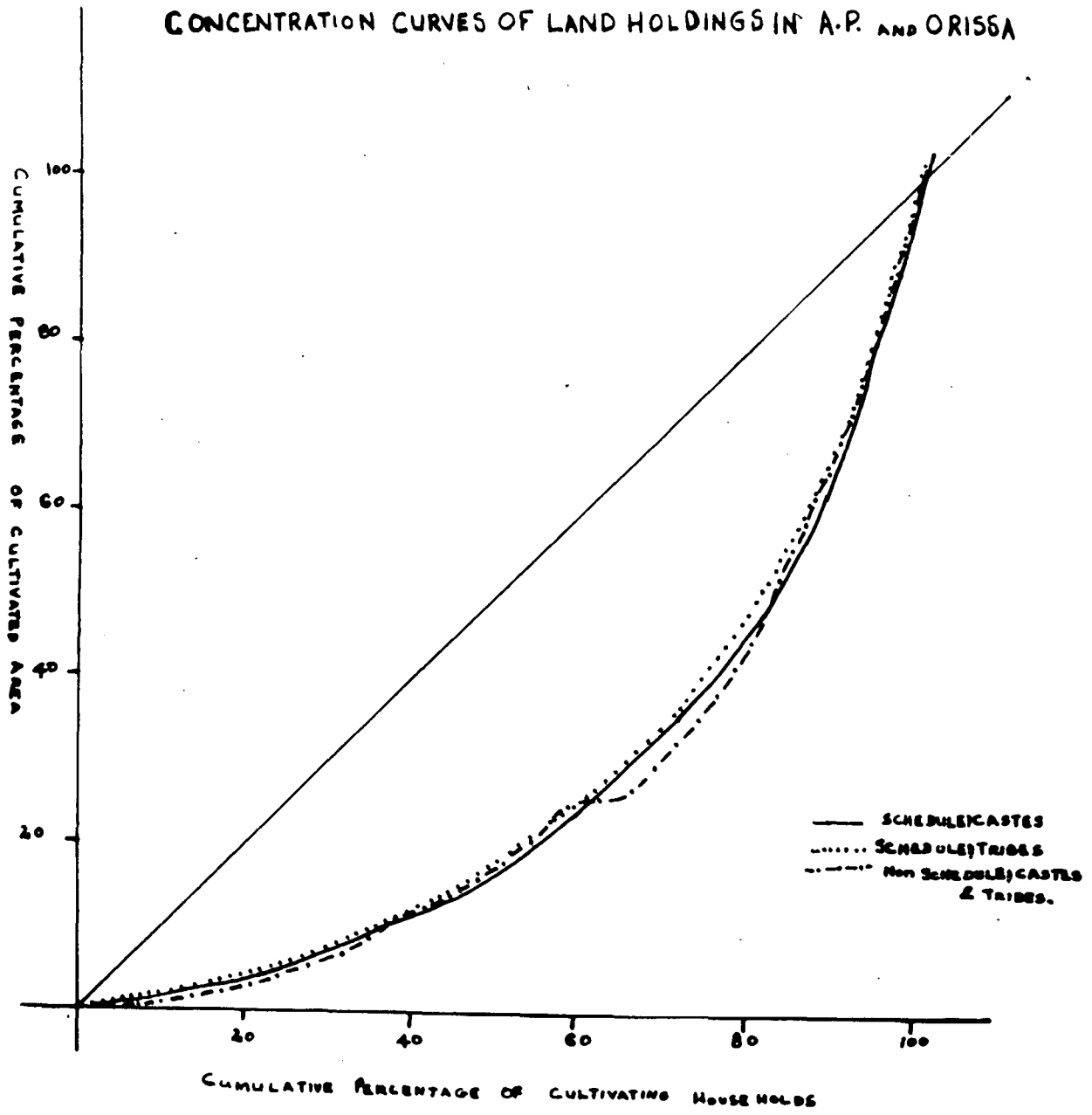
districts of Maharashtra showed an increase in the households along with an increase in the size of holdings upto 30 acres after that there was a fall. Bastar, on the other hand, showed a more or less even distribution of households with a trend towards decline and fell suddenly after 30 acres of land holdings. Khammam had a wavy movement upto 30 acres and suddenly came down in 30+ acres.

The pattern is too complicated to draw conclusions. Still an attempt is made. Firstly, in the coastal Andhra region where the land is more fertile, very small holdings also could be economical, apart from the cost of the land. So they tend to be small; while in others where the land is not fertile unless the holdings are big they are not economical. Secondly, the present area of study is a tribal concentrated region and the forest lands were acquisitioned by the tribes and the non-tribes long before the forest laws could protect them.

The concentration curves drawn for Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, to see the pattern of distribution of households according to the size of the land holdings, showed that all the sub-groups had the same pattern of deviation from the normal. Very slight differences were seen in the Andhra Pradesh and Orissa curve.

In the concentration curves drawn for Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, the scheduled castes started with a higher deviation <sup>earlier</sup> than non-scheduled caste/Tribe and scheduled tribe, but later joined with non-schedule caste/tribe. The non-scheduled caste/Tribe had the least deviation in the beginning but the

### CONCENTRATION CURVES OF LAND HOLDINGS IN A.P. AND ORISSA



pattern was not uniform upto 7.4% acres where it joined the scheduled caste. The scheduled tribe though started with a higher deviation after 7.4 acres showed the least deviation of the three. On the whole all the three sub-groups in both the sets had more or less the same pattern.

To find the relation between the land holdings of the tribes, castes and non-scheduled caste/tribe, a simple rank co-relation exercise was done.

Table 8:3 Rank co-relation of land holdings.

	Less than 1	1 - 2.5	2.5 - 5.0
ST : SC	0.798	0.98	0.45
SC : NSCST	0.95	0.95	(-) 0.07
ST : NSCST	0.74	0.89	0.19

The relation is found quite strong between Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and non-scheduled Caste/Tribe and Scheduled Tribe and non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe upto 2.5 acres. From 2.5 onwards the divergence starts.

The above observations have its own limitations : The observations are too small. Secondly the size of the land holdings alone is not the criteria to find the economic status, the fertility of the soil becomes an important component of the land holdings.

The usual observation is that the fertile land are mostly monopolised by the upper classes.

Table 8:4 Distribution of various types of land between the tribal and non-tribals in Narayanapatna village.

Type of land	Held by Tribes (in acres)	Held by non-Tribes
Wet and plain (low lying land)	4.00	352.73
Dry land	85.12	29.50
Rocky land	51.37	5.00
Total	140.49	387.23

Source : Refer note.

The above table throws light on the type of land owned by tribes and non-tribes in the study area. This proves that greater portion of land is owned by non-tribes. The greater part of land owned by tribes is of much more fertile than the land owned by the tribes.

Since data on the type of land owned by the tribes is not available this exercise which could have given wonder-results was dropped. This break up of land owned by different communities is an important index of the economy of the community which needs to be probed in.

Note: N. Patnaik : Tribes and their development: A Study of two developmental Blocks in Orissa N.ICD : Hyd. — This village falls in the Koraput district under study.

## LEVELS OF EDUCATION

Literacy rate is regarded as an important areal index of socio economic level of any region and/or population groups. In the Census of 1961 Literacy has been defined as "ability of read and write with understanding simple letters in any language."

Literacy pattern and levels of Literacy of tribes along with Schedule Castes and non-Schedule Tribes are discussed in this chapter.

According to the Census of India 1961, Maharashtra (29.82%) alone has higher literacy than the national average (24.03%) in the region under study<sup>1</sup>. Other States Andhra Pradesh (21.19%) Orissa (21.66%) and Madhya Pradesh (17.13%) are below the average.

With the States and within the districts marked regional variations in literacy are noticed, various components like Rural-Urban, Male-Female, show marked variations.

In accordance with the all India figures, there had been vast differences among male and female literacy rates in all these states both in the rural and urban sector.

### Literacy and Education in the Rural Sector:

The schedule tribes and caste are mostly confined to the rural areas, 80 to 90 percent of the population stay in the rural areas. So the literacy rates of the schedule

1. Due to lack of date for 1971, the 1961 data at district level is analysed and discussed. Since then there has been an improvement in the levels of literacy in all the States.

castes and tribes can be safely taken for measuring the over-all rates of these communities.

Table 9: 1 Literacy rates of schedule castes and tribes in the rural areas.

District	Schedule Castes		Schedule Tribes	
	M	F	M	F
Srikakulam	12.16	1.75	8.88	1.24
Visakhapatnam	10.10	1.68	7.05	0.79
Nellore	14.70	3.35	5.07	1.47
Adilabad	5.17	0.31	4.62	0.23
Khammam	7.27	1.34	4.27	0.69
Koraput	24.17	5.24	4.92	0.52
Ganjam	18.39	1.91	11.12	1.14
Bastar	11.23	1.12	6.64	0.76
Ahmednagar	28.17	5.67	15.66	3.17
Yeotmal	24.13	3.75	14.67	2.70
Chanda	21.57	3.27	10.67	0.77

M: Male F: Female

Schedule Caste:

Except for Maharashtra and Koraput in Orissa, all other districts showed a very low literacy rate for male in Schedule Castes. The situation was worse in case of Adilabad (5.17) and Khammam (7.27) which belongs to the backward regions of Telangana.

The female literacy rates are below 5% in all the

districts except in Koraput and Ahmednagar. The lowest was witnessed in Adilabad (0.31).

#### Schedule Tribes:

The highest literacy rate was shown again in Ahmednagar (15.66). Compared to schedule castes it was very low. The lowest rates were again witnessed in Khammam (4.27) and Adilabad (4.62).

The female literacy rate is alarmingly low. Out of the eleven districts 6 districts showed less than one percent literacy. The highest was noticed in Ahmednagar (3.17).

#### Levels of Education:

The idea about the state of education of a region can be derived considering the levels of education. Apart from this there is a great lacuna in the very definition of the term 'Literacy'. The levels of education gives a more reliable data on the status of education.

Looking at the levels of Education of males Schedule Castes in rural areas Table: 9:2, nearly 80 percent are illiterate. Out of the literates, a bulk of them were not formally educated. Out of the 20 percent nearly 15 are without any formal education. The position was worse as it moves above primary level. Only Maharashtra showed 5 percent of population, crossing the primary education. The percent who crossed metric was negligible. Except Koraput all the districts showed below 0.05 percent of population crossing the metric level.

The education levels of Males in schedule tribes was worse compared to schedule castes (Table 9:2). The percentage of illiterates was around 90 and 95. Out of them

5 to 10 percent who cross the bridge only 2 to 3 percent above completed the primary and less than 0.05 percent completed metric. There is a vast variation between male and female literacy levels in India. The female literacy is a much more sensitive index of the process of development of literacy.

Table 9:2 Literacy levels of Males in Schedule Caste and Tribes in rural areas.

District	Literate*		Primary		Metric	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Srikakulam	9.57	8.04	2.48	0.82	0.11	0.02
Visakhapatnam	7.50	5.41	2.48	1.62	0.12	0.02
Nellore	11.31	4.14	3.09	0.85	0.30	0.08
Adilabad	3.32	2.79	1.78	1.82	0.03	0.01
Khammam	6.09	3.57	1.10	6.65	0.08	0.05
Koraput	21.03	4.77	2.54	0.14	0.60	0.01
Ganjam	17.62	10.63	0.62	0.49	0.15	N
Bastar	8.08	4.84	3.11	1.80	0.04	0.01
Ahmednagar	20.62	12.16	7.34	3.47	0.89	0.19
Yeotmal	15.27	10.07	8.65	4.42	0.21	0.04
Chanda	13.85	8.10	7.35	2.52	0.37	0.05

Source: Census of India 1961

\* Literate without any formal education.

The percent of illiterates in females is alarmingly high in the Schedule Castes. Only one to two percent are literate. Most of literates were without any formal education. The percent of population who crossed the primary



level of education was around 0.05%. Practically none in Schedule Tribes crossed the metric standard in almost all the districts. As for Schedule Castes the strength was negligible.

Table 9:3 Literacy levels of females in Schedule Castes and Tribes in rural areas:

District	Literate*		Primary		Metric	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Srikakulam	1.41	1.18	0.24	0.06	N	-
Visakhapatnam	1.42	0.70	0.26	0.09	N	N
Nellore	2.68	1.24	0.64	0.23	0.03	-
Adilabad	0.19	0.12	0.12	0.11	-	-
Khammam	1.15	0.62	0.17	0.07	0.02	N
Koraput	4.54	0.52	0.69	0.01	N	N
Ganjam	1.88	1.13	0.03	0.01	-	N
Bastar	0.95	0.57	0.17	0.10	0.04	0.01
Ahmednagar	4.78	0.30	0.89	0.19	N	N
Yeotmal	2.93	1.42	0.82	0.28	N	N
Chanda	2.37	0.64	0.87	0.13	0.02	-

\* Literacy without formal education.

Source: Census of India

N: Negligible.

The above two statements bring out certain significant facts. In both Communities, Schedule Castes and Tribes, the literacy rate was very low. The majority of literates are without any formal education. Compared to other districts, the three districts of Maharashtra and Koraput in Orissa showed same signs of literacy among Schedule Castes and Tribes in both males and females.

