

**Socio-Economic Transformation of
Tribal Communities in Selected Districts
of Madhya Pradesh — 1961-71:
A Geographical Analysis**

**A Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University
in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of
the Degree of**

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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Certified that the dissertation entitled
"SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES
IN SELECTED DISTRICTS OF MADHYA PRADESH - 1961-71 :
A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS" submitted by ROOP RAM JOWEL
in fulfilment of six credits out of a total requirement
of twenty-four credits for the degree of Master of
Phylosophy (M.Phil) of the University is a bonafide
work. It may be placed before the examiners for their
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(1)

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(ROOP RAM JOWEL)

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CHAPTER - I1. INTRODUCTION:

The process of change which began differentiating man from the humanid stage, i.e, the first stage in the evolution and the gradual transformation from ape to man was not felt in all societies simultaneously. The process of change has been rapid in some societies, normal in others, and sluggish in some others. This march encompasses a variety of dimensions and some agonising implications. Oldest cultures are either dying or being exterminated. In such a broad category comes a great segment of humanity known by a bewildering variety of names such as primitives, tribals, indigenous, aboriginal, native and so on. Some major characteristics of these groups have been simple pre-machine economy, unsophisticated rituals and social customs, lack of a spirit for their speech which itself is not developed, small local community organization and homogeneity.

The 'primitives' of yesterday have come into contact with their more 'civilized' neighbours and are losing their 'primitive' character. "Industrial civilization" is now completing its destruction of technologically simple tribal cultures. According to the view point of many authorities within industrial civilization, this disappearance or drastic modification of these cultures is considered necessary for the 'progress' of civilization and is thought to be inevitable,

natural, and, in the long run, beneficial for the people involved.) Before such an ethnocentric assertion could be converted into an established and undisputed premise, the reckless industrialization starts demanding its price. Now, the human, or for that matter the very life of earth, is threatened with extinction and it is becoming increasingly apparent that civilization's "progress" is destroying the environment as well as other people and cultures, and that modern civilization may become a victim of its own progress. In view of this we might well question the wisdom of endorsing and encouraging the final disappearance of people who reject our 'advances' and instead find satisfaction in a technologically simple life in close harmony with its environment. To brand the tribal economic system in an ethnocentric fury as backward and wasteful, customs and traditions as crude and tribal, people steeped in primitive ignorance, is one thing and to prove it is altogether another.

In India, for thousands of years tribes have been living in forests and hills without having more than casual contacts with the population of the open plains and the centres of civilization. Occasionally there were military campaigns which brought the tribals in contact with the outsiders in a situation of antagonism. In some areas, they lived under feudal landlords, while in some areas, they had hostile relations with the latter. The tribals liked to live in autonomous political units having their own village life. As a result,

they were either constantly at war with the feudal lords or had cordial relations with them through treaties.] If the feudal lords were powerful, they extracted some levy from the tribals. At this stage of history the tribals lived an uninterrupted life. Neither the Moguls nor the Britishers, in their early period or regime, interfered in the affairs of the tribals. [It is common knowledge] that this age-old physical isolation of most of the tribes drew to an end when in the 19th and early 20th century, railways and roads were constructed around hills and forest areas. With the increase in Hindu population, Hindu peasant and traders made their entry in the tribal interiors. It also necessitated the introduction of law and order which was virtually non-existent in the tribal areas. This helped the Hindu peasants, traders and money lenders to establish themselves in tribal villages and exploit the tribal ignorance of the working of a money economy to their own benefits. This resulted in the loss of economic independence of the tribals. This was not terrifying in itself but what came to disturb the tribals most) was the land hunger of the non-British vested interests. Taking advantage of their vantage position they started acquiring land and introduced cash-crops through foul rather than fair means on the land that belonged to and were used by local communities. Ultimately, (this land hunger affected not only their agriculture, but also their hunting and fishing rights.) (Still the friction between the tribals and the

non-tribals was limited to a restricted scale due to the British policy of exclusion or partial exclusion of tribal areas which kept the economic competition between the tribals and the non-tribals to a minimum. Indirectly, it also helped the tribes) to pursue their distinct lifestyles relatively undisturbed. (Their isolation from the main currents of Indian life helped the tribes in preserving their traditions, (but at the same time it also hindered the growth of competence in them to face growing competition in a wider society and to meet some of the challenges of the contemporary world.) They could not cope with the modern economic system and were trapped in the vicious circle of exploitation at the hands of the land hungry peasantry and the blood sucking money lenders. The rapidly increasing interference and exploitation resulted in clashes and bloody uprisings that still continue, though in different forms,) and despite numerous uprisings, social movements and participation in the freedom struggle, though on a restricted scale, the tribal people remained at the periphery of consciousness of the average Indian masses. They were hardly ever taken note of by our social and political thinkers of even the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century.

(After attaining independence, our national leaders were confronted with the tribal problems. It was emphasized in the debates of constituent assembly that the tribals have long suffered from exploitation and subjugation by the high caste

Hindus.) They needed to be given special protection. So the independence of India has changed the whole scenario. (The tribal people have awakened from their century old slumber. In other words "roads are everywhere urging their way into places which have hitherto been virtually inaccessible. Education, as it spreads, is revolutionising the social and economic conditions of the tribal villages and is creating new demands as it generates new skills".) (The most important fact that we have to face is the effect of changes of every kind that are sweeping across the hills and forests in India - changes initiated by people, government and by the tribes themselves. The tribal people today are faced by an unprecedented evolutionary crisis in their history.)

The most heartening feature of the tribal situation in India is that a great segment of tribal population has awakened to the need of finding a solution to their problems and is responding. But (they rightly demand that the 'progress' and 'advancement' should not disturb the essential harmony of their life.) They like to be assisted largely through their own institutions. A tribal's home and family is the precious and fundamental basis on which the future edifice of his welfare is to be built. "A freedom that does not guarantee him the freedom to decide how he will mould his destiny, official programmes that do not give him the choice of how he will organise his own development and to what end, will be sad imposition on him". (A very crucial issue in contemporary

tribal situation in India confronting us is the harmonization of national and tribal interests.) Such harmonization cannot be attained easily. The issue implicit in the problem touch extremely sensitive areas and even the slightest mishandling is likely to evoke violent reactions.

The tribals have to find for themselves a place in Indian society consistent with their conceptions of honour, but this must be done without any detriment to the integrity or the strength of India as a nation. (Tribal competence has to be developed to enable them to face the growing competition of a developing society and to meet the challenges of an uncertain future. We stand at the threshold of a new era. The tribal people have made an entry into that era with other members of the Indian society but they are not prepared to allow anybody to shatter the harmony of their life. They — deserve a better appreciation of their life, mores, and problems from planners, administrators and general masses, and these groups are required to fall in the national mainstream by providing educational facilities, establishing industries, providing employment opportunities and reservation in parliament, State assemblies and other government and semi-government jobs. This will naturally, bring the tribals in the national mainstream, and will certainly develop their socio-economic life.)

I.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

India, next to Africa, is the second largest country endowed with large concentration of tribal population. The tribals largely inhabiting the hilly and plain regions of our country pose special problems for national development. According to the census of 1971, the tribal population was a little less than four crores or almost 7% of the total population of India. In other words, out of a hundred person, seven belong to one or two other tribal group. The percentage of tribal population varies from one region to another. For instance, it is very low in state like Kerala or Tamil Nadu and very high in states like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Nagaland etc.

The problem of these 38 million tribals is recognised in Article 46 of the Constitution which promises to promote 'with special care' the educational and economic interests of the tribals and makes provisions for protecting them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. But it is debatable whether some of the measures currently in operation have helped, solved or rather aggravated the problem, or whether it has really improved the socio-economic status of tribal people (particularly in M.P). This is precisely the subject matter of the present study.

In developing countries, and more so in India, the pace of socio-economic change has rapidly accelerated in the recent

past. Socio-economic change has become our constant companion. The tradition-bound tribal society, which, prior to the independence of India, was almost a closed system, was suddenly exposed to the forces released by the community development movement, urbanization, education and industrialisation (Technology) - in short, to the process of modernization. This brought the tribal society in contact with the wider society, which to some extent changed their socio-economic parameters.

[In spite of remarkable measures taken by the government and semi-government agencies during recent decades, the tribals are far behind the non-tribal population as far as the socio-economic spheres of tribal life is concerned.] The impact of education, urbanization, industrialization and other factors is rather less among the tribals.] Among many such patterns, one also observes tribal areas inflicted with high illiteracy, high agricultural labourers and with a poor socio-economic pattern. A spatial analysis of socio-economic pattern and its trend would be therefore highly illuminating, especially as diverse as the state of Madhya Pradesh.] This dissertation seeks to explore spatial pattern of tribal socio-economic transformation. It also attempts to unravel the underlying causes.

The main theme of the present study is to assess the direction of socio-economic transformation with the help of selected indicators which is observed among some selected dominant tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh.

1.2 RELEVANCE OF THE CONCEPT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

(It would be erroneous to assume that the tribals are no-changers; that they are static. The reality is that they have experienced a lot of change. Either these hills or forests have been made open or they themselves have migrated to plains - to villages, towns and cities. The net out-come of socio-economic change that they have witnessed during the British period has made them either backward Hindus or Christian. When we want to transform the tribal societies, it is interesting to pose the question:- after all, what do we want to make of them? Officially (according to government statement) the answer is already there. We want them to be democratic, socialist and secular Indians. In other words, we want to make them active participants in the national culture. This objective seems to be quite satisfactory.) (The goal of socio-economic change in this respect is oriented towards the national mainstream.) But this exists only at the theoretical level. The reality, perhaps, does not conform to the official model. It should be observed that in the process of tribal transformation, there is a variety of other processes also working for transformation of tribals. The end result is different from what we envisage in government plans and perspectives.

Today, the nation appears to be heavily inflicted with burns it has sustained from divisive forces which are

successfully attempting to divide the polity into several parts on the basis of various "isms", "stans" and "Khands". One feels his duty to charge at such forces with a sharper weapon - the weapon of positive and logical understanding of current problems with the sole orientation of integration. This study clearly keeps this orientation of social and economic relevance throughout the discussion.

1.3 BASIC INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

(There are two categories of factors which lead to the social and economic transformation. These are exogenous and endogenous. The exogenous forces of socio-economic development relate to advanced technology and complex political, social, economic and other related organisation introduced in an area or among a group of people. The search for endogenous forces of change derives its intellectual rational form from the rejection of the assumption that modernity and traditions are radically contradictory.)

Among the tribal communities the exogenous forces of modernisation consists of a number of inter-related items, to wit, implementation of special provisions of the constitution in respect to the tribal communities, expansion of communication and transport and breaking down the physical isolation, establishment of industries and urban centres, introduction of improved technology in the exploitation of natural resources, spread of education, religious practices, medical facilities and other modern amenities of life.

1.3.1 Impact of the Special Provisions of the Constitution:-

(It is fact that the special privileges, including reservation of legislative seats and administrative positions have acted as a special catalysts of political mobilization and emergence of para-communities (caste association) of the

scheduled tribes.) Reservation of seats in the national parliament and state legislatures particularly has vested (the tribal elites with special bargaining power) and signs are there that of late they are making good use of the same. (The special provisions in the Constitution safeguards them from all sort of exploitations. This has surely helped the tribals to uplift their social and economic conditions.)

1.3.2 Impact of expansion of communication and transport:-

(Expansion of communication and transport has undoubtedly eased the rigours of life in the hills and tribal areas to a considerable extent. There is more steady flow of commodities, development inputs and skill) Before the opening of tribal villages, there were very few means of communication. The hills and forests worked as strong barriers to communication. This isolation today is a thing of the past. (Roads have reached the door-steps of the tribal villages. Radio, and particularly, transistor radio have made their popular entry in the tribal pockets. Furthermore, various government agencies and social workers frequently visit the tribal areas. The tribals, in their turn, visit the town and administrative centres, either for the sanction of a loan or for purchasing items of their newly created needs. The ageold isolation and self-sufficiency of the villages are now cast to the wind.) The tribal exposure to the 'other' society through modern means of transport and communication is massive indeed. Communication

and transport, therefore, are a way to change the social, economic and other parameters of tribal life.

1.3.3 Impact of establishment of urban and industrial centres:-

(During the last few decades, a number of town and industrial centres have come up in hilly and remote areas. Industrial centres have put a massive impact on the tribal's life. But the towns have exerted very uneven pull on the tribal population of adjoining areas.) This is, perhaps, related to the growth history of the towns. Except for some of the very small ones, most of these towns have come up into existence and developed, not through the growth of economy of the population concerned, but through the operation of extraneous factors, like the requirement of the administration or the location of social service, educational and other institutions. Many of the towns today are playing an important role in the social, cultural, economic, political and religious spheres of the tribal population. In other words, whether their economic growth may be considered as 'original sin' or not, they are becoming focal points of secondary growth and spread of new ferment of the region.

1.3.4 Impact of Introduction of Improved Technology and Welfare Measures:-

(Traditionally shifting cultivation was the dominant mode of production in many of the tribal areas. During the last few

decades, attempts have been made to replace shifting cultivation by settled agriculture, wherever possible. (Great emphasis has also been made on preservation & augmentation of forest wealth. Besides, development and marketing of cottage industries and introduction of small and medium scale industries have received some attention. This has surely helped the tribals to improve their social and economic conditions.)

1.3.5 Impact of spread of education:-

Education is one of the most important aspect of human development. (It is an essential pre-requisite for all round development.) The tribal population in India are at different stages of social, economic and education development. The currents and cross-currents associated with the spread of education in the hills and other tribal areas are broadly as follows:-

1.3.5.1 (Phase of minimal acceptance and generation of new aspiration without adequate preparation.) The persons who have attained formal literacy at this stage are like to be imbued with new aspirations without adequate preparation for the satisfaction of the same.

1.3.5.2 (Perception of instrumental role of education. At the second phase, the instrumental value of education as a lever of desirable occupation and as an opening to western way of life is perceived.)

1.3.5.3 (Phylosophical vacuum and search for new horizon - alongwith the spread of education, large number of young men and women became sceptic about tribal myths and legends and associated world-view.) They find themselves in anchorless intellectual drifts; this, in its turn, caused a search for new horizon.

1.3.5.4 (Displacement from primitive complex and conversion of majority into minority; spread of education brings a terrible displacement among the tribals,) displacement from their primitive complex. (Impact of extension of medical and other facilities also lead to the socio-economic transformation.)

1.3.6 Religious Practices:-

(Yet another indicator of social change is the tribal's involvement in religious practices of the non-tribal groups.) Tribal contact with outer world has brought them closer to different groups practising different religions and the (tribals have come in contact, particularly with three groups, namely, Hindus, Muslims and Christians. Hindus, by far, have had the great influence on the tribal life.) There are other cults and missions working in tribal areas. But except Hindu cult, other mission's impact is limited. On the whole, it should be said that the tribals have acquired some religious practices. To some extent, (these new practices also determine the process of social change.) Religion, therefore, can also be taken as one of the basic indicator of social change.

To recapitulate, we would say that for the present study, we have considered the following basic indicators of tribal socio-economic transformation which fall into two categories:-

- 1) Indicators of Social changes -
 - i) Literacy (Rural - Urban)
 - ii) Language

- 2) Indicators of economic change -
 - i) Urbanization
 - ii) Occupational Structure

NOTE: For the present study, availability of data on socio-economic change among tribes is quite difficult, because the census does not provide data on many social and economic attributes of socio-economic change. For getting this short of data, one is required to go for a field survey. So this data on the social and economic attributes will be collected from the field and a broad study will be done.

1.4 CHOICE OF THE STUDY AREA AND TRIBES:

1.4.1 Choice of Study Area:

Madhya Pradesh has 43 districts and scheduled tribes represent 20.14 per cent (1971 census) population in the State. Out of these, 29 districts, mostly in West, North, North-Eastern, Eastern and Central zone, and which have got more than five per cent tribal population have been chosen for the present study. These districts constitute more than 80 per cent tribal population of the State.