Literacy levels in Urban Sector:

The position of literacy is slightly better in the Urban Sector compared to the rural sector. (Table 9:4).

Table 9:4 Literacy rates of males in Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and Non-Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe in urban areas.

	SC	ST	Non-SC/ST
Srikakulam	23.99	20.94	49.04
Visakhapatnam	37.78	16.81	54.36
Nellore	39.69	12.06	63.19
Adilabad	19.30	39.87	47.16
Khammam	32.19	21.72	53.21
Ganjam	24.17	19.76	63.69
Koraput	33.27	53.47	56.71
Bastar	30.68	41.08	66.94
Ahmednagar	40.64	32.26	65.68
Yeotmal	37.70	61.01	61.06
Chanda	35.95	25.61	61.35
Average	26.62	30.04	58.07

Source: Census of India

The average male literacy of Schedule Caste (26.62) was the lowest among the three sub-groups. The Schedule Tribes showed 30.04 while the non-schedule caste and Tribe had a much higher level than the national average. The literacy levels varied from 12.06 in Nellore to 61.01 in Yeotmal. In Schedule Caste it ranged from 19.30 in Adilabad and 40.64 in Ahmednagar.

The most important feature was that in Yeotmal the tribal literacy was much higher than its counterparts. This

marked deviation of Yeotmal was noticeable in the pattern of land holdings and also in the occupational structure of the tribes<sup>2</sup>. Compared to other districts tribes in this district are in a better position than others. This shows that progress of Education is related with the Economic progress of the Community and region. Bastar and Koraput have also shown a higher level of literacy among males. (These are the highest concentrated areas of tribes in the study region).

The lowest was shown in Nellore district. The rate was 12.06. The tribes in Nellore (Yenadi and Yerukala, mostly) belong to a very poor economic status, most of them being as casual labourers.

The schedule castes literacy rate was marked very high in Ahmednagar district. This area being a developing area in the Industrial Sector and is attracting people from outside specially into the lower cadres of occupations. The lowest was noticed in Adilabad which happens to be both agricultural and Industrial-wise in the last pages of development.

The non-schedule castes and Tribes have shown consistently a better percentage of literates in all the districts except in Yeotmal. Here as seen before the non-Schedule Caste and Non-Schedule Tribe are in an economically backward position than Schedule Castes and Tribes.

The Schedule Tribe females (Table 9:4) have a very high literacy in Yeotmal (32.85) than their neighbours, non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe (9.56) and Schedule Castes (8.75), followed by Koraput (26.52). In Koraput the three groups are more or less in the same boat; Schedule Caste (20.41) Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe (26.52). It was found that

the Schedule Caste and Tribe have very high percentage of workers in the service sector<sup>3</sup>(more than 60%). The lowest was witnessed in Visakhapatnam followed by Adilabad.

Adilabad showed the lowest degree of literates and a fairly low literacy was witnessed among the non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe. This as mentioned above, is a very backward region.

Table 9:5, Literacy rates of females in Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe in urban areas:

District	SC	ST	Non-SC/ST
Srikakulam	3.97	7.93	23.07
Visakhapatnam	9.54	2.94	32.23
Nellore	12.84	4.00	39.41
Adilabad	2.83	3.57	19.40
Khammam	7.94	4.61	26.89
Koraput	20.41	25.41	26.53
Ganjam	5.24	10.23	30.80
Bastar	4.52	6.78	38.50
Ahmednagar	13.58	8.26	38.72
Yeotmal	8.75	9.56	32.85
Chanda	8.01	3.35	26.63
Average	8.44	11.05	30.74

Source : Census of India

It is believed that the area of high growth rate show a high level of education. Yeotmal showed a high rate

3. Refer Chapter vii

of growth in Schedule Tribe (54.46) followed by non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe (40.15) and Schedule Caste (30.36).

This infers that the area had been able to absorb educated outsiders into the urban complexes.

The Tribes have very low percent of female literates. In fact, the population in the urban town is just over one thousand in 1961. The rates of growth was 56.16, higher than Non-Schedule Caste /Schedule Tribe, but the participation of females is very low in this group. This may be a reason but since the population is very small it is very difficult to draw any conclusions. Bastar showed a very low female literacy in Schedule Caste (4.52) and Schedule Tribes (6.78) while the male literacy is higher.

On the whole the coastal regions showed consistently a low level of literacy both in Schedule tribe males and females. The growth rates are positive in these regions. The occupational structure indicates that most of the concentration was in the primary sector, household industry and services. Could it be that these are the subsistence economies (except services) and also need no education? In services is it that they are absorbed in the lowest levels of employment where education is not needed? A much more sophisticated analysis on the educational levels and occupational structure alone can throw light on this aspect.

Levels of Education in Urban Sector:

Although quite a percent of literates are shown in each of the districts, a classification of the levels of education reveals that more than 50% of literates are without any formal education in Males (Tables 9:5 to 9:7). The

figures are around 90% in females.

As one moves on the ladder of education after primary less than one percent continued in their studies on an average except in Yeotmal where 5.64 passed the matric standard. This was followed by Visakhapatnam (3.41) and Bastar (2.03). There are hardly any persons in the other cells except a few who have completed the University degree. The percent is less than one percent. The attraction towards professional courses is practically nil.

This pattern was seen in schedule Castes also. Those having no formal education constitute more than 50% of the literates. The percentage of literates with primary education was more than the literates without any formal education in Yeotmal and Chanda. While in Ganjam out of 24.17% of literates only 3.14% had formal education. Very insignificant percent of Schedule Caste was seen in some of the districts with professional training.

Non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe also showed the same pattern with a higher percentage at all the levels of education. Around 50% of literates were not formally educated. The levels of education after matric is very poor. Hardly one percent entered the different professional courses. The percent who completed the university degree was around one percent.

#### Levels of Education of females:

The level of education of females is alarmingly low. Hardly 2% except in Nellore (7.59) completed the primary - in Schedule Caste and it was less than 0.5 percent who completed matric. As for Schedule Tribes it was 2 to 4 % who comple-

ted primary. Practically the education stopped with primary in both Schedule Castes and Tribes for women. Compared to these two the non-Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribe is better off. 50% and more were without any formal education. On an average around 10% had upto primary. Those who completed Matric were around 2%. Others it was less than 0.5 percent.

There is over-all low literacy level in the area of study. The three components under study showed a very low level of education.

These regions are mostly forested areas and hilly tracts. The education system has yet to reach the heart of these areas.

Poverty of masses is another important factor which is hindering the progress of education.

The towns and urban areas in the study area are mostly agricultural and marketing towns with administrative divisions. The education in such areas will be low. The masses attracted to these towns belong to labour class on whom the impact of education is nil.

A very important factor which curtails the student from furthering his studies is the location of the institutions. Since they are not easily accessible, a majority drop-off - specially the females.

**Table 9:5 Levels of Education<sup>1</sup> among Males in urban areas -  
Schedule Castes.**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Srikakulam	12.61	10.51	0.76	-	0.01	0.08	0.01
Visakhapatnam	19.71	15.13	2.64	-	-	0.18	0.12
Nellore	18.69	17.50	3.00	-	0.07	0.43	-
Adilabad	14.90	4.09	0.30	-	-	0.01	-
Khammam	21.35	8.76	2.03	-	-	0.05	-
Koraput	23.43	4.34	0.31	0.16	0.02	0.02	-
Ganjam	21.03	2.54	0.60	-	-	-	-
Bastar	24.07	5.09	0.62	-	-	-	-
Ahmednagar	22.98	16.46	1.13	-	-	0.07	-
Yeotmal	15.05	21.20	1.46	-	-	-	-
Chanda	15.85	15.16	1.77	-	0.011	0.06	-

\* Refer Note to Table 9:8



Table 9:6 Levels of Education\* among males in urban areas -  
Schedule Tribes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Srikakulam	12.38	7.62	0.71	-	-	0.24	-
Visakhapatnam	7.18	6.28	3.41	-	-	-	-
Nellore	6.60	5.03	0.34	-	0.02	0.07	-
Adilabad	8.45	31.08	0.34	-	-	-	-
Khammam	12.83	7.76	1.13	-	-	-	-
Koraput	46.25	5.85	0.50	0.22	0.03	0.02	-
Ganjam	17.96	1.80	-	-	-	-	-
Bastar	22.67	16.24	2.03	-	-	0.14	-
Ahmednagar	12.58	18.71	0.81	-	-	0.16	-
Yeotmal	18.21	35.63	5.64	-	0.05	0.91	-
Chanda	12.28	12.98	-	-	-	-	-

\* Refer note to Table 9:8

**Table 9:7** Levels of Education\* among Males in urban areas -  
Non-Schedule Caste and Tribes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Srikakulam	21.20	19.85	5.62	0.22	0.12	0.91	1.12
Visakhapatnam	21.87	18.65	10.37	0.19	0.09	2.40	0.78
Nellore	25.39	24.05	10.60	0.10	0.62	1.75	0.67
Adilabad	24.90	14.60	5.97	0.22	0.11	0.96	0.29
Khammam	25.47	19.46	6.15	0.22	0.49	0.79	0.63
Koraput	30.15	17.27	7.20	0.24	0.26	1.19	0.39
Ganjam	45.12	9.38	7.16	0.13	0.12	1.35	0.43
Bastar	31.81	19.68	11.78	0.51	0.01	2.16	0.68
Ahmednagar	24.57	31.53	8.24	0.13	0.03	1.02	0.45
Yeotmal	18.21	35.63	5.64	0.23	0.05	0.91	0.37
Chanda	19.30	34.93	5.83	0.13	0.08	0.70	0.40

\* 1 : Literate without any formal education

2: Primary

3 : Matric

4.: Technical diploma not equivalent to degree

5 : Non-Technical Diploma not equivalent to degree

6 : University Degree

7 : Technical Degree

**Table 9:8 Levels of Education\* among females in urban areas -  
Schedule Castes.**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Srikakulam	2.33	1.59	0.06	-	-	-	-
Visakhapatnam	7.01	2.24	0.30	-	-	-	-
Nellore	4.95	7.59	0.31	-	-	-	-
Adilabad	2.31	0.41	0.05	-	-	-	-
Khammam	2.19	0.04	-	-	-	-	-
Koraput	19.85	0.56	-	-	-	-	-
Ganjam	4.54	0.69	0.01	-	-	-	-
Bastar	3.91	0.61	0.09	-	-	-	-
Ahmednagar	8.58	3.11	0.13	-	-	0.02	-
Yeotmal	5.06	3.53	0.16	-	-	-	-
Chanda	5.07	2.84	0.03	-	0.07	-	-

Note: \* 1: Literate without any formal education

2: Primary

3: Matric

4: Technical Diploma not equivalent to Degree

5: Non-Technical Diploma not equivalent to Degree

6: University Degree

7: Technical Degree

Table 9:9 Levels of Education\* among Females in urban areas -  
Scheduled Tribes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Srikakulam	6.02	1.81	-	-	-	-	-
Visakhapatnam	2.53	0.42	-	-	-	-	-
Nellore	2.09	1.83	0.08	-	-	-	-
Adilabad	0.51	0.06	-	-	-	-	-
Khammam	3.97	0.64	-	-	-	-	-
Koraput	25.14	0.26	-	-	-	-	-
Ganjam	8.37	1.86	-	-	-	-	-
Bastar	5.42	1.27	-	-	-	-	-
Ahmednagar	5.39	2.87	-	-	-	-	-
Yeotmal	5.84	3.68	-	-	-	0.05	-
Chanda	2.51	0.84	-	-	-	-	-

Note: \* 1 : Literate without any formal education  
 2. Primary  
 3 : Matric  
 4 : Technical Diploma not equivalent to Degree  
 5 : Non-Technical Diploma not equivalent to Degree  
 6 : University Degree  
 7 : Technical Degree

Table 9:10 Levels of Education\* among females in urban areas -  
Non-Scheduled Caste/Schedule Tribe.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Srikakulam	13.32	9.06	0.55	-	0.02	0.04	0.08
Visakhapatnam	17.39	12.56	1.84	0.01	0.02	0.28	0.14
Nellore	22.35	14.77	1.88	0.01	0.09	0.17	0.15
Adilabad	13.65	5.05	0.51	N	0.02	0.17	0.01
Khammam	16.89	8.99	0.80	N	0.03	0.08	0.11
Koraput	19.81	6.08	0.58	N	-	0.05	0.02
Ganjam	27.02	2.95	0.64	0.02	N	0.12	0.04
Bastar	25.02	9.40	2.76	0.01	-	0.30	-
Ahmednagar	20.21	16.31	1.91	-	0.01	0.17	0.11
Yeotmal	14.34	16.42	1.36	0.01	0.05	0.14	0.03
Chanda	12.12	13.17	1.19	-	0.03	0.09	0.02

\* Refer Note to Table 9:8.

## CONCLUSIONS

The present study is just a beginning in the field of tribal Demography. Based on the Census data, the study dealt with the distribution, growth, sex ratio and migration of schedule tribes, castes and non-scheduled caste/tribe along with the levels of literacy, pattern of land holdings and the occupational structure. Due to time constraint and lack of data many of the detailed analysis could not be done.

### Summary findings and implications:

The concentration of tribes was mainly restricted to the forest and hilly terrians, specially along the inter state and (international) boundaries, while schedule castes are mainly concertrated in the highly fertile coastal regions, river banks and areas once the under the fuedal and zamindari system of administration. The regions of high concentration of tribes are loosing the strength of tribal concentration due to the infiltration of non-tribals. Not only the Danda-karanya project (initiated in 1958) the Matchkund projects, but the regions of industrial set up and mining are also attracting outside labour force.

The fear of the tribes, lossing their strength and position for the others is bound to lead to tensions and class conflicts. The tribes are also moving to the industrial and mining areas but this movement is negligible compared to others moving into this area. The migration of scheduled caste to the mining regions is more prominent.

Contrary to the common belief this region showed a lower sex ratio of tribes in comparison with other two groups. The sex ratio may be low due to (1) higher female mortality, (2) tribes being influenced by other communities in the neglect of females.

The literacy rates of tribes and castes are alarmingly low. This is specially so among the females. Sparse and scattered population in tribal regions make it difficult to open large number of schools and appoint the right type of teachers. Secondly, poverty necessitates the tribal children to take part in the economic activity at a very tender age.

Provision of mid-day meal programme has improved the enrolment and attendance in many areas. But Middle and Secondary School enrolment and attendance is very poor<sup>1</sup>. Only in two districts, where the tribal economy is at a better footing, the level of education showed a higher rate than other communities. Does this imply that economic development is the primary requisite for the other fields to development?

No tribal group in India, in spite of a higher participation rate, is self-sufficient, except those living in North West India. This is mainly due to their low level of participation.

The occupational structure reveals that ninety percent of tribes are engaged in agriculture. The second main occupation of tribes is either household or services. Service sector has been absorbing probably in the lowest levels of employment.

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1. Bulletin of Tribal Research and Development Institute -  
 Nepal : Vol. vii 1969 p.117.

Industrial development in this region is negligible and the little opportunities that exist are monopolised by the non-tribes. The excess of man power that is stagnating in the agricultural sector should be diverted into the industrial sector otherwise the tribal economy is bound to deteriorate.

Suggestions:

The all round development of the nation is bound to be retarded if a large section of the population is isolated and left to lag behind. The economic and education levels of the tribes should be brought to the level of the others.

Education should be occupation oriented. Opportunities for the absorption of educated in the local region is bound to act as an incentive for others to follow. Medium of instruction should be their mother tongue as far as possible and wherever possible the local people should be recruited into the teaching profession. Programmes and incentives like mid-day meal, freeship, scholarship should be properly initiated, organised and supervised. More stress should be laid on female education.

Steps should be taken to see that tribals are not victimised by the non-tribals. Protection against illegal transfer of land and heavy interest on debts



should be taken<sup>2</sup>. The lands illegally transferred should be restored back to the tribals and loans written off immediately. Violators of the rules should be severely punished.

Technological improvements in the field of agriculture should be taught and introduced in the tribal regions. These should be introduced in the school curricula.

The over crowding in the agricultural sector and little participation in the others is the main reason for the tribes to live below the subsistence level of economy. This labour force should be diverted into the industrial and manufacturing sectors.

The national plans for economic development should take into consideration the natural resources and the man

Note: 2. The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, pointed out that around 45,000 hectares of land belonging to the tribes is in possession of non-tribes (around 32,000 in A.P., 420 in M.P., 2880 in Maharashtra and 3900 in Orissa) Out of this upto 1974, only 700 hectares in A.P and 200 hectares in Orissa alone are restored back to tribes :  
(Times of India daily, August 11th 1975)

available in the region. The forests, and the mineral deposits found, in Bastar in Chanda, Yeotmal, Koraput and Khammam should be exploited to the maximum advantage. Bastar could relieve the paper shortage, The techno economic appraisal team for Indravathi and Sabari Basin, Hlecacheu, U.N & Kothari project report stressed the need for establishing a paper mill in Bastar area.

The forest co-operatives should be set up in all the areas to eliminate the exploitation of middle men and enjoy the share in profits.<sup>3</sup> Such co-operatives should be introduced in all the tribal areas.

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Note: 3. Forest labour co-operative societies in Maharashtra are playing a vital role in the State. There are 46 and 35 societies in Chanda and Yeotmal districts respectively. This started with 11 societies in 1947-48 has grown to 461 in 1967-68. The aims of the societies were fair wage and a share in profits from forest work, training them in the management of co-operative life and bringing out an all round development. The objectives are not fully achieved due to ignorance, illiteracy and lack of leadership qualities - Muranjan, S.W., Exploitation of forests through forest labour Co-operatives in Maharashtra - Artha Vijnana, June 1974 Vol. XVI, No. 2.

The tribes should be prevented from being converted into helpless elements in a larger economic organisation which they cannot wholly comprehend. In order to bring about the integration of the tribal population in the national democratic set up, it is essential that the tribal groups should be brought on a par with the rest of the population. The change should be gradual and without suddenly uprooting them from their traditional cultural moorings and thereby causing them irreparable physical and psychological damage.

To achieve this objective of uplifting the tribal communities, the different tribal cultures and socio-economic and demographic profiles of each individual tribe will have to be scientifically studied.

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APPENDIX



Percentage Distribution of Schedule Tribes, Schedule Caste and Tribes.

(Total Population - 1961 & 1971)

S.No.	District/ Tehsil	Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe		Non SC&ST	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
	Srikakulam Dt.	9.43	9.21	8.21	8.20	82.36	82.59
1.	Srikakulam	8.27	7.69	0.23	0.26	91.50	92.05
2.	Cheepwrupalli	11.40	10.28	0.93	0.86	87.67	88.86
3.	Babbili	9.48	10.33	1.90	2.11	88.62	87.56
4.	Salur	9.02	9.64	25.80	23.70	65.18	66.66
5.	Parvathipuram	8.57	8.58	28.44	28.04	62.99	62.51
6.	Palkanda	11.26	11.30	8.11	8.15	80.63	80.55
7.	Pathapatnam	13.90	12.73	17.30	17.13	68.80	70.14
8.	Narasanna Pet	7.26	6.58	0.40	0.38	92.34	93.04
9.	Tekkili	8.93	8.16	2.92	3.00	88.15	88.84
10.	Sonpet	5.24	4.57	3.03	4.15	91.73	91.28
	Visakhapatnam Dt.	8.08	7.91	9.33	10.69	82.59	81.40
11.	Visakapatnam	7.85	7.88	0.23	0.31	91.92	91.81
12.	Anakapalli	5.84	5.72	0.18	0.11	93.98	94.17
13.	Yellamanehi	9.70	9.85	0.28	0.24	90.02	89.81
14.	Narasapatnam	10.90	10.74	6.15	6.37	82.95	83.16
15.	Chintapalli	1.78	1.93	82.92	82.09	15.30	15.98
16.	Paderu	0.91	0.85	93.40	93.54	5.69	5.61
17.	Chodavaram	6.93	6.68	6.40	7.07	86.67	86.25
18.	Srungavarapur konda	8.91	9.24	6.15	6.78	84.94	83.98
19.	Vijayanagarn	10.05	9.64	1.46	0.79	88.49	89.57
20.	Bheemupatnam	9.26	8.94	0.30	0.34	90.44	90.72
21.	Nellore Dt.	16.49	17.04	6.47	6.35	77.04	76.62

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21. Nellore	16.94	16.29	9.23	8.49	73.83	75.22
22. Gudur	26.01	26.07	11.95	11.86	62.04	62.07
23. Sulerpet	26.38	27.47	9.07	9.07	64.55	63.72
24. Venkatagiri	23.46	23.73	7.78	8.36	68.76	67.91
25. Rapur	20.12	21.15	10.49	10.03	69.39	68.82
26. Atmakur	19.03	17.81	3.83	3.66	77.14	78.53
27. Udayagiri	13.89	14.01	1.59	1.79	84.52	84.20
28. Kavali	17.85	17.17	9.07	4.92	73.08	87.91
29. Kovur	19.48	19.93	7.78	12.29	72.74	67.78
30. Kandukur	15.88	17.82	4.01	4.21	80.11	77.97
31. Kanigiri	6.21	6.94	1.24	1.27	92.55	91.79
32. Podili	5.95	6.66	1.05	1.09	93.00	92.25
33. Darsi	4.25	6.27	1.27	1.38	94.48	92.35
34. Adilabad Dt.	18.54	17.62	13.08	13.14	68.38	69.24
34. Adilabad	13.74	13.32	15.76	15.20	70.50	71.48
35. Utnoor	8.45	9.13	59.81	50.18	31.74	40.69
36. Asifabad	21.97	21.12	17.99	17.56	60.04	61.32
37. Sirpur	22.27	19.59	12.41	12.52	65.32	67.89
38. Chinnur	30.59	31.27	7.03	8.80	62.37	59.93
39. Lakshmipet	19.77	18.89	7.86	7.11	72.37	74.00
40. Boath	15.83	14.78	24.78	22.40	59.38	62.82
41. Nirmal	16.02	14.90	2.84	3.02	83.98	82.08
42. Mudhol	12.25	12.98	0.25	0.58	87.49	86.44
43. Khammam Dt.	13.52	12.26	12.98	0.25	70.29	85.17
43. Khammam	14.75	13.84	16.20	14.72	85.17	73.02
44. Yellandu	8.36	7.55	0.07	0.06	85.17	86.10
45. Bhoorugupadu	15.10	11.78	22.23	20.87	69.41	71.58
46. Bhadrachalam	8.42	7.55	42.13	43.58	50.12	44.94
47. Kothagudem	15.97	8.28	54.92	50.50	36.66	41.22
		12.67	20.02	15.65	64.01	71.68

48. Madira	15.42	14.46	1.43	1.23	85.15	84.31
49. Caujam Dt.	16.46	15.92	10.04	9.98	73.50	74.10
49. Chahapur	19.37	18.82	0.17	0.03	80.46	81.15
50. Kodala	16.27	15.62	1.84	2.09	81.91	82.29
51. Berhanpur	19.11	17.65	2.04	2.44	79.40	79.91
52. Digapahandy	13.81	14.08	5.61	5.83	80.58	80.11
53. Chitiki	15.28	15.83	4.48	3.99	80.23	80.18
54. Ghumsur	19.59	19.48	4.86	5.21	75.55	75.31
55. Aoka	14.64	14.82	0.93	1.22	84.43	83.96
56. Surada	19.02	18.85	11.68	10.70	69.30	70.45
57. Parlakinidi	13.70	12.35	37.26	37.38	49.04	50.28
58. Udayagiri	7.69	6.24	69.26	65.67	23.05	56.14
Korapat	12.44	13.21	60.89	56.04	26.66	30.75
59. Korapat	10.29	10.05	64.45	63.03	25.27	26.92
60. Naudapur	10.05	11.22	59.36	50.49	30.59	38.29
61. Joypore	15.40	14.18	50.99	45.56	33.61	40.26
62. Borigiri	16.24	15.81	58.74	56.02	25.03	28.10
63. Nourangapur	14.74	12.61	51.23	54.07	34.03	33.32
64. Unarkot	12.71	15.24	59.35	56.08	27.93	28.68
65. Malkeugiri	4.76	15.50	76.65	57.09	18.58	27.41
66. Rayagadda	14.05	9.29	16.45	62.90	69.51	27.81
67. Gunpur	11.66	10.89	62.29	61.03	26.04	28.03
68. Bisamculteck	18.11	17.26	59.13	53.41	22.76	29.33
Ahmednagar Dt.	8.87	9.32	6.18	6.42	84.95	84.26
69. Ahmednagar	9.87	10.49	0.98	1.02	89.15	88.49
70. Rahuri	9.16	9.87	8.19	7.52	82.64	82.61
71. Srirampur	12.15	11.57	4.98	5.14	82.80	83.29
72. Devasa	8.59	9.32	3.69	4.19	87.72	86.49
73. Shevgaon	12.58	13.03	0.86	0.87	86.56	86.10