The whole study is divided into five tribal zones, formed on the basis of the tribal's dominance in a particular region. These regions are (Fig.1 & 2):

- 1) Seharla Region
- 2) Bhil Region
- 3) Gond-Korku Region
- 4) Gond-Kol Region
- 5) Gond Region

The following table shows the details of the study area:

S.No.	Tribal Regions	No. of Distts.	Name of Distts.	% First Rank Tribes	% Second Rate Tribe	% Total Tribals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Seharla Region	3	1. Morena 2. Sivpuri 3. Guna	Seharla(99.9) Seharla(98.9) Seharla(97.4)	- - -	8.02 8.42 7.20
					Total % - 7.88	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	BHIL Region	4	1.Ratlam 2.Jhabua 3.Dhar 4.W.Nimar	Bhil(99.85) Bhil(99.94) Bhil(99.72) Bhil(98.36)	- - - -	12.86 84.71 53.38 39.55
						Total % 47.62
3.	Gond- Korku Region	6	1.Raisen 2.Dewas 3.E.Nimar 4.Hosangabad 5.Chindwara 6.Betul	Gond(85.80) Korku(63.3) Korku(79.3) Gond(82.5) Gond (77.6) Gond (61.5)	Korku(5.58) Gond (36.3) Gond (15.3) Korku(13.0) Korku(11.5) Korku(35.3)	13.49 7.01 7.53 7.16 35.17 30.49
						Total % 16.80
4.	Gond- Kol Region	7	1.Satna 2.Rewa 3.Panna 4.Jabalpur 5.Narshim- apur 6.Sidhi 7.Sahdol	Kol (66.4) Kol (87.5) Gond(39.8) Gond(41.8) Gond(P6.6) Gond(49.9) Gond(49.1)	Gond (22.2) Gond (5.7) Kol (17.5) Kol (40.2) Kol (5.5) Kol (26.9) Kol (18.3)	13.90 12.61 13.54 11.77 12.38 32.53 48.23
						Total % 20.70

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Gond Region	9	1.Mandla 2.Balaghat 3.Seoni 4.Surguja 5.Bilaspur 6.Raigarh 7.Durg 8.Raipur 9.Bastar	Gond (82.2) Gond (85.5) Gond (90.4) Gond (41.3) Gond (50.7) Oraun(36.3) Gond (57.5) Gond (64.3) Gond (83.0)	Baigu(9.2) Baigu(11.3) - Oraun(18.6) Kaur (24.6) Kaur (24.5) Halbi(38.3) Kaur (8.4) Halbi(5.5)	60.54 11.25 37.49 55.93 17.10 47.28 10.84 14.62 68.21
TOTAL %						35.91
STUDY AREA						25.78

1.4.2 Choice of Tribes:-

There are 65 tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh constituting 20.14 per cent population of the state. Out of these, 9 tribal communities which constitute more than 90 per cent tribal population of the state (1971 Census), have been chosen for the present study. These tribal communities are:

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1) Gond | 44.94% |
| 2) Bhil | 19.30% |
| 3) Kol | 5.69% |
| 4) Kaur | 4.89% |
| 5) Oraun | 4.41% |
| 6) Korku | 2.59% |
| 7) Seharla | 2.45% |
| 8) Halbi | 3.0% |
| 9) Baiga | 2.98% |

Many changes are taking place in the socio-economic spheres of tribal population and proving the assemblance of

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urban and rural cultures authentically.

I have taken the major dominant tribes in selected districts because it is more useful to study the socio-economic change of the major tribes rather than concentration on an overall situation.

1.5 OBJECTIVES

1. Over View:

The focal point of attention in the present study is the socio-economic change among dominating tribes (separately) in selected districts (29) of Madhya Pradesh which have got more than five per cent tribal population.

2. Specific Objective of the Study:

In order to secure an alround improvement in the conditions of tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh, better vision can be built through the study of type and extent of variations in the socio-economic spheres of tribals that have developed among different tribal communities during the course of time (1961-71).

3. Characteristics to be studied:

With this end in view, study of following aspects have been made in the socio-economic analysis in selected districts of Madhya Pradesh:

- i) Decadal variations in Urban Population (1961-71)
- ii) Decadal variations in Urban Literacy (1961-71)
- iii) Decadal variations in Rural Literacy (1961-71)
- iv) Decadal variations in Total Literacy (1961-71)
- v) Decadal variations in Primary Sector (1961-71)
- vi) Decadal variations in agricultural labourers (1961-71)

- vii) Decadal variations in Secondary Sector (1961-71)
- viii) Decadal variations in Tertiary Sector (1961-71)
- ix) Spatial analysis of languages spoken by the tribals other than their own (1961) 4 - 1

1.6 HYPOTHESES

Keeping the above objectives in view, the following hypotheses have been formulated and tested to establish potent factors of change in the socio-economic attributes of the tribals.

- ✓ Hypothesis 1 Tribal literacy rates tend to increase with an increase in the proportion of tribals in urban areas and vice versa.
- ✓ Hypothesis 2 Tribal literacy rates in the long run, tend to increase with an increase in the proportion of tribal workers engaged in the non-primary sector.
- ✓ Hypothesis 3 Tribal literacy rates would show an increasing trend in areas where the tribes have adopted a non-tribal or regional dialect.

1.7 DATA BASE:

In view of the objectives of the present study the data for different indicators have been taken from secondary sources, "Census of India for 1961 and 1971".

The data on social indicators, (literacy, religion and language) and economic indicators (urbanisation and occupational workforce) have been computed from the following sources:

1. Census of India, 1961, Vol.VIII,
Madhya Pradesh
Part V-A(11)
Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes.
2. Census of India, 1971, Series 10,
Madhya Pradesh
Part V-A
Special Tables for Scheduled Caste and
Scheduled Tribes.

1.8: METHODOLOGY:

The entire study has been classified into various sections. Firstly, the percentage has been calculated of all the social and economic attributes which have been selected for the present study.

Secondly, a study of 1961-71 change in tribal's social and economic conditions has been done on the basis of crude growth rate, which is defined as:

$$\text{CGR} = \frac{\text{'X' in 1971} - \text{'X' in 1961}}{\text{'X' in 1961}} \times 100$$

Where, 'X' denotes Population

Thirdly, spatial patterns of tribal socio-economic change have been identified through a number of maps for all components selected for the present study.

Lastly, an attempt has been made to interpret spatial variations in the patterns of tribal socio-economic change and analyse the determinants and correlates of tribal socio-economic change on the basis of correlation between the selected indicators.

1.9 Organization of the Dissertation:

The present study is on the socio-economic change among the major dominant tribes in the selected districts of Madhya Pradesh. Tribals who lived in happy isolation with their own mythology, customs, rituals and life style for centuries are now confronted with the problem of massive socio-economic change resulting from the opening of their isolated country through the introduction of developmental plans, education, new technology, in short, modernization. The study is concerned with the problem of spatial analysis and direction of socio-economic change.

The entire study is spread over six chapters. The first chapter consists of introduction to the study, statement of the problem relevance of the concept of socio-economic transformation, indicators of socio-economic transformation, choice of study area and tribes, objectives, data base, methodology and hypotheses. In the second chapter, an overview of available literature has been presented. In the third chapter, aspects of social change and special pattern of social change between 1961-71 has been described.

Chapter four deals with the spatial analysis of economic attributes and the economic change that has taken place among the different tribal communities.

Chapter Five presents an analysis of the results of correlation.

The last chapter presents a summary of conclusions of the study.

C H A P T E R - I I
A N O V E R V I E W O F L I T E R A T U R E

[Studies on tribals originated under the influence of, and to serve the purpose of the colonial administration of the British. The alien administrators could realise that for an effective and successful administration of the natives they needed the knowledge of their life and culture. The foreign missionaries, too, felt the necessity of knowing about their habits, religions, traditions, customs and practices and their languages for the purposes of conversion. The inclination toward this attraction was also of the foreign travellers, adventurers and army personnel, as a result of which they approached the inaccessible areas of the tribals and presented descriptive accounts about the land and the people of the area.]

According to Vidhyarthi¹ the studies on the tribals fall in three categories:-

- 1) Formulative Period (1774-1919)
- 2) Constructive Period (1920-1949)
- 3) Analytical Period (1950 Onwards)

In the formulative period, the systematic use of such study for effective administration in India was first as early

✓ 1. Vidhyarthi, L.P., 'Applied Anthropology and Development in India' National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1980. pp.(111)

as in 1807 when the Court of Directors of the East India Company made a formal decision that "such knowledge would be of a great use in future administration of the country"². Since then anthropologically oriented officers prepared handbooks, gazetteers, monographs etc. on the tribes of India. In this period other studies on tribals were carried out by the scholars like Hutton who came out with his view regarding the evil effects of contact on tribes. He said that "the solution of the problems would be to create self-governing tribal areas with free powers of self-determination in regard to surrounding or adjacent units."³

Elwin who came out with a monograph on the Baiger of the central province,⁴ not only diagnosed the malady and the devastating effects of overhasty and unregulated process of uplift and civilisation but also suggested the remedy.

So, in this period only the general ideas about the customs, traditions, rituals etc., were formulated.

In the initial stage of formulatory period, the administrators and scholars were more concerned with "fact collection" and not

2. Roy Burman, B.K., 'An Approach to the Socio Economic Development of Tribal Communities : Adivasi', Vol.IX, No.2, 1967-68, pp.24.

3. Hutton J.H., 'Census of India', Vol. Part III, Ethnographic Notes, Simla, Government of India Press India, 1961, pp.504-507.

4. Elwin, V., 'The Aborigines', Oxford University Press, London, 1939, pp.511.519.

with problem oriented analysis. The systematic and analytical publication about the tribal problems was attempted for the first time in tribal number of the Eastern Anthropologist in 1949, to which a number of Anthropologists i.e, (Chattopadhyaya, Naik, Dube, Srivastava, Majumdar) and other and few social workers contributed papers on the various aspects of changing tribes of different parts of India.⁵

Though most of the papers are of substantive nature and deal with the tribals and rural problems of the different parts of India, a few papers deal with the methods and general principles of applied and action anthropology Sol Tax⁶, Majumdar⁷, Jay⁸, Silverberg⁹, Bose¹⁰, Das¹¹, Dube¹², Roy Burman¹³,

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5. Eastern Anthropologist, Vol.III, No.I, Sept.1949. pp.240-243.
 6. Sol Tax, Action Anthropology, Journal of Social Research, Vol.II, pp.205-207.
 7. Majumdar D.N., Indian Anthropologists in Action, Journal of Social Research Vol.II (1-2), 1959, pp.156-161.
 8. Jay J. Edward, 'The Anthropologists and Tribal Welfare: Hill Maria - A Case Study', Journal of Social Research, Vol.II, 1959, pp.154.
 9. Silverberg James, 'Ethnography and Communication Research as complementary Procedure in the study of Area Wise Social Change' Journal of Social Research, Vol.II (1-2), 1959, pp.115-120.
 10. Bose, N.K, 'Precision in Applied Anthropology', Journal of Social Research, Vol.III(2), 1960, pp.215-218.
 11. Das, T.C., 'Assimilation: Integration: Acculturation', Journal of Social Research, Vol.III (2) 1960, pp.215-223.
 12. Dube, S.C., 'Approaches to the Tribal Problem in India', Journal of Social Research, Vol.II (2), 1960, pp.234-240.
 13. Roy Burman, B.K., 'Basic Concepts of Tribal Welfare and Tribal Integration', Journal of Social Research, Vol.III(2)1960, pp.215.

and Vidhyarthi¹⁴ did extensive work on the tribals describing their religion, habits, customs, tradition, economy and other related problems of the tribal communities.

There are lot of other books, articles and Governmental Plan documents which give a broad account on the tribal literature.

So it is relevant to mention here that before analysing the socio-economic transformation, a literature survey, carrying the amount on socio-economic transformation of tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh should be overviewed.

14. Vidhyarthi, L.P., Anthropology and Tribal Policy, Journal of Social Research Vol.III (2), 1960, pp.133-140.

Tribal population is traditionally considered marginal to the mainstream of Indian society and civilization by layman and scholars alike, while its contribution to the formation of the synthetic culture of the country and its role in the creation of different character of areas is significant. The tribes have received scant attention from both social and population geographers. So the geographical studies of the problems of tribes is such that it has to depend substantially on related branches or other disciplines such as anthropology. However, interests in these problems is growing and a number of studies are coming up on the geography of tribes of India. As the progress of research in this field has been inadequate and sporadic, tribal geography has failed to be recognised as a separate branch of geographical investigations.

{ Socio-economic transformation has a wide connotation involving the indicators ranging from measuring the degree of social and economic parameters such as education, religion, language, urbanization, industrialization, occupational structure, and other infrastructural facilities which reflect the transformation of tribal societies, opening up a new vista for change. The literature, that has been appeared in the books, journals, articles and other governmental plan documents can be broadly grouped under the following sub-heads:

1. Studies on Social Change.
2. Studies on Economic Change. }

II.1.1 STUDIES ON SOCIAL CHANGE:

{Studies on social change among tribes of Madhya Pradesh have been done extensively by the social scientists, W.G.Grigson¹⁵ who wrote a voluminous monograph on the Maria Gonds of Bastar, studied the Bastar tribes very exhaustively and meticulously. (Alongwith the descriptive accounts, the author presents an analytical appraisal of the social and cultural changes that have taken place among the tribes of Bastar.) Verrier Elwin¹⁶ who came out with his first monograph on the Baiga tribe in which he formulates his National Parkland Theory. The auther's advocacy for a more liberal attitude to Bewar (shifting) cultivation free use of forests, and most strict policy for others to settle in the tribal area made him controversial.

Elwin's next problem-oriented book analyses the acculturative processes among the tribes of Madhya Pradesh. In his book, 'The loss of the Nerves', he focuses on those Hinduised tribes who have suffered from moral depression and decay and advocates the policy of planned acculturation and suggests that if "a genuine protection is given and real life is restored there will be happy future for those tribals who are suffering from the loss of the nerves".¹⁷

✓15. Grigson, W.V., 'The Maria Gonds of Bastar', Oxford University Press, London, 1938.

16. Verrier Elwin, 'The Baiga', London, John Murry, 1939 pp.27-31

17. Elwin G. "The Loss of Nerves" : A comparative study of the contact of people in the Aboriginal Areas of Bastar State; Central Province of India, 1952, pp.84-94.

Another missionary scholar W.G. Griffith¹⁸ wrote a book on the Kols and brings out the impact of the neighbouring Hindus on the Kols. He finds them occupying a position which is midway between the Hindu and the traditional Tribal religions. [Father Stephan Fuchs¹⁹ wrote a book which presents a study of the Bhumia's and the Gonds in a comparative manner and brings out the mutual interactions between the two tribes as well as their interactions with the Hindu culture of the region. He presents a dynamic view of culture and brings out the changes that have taken place in the two tribes in course of time.] Another scholar Mathias Hermanns²⁰ who studied the magic and religion among the Bhils describes the changing religious beliefs and practices of the Bhils.

Ghurye who traced the natural process of assimilation of the tribes, came out with a book and at one place observes as follows, which reflects his stand for encouraging the process of assimilation:

"Some of the tribes are so far Hinduised that they have got assimilated as different castes in the caste system. This gradual process of assimilation, however, has been disturbed

18. Griffith W.G., 'The Kol tribe of Central India', Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta, 1946, pp.XIV, 333.

19. Fuchs Stephan, 'The Gonds and Bhumias of Eastern Mandla', Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1960, pp.115-119.

20. Hermanns M., 'The Bhils of Madhya Pradesh', 1952, pp.250.59.

during the British regime. Owing to the policy of the government, as well as activities of the missionary"²¹

(S.C. Dube,²² who has done extensive work on the changing social conditions among the tribes of Madhya Pradesh, describes the changes among the tribals due to the contacts with the non-tribals and modernising attributes.)