74. Pathardi	8.77	9.83	0.86	0.96	90.38	89.59
75. Jankhed	10.05	12.54	0.23	0.61	89.71	86.85
76. Kajrat	14.61	14.94	0.22	0.57	85.17	84.49
77. Shrigonda	10.68	10.66	0.01	1.36	88.64	87.98
78. Parnor	5.50	6.06	1.12	3.54	93.38	90.40
79. Akola	1.50	1.96	46.45	44.77	52.05	53.27
80. Sangamner	4.98	5.90	7.75	7.83	87.28	86.28
81. Kopergaon	8.22	8.07	6.37	6.57	85.41	85.36
82. Yotmal Dt.	3.87	3.93	14.17	13.91	81.96	82.16
82. Yotmal	2.82	3.57	24.96	23.80	72.21	72.63
83. Kolapur	3.48	3.54	31.34	32.54	65.18	32.57
84. Wani	3.91	3.30	24.19	24.17	71.90	72.53
85. Pusad	4.32	4.32	-	-	95.63	95.68
86. Daroha	4.53	4.49	-	-	95.47	95.51
87. Chauchapar DT.	3.44	4.67	14.32	14.11	81.74	81.22
87. Chaudrapur	3.83	4.20	-	-	96.17	95.80
88. Warora	2.38	4.12	-	-	97.62	95.88
89. Gadhihiroli	1.94	3.73	35.94	3.73	62.12	32.28
90. Brahmapuri	1.89	2.70	-	-	98.11	97.30
91. Sironchi	11.58	11.97	54.26	52.90	34.16	35.13
92. Rajura	3.70	6.79	27.43	26.86	68.87	66.34
Baslar	5.49	3.20	72.27	68.20	22.24	28.60
93. Dharmpratapur	4.98	6.25	74.40	72.43	20.68	21.32
94. Kankor	5.21	4.25	59.45	56.92	35.34	38.82
95. Narayampur	3.33	2.52	77.32	55.38	19.35	42.11
96. Kondagaon	4.42	4.16	70.04	69.88	25.54	25.96
97. Bijapur	5.53	3.92	80.44	79.54	14.04	16.53
98. Dautoswar	2.42	2.03	82.45	73.75	15.12	24.20
99. Jagdalpur	8.96	2.42	67.26	65.66	23.78	31.92
100. Kanta	2.63	2.38	84.78	85.15	12.59	12.46

Percentage Distribution of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe  
& Non Schedule Caste/Tribe - Rural 1961-71

S.No.	Tehsils	Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe		Non SCT.	
		1961	71	61	71	61	71
1.	Srikakulan	8.12	7.75	0.25	0.33	91.63	91.92
2.	Cheepurupalli	10.57	10.53	0.95	0.83	88.46	88.64
3.	Bobbili	9.58	10.62	2.18	2.23	88.24	87.15
4.	Salur	8.83	9.45	30.56	29.25	60.61	61.30
5.	Parvathipuram	8.81	8.41	32.14	20.66	59.05	70.93
6.	Palakarda	11.05	11.36	17.79	8.76	71.16	79.88
7.	Pathapatnam	13.91	12.73	17.31	17.13	68.80	70.14
8.	Varasannapet	7.43	6.77	0.43	0.39	92.14	92.84
9.	Tekkeli	8.97	8.05	3.09	3.26	87.89	88.69
10.	Sanpet	5.08	5.42	3.45	6.30	91.47	88.28
11.	Visakhapatnam	6.96	6.13	0.55	0.57	92.49	93.30
12.	Anallapalli	6.06	5.94	0.27	0.12	93.67	93.94
13.	Yellamanelu	9.88	9.58	0.30	0.25	89.82	90.17
14.	Navasannapatnam	11.13	10.99	6.70	6.79	82.17	82.22
15.	Chintapalli	1.78	1.48	82.92	88.43	15.30	10.09
16.	Paderu	0.91	0.85	93.40	93.54	5.69	5.61
17.	Chodevaram	6.84	6.74	6.81	7.56	86.35	85.70
18.	Sringarapurukanda	9.08	9.24	6.40	6.78	84.52	83.98
19.	Vizayanagaram	10.01	9.19	1.85	1.14	88.14	89.67
20.	Bheemenipatnam	9.43	8.93	0.31	0.36	90.26	90.71
21.	Nellore	22.85	22.58	10.03	10.19	67.12	67.23
22.	Gudur	29.27	29.57	13.29	13.21	57.44	57.22
23.	Sulurpet	28.81	30.48	9.16	8.78	62.03	60.74
24.	Venkalagiri	26.77	26.47	8.99	8.88	64.25	64.65
25.	Rapur	20.12	21.15	10.49	10.03	69.39	68.82
26.	Atmakur	19.03	17.81	3.83	3.66	77.14	78.53

27.	Udayagiri	13.09	14.01	1.59	1.79	84.52	84.20
28.	Kavari	19.40	19.32	9.16	4.33	71.44	76.35
29.	Kovvur	7.56	20.66	8.99	12.19	70.79	67.15
30.	Kandukur	16.41	18.57	3.97	4.17	79.62	77.26
31.	Kauigon	6.29	7.24	1.17	1.22	92.54	91.54
32.	Podili	5.95	6.66	1.05	1.09	93.00	92.25
33.	Darsi	4.25	6.27	1.27	1.38	94.48	92.35
34.	Adilabad	14.52	14.68	19.09	18.90	66.39	66.42
35.	Utnoor	8.45	9.13	59.81	50.18	31.74	40.69
36.	Asifabad	19.73	19.74	14.43	23.87	55.05	56.39
37.	Sirpur	24.96	21.55	16.02	17.11	59.02	61.34
38.	Chinnur	32.05	31.27	7.81	8.80	60.14	59.93
39.	Lakshipet	15.07	19.09	8.83	8.06	70.44	72.85
40.	Boath	15.83	14.78	24.78	22.40	59.38	62.82
41.	Nirmalకర్రపల్లి	17.52	16.58	3.30	3.67	79.18	79.75
42.	Mudhol	13.30	13.97	0.31	0.67	86.39	85.36
43.	Khamnam	15.75	15.12	0.08	0.01	84.17	84.87
44.	Yellandu	8.32	7.32	23.66	22.43	68.02	60.03
45.	Bhoorugupadur	15.10	14.96	42.43	28.53	50.12	56.51
46.	Bhadiachalan	8.39	8.45	58.47	55.40	33.14	36.15
47.	Kothaguden	11.73	9.77	32.13	24.06	56.14	66.17
48.	Madira	15.45	14.50	1.46	1.26	83.09	84.24
49.	కందుకూరు Chalrapur	19.73	19.19	0.12	N	80.15	80.81
50.	Kodala	16.22	15.98	1.85	2.23	81.93	81.79
51.	Berhaupur	23.61	22.01	2.97	3.92	73.42	74.07
52.	Digapahudy	13.81	14.08	5.61	5.83	80.58	80.11
53.	Chitiki	15.28	15.83	4.48	3.99	80.23	80.18
54.	Ghumsur	19.72	19.93	5.16	5.55	75.12	74.52
55.	Aska	14.50	14.71	0-96	1.26	84.53	84.03

56.	Sarada	18.46	18.69	18.46	11.82	68.61	69.49
57.	Parlathimidi	12.11	12.00	42.12	42.29	45.77	45.71
58.	Udayagiri	7.69	6.24	69.26	65.67	23.05	28.09
59.	Koraput	10.27	10.10	66.81	67.49	22.92	22.41
60.	Nandapur	9.93	10.71	60.31	54.96	29.75	34.33
61.	Jeypore	16.31	15.65	59.65	54.63	24.05	29.72
62.	Bohiguma	16.42	15.94	59.70	56.09	23.88	25.89
63.	Nourangapur	14.91	12.79	54.07	56.31	31.02	30.90
64.	Umarnkot	12.71	14.61	59.35	57.92	27.93	27.47
65.	Malkargiri	4.76	15.70	76.65	58.37	20.88	25.93
66.	Rayagadda	9.50	9.60	75.78	70.70	14.72	19.70
67.	Gumpur	10.30	9.83	66.80	67.64	22.90	22.53
68.	Bissamcuttack	18.11	17.26	59.13	53.41	22.76	29.33
69.	Ahmednagar	12.67	13.12	1.71	1.70	85.62	85.18
70.	Rahuri	9.16	9.87	8.19	7.52	82.64	82.61
71.	Shrirampur	12.16	11.82	5.59	5.96	82.25	82.22
72.	Nevasa	8.59	9.32	3.69	4.19	87.72	86.49
73.	Shevgoan	12.58	13.03	0.86	0.87	86.56	86.10
74.	Pathardi	8.77	9.45	0.86	0.96	90.38	89.59
75.	Jamkhed	10.05	12.54	0.23	0.61	89.71	86.85
76.	Kajrat	14.61	14.94	0.22	0.57	85.17	84.49
77.	Shrigonda	10.68	10.66	0.01	1.36	89.31	87.98
78.	Parner	5.50	6.06	1.12	3.54	93.38	90.40
79.	Akola	1.50	1.96	46.45	44.77	52.05	53.27
80.	Sanganmer	5.19	6.31	8.72	8.84	86.09	85.85
81.	Kopegoan	8.37	8.32	6.99	7.34	84.65	84.43
82.	Yeotmal	2.35	3.03	30.83	29.61	66.77	67.36
83.	Hind Kelapur	3.10	3.29	33.69	35.05	63.22	61.66
84.	Wani	3.65	2.95	3.65	26.63	70.11	70.42
85.	Pusad	3.85	4.10	-	-	96.15	95.90

86.	Darivha	4.59	4.54	-	-	95.41	95.46
87.	Chanda	3.00	3.28	-	-	97.00	96.72
88.	Wavora	2.32	4.04	-	-	97.68	95.96
89.	Gadhchiroli	1.94	3.49	35.94	33.13	62.12	63.38
90.	Brahanpuri	1.89	2.70	-	-	98.11	97.30
91.	Sironchi	11.58	11.97	54.26	52.90	34.16	35.13
92.	Rajura	2.48	5.03	30.10	29.17	67.41	65.80
93.	Bhanupratapur	4.92	6.25	74.40	72.43	20.69	21.32
94.	Kanker	5.15	4.30	61.53	59.43	33.32	36.27
95.	Narayanapur	3.33	2.51	77.32	55.38	19.35	42.11
96.	Kondagaon	4.42	4.16	70.04	69.88	25.54	25.96
97.	Bijapur	5.53	3.92	80.44	79.54	14.04	16.53
98.	Danteswar	2.42	1.93	82.45	77.49	15.12	20.58
99.	Jagdapur	9.16	2.25	70.99	74.08	19.85	26.67
100.	Karta	2.63	2.38	84.78	85.15	12.59	12.46



Percentage distribution of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe  
and Non Schedule Caste/Tribe - Urgan 1961-71

S.No.	Tehsils	Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe		Non SCT	
		61	71	61	71	61	71
1.	Srikakulam	9.02	7.47	0.12	0.03	90.86	92.50
2.	Cheepumpalli	4.92	6.20	0.22	1.32	94.86	92.58
3.	Dobbali	8.47	7.92	0.27	1.07	91.26	91.01
4.	Salur	10.05	10.44	0.69	0.62	89.26	88.94
5.	Parvathipuram	6.67	8.62	0.15	0.23	93.18	91.15
6.	Palakonda	13.34	10.67	1.01	0.77	85.65	88.56
7.	Palkapatnam	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
8.	Narasannapet	4.88	4.10	NIL	0.20	95.12	95.70
9.	Tekkili	8.37	8.86	0.21	1.44	91.42	89.70
10.	Sanpet	6.27	6.85	0.24	0.49	93.49	92.66
11.	Visakhapatnam	8.25	8.40	0.08	0.23	91.67	91.37
12.	Anakapalli	4.94	4.88	0.10	0.05	94.96	95.07
13.	Yollameneli	6.48	12.46	NIL	0.21	93.52	87.33
14.	Navasampatnam	8.67	7.04	0.83	0.29	90.50	92.67
15.	Chintapalli	NU	7.75	NU	0.20	Nu	92.05
16.	Padeur	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
17.	Chodavaran	6.65 5.47	5.89	1.35	1.30	92.00	92.81
18.	Srinagvarapukonda		NU	1.13	NU	93.40	NU
19.	Vizayanagaram	10.21	10.32	0.27	0.25	89.52	89.43
20.	Bheehunipatnam	5.42	9.01	NIL	0.11	94.58	90.88
21.	Nellore	6.05	5.46	7.76	5.57	83.19	88.97
22.	Gudur	11.30	11.60	5.92	6.29	82.78	82.11
23.	Salurpet	12.71	12.38	8.58	8.90	78.71	78.77
24.	Venkatagiri	8.48	8.86	2.33	8.88	89.19	82.26
25.	Rapur	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
26.	Atmakur	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	78.53
27.	Udayagiri	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	No

28. Ka-vali	7.56	0.85	8.58	1.06	83.86	98.09
29. Kovur	9.43	10.27	2.33	13.53	88.24	76.20
30. Kandukur	6.36	6.24	4.78	4.74	88.86	89.02
31. Kanigiri	4.87	2.55	2.34	2.05	92.79	95.40
32. Podili	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
33. Darsi	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
34. Adilabad	10.13	7.90	0.51	0.67	89.37	91.37
35. Utnoor	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
36. Asifabad	27.30	24.84	0.72	0.55	71.96	74.61
37. Sirpur	13.11	14.92	0.16	0.95	86.73	84.13
38. Chinnur	17.58	NU	0.11	NU	82.30	NU
39. Lakshmipet	10.67	10.93	0.20	2.54	89.13	79.53
40. Boath	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
41. Nirmal	7.16	7.21	0.11	0.04	92.73	92.75
42. Mudhol	8.01	6.27	0.04	NIL	91.95	93.73
43. Khauman	8.10	7.22	0.02	0.32	91.88	92.46
44. Yellandu	8.98	9.54	0.70	1.13	90.31	89.33
45. Bhoorugupady	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
46. Bhadrachalam	8.80	6.61	2.14	2.14	89.06	91.25
47. Kolliagudur	22.44	16.86	1.59	3.48	75.98	79.66
48. Madira	14.19	13.13	0.38	NIL	85.43	86.87
49. Chatrapur	14.06	16.13	0.88	0.15	85.06	83.72
50. Kodala	18.54	11.01	0.92	0.32	80.53	88.67
51. Berhaupur	10.48	11.16	0.25	0.24	89.27	88.60
52. Digapahudy	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
53. Chitiki	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
54. Ghunsur	17.61	14.33	0.30	1.32	82.09	84.35
55. Aska	17.29	16.67	0.32	0.57	82.39	82.76
56. Surda	23.99	20.31	0.52	0.09	75.49	79.60