A paper on culture contact and consequences among the Gonds of the sagar district was published by K.K.Srivastava²³ in which he describes the cultural contact of the Gonds with the non-tribal population due to which changes have taken place among the tribals.

(T.B. Naik²⁴ who wrote, 'the changing tribe' in which he discusses the change processes which are observed by the tribals with the introduction of new religious practices and other attributes of change. He also discusses the educational changes brought into the tribals.)

Among tribal problems, special attention has been given to the study of educational psychology. Among the studies done on education among tribals, a paper has been written by

21. Ghurye, G.S., 'The Scheduled Tribes', Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1963, pp.180.

22. Dube S.C., and Bahadur.F, 'A Study of the Tribal People and Tribal Areas of M.P', Government Regional Press, Indore, 1967, pp.38.39

23. Srivastava K.K., 'Culture contact and consequence among the Gonds of Sagar District', published in Vayajati, Vol.XI, 1963, pp.105.107.

24. Naik T.B., 'The Changing Tribe' Tribal Research Institute, Chhindwara (M.P), 1965. pp.153-67.

L.R.N. Srivastava²⁵ on education for the tribals in which he discusses the types of education, methods of education, contents of education, medium of instruction, the wastage and stagnation in tribal schools and the need for a uniform policy. (B.H. Mehta²⁶ B.K. Roy Burman²⁷ and others have written several papers regarding the tribal education of different parts of India which bring out the efforts of these scholars in the field of tribal education.) K.C. Chaturvedi²⁸ in an article on Vindaya's tribe of Madhya Pradesh analyses their problems in the context of the changing culture, illiteracy and low standard of living. He examines statistically the progress made by the tribals in the field of education, tribal rehabilitation, health and communications, and hopes that with a greater consciousness they would bridge up the existing gap.

(Kamat A.R.²⁹ who came out with a paper on the education and social change among the S/T and S/C says that with the spread of education and literacy, the tribal social structure such as customs, rituals, traditions have started changing.) The physical isolation with the non-tribals is no more in existence.

25. Srivastava, L.R.N., 'Some Aspects of Integration of Tribal People Problem of Tribal Education in India', Tribal Education Unit, Deptt. of Adult Education, NCERT, New Delhi, pp.17-22.

26. Mehta, B.H., 'The Problem of Oboriginus' Indian Journal of Social Work, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Vol.X(2), Sept.1949, pp.88-89,9

27. Roy Burman B.K., 'Problem of Tribal Language in Education' A supplement to the Special Tribal number of the Vidhya Pith, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat. Vidhyapith, Ahmedabad, Oct. 1965, pp.18-27.

28. Chaturvedi, K.C., 'Vindhya's Tribals in New Madhya Pradesh', Vanyajati, Jan. 1957, Vol.V, No.1, pp.39-41.

29. Kamat A.R., 'Education and Social Change among the S/C and S/T' EP.W. Vol.XVI, No.31, Aug.1, 1981, pp.1279-1283.

The study made by Jaiswal S.K.³⁰ is an attempt toward analysing the problems pertaining to tribes of Madhya Pradesh in the overall context of state population. The Chapter on the impact of the forces of acculturation, is of particular interest as it analyses education, modern occupation and welfare programmes in the state as factors of acculturation of tribal communities.

K.P. Chattopadhyay³¹, who has done immense work on the educational aspects of the tribal communities of India. In his book 'The Tribal Education' he describes the role of education in the socio-economic development of the tribals. In another book³², "Education, The Adivasis", he describes the developmental measures taken by the government for the upliftment and betterment of tribals and suggests the neck-point in making the tribals educated. Sachchidananda, who wrote 'Tribal Education in India'³³ and 'Socio-Economic Aspects of Tribal Education'³⁴ describes the various measures for the upliftment and betterment of tribals.

30. Jaiswal H.K., 'Demographic Structure of Tribal Society', Meenakshi Prakashan, New Delhi, 1979, pp.117-140.

31. Chattopadhyay, K.P., 'Tribal Education', Man in India, Church Road, Ranchi, Vol.33,(1), Jan-March (1953), pp.1-18.

32. _____, 'Education, The Adivasis', (revised edition), the Publication Division, 1960, pp.121-128.

33. Sachchidananda, 'Tribal Education in India', Vanyajati, Volume XII(1), 1964, pp.3-4.

34. _____, 'Socio-Economic Aspects of Tribal Education; Tribal Education in India - Report of the National Seminar on Tribal Education in India', Tribal Education Unit, NCERT, New Delhi, 1967, pp.99-108.

B.K. Roy Berman³⁵, wrote other papers in which he mentions the relative role of government and voluntary agencies in education for the tribals.

To recapitulate we can say that lot of literature has come out on the social change among the tribal communities but the interests has not been seen among the social geographers except few studies. Tribal geography is quite an interesting subject which needs to be given much emphasis by the social geographers.

35. Roy Berman B.K., 'Relative Roles of Government and Voluntary Agencies in Education in India', Report of the National Seminar on Tribal Education in India, Tribal Education Unit, NCERT, New Delhi, 1967, pp.121.132.

III.1.2 STUDIES ON ECONOMIC CHANGE:

(Studies on economic change is a branch which has deeper roots.) After independence, lot of studies have come out dealing the economic parameter of the tribal communities. Special provisions have been made in the Constitution to protect the tribal communities from any sort of exploitation. Providing educational facilities, establishing urban areas, industrialization and other infrastructural facilities, attempts have been made by the government to bring more closer the tribal communities to the national mainstream. By which, tribals have observed a massive economic change.³⁷

(Industrialization could also bring in its wake a host of problems associated with urbanization. Joshi's paper highlights these maladies in the Bastar region, where due to urbanization the traditional bonds of societies tend to get loosened and says that 'The advanced section of the tribal communities have become keenly conscious of the machines of modern system'.³⁶ D.N. Majumdar³⁷ who describes the role of urban centres in changing the tribal's social and economic set up. He says that due to the establishment of urban centres or interaction with the urban population, their needs have increased and started adopting the urban way of life.)

36. Joshi R.S., 'Impact of Industrialization on Tribals: A case study of Biladala', Bastar, pp.367-380.

37. Majumdar, D.N., 'Social Contours of an Industrial City', Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1960, pp.275-84.

Fuchs³⁸ in his paper dealing with the Bhils, Bhilalas and Korkus of Madhya Pradesh highlights the agrarian conditions of the tribals and describes the change which have taken place due to the contacts with non-tribals, and due to the introduction of new technology in the tribal areas.

D.N. Nag³⁹ who wrote a book 'Tribal Economy' on Baiga focuses attention toward the economic change which has been witnessed by the tribals. He deals with almost all the important aspects of economic life and presents broad contours as well as the main trends of Baiga's economic life and examines the Baiga's economy as a dynamic, continuous process, and related it to the modern development.

(T.B. Naik and K.M. Bhoraskar⁴⁰ also describe the spread of modernising attributes among the tribes of Madhya Pradesh. The next book⁴¹, 'The Abhuj Marias' which describes the changing socio-economic pattern of the Marias living on the hills and forest of Bastar district.)

38. Fuchs.S., (referred to), 'Land Security and Land Hunger among some Aboriginal Tribes of Western India' in K.S. Singh (ed) 'Tribal situation in India, Simla, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 1972, pp.367-373.

39. Nag D.N., 'Tribal Economy: An Economic Study of the Baiga', Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Delhi, 1958, XVII and 418.

40. Naik, T.B., and Bhoraskar K.M. (ed) 'The Economic Organisation and Market', 1964, Tribal Research Institute, Chindwara (M.P)

41. Naik T.B. (ed), 'The Abujh Marias; Socio-Economic Aspect of A Little Known Tribe Culture', Tribal Research Institute, Chindwara (M.P), 1963, pp.122-25.

(D.N. Majumdar⁴², who wrote a book 'A Tribe in Transition' describes the changing socio-economic conditions of the tribals with the opening of new roads into tribal areas.)

Occupational changes among the tribals have been largely due to the frequent communication and contact with the non-tribals. The bulk of change in occupational structure according to Singh⁴³ has been observed in the tribal communities. Due to the increase in pressure on land, tribals have adopted new and superior farming practices.

Agriculture is the predominant sector in the tribal economy. According to R.Y. Singh,⁴⁴ who describes the modernisation processes among the Bhil of Malwa region, education and other modernising infrastructural facilities provided by the government have changed the socio-economic life of the tribals. He suggests the basic measures for the upliftment and betterment of the tribals. L.P. Vidhyarthi⁴⁵ who, in his paper, describes the various measures taken by the Government for the development of the tribals and gives an information about the employment, education, health and related matters.

42. Majumdar D.N., 'A Tribe in Transition', Universal Publishers Ltd, Lucknow, 1950, pp.45-54.

43. Singh K.S. (ed), 'Economics of the Tribes and their Transformation Concept', New Delhi, 1982, pp.152-173.

44. Singh R.Y., 'Bhils of Malwa Region'; their Habitate, Economy and Society, National Geographers Journal of India, Vol.XVIII, 3 and 4 (1972) pp.223-239.

45. Vidhyarthi, L.P., 'Tribal Development in Independence India and its Future', Man in India, 54, 1, 1974, pp.45-71.

(B.D. Sharma⁴⁶ who describes the economic development of extremely backward tribal regions in Central India.) The proverbial aloofness of tribal areas is mentioned to stress that insulation of such regions has never been complete. (He describes the role of migrants in transforming the tribal lifestyle)

✓ 46. Sharma B.D., 'Economic Development of Extremely Backward Tribal Regions', Indian Anthropologists, 3, 2, 1973, pp.109-134.

II.3. GAPS:

The studies of socio-economic transformation should be taken on a wide scale. Apart from the existing studies, most of which highlights the trends and processes of socio-economic transformation in certain pockets, mainly the urban industrial areas, there is a need for analysing the prevailing socio-economic set-up in the remote and inaccessible areas to suggest new innovations to be pumped in for the transformation of the regions to bring them into the web of modernization and economic development. The study of tribal rural immigrants to the urban centres and to the rural areas in the vicinity of the urban centres needs to be taken up in greater detail.

Quite a few studies have analysed socio-economic transformation through the assimilation in adaptability to culture or language. But no study has appeared on as to how acculturation in religion takes place, a topic which needs investigation.

Education, which is one of the basic indicator of social transformation should be taken up on a wide scale. Occupational structure is also very important indicator of economic change which needs to be analysed.

Most of the studies on socio-economic transformation have been taken up by non-geographers and have reference in non-geographical journals. There is a need in creating interest among geographers

to appreciate this branch of geography so that a more appropriate commentary on socio-economic transformation among tribals with a proper spatial analysis, spatial relations and co-variations with proper maps to analyse the spatial trends may be obtained.

CHAPTER - IIITRIBAL SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONIII.1 INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT:

Madhya Pradesh is the home of a large number of tribes, many of whom are very important even on an all-India comparison. These are sixty-five tribal communities in the State who are numerically well represented. The state has 20.1 per cent tribal population in 1971, as compared to 20.6 per cent in 1961. Gonds, Bhils, Kairs, Oraons, Korkus, Seharis, Baigas and Halbis are numerically most important tribal communities which represented more than 90 per cent population to total tribal population in the state. 98.2 per cent tribal population lives in rural areas whereas 1.28 per cent population lives in urban areas (1971).

Average percentage of literacy for the tribals in 1971 is 7.6% as compared to 5.10 per cent in 1961. But among the tribal community, there is a wide range of variations in the level of literacy. The rural literacy among the tribals is 7.38 per cent in 1971 as compared to 4.98 per cent in 1961. In urban areas, the literacy among tribals is 21.1 per cent in 1971 as compared to 15.4 per cent in 1961. (Appendix IV).

The state has 97.2 per cent tribal population as of Hindus in 1971 as compared to 98.8 per cent in 1961.

Christian population among the tribals represent 1.87 per cent in 1971 as compared to 1.44 per cent in 1961. So the trend towards christianization has shown an increase among the tribal communities of the state. The percentage of tribals speaking dialects other than their own is 87.2 per cent in 1961. (Appendix X).

There are twelve districts which have got less than five per cent tribal population and two districts, Sagar and Damoh do not have any tribal population.

The Gonds represent 46.33 per cent population in 1961 and 44.94 per cent in 1971 to the total tribal population of the state. 99 per cent population lives in rural areas. The Gonds dominate in sixteen districts and make second dominance in four districts. Literacy among the Gonds is 8.6 per cent in 1971 as compared to 6.0 per cent in 1961. Rural literacy is 8.36 per cent in 1971 as compared to 5.96 per cent in 1961. Urban literacy is 25.0 and 19.9 per cent in 1971 and 1961 respectively. (Appendix XI).

The Bhils, second to Gonds, represent 19.30 per cent to total tribal population of the state. They are in a total dominance in Ratlam, Jhabua, Dhar and W. Nimar districts. Literacy among Bhils is 4.51 per cent in 1971 against 1.97 per cent in 1961. Rural and urban literacy among Bhils is 4.30 and 18.82 per cent in 1971 and 1961 respectively. More than

98 percent population is of Hindus and around 99 per cent population speak dialects other than their own (Appendix X).

The Kols, which constitute 5.69 per cent to total tribal population in 1971 is the third numerically important tribe, dominates in Satna and Rewa districts and makes second dominance in five districts. 94 per cent population lives in rural areas. Rural and Urban Literacy among the Kols is 4.34 and 10.93 per cent in 1961 and 1971 respectively. 99 per cent population consist of Hindus and more than 70 per cent speak dialects other than their own.

The Korkus represent 2.59 per cent population to the total tribal population of the state. More than 98 per cent population lives in rural areas. The average literacy among Korkus in 1971 is 4.45 per cent as compared to 3.22 per cent in 1961. The rural and urban literacy is 4.39 and 22.84 per cent respectively in 1971 and 1961. More than 97 per cent population is of Hindus and around 90 per cent population speak dialects other than their own.

The Seharias have 2.4 per cent population and dominate in Morena, Sivpuri and Guna districts. The average literacy is 1.68 per cent which is the lowest among the dominant tribes. More than 98 per cent population consist of Hindus and more than 95 per cent population speak dialects other than their own.

The Kauris, The Orauns and the Baigas are other important tribes which have 4.89, 4.41, 2.98 and 3.0 percentages respectively to the total tribal population of the state.

III.2 - LITERACY CHANGE:

✓ In the world of science and technology, it is education that determines the levels of prosperity, welfare and security of the people. It is an essential pre-requisite for the all-round development. The tribal people in India are at different stages of economic and educational development, hence the problem of their education is all the more important, so that they come at par with the general Indian population.✓

In this context, many times it has been announced that we are paying special attention to the education of the Scheduled tribes to ensure that they receive a fair share of the benefits of educational development; and now the commissioner for the S/C and S/T claims that,

"the various educational programmes, undertaken at the central and states level for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have made quite a considerable impact. People belonging to these communities, who were being neglected for decades together and had practically no educational programme at all, are coming up slowly but steady".¹

According to 1971 census the Scheduled tribes constituted 20.1 per cent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh and only 7.63 per cent were literates among the total tribal population

1. 'Reports of the Commissioner for S/C and S/T', New Delhi, 1982. pp.124.

of the state, which is very low to the average state literacy. Such a low level of literacy can be ascribed to their mode of economy, general isolation and their peripheral characters with respect to modern techno-scientific culture.² Even in areas where the tribal communities have come to live with peasant societies, they have a very low place in the social and economic hierarchy.³

Social history of the tribes reveals that the technique of writing and reading was by and large unknown to them as their's was only a spoken language.⁴ The religious norms and mythology were transferred from one generation to another through human memory only.⁵ Simplicity and self-sufficiency were characteristics to the economic life of the tribes. Agriculture has been their main economic pursuit, characterised by use of primitive technology and no surplus generation "to keep the wolf away from the door for the whole year".⁶ Under such socio-economic conditions, the tribes of India never got the opportunity to realise the necessity of reading and writing.