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 57. Pallanidur

57.	Pailakimidir	25.38	14.95	1.71	0.82	72.91	84.23
58.	Udayagiri	NU	NU	NU	NO	NO	NO
59.	Koraput	10.63	9.64	20.68	28.04	68.69	62.32
60.	Naudapur	16.81	14.33	5.27	22.97	77.92	62.70
61.	Jeypore	11.27	8.73	11.78	12.09	76.95	79.18
62.	Boriguma	9.45	15.94	23.05	20.20	67.50	63.86
63.	Nowrangapur	11.27	9.28	14.02	12.10	74.71	78.62
64.	Umarnkot	NU	30.84	NU	11.05	NU	58.11
65.	Malkangiri	NU	14.37	NU	12.62	NO	73.01
66.	Rayagadde	5.00	7.46	16.45	16.58	78.55	75.96
67.	Gunpur	27.18	19.38	10.87	8.76	61.95	71.86
68.	Bissuncuttack	NU	NU	NU	NU	NO	NO
69.	Ahmednagar	6.90	7.75	0.21	0.31	92.89	91.94
70.	Rahuri	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	-
71.	Shriranpur	12.06	10.24	0.83	0.84	87.11	88.92
72.	Nevasa	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
73.	Shevgaon	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
74.	Pathardi	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
75.	Jamkhed	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
76.	Kajral	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
77.	Shrigonda	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
78.	Parner	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
79.	Akola	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
80.	Sangamner	3.53	3.13	1.33	1.09	95.14	95.78
81.	Kopongaon	7.12	7.01	1.90	1.56	90.98	91.43
82.	Yeotmal	4.49	5.31	3.96	5.19	91.55	89.50
83.	Kelapur	7.57	5.98	6.54	7.68	85.89	86.34
84.	Wau	6.09	5.94	6.65	5.14	87.26	88.92
85.	Pused	7.91	5.74	-NIL-		92.09	93.26

86.	Darwaha	4.04	4.16	- NIL -		95.96	95.84
87.	Chaudo	8.94	6.42	-NIL -		91.06	93.59
88.	Warora	3.30	5.05	-NIL -		96.70	94.95
89.	Gadhchiroli	NU	11.44	NU	5.65	-	89.91
90.	Brahmapuri	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
91.	Sironchi	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
92.	Rajura	13.71	23.18	5.40	5.51	71.31	80.89
93.	Bhanupratapur	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
94.	Kanker	6.58	3.56	13.03	15.55	80.39	80.89
95.	Narayanapur	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
96.	Kondagaon	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
97.	Bijapur	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU
98.	Danteswar	NU	3.82	NO	6.27	NO	89.91
99.	Jagdapur	5.86	4.16	8.28	9.08	85.86	86.76
100.	Konta	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU	NU

Note           NU:   NO Urban population  
N :           Negligible

Growth rate of Schedule Caste, Tribes & Non SCST

(Total: 1961 - 1971)

	Total	SC	ST	Non SCST
Srikakulam	18.02	9.73	33.53	18.73
Cheepurupalli	13.46	2.37	5.19	15.03
Bobbili	1.57	7.20	8.97	2.74
Salur	2.75	3.92	10.68	0.53
Pavalbipuram	14.66	14.86	16.69	13.72
Palakauda	12.44	12.85	13.12	12.32
Paktrapatnam	15.40	6.04	14.42	17.53
Navasanpet	8.86	1.29	3.94	3.17
Tekkeli	11.60	1.99	14.94	12.47
Sanpet	13.90	0.68	56.03	13.34
Visakhapatnam	53.32	53.05	105.24	53.14
Anakapalli	13.95	11.61	38.09	14.21
Yellamanehi	8.84	10.48	3.16	8.71
Narasapatnam	11.51	9.81	15.51	11.44
Chintapalli	55.29	68.07	53.72	62.11
Paderu	38.55	34.19	38.77	36.53
Chodavaran	10.12	5.79	21.30	9.30
Prigavarapukanda	14.29	18.48	25.96	13.01
Vijayanagaram	33.77	32.96	182.45	31.41
Bheemunipalnam	10.89	6.96	26.89	11.23
Nellore	19.56	14.92	10.01	21.82
Gudur	22.91	23.21	21.99	22.97
Sulurpet	19.07	23.96	7.35	18.84

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Veukatagri	19.36	20.75	28.26	17.88
Rapur	6.73	12.19	2.07	5.85
Atmakur	9.51	2.48	4.83	11.48
Udayagiri	9.02	9.97	22.75	8.51
Kovali	14.47	10.10	6.92	16.00
Kowr	10.96	34.15	4.29	6.78
Kandukur	17.95	32.39	23.80	14.80
Kanigiri	6.37	18.97	9.46	5.48
Podili	9.05	22.01	12.26	8.19
Daisi	12.86	66.36	22.58	10.33
Adilabad	27.68	23.80	2.32	29.46
Utnoor	90.28	84.00	42.88	124.60
Asifabad	16.55	12.31	13.74	19.05
Sripur	31.21	15.43	32.32	36.38
Chinnur	17.33	19.91	46.78	12.74
Lakshmipet	34.58	28.61	21.57	27.34
Boath	27.71	19.25	21.57	25.98
Nirmal	25.32	16.56	33.15	22.49
Mudhol	14.27	21.01	160.55	12.90
Khamman	28.16	20.24	-1.00	29.56
Yellaudu	16.69	17.23	21.88	33.93
Bhoorgupadu	33.60	36.86	7.34	59.17
Bhadrachalan	28.02	25.92	17.72	43.94
Kolhagudur	30.50	3.51	2.04	46.13
Madira	28.51	3.50	9.83	30.31
Chatrapur	22.48	18.97	-81.73	23.54
Kodala	21.17	16.49	78.51	21.73

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Berhanpur	28.32	18.50	208.00	29.14
Digupahaudy	22.16	24.54	27.53	21.42
Chikiti	18.03	22.22	5.02	17.96
Ghumsur	19.77	19.13	28.27	19.39
Aska	25.27	26.80	64.32	-53.92
Surada	19.24	18.16	9.26	21.22
Parlakimidi	20.45	8.53	20.84	23.48
Udayagiri	26.44	2.49	19.88	35.13
Korapat	30.33	27.33	27.45	38.90
Naudapur	25.54	40.08	7.00	57.18
Jaypore	+15.16	6.04	2.90	37.92
Boriguna	-21.70	-23.78	-25.23	-13.72
Nowrangapur	85.09	58.34	95.36	81.22
Umarkot	38.20	65.68	30.58	41.85
Malkangiri	89.40	516.66	41.07	179.27
Rayagadda	33.67	23.96	21.65	78.24
Gunpur	24.14	15.90	143.00	33.61
Bissamcullack	22.57	16.80	10.70	38.02
Ahmednagar	23.63	31.41	28.34	22.71
Rahuri	35.35	45.72	24.29	35.30
Srirampur	38.35	32.32	43.56	39.63
Nevasa	27.77	38.75	44.94	25.97
Shevgaon	23.67	28.08	25.64	22.97
Pathardi	24.96	34.67	39.60	23.88
Jamkhed	18.37	47.68	212.35	14.58
Karjat	23.89	23.63	147.63	22.97

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Shrigonda	24.49	27.29	230.84	23.49
Pamer	98.82	30.14	273.55	14.44
Akola	25.39	64.31	20.87	28.31
Saugammer	32.96	57.61	34.33	31.43
Kopigaon	32.96	30.54	36.98	32.90
Yeohmal	31.57	66.67	25.46	32.31
Kelapur	26.76	28.76	31.69	24.28
Wani	22.86	3.76	22.85	24.04
Pusad	32.20	33.05	-	33.21
Darwha	31.01	29.86	-	31.06
Chandrapur	35.08	48.01	-	34.51
Warora	29.99	125.26	-	27.67
Gadhehiroli	37.61	165.51	23.59	41.73
Brahmapuri	24.00	77.21	-	22.98
Sironehi	28.91	33.25	25.69	32.56
Rajma	40.51	158.19	37.64	35.34
Bhanupratapar	27.15	61.63	25.79	31.06
Kanker	22.99	0.43	17.77	35.11
Narayamapur	78.09	34.32	27.54	287.68
Kardagaon	16.47	25.05	28.45	35.13
Bijapur	25.60	-10.86	24.21	47.92
Daute swar	28.35	7.41	14.79	105.58
Jagalpur	-38.46	-66.80	20.20	-6.28
Kanta	21.74	10.37	22.28	20.51



GROWTH RATES - RURAL

	SC	ST	Non-SCT
Srikakulam	3.41	188.44	8.53
Cheepurupalli	9.92	93.31	9.98
Bobbili	6.78	-1.23	-5.11
Salur	26.31	-10.30	27.18
Parvathipuram	8.95	16.65	13.53
Palakonda	17.89	-43.51	28.75
Pathapatnam	-	-	-
Narasaupet	-1.05	-	8.98
Tekkeli	8.63	7.50	2.73
Sanpet	0.51	56.32	37.67
Visakhapatnam	-1.30	14.71	12.90
Anakapalli	9.63	-38.56	11.99
Yellamanehi	1.21	-10.72	4.73
Narasapatnam	13.67	16.66	15.24
Chintapalli	19.52	53.69	-5.01
Paderu	34.19	38.77	38.55
Chodararay	8.04	21.49	8.69
Sringavarapakuda	-	-	-
Vijayanagaram	12.21	-50.06	32.24
Bhimunipatnam	0.23	-	6.33
Nellore	15.20	18.49	16.72
Gudur	22.16	20.20	20.47
Suberput	23.65	12.04	14.47
Venkatagiri	21.71	15.63	24.76
Rapur	12.19	2.07	-5.85
Atmakur	2.48	4.83	-11.48

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Udayagiri	9.97	22.75	8.51
Kavali	9.49	-6.48	11.23
Kovur	32.42	23.20	13.58
Kendullur	13.08	4.07	11.16
Kavigiri	21.55	9.93	4.42
Podili	22.01	12.26	8.19
Adilabad	25.33	22.73	24.01
Utnoor	-	-	-
Asifabad	20.63	14.13	23.54
Sirpur	5.04	29.92	26.41
Chinnur	-	-	-
Lakshmiipet	59.72	14.27	19.69
Boath	84.00	42.88	118.25
Nirmal	13.78	33.59	21.05
Mudhol	30.37	168.95	22.71
Khumman	18.62	90.67	24.64
Yellandu	13.99	21.64	32.39
Bhoorgupadu	-36.86	27.37	59.17
Bhadrachalen	24.91	17.55	35.39
Chalapur	11.68	-91.99	15.76
Kodala	11.86	36.66	13.30
Berhanpur	8.81	53.67	17.22
Digapahardy	24.54	27.53	21.42
Chikili	22.22	5.02	17.96
Darsi	66.36	22.58	10.33

	SC	ST	Non-SCT
Ghunsur	18.64	26.14	16.42
Aska	26.10	62.77	23.59
Surada	21.46	9.66	21.48
Parlalimidi	19.63	21.19	20.56
Koraput	19.85	23.06	19.09
Nandapur	18.48	0.14	26.79
Jeypore	6.19	1.32	36.71
Bosiguna	-25.98	-25.72	17.35
Nowranapur	62.16	96.96	88.40
Umarkot	52.57	29.57	30.61
Malkangiri	500.72	40.20	158.53
Rayagadda	30.03	20.13	72.38
Gunpur	14.40	21.49	18.07
Bissamcuttack	16.80	64.23	38.02
Ahmednagar	26.94	22.07	22.00
Rahuri	45.72	24.29	35.30
Shrirampur	30.18	42.85	33.85
Nevasa	38.75	44.94	25.97
Shevgaon	28.08	25.64	22.97
Paihardi	34.67	39.60	23.88
Jamked	47.68	212.35	14.58
Kajrat	23.63	147.95	22.97
Shrigonda	27.29	230.84	23.49
Parnev	30.14	273.55	14.44