2. Sachhidananda, 'The Tribal Village in India: A study of Unity and Extension', Manshi Ram Manoharlal, Delhi, 1968, pp.34.

3. Richard Lamoy, 'The Speaking Tree: A study of Indian Culture and Society', Oxford University Press, London, 1964, pp.11.

4. Ghurye, G.S., 'The Scheduled Tribes', Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1963, pp.180.

5. Ibid, pp.181.

6. Sachhidananda, 'Profile of Tribal Culture in Bihar', Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, 1965, pp.3.

Literacy among those 'pre literates' communities is a very recent development.⁷ With British Colonization in India and after Independence, the process of interaction of the tribes with the economically advanced societies has taken a different shape.⁸ The 'traditional processes' of interaction has given way to 'modern processes'.⁹ But the impact of these have not been equal over space as tribal communities of different regions having varied social and economic history responded in different ways to the 'modern processes'. As a result of it, a regional mosaic of literacy has emerged on the tribal map of Madhya Pradesh. One finds nearly 13 per cent of tribal population as literates in Durg district on one hand and only 0.71 per cent in Morena districts of Madhya Pradesh on the other hand. //

7. Goody J., 'Literacy in Traditional Societies', Chambridge University Press, 1975, pp.1.

8. Prasad S., 'Modern Education Among the Tribals of Bihar in the second-half of the 19th Century', Man in India, 1971, Vol.4, pp.365.

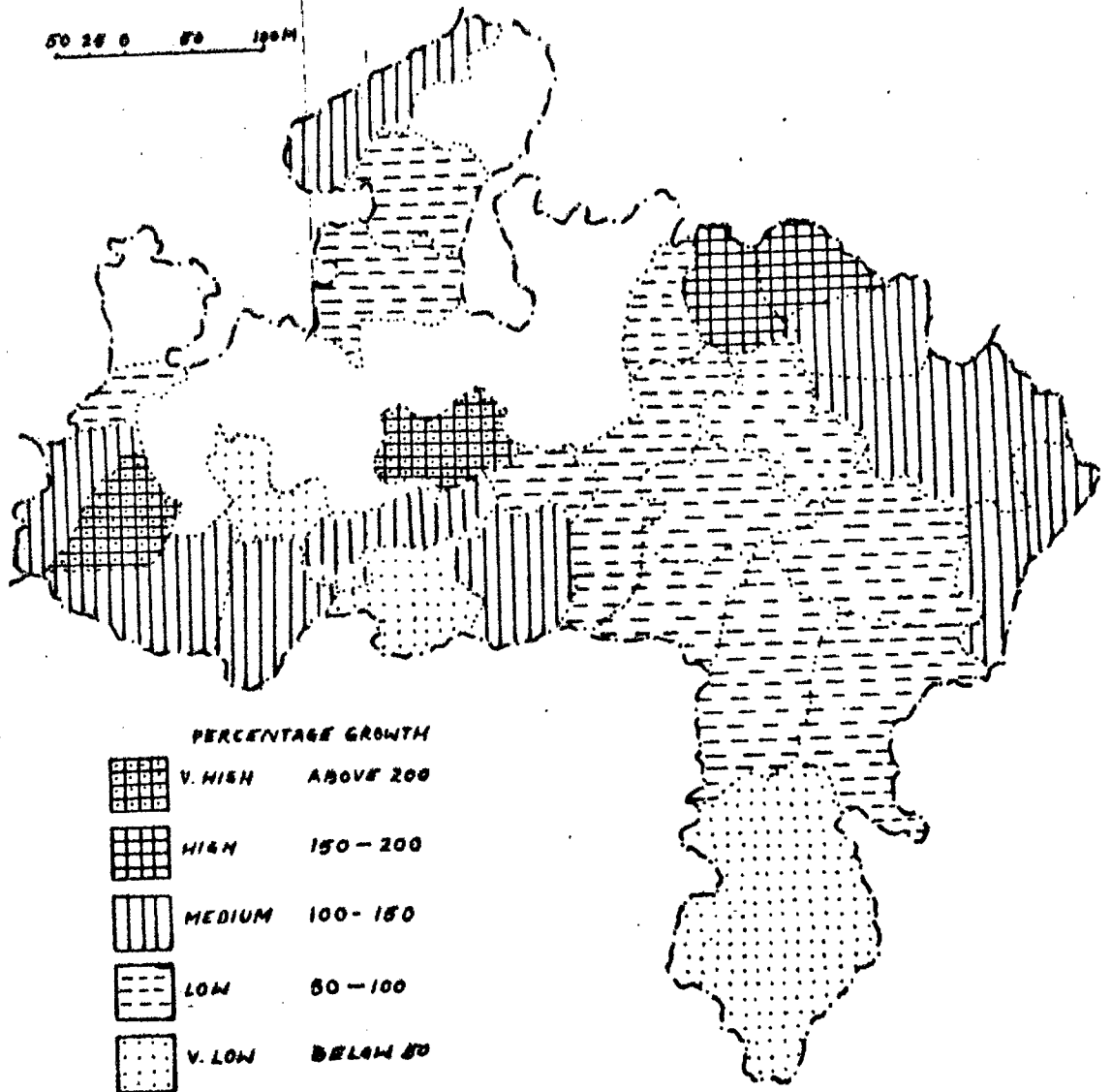
9. Vidhyarthi L.P., 'Cultural Contours of Bihar', Punthi Pustak, 1964, pp.80.

FIG. III.1

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL LITERATES (1961-71)

FIRST RANKING TRIBES

50 25 0 75 100M



PERCENTAGE GROWTH

	V. HIGH	ABOVE 200
	HIGH	150-200
	MEDIUM	100-150
	LOW	50-100
	V. LOW	BELOW 50

III.2.1 SEHARIA REGION:

This region, as mentioned earlier, is dominated by Seharias where this region comprised of more than 90 per cent Seharian population to the total tribal population of the region. This region has recorded low and medium levels of growth rate in literacy which range from 50 to 150 per cent growth among the first ranking tribes (Fig.III.1). In the region, Morena districts has recorded the highest percentage of literacy growth rate which has got a growth of 139.37 per cent. Sivpuri and Guna districts have recorded a low level of literacy growth which have got percentages growth of 66.05 and 53.21 per cent respectively, this is probably because of the absence of industries, urban centres and less infiltration of non-tribal population in these districts.

*This not that
best to
collect
down*

III.2.1.1: Percentage Growth of literacy in Rural Areas:-

The percentage growth of literacy in rural areas of this region is highest in Morena district which has recorded 159.18 per cent growth in literacy. The region falls in low and high categories of percentage of growth which ranges from 50 to 100 and 150 to 200 respectively (Fig.III.3). Sivpuri and Guna districts have received low percentages of 55.37 and 69.97 respectively (Appendix V) and fall in low category of percentage growth of literacy. But if we consider the present figures, this is quite a good percentage growth recorded by the tribals in this region.

III.2.1.2: Percentage Growth of literacy in Urban areas:-

The region falls into two categories, viz. low and high, ranging from a percentage growth of 50 to 100 and above 300 respectively. Sivpuri district of this region has received the highest percentage growth of literacy which is 700 per cent. This might be probably due to the favourable conditions of infrastructural facilities available in the region. Morena and Guna districts in the region have recorded a low growth rate in literacy of 23.80 per cent and 40.98 per cent respectively (Appendix V & VI).

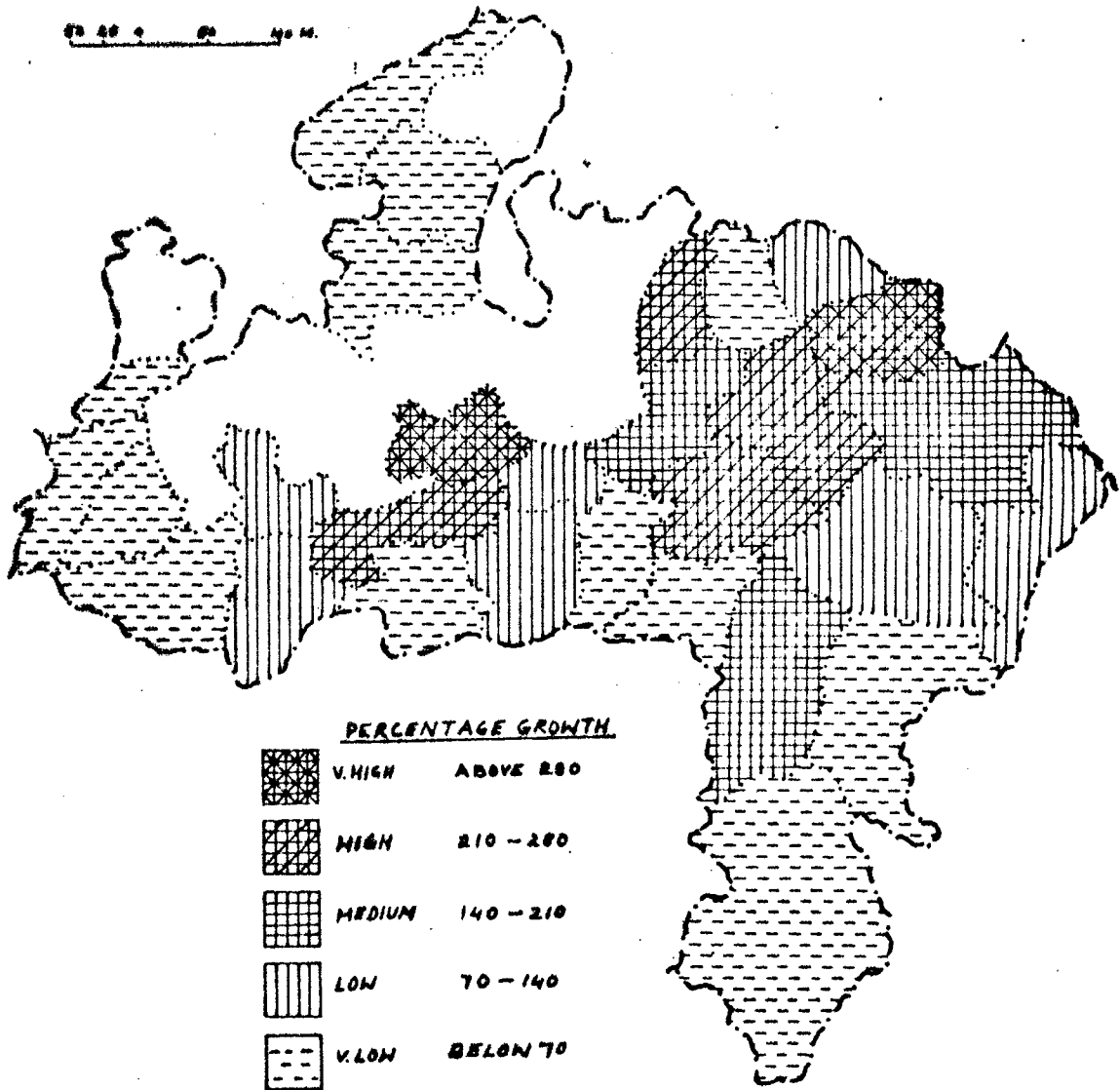
III.2.2 BHIL REGION:

The Bhil region, which is situated in West Madhya Pradesh falls in high and medium categories of growth of literacy. The growth rate of this region ranges from 100 to 150 and above 200 per cent (Fig.III.1). Dhar district has received the highest percentage of growth in total literacy which has a percentage growth of 237. This high percentage of growth in literacy is probably due to establishment of urban and industrial centres. Jhabua and West Nimar districts have recorded percentages of 137 and 101 respectively. The district, received the lowest percentage growth is Ratlam, which has 95 per cent growth in literacy. In over all, this region has recorded a fair growth in literacy (Appendix V).

FIG. 117.3

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL LITERATES 1961-71 (SECOND RANKING TRIBES)

0 20 40 60 Miles



PERCENTAGE GROWTH

	V. HIGH	ABOVE 280
	HIGH	210 - 280
	MEDIUM	140 - 210
	LOW	70 - 140
	V. LOW	BELOW 70

III.2.2.1 Percentage growth of literacy in Rural Areas:

The percentage growth in literacy ranges from 100 per cent to 150 per cent and above 200 per cent, categorised as medium and high respectively. (Fig.III.3) Dhar district has recorded the highest percentage growth in literacy. It has a percentage growth of 270 in rural literacy. Jhabua and W.Nimar have received 130 and 102 per cent growth in rural literacy respectively. Ratlam, which recorded the lowest percentage of growth in rural literacy, has a percentage growth of 77 per cent. (Appendix V).

III.2.2.2: Percentage growth of literacy in Urban Areas:

The percentage growth of literacy in urban areas in this region falls in three categories, low, medium and very high which ranges from 50 to 100, 100-200 and above 300 per cent. (Fig.III.5) Ratlam district has recorded the highest percentage of growth in literacy which received 3000 per cent growth in literacy (Appendix V and VI). The figure is exceptionally high and probably because of the acceptable response of the Bhils towards the urban areas. Jhabua and Dhar districts of this region have recorded growth rates of 189 per cent and 159 per cent respectively. These are also quite high percentages recorded by these two districts. West Nimar has received the lowest percentage of growth in literacy among the districts of this region. It has a growth of 71 per cent. The figures show that probably the

Bhils in this district have not been attracted by the Urban sites or may be because of the absence of urban and industrial sites in this region.

III.2.3 GOND-KORKU REGION:

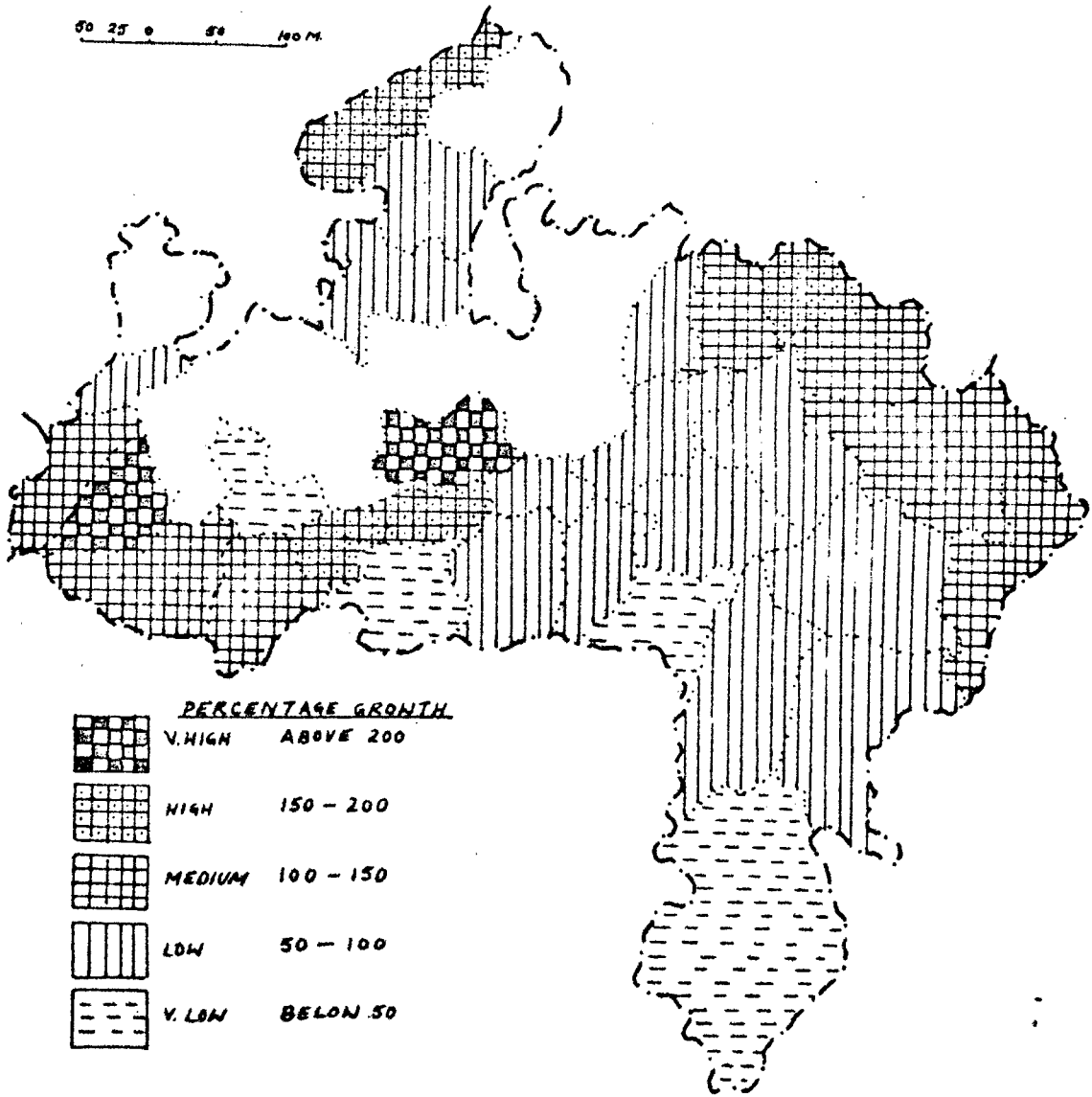
[Six districts which fall in this region are Raisen, Dewas, E Nimer, Hosangabad, Chindwara and Betul, Gonds and Korkus are the dominant tribes in this region. Among the first ranking tribes, the growth of literacy has been categorised into high, medium and very low which ranging from 150-200, 100-150 and below 50 percents (Fig.III.1). Raisen district has received the highest percentage of growth in the region where Gonds is the dominant tribe. Raisen has recorded 300 per cent growth. This is probably because of the attraction of Gonds towards urban and industrial sites.] Dewas and E. Nimar where Korkus are dominant have growth of 42 per cent and 113 per cent respectively. [Hosangabad, Chindwara and Betul where Gonds dominate recorded growth of 115 per cent, 101 per cent and 28 per cent respectively.(Appendix VI).]

Among the second ranking tribes, the growth of literacy has been categorised into high, low and very low, ranging from 210-280, 70-140 and below 70 percent. Raisen and Hosangabad districts have recorded the highest percentages. These districts have growth of 300 per cent and 236 per cent respectively. Dewas, E. Nimar and Chindwara have growth of 70 per cent 100 per cent and 89 per cent respectively. Betul district, which has the lowest percentage growth, recorded 51 per cent. (Appendix VII).

FIG. III.3

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL LITERATES IN RURAL AREAS 1961-71 FIRST RANKING TRIBES

50 25 0 50 100 M.



III.2.3.1 Literacy growth in rural areas:

(Among the first ranking tribes, the percentage growth of literacy falls into very high, high, medium, low and very low categories ranging from above 200, 150-200, 100-150, 50-100 and below 50 per cent (Fig.III.3). Raisen district has recorded the highest percentage of growth. It has a growth of 269 per cent. Hosangabad, second to Raisen has recorded a growth of 181 per cent where again Gonds is the dominating tribe.) East Nimar district comes on third place in the growth of literacy in the region. E. Nimar has a growth of 113 per cent. [Chindwara, fourth in the rank has recorded a growth of 88 per cent. Dewas and Betul have recorded the lowest percentages of growth in the region. These districts have growth of 41 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. (Appendix VI).]

Among the second ranking tribes, the highest percentage of growth is recorded in the district of Raisen. It has a percentage of 300. Hosangabad, second to Raisen has recorded a growth of 248 per cent more than the average growth in the rural areas of this region. E. Nimar district has recorded a growth of 100 per cent. Betul, Dewas and Chindwara have recorded the lowest growth of literacy in the region. These districts have recorded 51 per cent, 65 per cent and 79 per cent respectively. (Appendix VII).

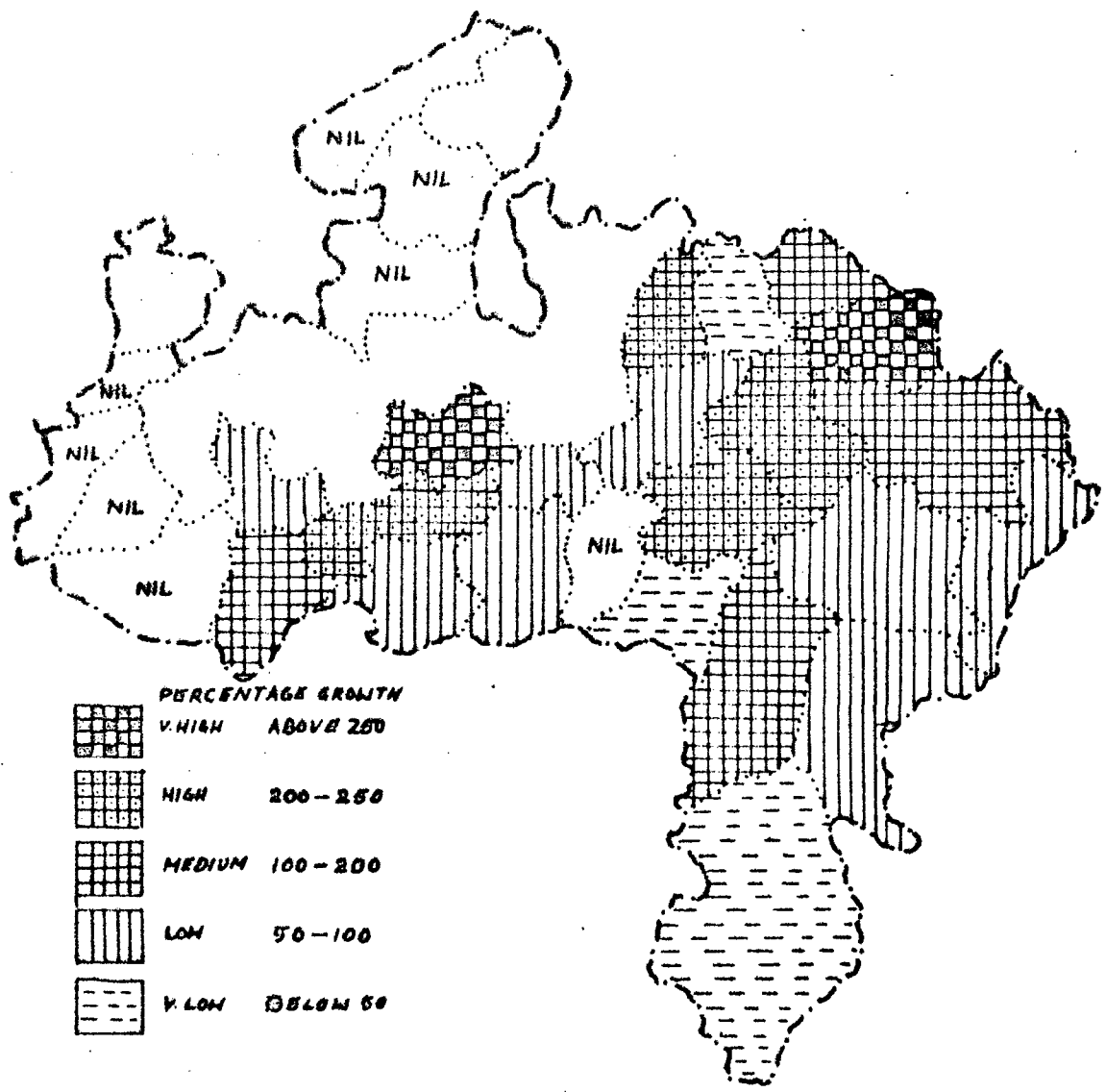
III.2.3.2 Literacy growth in Urban Areas:

[Among the first ranking tribes, the literacy growth falls in very low, low, medium, high and very high, ranging from below 50, 50-100, 100-200, 200-300 and above 300 per cent. In this region Raisen has recorded the highest growth of percentage. The district has a growth of 400 per cent, which is exceptionally high. Chindwara has got the second highest percentage of growth which has a growth of 295 per cent. Dewas and Hosangabad have recorded growth of 48 per cent and 88 per cent respectively.] East Nimar district has an irrelevant figure of urban population which is less than 5 per cent (Appendix VI).

Among the second ranking tribes, the percentage growth of literacy falls in very low, low, and high categories of percentages which ranges from below 100, 100-150 and 250-350 per cent. Raisen and Chindwara districts have recorded the highest percentage growth of literacy in the region. Raisen has recorded 278 percent growth in literacy whereas Chindwara has recorded 315 per cent growth in literacy. Betul and Hosangabad have recorded 133 per cent and 100 per cent growth respectively. Dewas has received the lowest percentage of growth in literacy. It has recorded 98 per cent growth. (Appendix VII).

FIG. III.4

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL LITERATES IN RURAL AREAS 1961-71 (SECOND RANKING TRIBES)



III.2.4 - Gond - Kol Region:

— [There are seven districts which fall in this region. These are: Satna, Rewa, Panna, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Sidhi and Sahdol. The growth varies from district to district. There are some districts which have very high growth on one hand and some districts have very low literacy on the other hand. This correspondence is caused by the rural character of the Scheduled Tribes.] Among the first ranking tribes, growth rate in literacy varies from 59 to 161 per cent. The literacy growth in the districts of this region is highest in Rewa district followed by Satna district which have recorded the growth of 161 and 158 per cent respectively. (Fig.III.1). [Sidhi district has recorded the moderate growth in literacy. It has a growth of 123.88 per cent. Rest of the districts have recorded the low growth in the region. Panna, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur and Sahdol have percentage growth of 59 per cent, 67 per cent, 72 per cent and 92 per cent respectively](Appendix VI).

Among the second ranking tribes (Figure III.2), the percentage growth varies from 43 per cent to 437 per cent. The highest growth is recorded in Sidhi district which has got a growth of 437 percent, followed by Panna district having a growth of 230 per cent in the tribal literacy. Jabalpur has received a growth of 147 per cent. Sahdol

has got a growth of 229 per cent. The lowest growth in literacy among the second rank tribes is recorded by Narsimhapur, Rewa and Satna districts which have growth of 98 per cent, 97 per cent and 43 per cent (Appendix VII).

III.2.4.3 - Literacy Growth in Rural Areas:

[In rural areas, generally, the tribals are characterised by a low level of literacy. It varies from region to region. In some districts it is very high and low in some others. The percentage of growth among the first ranking tribes] (Fig.III.3) in rural areas ranges from 61 per cent to 169 per cent. Rewa district has recorded the highest growth in literacy having a percentage growth of 169 per cent and is followed by Satna district which has a growth of 146 per cent. [Sidhi has recorded the moderate growth which has a growth of 123 per cent. Panna, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur and Sehdol have recorded growth of 58 per cent, 61 per cent, 69 per cent and 88 per cent respectively. (Appendix VI). The reason, probably is that the tribes of these districts, which have a lower growth than the other districts in the area, have not got the infrastructural facilities for the basic development.]

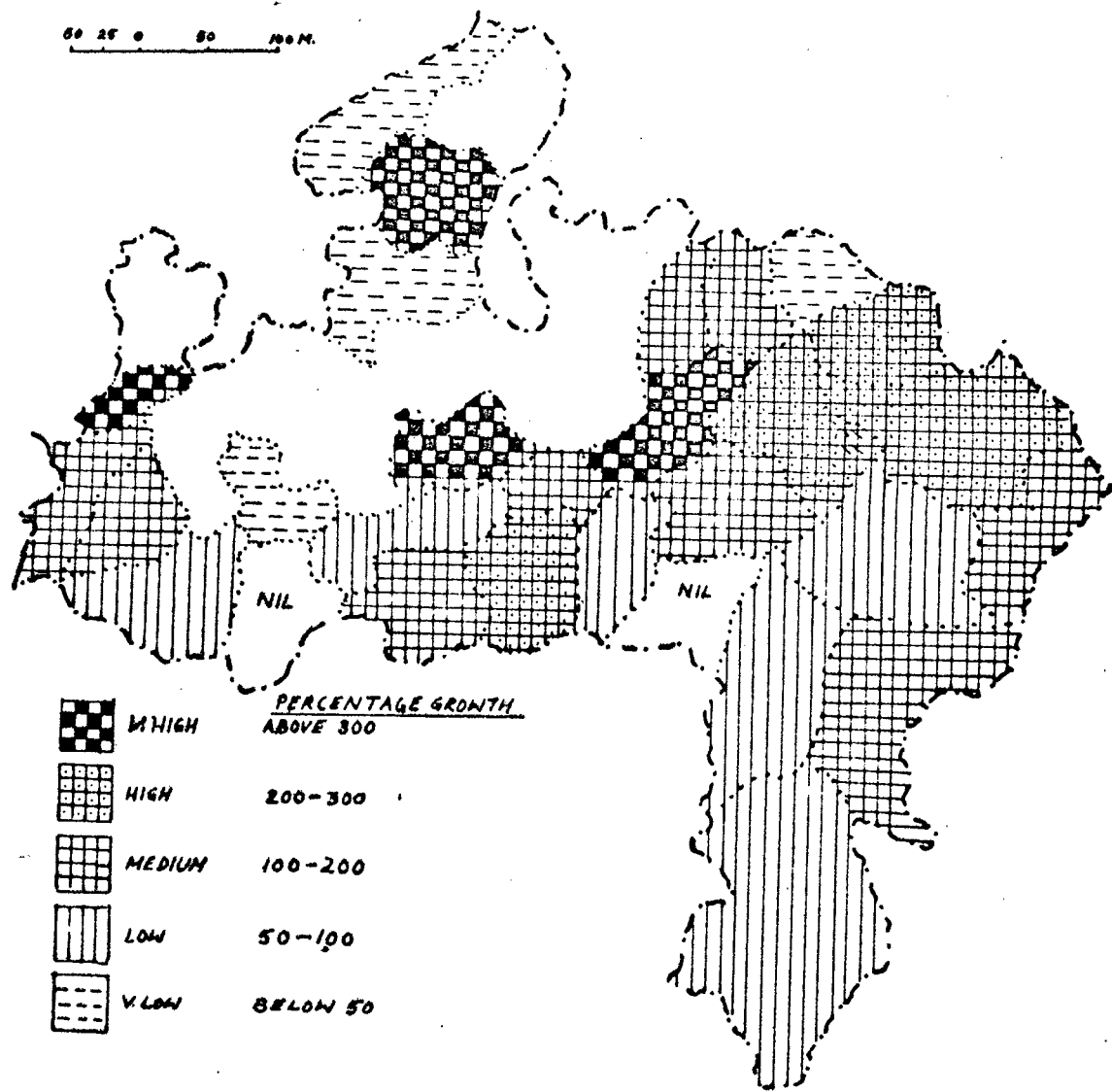
Among the second ranking tribes (Figure III.4), the highest growth in literacy is recorded by Sidhi district. It has a growth of 439 per cent which is exceptionally high. Panna district has recorded a growth of 256 per cent followed by






FIG. III. 5

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL LITERATES IN URBAN AREAS 1961-71

FIRST RANKING TRIBES

00 25 50 100 M.



PERCENTAGE GROWTH	
	VERY HIGH ABOVE 300
	HIGH 200-300
	MEDIUM 100-200
	LOW 50-100
	VERY LOW BELOW 50

Sahdol, having a growth of 247 per cent. Jabalpur and Narsimhapur have recorded a moderate growth. These have percentages of 95 per cent and 82 per cent respectively. The lowest growth of literacy in the region is recorded in Satna district which has a percentage of 43 per cent (Appendix VII).