	SC	ST	Non-SCT
Akola	64.31	20.87	28.31
Sangamnur	61.86	34.93	31.25
Kopergaon	28.86	37.57	30.67
Yeotmal	65.99	23.25	29.71
Kelapur	8.92	158.65	22.99
Wani	1.59	23.40	22.15
Pusad	39.74	-	30.79
Darwhar	29.04	-	30.74
Chandrapur	37.59	-	25.48
Warora	120.86	-	24.64
Gandchiroli	140.41	22.93	22.98
Bramhapuri	77.24	-	32.56
Sironcha	33.25	25.69	32.56
Rajma	195.03	37.83	38.82
Bhanupralapur	61.63	23.79	31.06
Kanker	1.10	17.03	31.87
Narayanapur	34.32	27.54	287.68
Kondagaon	25.05	28.45	35.13
Bijapur	10.86	24.21	538.05
Danteswar	-3.23	14.28	65.45
Jagdapur	-70.60	19.62	60.51
Konta	10.37	22.28	20.51

GROWTH RATES - URBAN

	SC	ST	Non-SCT
1. Srikakulam	39.41	-51.22	41.63
2. Chhepurupalli	166.74	1185.71	109.72
3. Bobbili	12.00	380.88	19.43
4. Salur	23.01	7.26	18.02
5. Parvathipuram	74.23	76.92	14.68
6. Palakonda	-27.47	-31.07	-14.45
7. Pathapatnam	-	-	-
8. Narasampat	-6.42	-	12.22
9. Tekkili	176.49	1648.00	156.45
10. Sampet	-4.53	28.57	15.78
11. Visakhapatnam	75.07	16.79	72.28
12. Anakapalli	21.94	-33.33	23.56
13. Yellamanchi	266.78	-	78.22
14. Navasapatnam	-37.87	73.68	-21.66
15. Chintapalli	-	-	-
16. Paderu	-0.46	-	-
17. Chodavasan	0.46	9.51	14.52
18. Sringavasapukuda	-	-	-
19. Vijayanaparan	42.17	29.27	40.54
20. Bheemunipatnam	284.30	-	122.24
21. Nellore	12.94	10.22	29.15
22. Gadur	35.46	40.11	30.77
23. Sulurpet	27.82	37.11	31.19
24. Venkatagiri	6.97	144.11	-1.60

	SC	ST	NonSCT
25. Rapur	-	-	-
26. Atmakur	-	-	-
27. Udayagiri	-	-	-
28. Kavari	22.65	77.21	43.61
29. Kovur	25.73	7.05	15.91
30. Kandukur	31.35	32.61	34.17
31. Kanigiri	-37.28	4.93	23.33
32. Poditi	-	-	-
33. Darsi	-	-	-
34. Adilabad	13.75	91.51	48.07
35. Utnoor	-	-	-
36. Asifabad	-2.75	18.43	10.85
37. Sirpur	82.70	834.00	55.68
38. Chinnur	-	-	-
39. Lakshnipet	253.01	2519.51	90.63
40. Boath	-	-	-
41. Nirmal	74.53	-47.62	55.68
42. Mudhol	-41.97	-	-24.40
43. Khammam	41.33	2162.50	59.61
44. Yellandu	62.50	145.45	51.39
45. Bhoorgupadu	-	-	-
46. Bhadihalham	-	-	-
47. Kolhaguden	1.05	194.85	41.01
48. Madhira	21.16	-	33.19
49. Chahapur	169.79	-60.71	131.63
50. Kodala	375.64	174.19	782.47

	SC	ST	Non-SCT
51. Berhanpur	60.42	42.57	49.56
52. Digupahandy	-	-	-
53. Chiketi	-	-	-
54. Ghumsur	27.47	589.36	60.95
55. Aska	38.40	155.17	44.20
56. Surada	-4.36	-80.00	19.13
57. Parlakimidu	-30.19	-42.93	36.94
58. Udayagiri R.	-	-	-
59. Koraput	161.41	290.73	161.52
60. Nandapur	766.09	433.17	717.52
61. Jeypore	5.05	184.68	39.64
62. Boligma	117.77	35.56	52.42
63. Nowrangapur	-1.47	14.23	41.55
64. Umarkot	-	-	-
65. Malkangiri	-	-	-
66. Royagadda	-8.47	76.96	87.69
67. Gimpuri	22.41	38.30	99.14
68. Bissam Cuttack	-	-	-
69. Ahmednagar	40.15	82.73	23.41
70. Rahuri	-	-	-
71. Shriranpur	47.05	N	76.79
72. Nevasa	-	-	-
73. Shevgaon	-	-	-
74. Palhandi	-	-	-
75. Jamkhed	-	-	-
76. Karjat	-	-	-

	SC	ST	Non-ST
77. Shrigonda	-	-	-
78. Parnev	-	-	-
79. Akola	-	-	-
80. Sangunmev	-64.49	65.08	37.88
81. Kopergoan	45.04	21.06	48.05
82. Yeotmal	67.94	86.63	39.04
83. Kelapur	5.58	56.95	34.28
84. Wani	31.17	4.14	37.10
85. Pusad	8.13	-	52.50
86. Darwah	37.66	-	33.66
87. Chandhapur	17.48	-	68.35
88. Warora	174.30	-	76.13
89. Brasuhapuri	-	-	-
90. Gadhchiroli	-	-	-
91. Sironcha	-	-	-
92. Rajma	113.82	29.20	11.47
93. Bhanupratapur	-	-	-
94. Kanker	-11.28	95.86	65.14
95. Narayanapur	-	-	-
96. Bijapur	-	-	-
97. Danteswar	-	-	-
98. Jagdalpur	28.47	98.40	82.83
99. Konta	-	-	-
100. Kondagaon	-	-	-



PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE POPULATION

	SC	ST	Non-SCT
Srikakulam	-0.58	0.03	0.55
Cheepurupalli	-1.12	0.07	1.19
Babbili	0.83	0.23	-1.05
Salur	0.62	-2.11	1.49
Parvathipuram	0.01	0.47	-0.48
Palakonda	0.04	0.04	-0.08
Pathapatnam	-1.12	0.15	1.27
Navasamnapet	-0.67	-0.02	0.69
Tikkeli	-0.77	1.00	0.23
Sompet	.67	2.66	-1.99
Visakhapatnam	0.03	0.03	-0.11
Anakapalle	-0.13	-0.09	0.22
Yelamanchi	1.15	-0.04	-1.01
Narasapatnam	-0.16	0.22	-0.06
Chintapalli	0.15	-0.83	0.68
Paderu	-0.06	-0.14	0.08
Chodavaran	-0.25	0.67	-0.42
Srigavasapukende	0.33	0.63	-0.96
Vijayanagaram	-0.14	1.63	-1.49
Bhimunipatnam	0.32	0.04	0.28
Nellore	-0.65	-0.74	1.39
Gundur	0.06	-0.09	0.03
Subberpet	1.09	-0.26	0.83

	SC	ST	Non-SCT
Venkatagiri	0.30	0.58	-0.85
Rapūr	1.03	-0.46	-0.59
Atmakur	-1.22	-0.17	1.39
Udayagiri	0.12	0.20	-0.32
Kavali	-0.68	-4.15	4.83
Kovur	0.45	4.51	4.83
Kandukur	1.94	0.20	-2.14
Kavigiri	0.73	0.03	-0.76
Poditi	0.71	0.45	-0.75
Darsi	2.02	0.11	2.13
Adilabad	-0.42	-0.56	0.98
Utnoor	-0.68	-8.63	9.31
Asifabad	-0.85	-.43	1.28
Sirpur	-2.68	0.11	2.57
Chinnur	0.68	1.76	-2.44
Lakshimipet	.87	-0.76	1.63
Boath	-1.05	-2.38	3.43
Nirmal	-1.12	0.18	0.94
Mudhol	0.72	0.33	-1.05
Khammam	-0.91	-0.01	0.92
Yellande	-0.77	-2.79	3.56
Bhoorgapadu	-1.14	-1.62	2.76
Bhadrachalam	-0.14	-4.42	4.56
Kothagudur	-3.30	-4.37	7.67
Madira	0.96	-0.20	1.16

	SC	ST	NonSCT
Chalapur	-0.55	-0.14	0.69
Kodala	-0.65	0.25	0.40
Berhanpur	1.46	0.40	1.06
Digpahandy	0.27	-0.23	-0.04
Chiketi	0.55	-0.49	-0.06
Ghunsur	0.11	0.35	-0.24
Aska	0.18	0.29	-0.47
Surada	-0.17	-0.98	1.15
Parlakimidi	-1.35	0.12	1.23
Udayagiri	-1.45	-3.59	5.04
Koraput	-0.24	-1.42	1.65
Nandapur	1.17	-8.87	7.70
Jaypore	-1.22	-5.43	6.65
Boriguna	0.41	2.67	3.08
Nowrangapur	-2.13	2.84	-0.71
Umarnkot	-2.13	2.84	-0.71
Malkangiri	10.74	-19.56	8.82
Rayagadda	-0.72	-6.21	6.93
Gunpur	-0.77	-1.21	1.99
Bissamcuttack	-0.85	-5.72	6.57
Ahmednagar	0.62	0.04	-0.66
Rahuri	0.70	-0.67	-0.03
Siranpur	-0.58	0.16	0.42
Nevasa	0.73	0.50	1.23
Shevgaon	0.45	0.01	-0.46

	SC	ST	Non-SCT
Pathardi	0.68	0.10	-0.78
Janked	2.49	0.38	-2.87
Kajrat	0.33	0.35	-0.68
Shrigonda	-0.02	1.35	-1.33
Parner	0.56	2.42	-2.98
Akola	0.46	-1.68	1.22
Saugammer	0.93	0.08	1.01
Kopergaon	-0.15	0.20	-0.05
Yeotmal	0.75	-1.16	0.41
Kelapur	0.06	1.22	-1.28
Wani	-0.61	-0.02	0.63
Pusad	0	-	0
Darwaha	-0.04	-	0.04
Chandrapur	0.37	-	-0.37
Warora	1.74	-	-1.74
Gadchiroli	1.80	-3.66	1.86
Brahmapuri	0.83	-	-0.83
Sironchi	0.39	-1.36	0.97
Rajma	3.10	-0.56	-2.54
Bhanupratapur	1.34	1.97	0.63
Narayanapur	-0.82	-21.94	22.76
Kondagaon	-0.26	-0.16	0.42
Bijapur	-1.60	-0.90	2.50
Danteswar	-0.39	-8.70	9.09
Jagdapur	6.54	-1.60	8.14
Konta	-0.25	0.37	0.12

Changes in the Percentage proportion of SC,ST & Non SCT  
1961 - 71 - Rural

	SC	ST	Non SCT
1. Sri Kakerlam	-0.37	0.08	0.29
2. Cheepurupalli	-0.04	-0.12	0.16
3. Bobbili	0.04	0.05	-0.09
4. Salur	0.62	-1.31	0.69
5. Parvathi Puran	-0.40	- 11.48	11.88
6. Palukanda	0.31	-9.03	8.72
7. Pathapatnan	-1.18	-0.18	1.36
8. Navasampet	0.66	-0.04	0.70
9. Tekkeli	0.92	0.17	-1.03
10. Sonpet	0.34	-2.85	2.51
11. Visakhapatnam	-0.83	0.02	-0.61
12. Anakapalli	0.12	-0.15	0.03
13. Yellamanchi	0.30	-0.05	-0.25
14. Navasa Patnam	-0.14	0.09	-0.05
15. Chintapalli	-0.30	5.51	-5.21
16. Paderri	-0.06	0.14	-0.08
17. Chodavaran	-0.10	0.75	.0.65
18. Srigavaraynikada	0.16	0.38	-0.54
19. Vijayagaram	-0.82	-0.71	1.53
20. Prheemunipatner	-0.50	0.05	0.45
21. Nellore	0.27	0.16	0.43
22. Gudeer	0.30	-0.08	-0.22
23. Suler pet	1.67	-0.38	-1.29

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24. Venkatagiri	-0.30	-0.16	-0.46
25. Rapur	1.03	-0.46	-0.57
26. Atmakur	-1.22	-0.17	1.39
27. Udayagari	0.12	0.20	-0.32
28. Kavali	-0.08	-4.83	.4.91
29. Kowr	13.10	3.20	-16.30
30. Kaudukur	2.16	0.20	2.36
31. Kanigiri	0.95	0.05	-1.00
32. Podili	0.71	-0.04	-0.67
33. Darsi	2.02	-0.11	.1.91
34. Adilabad	0.16	-0.19	0.03
35. Utnoon	0.68	-9.63	8.95
36. Asirabad	0.01	-9.44	9.43
37. Sipur	-3.41	1.09	2.32
38. Chinur	0.78	0.99	1.77
39. Lakshmipet	5.98	-0.77	-5.21
40. Boath	-1.05	-2.38	3.43
41. Miwal	-0.94	0.37	0.57
42. Mudhol	0.67	0.38	1.03
43. Khauman	-0.63	-0.07	0.70
44. Yellandi	-0.93	-1.23	2.16
45. Bhoorupet	-0.14	-13.60	13.74
46. Badhrachalan	0.06	-3.07	3.01
47. Kolleaguden	-0.96	8.07	-6.11
Madhira	-0.95	-0.20	1.15