III.2.0.2 - Literacy growth in Urban Areas:-

[The urban situation of tribal literacy growth presents a deviation from that of general pattern. The highest percentage of growth in literacy in urban areas (Figure III.5) is recorded in Jabalpur district, which has a growth of 531 per cent. The reason for this is probably obvious as Jabalpur is one of the most urbanised and industrialised site. The second highest growth is recorded in the district of Sidhi, having a percentage growth of 342 per cent followed by Sahdol, Satna and Panna districts which have 210 per cent, 174 per cent and 137 per cent growth respectively (Appendix VI). Narsimhapur has recorded a growth of 113 per cent. The lowest growth is recorded in Rewa district. The reason probably is the lack of urban and industrial sites.]

Among the second ranking tribes (Figure III.6) the percentages of growth varies from district to district. It is highest in the district of Jabalpur which has a percentage of 818 per cent. It is followed by Sidhi and Sehbol districts,

which have 300 per cent and 160 per cent respectively. Narsimhapur has recorded 121 per cent growth followed by Satna district which has a growth of 110 per cent. The lowest percentage in urban areas is recorded in Rewa district that has 88 per cent literacy growth (Appendix VII).

III.2.5: GOND REGION:

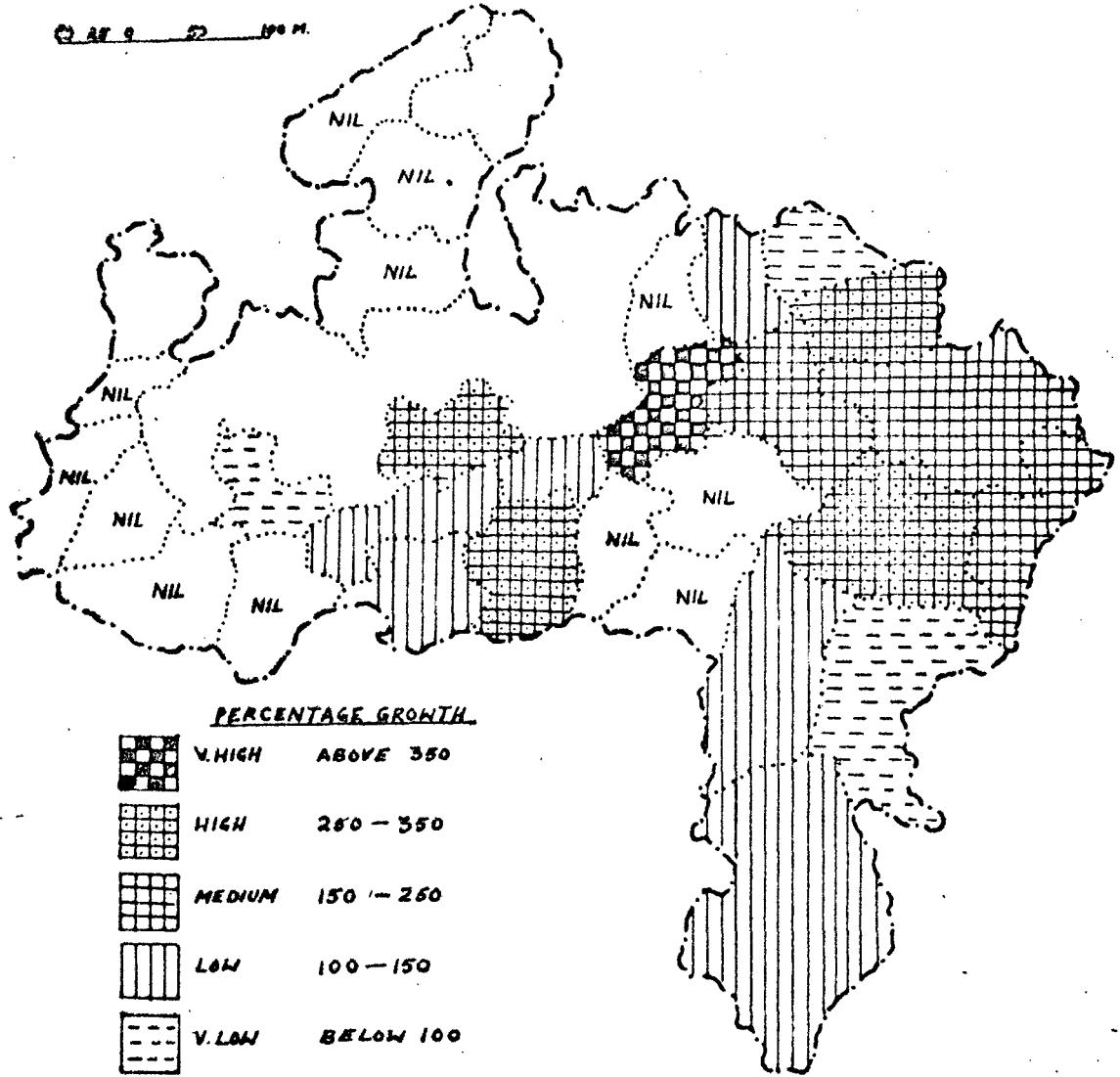
[As the name indicates, the region is dominated by the Gonds. They constitute nearly 70 per cent population of the region. Among all the regions in the state, the educational position of this region is at the bottom. The probable reason is that either the tribals have not been attracted by the non-tribals or due to the lack of urban and industrial site, the tribals could not get infrastructural facilities for the basic development.]

[Among the first rank tribes (Figure III.1) the percentage of growth in literacy varies from 46 per cent to 119 per cent.] The highest growth of percentage in literacy is recorded in Raigarh district, having 119 per cent growth rate. The reason probably is that the tribals have been influenced by the Christian missionaries because this district has the highest percentage of Christians (See Appendix X). [The second highest percentage is recorded in Surguja district which has 110 per cent growth in literacy followed by Mandla which has 84 per cent growth. Balaghat, Seoni, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur and Bastar have 43 per cent, 63 per cent, 52 per cent, 82 per cent 55 per cent and 46 per cent respectively.] (Appendix VI).

FIG. III.0

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL LITERATES IN URBAN AREAS 1961-71 (SECOND RANKING TRIBES)

0 25 50 100 M.



Among the second ranking tribes (Figure III.2) the highest percentage growth is recorded in Mandla district which has 215 per cent growth followed by Surguja having a percentage growth of 194 per cent. Durg, that comes third in the rank has recorded 140 per cent growth in literacy. Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur and Bastar have 80 per cent, 74 per cent, 57 per cent and 54 per cent growth respectively. Balaghat district has recorded the lowest growth of literacy in the region (Appendix-VII).

III.2.5.1 Literacy growth in rural areas:

[The rural situation in tribal literacy growth does not present a deviation from the general literacy growth. Among the first ranking tribes) (Figure III.3), the highest percentage of growth is recorded in Raigarh district having a percentage growth of 120 per cent {followed by Surguja district which recorded 108 per cent growth in literacy. Mandla has recorded 83% growth. Durg district has recorded 79 per cent growth followed by Seoni district which has 62 per cent. Raipur, Bilaspur, Bastar and Balaghat have 55 per cent, 50 per cent, 46 per cent and 43 per cent respectively. (Appendix VI).]

Among the second ranking tribes, (Figure III.4) the percentage of growth varies from 48 per cent to 215 per cent. The highest growth is recorded in Mandla district which has 215 per cent growth followed by Surguja (198%). Durg comes on the third rank where it has recorded 135 per cent growth

in literacy. Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg have 79 per cent, 72 per cent, 57 per cent and 49 per cent growth of literacy. Balaghat has recorded the lowest percentage of growth which has 48 per cent growth in literacy (Appendix VII).

III.2.5.2 - Growth of literacy in urban areas:

[Among the first ranking tribes (Figure III.5) the percentage growth rate varies from 70 per cent to 238 per cent. The highest growth is recorded in the district of Surguja which has 238 per cent growth of literacy followed by Mandla district which has 168 per cent. Durg district has ranked third with 152 per cent growth.] Raigarh district has recorded 118 per cent growth. [Bilaspur, Raipur and Bastar districts have 80 per cent, 85 per cent and 70 per cent growth respectively. Seoni district has recorded 98 per cent growth in literacy.] (Appendix VI).

Among the second ranking tribes (Figure III.6), the percentage growth ranges from 46 per cent to 250 per cent. The highest percentage of growth is recorded in Bilaspur district with 250 per cent. Second to Bilaspur district 164 per cent growth is recorded in Raigarh district followed by Surguja, Durg and Bastar districts with 153 per cent, 135 per cent and 120 per cent respectively. Lowest growth is recorded in Raipur district which has 46 per cent growth of literacy (Appendix VII). The percentage growth for Mandla, Balaghat and Seoni districts have not been computed as these districts have insignificant tribal population in urban areas.

✓ III.2.6. Conclusion:

The pattern of change in tribal literacy discussed above shows wide regional variations in Madhya Pradesh. It is profound in some tribal communities while in others, one finds less variations. Some districts reveal exceptionally high change of literacy while in others the change is very low.

?
Why
It is interesting to find that in some tribal communities which dominate a particular region or district the literacy growth is very low while other tribal communities which have less numerical strength, the growth of literacy is very high.

[The urban tribal population shows a high growth in literacy than the rural population. In rural areas the growth in literacy is very low but one does not mark any negative growth in literacy.]

III.3 - LANGUAGE:

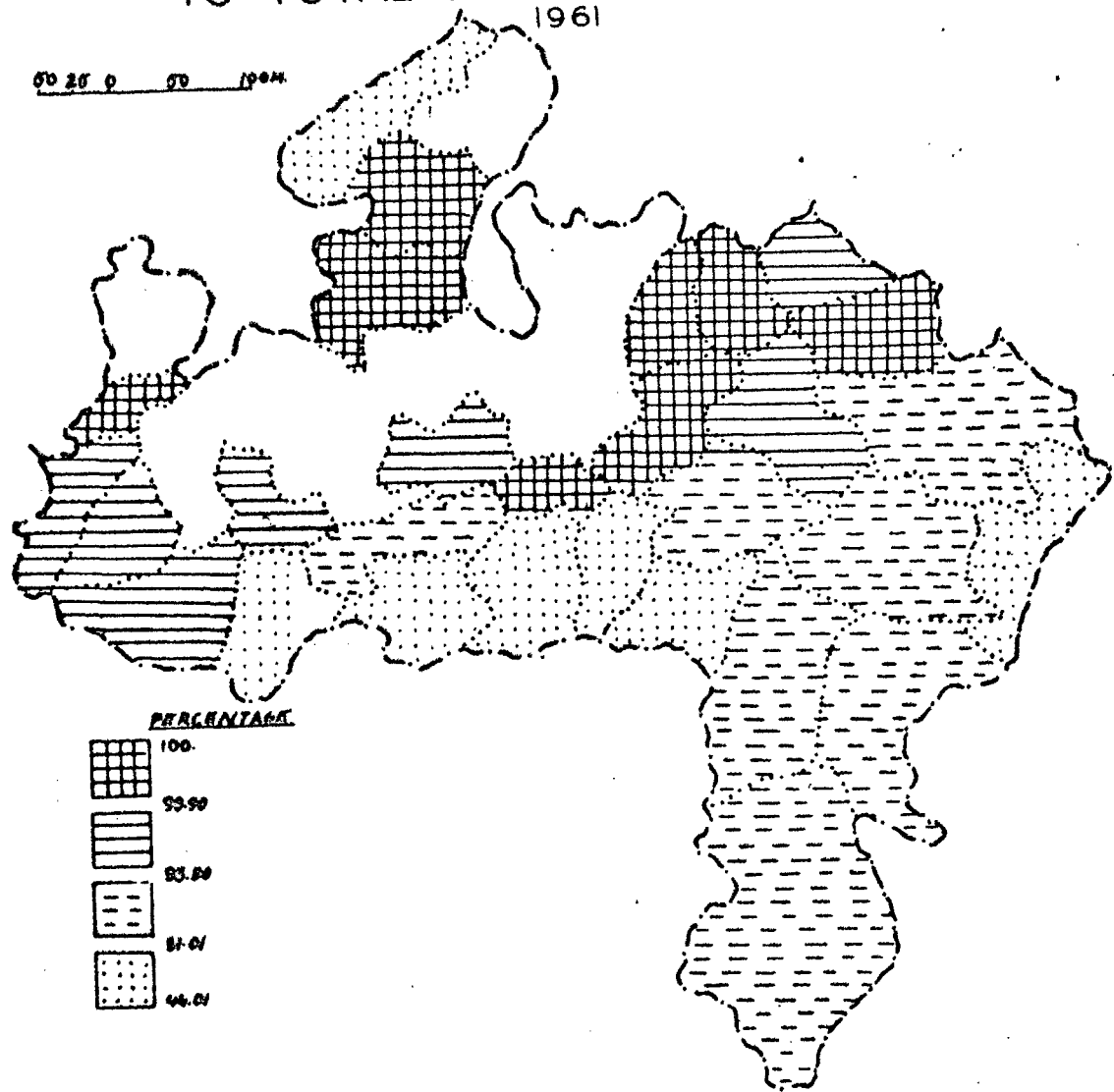
Language is also one of the most important attributes of social change which influences the social set-up of the tribal society. Where the tribals have come in contact with the non-tribal population, the tribals have started speaking the non-tribal languages other than their own. This process helped the tribals in acquiring new social values of the life. So this method of adopting non-tribal languages has accelerated the process of social change among the tribal communities.

FIG. III.7






PERCENTAGE OF TRIBALS SPEAKING DIALECTS OTHER THAN THEIR OWN TO TOTAL TRIBAL SPEAKERS

1961

50 25 0 25 50



PERCENTAGE

-  100.
-  55-99
-  23-50
-  5-22
-  0-4

On the whole, around 87 per cent tribals speak languages or dialects other than their own according to 1961 census. In some districts, almost hundred per cent tribals speak languages other than their own (Fig.III.7). The percentage of tribal languages spoken other than their own ranges from 44.01 per cent to 100 per cent. The highest percentage of tribals who speak languages other than their own is recorded in the districts of Morena, Sivpuri and Guna in the Seharia region where more than 99 per cent tribals speak languages or dialects other than their own (Appendix X).

In Bhil region the percentage of spoken language other than their own varies from 78.24 per cent to 99.64 per cent. The highest percentage of tribals speaking languages other than their own is recorded in Dhar districts. Jhabua has a percentage of 96.02 per cent followed by W.Nimar and Ratlam districts which have 93.80 per cent and 78.24 per cent respectively (Appendix X).

In Gond-Korku region, the percentage of spoken languages or dialects other than their own by the tribals varies from 44.28 per cent to 99.82 per cent. The highest percentage is recorded in Raisen district which has 99.82 per cent tribals speaking language other than their own. Dewas with 97.52 per cent, has recorded the second highest percentage in the region. East Nimar, Hosangabad, and Chindwara have 64.70 per cent, 81.08 per cent and 74.15 per cent respectively. Betul district has recorded the

lowest percentage of tribals speaking languages other than their own in the entire state.

In Gond-Kol region the range of tribals speaking languages other than their own is from 99.75 per cent to 99.99 per cent. In this region, almost the whole population of tribals speak languages other than their own.

In Gond region, the name itself indicates that the region is dominated by Gonds, the highest percentage of languages spoken by the tribals other than their own, is recorded in Bilaspur district which has a percentage of 93.33 per cent. The average percentage of tribals speaking languages or dialects other than their own is more than 85 per cent (Appendix X).

To recapitulate we can say that more than 87 per cent tribals speak languages other than their own in the whole state.

what is the effect of life high
rate of change or adoption
of new language

CHAPTER - IV

TRIBAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

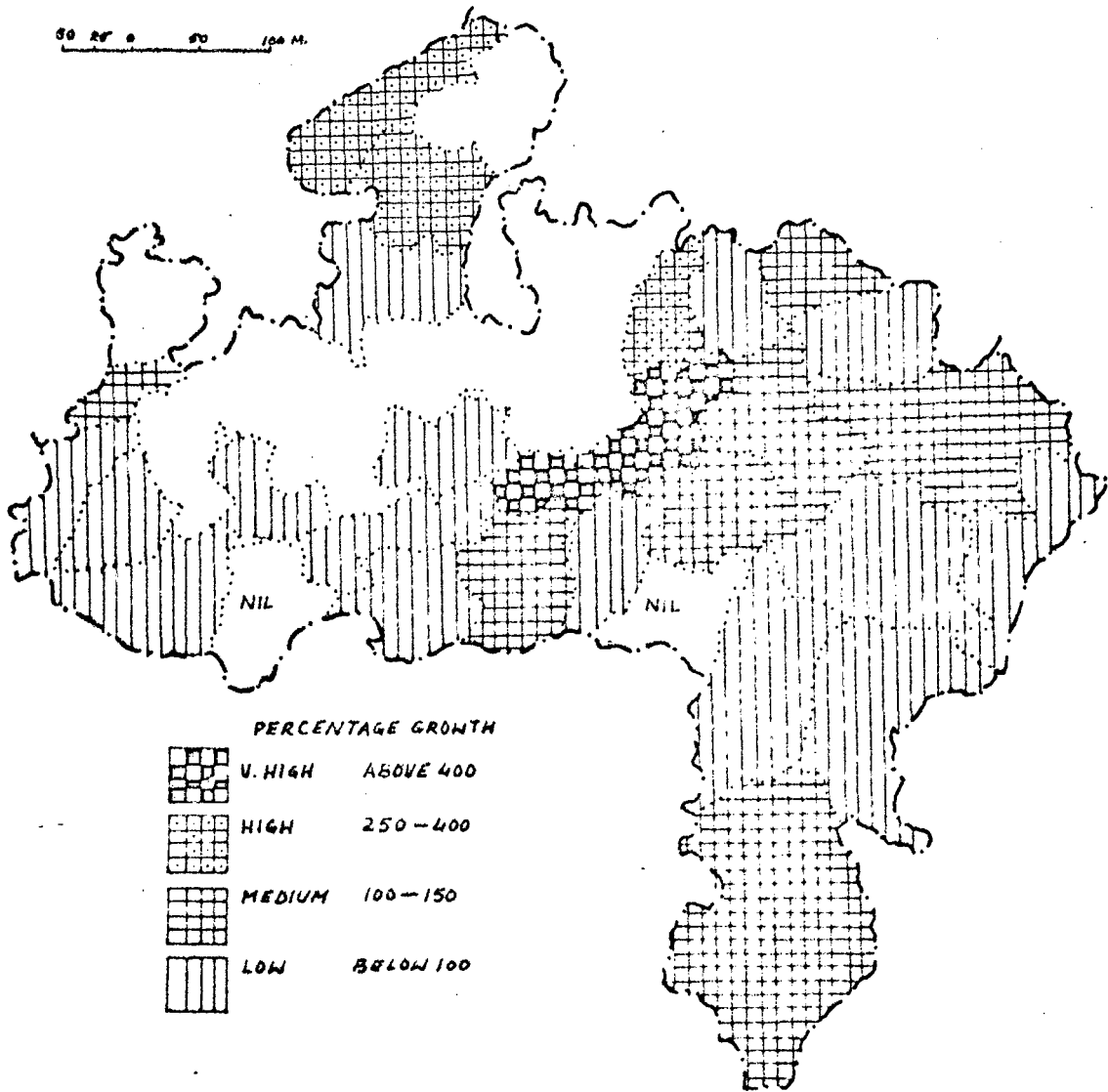
IV.1. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT:

The tribal population of India has since time immemorial dwelt in hilly, forested and agriculturally negative areas. Their concentration in such backward regions has rendered them as isolated communities without any interaction with the outside world. Therefore, whereas the others have been dynamic socially and economically, the tribal world has remained, by and large, static. Centuries of aloofness has resulted in their being relatively primitive, characterized by a stagnant and backward economy. However, there have been large scale incursions into tribal areas due chiefly to economic reasons since the past century. Land for agricultural purpose has, undoubtedly, been the main motive for such infiltration followed by the lure for the rich forest wealth and in some areas mineral resources that the tribal areas are generally endowed with. In the wake of these developments in some tribal areas there has often been a clash of economic interests between the original inhabitants (tribals) and the infiltration (non-tribals). Such a clash has been detrimental to the tribal population since in most cases they have been rendered economically weaker as a result of either losing their means of sustenance or by moving away to further isolated and inhospitable tracts. However, what is more crucial is that the tribals, who have confronted the aliens, have undergone an economic transformation.

FIG. IV.1

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS 1961-71

50 25 0 25 50 100 M.



PERCENTAGE GROWTH

	U. HIGH	ABOVE 400
	HIGH	250-400
	MEDIUM	100-150
	LOW	BELOW 100

The present chapter attempts to spatially examine certain economic characteristics of the tribal population ✓ and of important tribal communities that have undergone change over a period of time. In doing so, the following indicators have been chosen that reflect economic change most vividly:

- i) Proportion of Tribal Population in Urban Areas.
- ii) Percentage of tribal workers in Primary Sector. ✓
- iii) Percentage of tribal agricultural labourers.
- iv) Percentage of tribal workers in the secondary sector, and
- v) Percentage of tribal workers in the tertiary sector.

IV.2. PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS:

Urban areas have, of late, been playing the role of magnets attracting people from all walks of life. The tribal, who has been an exception to this rule due to his inherent apprehension towards modern systems, has, nevertheless, been partially affected. ✓ As the ensuing analysis would point out, there are certain tribal communities that have shown an increase in urban areas. The overall pattern of percentage growth of tribal population in urban areas (Table IV.1) reveals that growth has registered very high increase in Jabalpur and Narsimhapur districts, both forming a contiguous zone in the heart of the state. Most of the districts in the western part of the state have a low growth rate probably due to the lack of

urban centres in this region. The districts that have a low growth rate are Jhabua, Dhar, W.Nimar, Raisen, Dewas, E.Nimar, Hoshangabad and Betul in the east. The other belt of low growth rate districts comprises of Raigarh, Durg, Raipur, and Bilaspur districts in the western part of the state. Panna, Sivpuri and Morena districts have a high growth rate.

IV.2.1: SEHARIA REGION

The Seharia's dominate in three districts in the north of the state. The figure (Table IV.2.1) reveals that this region has a very high percentage growth rate of tribal population in urban areas in the districts of Morena and Sivpuri. Guna district on the contrary has a low growth rate, thus, presenting a dualistic picture, probably, the Seharis have been influenced by the urban areas on account of their offering better economic opportunities. Moreover, the Seharis are the only dominating tribal community in this region constituting roughly more than 90 per cent of the total tribal population, and according to the criterion adopted for this study, there is no second ranking tribe in this region.

IV.2.2 BHIL REGION

In this region, too, the Bhil tribal community dominate overwhelmingly and the pattern, by and large, reflects that of this community. However, as against the Seharia region,

TABLE NO. IV.2.1

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL URBAN POPULATION (1976-71)

Districts	FIRST RANKING TRIBES		SECOND RANKING TRIBES	
	Tribes	Percentage growth of tribal in urban Population 1961-71	Tribes	Percentage growth of tribal in urban Population
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1. SEHARIA REGION				
Morena	Seharia	255.08	-	-
Sivpuri	"	280.70	-	-
Guna	"	3.20	-	-
2. BHIL REGION				
Ratlam	Bhil	160.53	-	-
Jhabua	"	53.90	-	-
Dhar	"	36.10	-	-
W. Nimar	"	2.20	-	-
3. GOND-KORKU REGION				
Raisen	Gond	3.74	Korku	-
Dewas	Korku	40.60	Gond	15.5
E. Nimar	"	-	"	-
Hosangabad	Gond	47.20	Korku	116.0
Chhindwara	"	145.40	"	150.0
Betul	"	91.10	"	55.4

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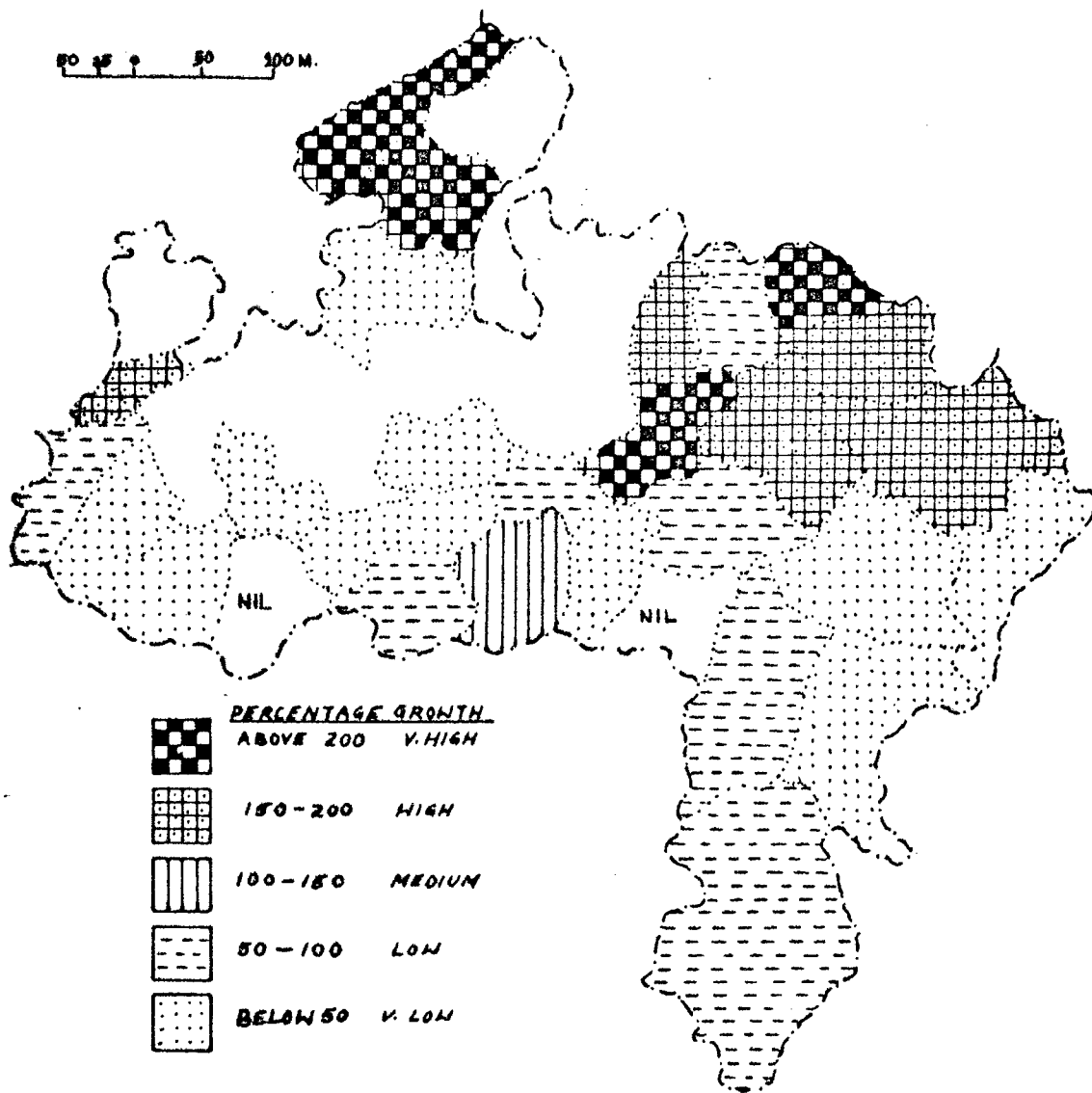
TABLE NO.IV.2.1.

1	2	3	4	5
4. GOND-KOL REGION				
Satna	Kol	51.10	Gond	178.7
Rewa	"	262.90	"	28.6
Panna	Gond	161.40	Kol	164.5
Jabalpur	"	682.50	"	4000.0
Narsimhapur	"	70.80	"	292.6
Sidhi	"	156.00	"	73.7
Sehdol	"	155.00	"	85.0
5. GOND REGION				
Mandla	Gond	71.50	Baiga	-
Balaghat	"	-	"	-
Seoni	"	43.06	-	-
Surguja	"	175.50	Oraun	177.9
Bilaspur	"	42.30	Kaur	286.1
Raigarh	Oraun	40.80	"	80.0
Durg	Gond	91.20	Halbi	3.8
Raipur	"	39.40	Kaur	81.0
Bastar	"	81.40	Halbi	181.4

FIG. IV.2

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL
POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS 1961-71
FIRST RANKING TRIBES

0 25 50 100 M.



this region has registered very low growth rates in urban population. Only in Ratlam district the percentage growth is high (Table IV.2.1). Once again, such a spatial pattern reveals, most probably, the lack of any large urban centre in the region which has resulted in the low growth percentage. Ratlam being a large urban centre, it has attracted the Bhils living in its closest proximity.

IV.2.3 GOND-KORKU REGION

Dominated by the Gonds and the Korkus, this region has a medium to low percentage growth rate of tribal urban population for the first ranking tribes. In Raisen, Dewas, and Hoshangabad, the growth figure is very low in comparison to the other districts. Chhindwara falls under the medium category. On the other hand, Betul is in the low category. (Table IV.2.1). It is difficult to pin point or even marginally ascertain the reasons for such a spatial pattern but in general this region inhabited by the Gonds and Korkus the hand towards tribal urbanization is not seen.

For the second ranking tribes, however, the percentage growth rates provide with a totally different picture. Chhindwara has a growth rate of above 300 per cent and that of Hoshangabad also increases from low to medium for the second rank tribes (Table IV.2.1). This probably proves the argument cited in the preceding paragraph that the dominating tribal community is slow in the process of being urbanised.

The magnitude of the variations among the districts, nevertheless, remains the same here, as if was for the first rank tribes, although at a higher level. From the point of view of change, this pattern is highly significant.