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49. Chatrapur	-0.54	-0.11	0.65
50. Kodala	-0.24	0.38	-0.14
51. Berhanpur	-1.60	0.95	-0.65
52. Digapahaudy	0.27	8.22	-0.49
53. Chikiti	0.55	-0.49	-0.06
54. Ghumsur	0.21	0.39	-0.60
55. Aska	0.21	0.30	.0.51
56. Surada	0.23	-6.64	6.41
57. Parlakimidi	-0.11	0.17	-0.06
58. Udayafiri R	-1.45	-3.59	5.04
59. Koraput	-0.17	0.68	-0.51
60. Naudapur	0.78	-5.35	4.57
61. Jeypore	-0.66	-4.92	5.58
62. Boriguma	-0.48	.3.01	3.49
63. Navrangupur	-2.12	2.24	- 0.12
64. Umarkot	1.90	-1.43	-0.47
65. Malkangiri	10.94	-18.28	7.34
66. Rayagadda	0.10	-5.08	4.98
67. Gumupur	-0.47	0.84	3.7
68. Bissamcuttach	-0.85	-5.72	6.57
69. Ahmednagar	0.45	-0.01	-0.44
70. Rahuri	0.71	-0.67	-0.04
71. Srirampur	-0.34	0.37	-0.03
72. Nevasa	0.73	0.50	-1.23
73. Shevgaon	0.45	0.01	-0.46
74. Pathardi	0.68	0.10	.0.78
75. Jamkhed	2.49	0.38	-2.87

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76. Korjat	0.33	0.25	-0.58
77. Shrigonda	-0.02	1.35	-1.33
78. Parner	0.56	1.22	-1.78
79. Akola	0.46	-1.68	1.22
80. Sangammer	1.12	0.12	-1.24
81. Kopergoan	-0.14	0.35	-0.21
82. Yeotmal	0.68	-0.1.27	0.59
83. Kelapur	0.19	1.36	1.55
84. Wani	-0.75	22.98	22.23
85. Pusad	0.25	-	.0.25
86. Darwha	-0.05	-	0.0.5
87. Chandapur	0.28	-	-0.28
88. Warora	1.72	-	-1.72
89. Gadhchiroli	1.55	-2.71	1.16
90. Brahmपुरi	0.81	-	0.81
91. Sironchi	0.39	-0.36	0.97
92. Rajina	2.55	-0.93	1.62
93. Bahunpratapur	1.33	-0.97	0.64
94. Kanker	-0.85	-02.10	-2.10
95. Nanayanapur	.0.82	-21.94	22.76
96. Kondagaon	-0.26	-0.16	0.42
97. Bijapur	-1.61	-0.90	2.51
98. Dantesvar	-0.49	-4.96	5.45
99. Jagdalpur	-6.91	0.09	6.82
100.Konta	-0.25	0.37	-0.12



Change in Percentage Proportion of Schedule Caste,  
Schedule Tribe Non Schedule Caste/Tribe-Urban (1961-71)

S.No.	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	Non SCT.	
1.	Srikakulam	-1.55	-.09	1.64
2.	Cheepurupalli	1.18	-1.10	-2.28
3.	Babbili	-0.55	0.80	-0.25
4.	Salur	0.39	-0.07	-0.32
5.	Pavathipuram	1.95	0.08	-2.03
6.	Palakonda	-2.67	-0.24	2.91
7.	Pathapatnam	NU	- NU	-
8.	Narasannapet	-0.78	0.20	0.58
9.	Tekkili	0.49	1.23	-1.72
10.	Sanpet	0.58	0.25	-0.83
11.	Visakkapatnam	0.15	0.15	0.30
12.	Anallapalli	-0.06	-0.05	0.11
13.	Yellananehi	5.98	0.21	-6.19
14.	Narasampatnam	-1.63	-0.54	2.17
15.	Chintapali	-	NU in 1961	-
16.	Paderu	-	-NU-	-
17.	Chodavaran	-0.76	-0.05	0.81
18.	Srigavarapukonda	-	-NU in 1971	-
19.	Vijayanagaram	0.11	-0.02	-0.09
20.	Bheemunipatnam	3.59	0.11	-3.70
21.	Nellore	-0.59	-2.19	2.78
22.	Gudur	0.30	0.37	- 67
23.	Sulurpet	-0.33	0.38	-0.05
24.	Venkatagiri	0.38	6.55	-6.93
25.	Rapur	-	NU	-
26.	Atmakur	-	NU	-
27.	Udayagiri	-	NU	-

28.	Kavali	-6.71	-7.56	14.23
29.	Kavur	0.84	11.20	-12.04
30.	Kandukur	-0.12	-0.04	0.16
31.	Kanigiri	-2.32	-0.29	2.61
32.	Podili		-NU-	
33.	Daisi		-NU-	
34.	Adilabad	-2.17	0.16	2.01
35.	Utnoor		-NU-	
36.	Asifabad	2.48	-0.17	2.65
37.	Sirpur	1.81	0.79	2.60
38.	Chinmer	-	-NU in 1971	-
39.	Lakshmipet	7.26	2.34	-9.60
40.	Boath		NU	
41.	Nirmal	0.05	-0.07	0.02
42.	Mudhol	-1.74	-0.04	1.78
43.	Khamman	-0.88	0.30	0.58
44.	Yellandu	0.56	0.43	0.99
45.	Bhoorgupadu	-NU	-	
46.	Bhadrachalan	-2.19	-0.0	2.19
47.	Kothagudem	-5.58	1.89	3.68
48.	Madira	1.06	-0.38	1.44
49.	Chatrapur	-2.07	-0.73	1.34
50.	Kodala	-7.53	-0.60	8.14
51.	Beehampur	0.68	-0.01	-0.67
52.	Digapahandy	-NU-	-	
53.	Chitiki	-NU-	-	
54.	Ghumsur	-3.28	1.02	2.26
55.	Aska	-0.62	0.25	0.37
56.	Surada	-3.68	-0.43	4.11

57.	Parlakimidni	-10.43	-0.89	11.32
58.	Udayagiri R.	-NU	-	-
59.	Koraput	-0.99	7.36	-6.37
60.	Naudapur	-2.48	17.70	15.22
61.	Jeypore	-2.54	0.31	2.23
62.	Baligama	6.49	-2.85	-3.64
63.	Nowrangapur	-1.99	-1.92	3.91
64.	Umarnkot	- NU in 1961	-	
65.	Malkangiri		- NU in 1961	-
66.	Rayagadda	2.46	0.13	2.59
67.	Gunpur	-7.80	-2.11	9.92
68.	Bissameuttack	-	NU -	
69.	Ahmednagar	0.85	0.10	-0.95
70.	Rahuri		-NU -	
71.	Shriraupur	-1.82	0.01	1.81
72.	Nevasa	1	NU	
73.	Shevgoan		NU	
74.	Pathardi		NU	
75.	Jamkhed		NU	
76.	Kajrat		NU	
77.	Shrigonda		NU	
78.	Parnev		NU	
79.	Akola		- NU -	
80.	Sangammer	-0.40	-0.24	0.64
81.	Kopengoan	-0.11	-0.34	0.45
82.	Yeotmal	0.82	1.23	-2.05
83.	Kelapur	-1.59	1.14	0.45
84.	Wani	-0.15	-1.51	1.66
85.	Pusad	-2.17	NIL	2.17

86.	Darwaha	0.12	NIL	-0.12
87.	Chanda	-2.53	NIL	2.53
88.	Warora	1.75	NIL	-1.75
89.	Gadhchiroli		NU in 1961	-
90.	Brahmapuri	-	NU -	-
91.	Sirorchi	-	NU -	-
92.	Rajura	9.47	0.11	-9.58
93.	Bhanupratapur	-	NU -	
94.	Kankev	-3.02	NU 2.52	0.50
95.	Narayanapur	-	NU -	
96.	Kondageon	-	NU -	
97.	Bijapur	-	NU -	
98.	Danteswar		NU in 1961	-
99.	Jagdapur	-1.70	0.80	0.90
100.	Konta	-	No -	-

NU : NO Urban population.

Ratio of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and Non Schedule  
Caste and Tribe

(Total Population - 1961 & 1971)

S.No.	Tehsil	Schedule Caste		Schedule T.		Non SCST	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1.	SriKakeelam	1961	1028	1062	945	1112	991
2.	Cheepurupalli	1001	978	996	1010	1010	997
3.	Bobbili	1009	992	1008	1008	1029	1019
4.	Salur	1006	1005	1005	1005	1032	1010
5.	Parvathipuram	982	974	969	981	1020	1008
6.	Palukander	961	1000	998	979	968	932
7.	Palhapatnam	1042	1028	979	989	1027	1011
8.	Narasampet	1088	1040	1076	864	1027	1015
9.	Tekkeli	1061	1047	1000	985	1071	1053
10.	Sompeta	1378	1338	1019	1022	1177	980
11.	Visakhapatnam	993	1000	815	685	934	933
12.	Anakapalli	1055	1043	972	1000	1039	1032
13.	Yellamanchi	1004	996	898	989	1032	1012
14.	Navasa Patnam	985	958	983	978	1002	1000
15.	Chintapalli	673	854	991	957	691	929
16.	Paderi	961	976	967	975	858	899
17.	Chodovaram	1072	1035	964	984	1041	1040
18.	Srigavaraper Kuda	1032	994	1030	997	1031	1026
19.	Vijayanagaram	1008	991	1000	1116	1012	812
20.	Bheemunipatnam	983	999	939	903	1008	1003
21.	Nellore	946	957	907	926	967	973

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22. Guder	959	969	909	908	981	975
23. Sulr pet	969	972	907	947	981	989
24. Venkatagiri	930	954	890	925	957	963
25. Rapur	959	968	931	935	973	994
26. Atmakur	1029	1013	906	928	1025	995
27. Udayagari	1121	1092	951	976	1083	1060
28. Kavali	1008	1000	901	941	1031	1004
29. Kover	998	994	956	930	998	994
30. Kandukur	943	976	938	933	1005	993
31. Kanigiri	1122	1090	1034	977	1079	1059
32. Podili	1011	967	915	968	1002	1009
33. Darsi	987	941	920	895	971	966
34. Adilabad	1031	1022	1022	1038	1021	998
35. Utnoor	945	905	1004	1023	893	929
36. Asifabad	960	946	965	955	956	954
37. Sripur	972	956	999	988	919	950
38. Chinner	948	955	986	960	967	963
39. Lakshmipet	964	962	937	937	934	950
40. Boath	1017	990	1000	1006	979	981
41. Nirmal	1110	1032	952	975	1021	1001
42. Mudhol	1071	1033	1151	991	1033	1010
43. Khamman	948	944	1030	809	964	955
44. Yellandi	967	969	1007	981	956	966
45. Bhoorgapet	948	956	1008	1000	938	943
46. Badhrachalan	928	941	1003	1010	987	910
47. Kothagudem	967	951	989	998	914	932
48. Madira	949	938	941	971	947	958

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49. Chatrapur	1052	1055	1083	875	1075	1042
50. Kodala	1088	1102	1026	1022	1148	1070
51. Berhanpur	1069	1057	1011	1011	1028	1000
52. Digapahaudy	1120	1051	1012	1004	1044	1016
53. Chikiti	1188	1205	1022	1000	1109	1075
54. Ghumsur	1094	1041	1022	997	1127	1069
55. Aska	1157	1079	1012	1061	1146	1049
56. Surada	1084	1019	1035	995	1031	988
57. Parlakimidi	963	1051	1035	1042	1328	1001
58. Udayagiri R	1163	1041	1047	1050	941 +328	985
59. Koraput	1012	1004	997	1000	910	921
60. Naudapur	980	981	1026	1022	1148	1070
61. Jaypore	924	1008	989	983	1015	965
62. Boriguma	1012	975	1022	999	917	995
63. Nowrangapur	1012	981	989	994	926	984
64. Umarnkot	1019	964	989	983	914	966
65. Malkangiri	1003	949	1015	997	930	960
66. Rayagadda	1023	1012	998	1025	978	926
67. Gunupur	985	1035	996	998	1030	973
68. Bissamcuttack	1008	1003	947	1022	1014	1018
69. Ahmednagar	958	936	1025	936	931	897
70. Rahuri	987	1027	978	931	947	946
71. Srirampur	963	910	1000	1004	920	927
72. Nevasa	989	974	1097	989	968	975
73. Shevgaon	994	977	998	965	973	976
74. Pathardi	964	979	1056	996	1067	922
75. Jamkhed	976	991	1267	996	961	974

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76. Karjat	955	985	977	1000	952	940
77. Shrigonda	978	953	890	963	942	949
78. Parner	997	1060	888	972	1010	1025
79. Akola	976	1029	1009	997	1031	1001
80. Sangamner	998	981	972	967	987	975
81. Kopergoan	955	974	963	962	940	937
82. Yeotmal	955	1030	1005	970	940	938
83. Kelapur	1018	1010	1007	1000	988	966
84. Wani	960	1006	1025	1014	959	944
85. Pusad	1007	957	-	-	972	959
86. Darwaha	1005	965	-	-	962	959
87. Chandapur	905	940	-	-	966	949
88. Worora	929	968	-	-	979	951
89. Gadchiroli	961	965	1008	979	996	994
90. Brahmapur	947	970	-	-	1003	996
91. Sironchi	977	987	992	949	1005	1027
92. Hajura	884	946	1001	1011	971	946
93. Bahupratapur	993	966	981	982	942	941
94. Kanker	1049	1053	1059	1048	1035	1023
95. Narayanapur	967	1008	972	972	880	940
96. Kondagaon	1018	973	1019	998	917	973
97. Bijapur	1025	1010	998	1016	1123	942
98. Danteswar	1055	1003	1029	1025	937	841
99. Jagdalpur	1014	1031	1015	1011	967	978
100. Konta	990	989	1027	1016	955	1032

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Sex Ratio of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes  
& Non Schedule Caste/Tribe in Rural Areas.

	<u>Schedule Caste</u>		<u>Schedule Tribe</u>		<u>Non SCT.</u>	
	1961-71		1961	1971	1961	1971
1. Srikakulam	1037	1076	N	N	1003	1017
2. Cheepurupalli	977	1001	1009	999	1066	1012
3. Bobbili	904	1012	1012	1017	1021	1030
4. Salur	1006	986	1006	954	1021	1320
5. Parvathipuram	983	993	982	970	1006	1026
6. Palakarda	1002	1002	980	1000	1017	1022
7. Pathapatnam	1028	1042	989	979	1011	1027
8. Narasamonpet	1046	1087	N	N	1015	1029
9. Tekkili	1051	1062	1059	1004	1052	1076
10. Sanpet	1333	1441	1011	1020	1166	1189
11. Visakhapatnam	987	1027	N	N	991	1000
12. Anakapalli	1034	1057	N	N	1035	1041
13. Yelamanehi	998	1009	N	N	1011	1031
14. Narasapatnam	955	983	979	984	997	1002
15. Chintapalli	N	N	958	991	921	691
16. Paderu	976	961	975	967	900	858
17. Chodavaran	1032	1063	984	966	1040	1041
18. Sringavarapakonda	994	1031	997	1031	1026	1027
19. Vijayanagara	983	1005	1006	995	1013	1024
20. Bheemunipatnam	995	979	N	N	1000	1007
21. Nellore	965	959	927	893	985	989
22. Gudur	964	954	903	911	965	977
23. Salurpet	975	973	903	909	996	1003
24. Venkatagiri	949	930	934	980	960	932
25. Rapur	968	959	935	931	995	973
26. Atmakur	1013	1030	928	906	995	1025

27. Udayagiri	1092	1121	976	951	1060	1083
28. Kavali	1014	1121	976	951	1060	1083
29. Kovur	990	990	928	956	992	1000
30. Kandukur	995	984	934	936	996	1005
31. Kanigiri	1112	1133	989	1034	1066	1083
32. Podili	967	1011	968	915	1009	1002
33. Darsi	991	987	939	920	1009	971
34. Adilabad	1034	1065	1038	1025	1022	1039
35. Utnoor	905	945	1023	1004	929	893
36. Asifabad	952	978	958	970	973	990
37. Sirpur	961	979	992	996	975	968
38. Chinnur	955	935	960	986	963	967
39. Lakshmipet	964	965	935	939	967	958
40. Boath	990	1017	1006	1000	981	979
41. Nirmal	1039	1113	973	953	1017	1033
42. Mudhol	1039	1069	N	N	1014	1039
43. Khammau	936	952	N	N	960	972
44. Yellandu	963	963	982	1009	968	961
45. Bhoorgupet	955	948	988	1008	943	938
46. Bhadrachalan	946	925	1011	1004	910	999
47. Kothagudeur	946	945	997	992	947	929
48. Madira	942	959	971	939	966	950
49. Chatrapur	1051	1063	N	N	739	1084
50. Kodala	1102	1088	1018	1027	1078	1150
51. Berhaupur	1070	1085	1042	1005	1064	1097
52. Digpahaudy	1051	1120	1004	1012	1015	1044
53. Chikili	1205	1188	1000	1022	1075	1109
54. Gihumsur	1039	1092	997	1024	1081	1143
55. Aska	1080	1160	1063	997	1056	1151

56.	Surada	1022	1094	995	1036	996	1047
57.	Parlakimidi	1040	1013	1044	1044	1010	1027
58.	Udayagiri	1041	1163	1050	1047	985	941
59.	Koraput	1011	1017	1000	997	984	960
60.	Nandapur	974	982	983	990	963	926
61.	Jaypore	999	996	978	1000	986	958
62.	Boriguna	972	1011	998	1022	994	904
63.	Nowrangapur	979	1013	994	990	986	1001
64.	Umarnkot	962	1019	983	989	975	914
65.	Malkangiri	947	1003	997	1015	799	930
66.	Rayagadda	1020	1020	1025	999	931	1013
67.	Gunpur	1018	1043	999	996	981	1057
68.	Bissamcuttack	1003	1008	1022	947	1018	1014
69.	Ahmednagar	945	976	954	1029	961	983
70.	Rahuri	1027	987	931	978	946	947
71.	Srirampur	907	976	1010	1009	930	925
72.	Nevasa	977	989	965	1057	976	968
73.	Shevgaon	974	994	989	N	975	973
74.	Pathaldi	979	964	996	N	922	1067
75.	Jamked	991	976	N	N	974	961
76.	Kajrat	985	955	N	N	940	952
77.	Shrigonda	953	978	963	N	949	942
78.	Pamer	1060	997	972	888	1026	1010
79.	Akola	1029	976	997	1009	1001	1031
80.	Sangamner	985	1017	966	979	988	1000
81.	Kopergaon	983	956	993	957	947	947
82.	Yeohmal	1012	995	974	1010	956	959
83.	Kelapur	999	1036	1005	1008	970	743
84.	Wani	1013	973	1015	1026	955	965
85.	Pusad	982	1027	-	-	967	978

86.	Darwha	965	998	-	-	962	965
87.	Chandrapur	969	927	-	-	978	989
88.	Warora	982	951	-	-	964	983
89.	Gadhchiroli	964	961	979	1008	996	996
90.	Brahmapuri	970	947	-	-	966	1003
91.	Sirochi	987	997	949	992	1027	1005
92.	Rajma	936	988	1012	1013	950	970
93.	Bhamupratapur	966	943	982	981	941	942
94.	Kankev	1056	1051	1052	1063	1033	1041
95.	Narayamapur	1008	967	972	972	940	880
96.	Kondagaon	973	1018	998	1019	973	917
97.	Bijapur	1010	1025	1016	998	942	1123
98.	Danteswar	1028	1055	1026	1029	899	937
99.	Jagdapur	1022	1023	1014	1016	1013	988
100.	Konta	989	990	1016	1027	1032	955

Sex Ratio - Urban 1961-71

	Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribe		Non SCT.	
	1961	61	1971	61	1971	61
1. Srikakulan	997	994	333	N	954	979
2. Cheepurupalli	1011	N	1030	N	963	966
3. Babbili	972	965	935	N	1003	1030
4. Salur	1002	986	829	N	1053	1045
5. Parathipuram	917	874	533	N	1015	996
6. Palakonda	974	1170	885	N	1005	1002
7. Narasampet	939	N	667	Nil	1006	997
8. Tekkeli	1025	N	977	N	1016	1000
9. Sampet	1153	1080	N	N	1086	1098
10. Visakapatnam	1002	981	N	N	917	905
11. Anakapalli	1037	1045	N	N	1082	1030
12. Teklanarehi	978	N	N	NIL	1024	1051
13. Naraspatnam	N	1007	N	N	1036	1006
14. Chedarasan	1078	1192	N	N	1040	1047
15. Srigavarapukonda	-	N	-	N	-	1100
16. Vijayanagaram	1001	1014	N	N	983	975
17. Bheemunipatnam	1052	N	N	-	1031	1025
18. Nellore	907	863	921	942	959	937
19. Gudur	1020	1012	947	883	1005	994
20. Sulurpet	931	911	996	899	967	963
21. Venkalagiri	1043	930	N	N	974	993
22. Kavali	797	844	974	893	963	974
23. Kovvur	1079	938	961	957	1015	975
24. Kandukur	1025	N	N	N	951	997
25. Kanagir	N	N	N	N	957	1015
26. Adilabad	937	836	N	N	933	976
27. Asifabad	935	929	N	N	1081	895

28.	Sirpur	939	924	N	N	905	815
29.	Chinnur	-	1174	-	N	-	967
30.	Lakshmipet	953	1017	974	1000	881	979
31.	Nirmal	958	1065	N	N	945	955
32.	Muduol	N	1089	N	N	988	992
33.	Khammam	960	906	N	N	935	913
34.	Yellandu	1029	N	N	N	938	906
35.	Bhadrachalam	-	N	-	N		925
36.	Kothagudem	955	984	1004	919	915	898
37.	Madira	787	754		N	920	847
38.	Chatrapur	1038	856	N	N	961	990
39.	Kodala	1096	N	N	N	989	945
40.	Berhaupur	1019	1000	N	N	924	926
41.	Ghumsur	1071	1124	M	N	951	923
42.	Aska	1064	1120	N	N	937	1039
43.	Surada	997	1015	N	N	930	912
44.	Parlakimidi	1122	808	N	N	962	1079
45.	Koraput	952	N	1038	999	822	650
46.	Nandapur	1014	N	995	N	742	715
47.	Jeypore	1031	558	1071	775	935	1101
48.	Boligermar	975	N	999	1029	1019	1108
49.	Nowrangapur	1030	928	983	972	869	1111
50.	Umarkot	988	1019	959	989	864	918
51.	Malkangiri	1021	-	N	-	847	
52.	Rayagadda	955	1038	1034	947	917	923
53.	Gunpur	1108	1087	926	1031	949	924
54.	Ahmednagar	921	924	N	N	823	883
55.	Shrirampur	930	876	N	N	911	889
56.	Sangamner	N	N	N	N	900	1012

57.	Kopergoan	910	949	N	N	878	894
58.	Yeolmal	1065	885	897	990	893	893
59.	Kelapur	1075	944	808	949	928	911
60.	Wani	981	896	981	984	881	919
61.	Pusad	556	935	-	-	922	925
62.	Darwaha	974	1076	-	-	925	925
63.	Chandrapur	906	875	-	-	880	897
64.	Warora	851	N	-	-	807	913
65.	Gadhchiroli	968	<del>747</del> - 1088	N	N	951	-
66.	Rajpura	967	747	N	N	888	975
67.	Kanker	N	N	813	N	959	N
68.	Dauteswar	N	-	887	-	663	-
69.	Jagdapur	1076	1022	784	802	1032	875

Note (1) 2 tehsils Chinnur (Adilabad) and Srungavarapu Konda (visakhapatnam) declassified in 1971.

(2) 5 tehsils have urban population in 1971.

### Tehsils in the Study Area

S.No.	Name of the Tehsil	S.No.	Name of the Tehsil
1.	Srikakulam	29.	Kovur
2.	Cheepurupalli	30.	Kandukur
3.	Bobbiti	31.	Kanigiri
4.	Salur	32.	Podili
5.	Parvathipuram	33.	Darsi
6.	Palakonda	34.	Adilabad
7.	Pathapatnam	35.	Utnoon
8.	Narasannapet	36.	Asifabad
9.	Tekkili	37.	Sirpur
10.	Sompeta	38.	Chinnur
11.	Visakhapatnam	39.	Lakshmipet
12.	Anakapalli	40.	Boath
13.	Yellamanehi	41.	Nirmal
14.	Narasampatnam	42.	Mudhol
15.	Chintapalli	43.	Khammay
16.	Paderu	44.	Yellandu
17.	Chodavaram	45.	Bhoorgupadu
18.	Srungavarapu Konda	46.	Bhadiahalalam
19.	Vizayanagaram	47.	Kothagudem
20.	Bheemunipatnam	48.	Madira
21.	Nellore	49.	Chatrapur
22.	Guduo	50.	Kodala
23.	Sulurpet	51.	Berhaupur
24.	Venkatagiri	52.	Digapahandy
25.	Rapur	53.	Chitiki
26.	Atmakur	54.	Ghumsur
27.	Udayagiri	55.	Aska
28.	Kavali	56.	Surada



57.	Parlakinidi	86.	Darwha
58.	Udayagiri	87.	Chandrapur
59.	Koraput	88.	Warora
60.	Nandapur	89.	Gadhchiroli
61.	Jeypore	90.	Brahmapuri
62.	Boliguna	91.	Sironchi
63.	Nonrangapur	92.	Rajura
64.	Umarkot	93.	Bhanupratapur
65.	Malkangiri	94.	Kanker
66.	Rayagadda	95.	Narayanapur
67.	Gunpur	96.	Kondagaon
68.	Bissamcuttack	97.	Bijapur
69.	Ahmednagar	98.	Danteswar
70.	Rahuri	99.	Jagdapur
71.	Shrivanpur	100.	Konta
72.	Nevasa		
73.	Shevgaam		
74.	Pathardi		
75.	Jamshed		
76.	Kajrat		
77.	Shrigonda		
78.	Parner		
79.	Akola		
80.	Saugammer		
81.	Kopengoan		
82.	Yeotmal		
83.	Kelapur		
84.	Wani		
85.	Pusad		