IV.2.4: GOND-KOL REGION:

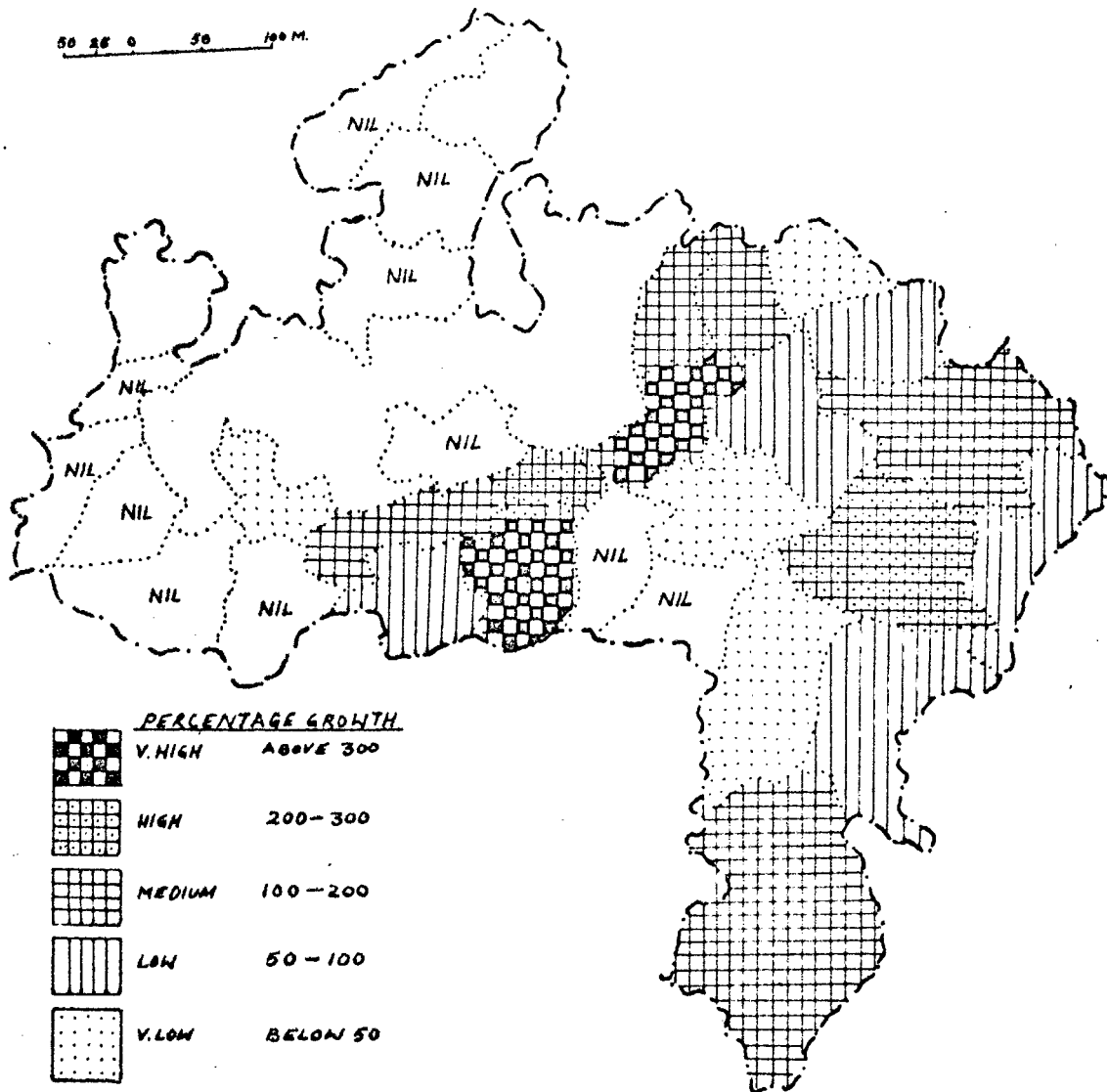
As far as the movement towards urbanisation is concerned perhaps this region is the most promising one with a general higher percentage growth rate for the first ranking tribes (Figure IV.2). Except in one district, Satna, the figure is high, this being the only region in the entire study area where the high category abounds. The two districts that have a very high growth rate are Jabalpur and Rewa. The former is a budding large urban centre in a predominantly tribal hinterland and has presumably attracted the tribals. High growth rate districts are Panna, Sidhi and Shahdol (Table IV.2.1).

For the second ranking tribes, the percentage growth is not high in general. Only Jabalpur has a high figure whereas Rewa has a very low figure. The latter district is more revealing as for the first ranking tribes, it had very high growth rates. As also Shahdol has a low growth rate. Panna and Satna have a medium growth rate (Table IV.2.1). If observed carefully, then except in the case of Jabalpur district which maintains its category of both first and second ranking tribes, the other districts seem to have shown an opposite picture. However, no

FIG. IV.5

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS 1961-71 SECOND RANKING TRIBES

50 25 0 50 100 M.



clear trend has emerged, i.e, it cannot be said which tribal community (whether the first or the second ranking tribes) is given more to change due to urbanisation.

IV.2.5. GOND REGION:

The entire southern and eastern zones of Madhya Pradesh is dominated by the Gond tribe in all districts. Numerically, they form the first ranking tribes (Figure IV.2). The spatial pattern reveals that there is a meagre percentage growth rate in most of the region among the Gonds. Only in Surguja district the growth rate is high probably due to large scale mining activities that supply the tribal workforce who live in the mining townships. The entire region exhibits more or less a similar low growth rate pattern. One basic reason for this is the relative isolation of the area due to its hilly and forested terrain, which has hampered long scale urbanisation. Moreover, urbanisation in this region has not been a long drawn out process but a rapid one. The important urban centres are either industrial towns or mining towns that have sprung suddenly. The tribals who have been confronted with such a sudden and incomprehensible change have rather retreated into their aloofness.

For the second ranking tribes, the spatial pattern is quite varied. Bilaspur district has a high growth rate, whereas, it had a very low growth rate for the first ranking tribes (Fig.4.3).

The growth percentages vary more for the second ranking tribes from district to district. Bastar and Surguja fall in the medium category. In the other districts there is little variation constituting the low to very low category.

IV.3: PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR. ✓

More than 90 per cent of the tribal workforce is engaged in primary activity that too chiefly in agriculture. In Madhya Pradesh state, too, the tribal is mostly attached to land or forest, eeking out his sustenance from these natural gifts. In recent years there have been changes in the occupational pattern of the Indian populace although of an insignificant nature. However, these developments have not had any impact and have not been felt in tribal areas, in which there is little scope for internally generated diversification. The primary sector will for long years enjoy its positions as the chief sector for the tribal workforce.

IV.3.1 SEHARIA REGION:

In the Seharia region the change has not been significant from 1961-1971. The percentage growth rate of the primary sector workforce has not positively increased in all the three districts that constitute the Seharia region in the northern part of the state (Figure IV.4). Guna has a high growth rate while both Sivpuri and Morena have had a negative growth rate. This is probably due to the change in the definition of a workforce between 1961 and 1971. Moreover, there is a drive towards non-primary sectors of economy, although at a low key. ↑

TABLE NO.IV.3.1.

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR
1961-71

Districts	FIRST RANKING TRIBES		SECOND RANKING TRIBES	
	Tribes	Percentage growth of tribals primary workers 1961-71	Tribes	Percentage growth of tribals primary workers 1961-71
1	2	3	4	5
1. SEHARIA REGION				
Morena	Seharia	- 17.62	-	-
Sivpuri	"	- 14.67	-	-
Guna	"	- 13.20	-	-
2. BHIL REGION				
Ratlam	Bhil	- 18.99	-	-
Jhabua	"	- 24.55	-	-
Dhar	"	- 24.32	-	-
W. Nimar	"	- 23.01	-	-
3. GOND-KORKU REGION				
Raisen	Gond	- 8.45	Korku	53.28
Dewas	Korku	- 10.04	Gond	- 14.81
E. Nimar	"	- 25.84	"	- 32.84
Hosangabad	Gond	- 10.00	Korku	- 40.73
Chindwara	"	- 23.89	"	77.13
Betul	"	- 22.20	"	- 56.18

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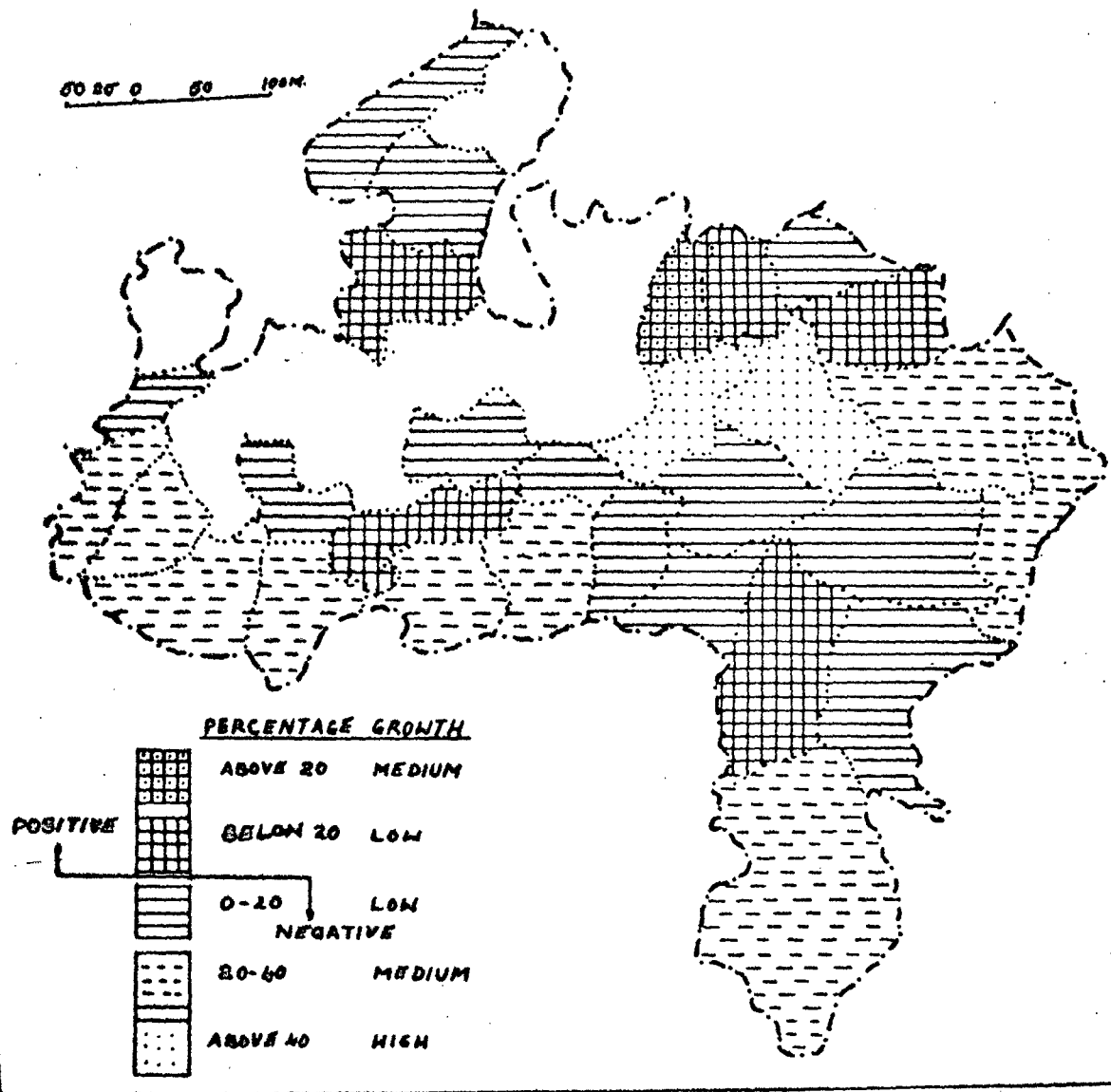
TABLE NO.IV.3.1.

1	2	3	4	5
4. GOND-KOL REGION				
Satna	Kol	7.61	Gond	9.19
Rewa	"	-15.54	"	14.41
Panna	Gond	29.24	Kol	207.82
Jabalpur	"	-94.59	"	- 5.07
Narsimhapur	"	- .35	"	15.86
Sidhi	"	3.15	"	12.56
Sehdol	"	-41.37	"	-21.13
5. <u>GOND REGION</u>				
Mandla	Gond	- 7.01	Baiga	2.44
Balaghat	"	-11.19	"	30.33
Seoni	"	- 2.14	-	-
Surguja	"	- 2.50	Oraun	-27.84
Bilaspur	"	-15.61	Kaur	-31.09
Raigarh	Oraun	-24.60	"	-13.52
Durg	Gond	7.09	Halbi	9.70
Raipur	"	- 7.99	Kaur	-10.83
Bastar	"	-27.01	Halbi	-11.86

NOTE: Negative figures of growth are due to the change of definition of workers in 1961 and 1971.

FIG. IV.4

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR (1961-71) (first ranking tribes)



IV.3.2. BHIL REGION:

In the western part of Madhya Pradesh, the entire Shil region shows a negative growth rate. The rate is between 20 to 40 per cent in the negative in the district of Jhalna, Dhar and W. Nimar. The rate is between 0 to 20 in the negative in the district of Ratlam (Table IV.3.1). It is quite surprising to observe such rates as in the primary sector for the tribal population the rates have probably increased particularly in the regions of less industrial and tertiary activity.

IV.3.3. GOND-KORKU REGION:

This region has also registered a negative growth rate except in one district where it is positive. Hoshangabad district has a positive growth rate between 0 to 20 per cent, although it is low. The other districts of E.Nimar, Chhindwara, and Betul have a very low growth rate in the negative varying between 20 to 40 percent. In the case of the second ranking tribes in each district the percentage growth has shown a significant positive increase in Raisen, and Chhindwara where the percentage varies from 40 to 80. However, the two adjacent districts of Hoshangabad and Betul have a negative low growth rate between 40 to 80 per cent (Figure IV.5).

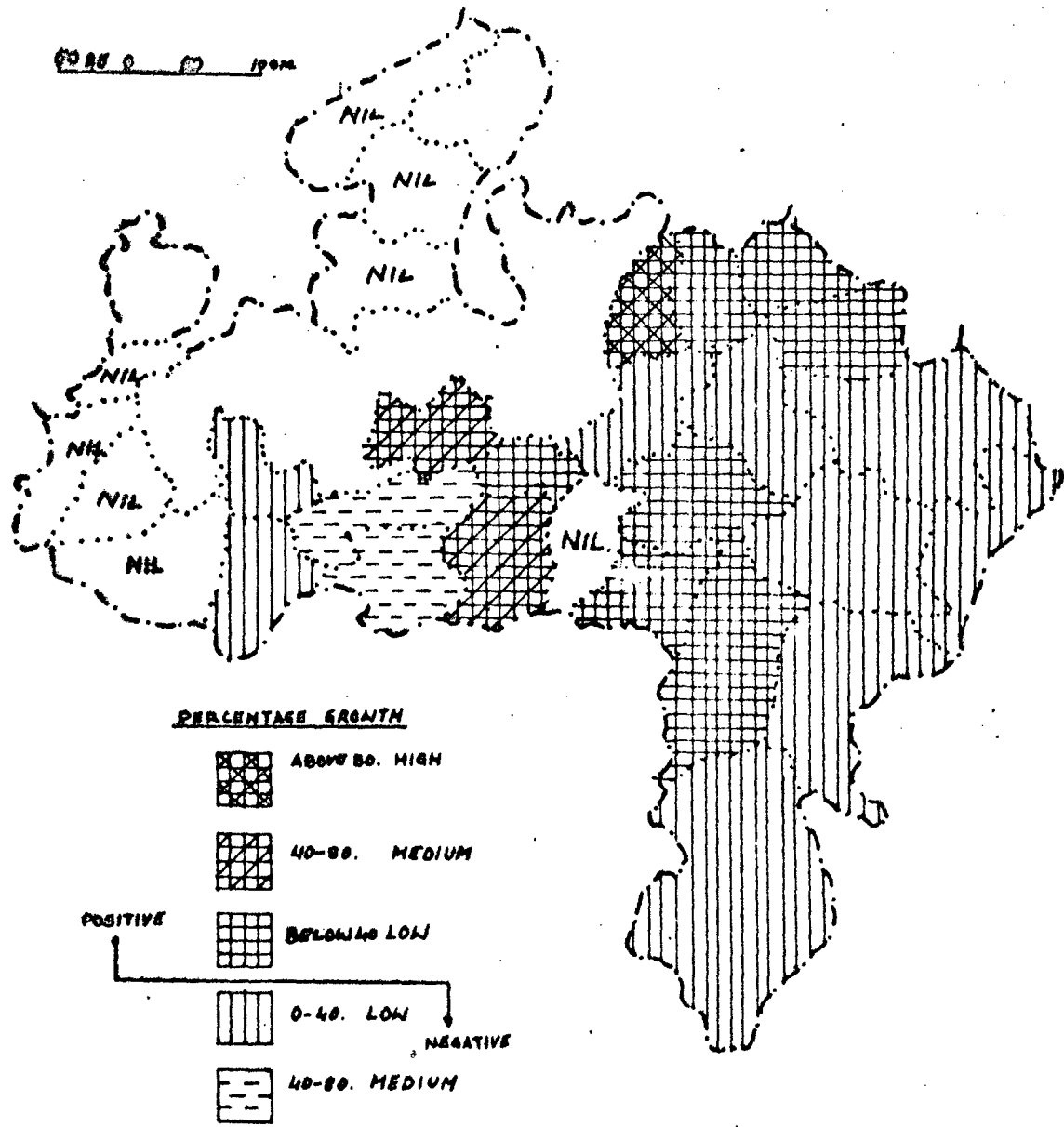
IV.3.4. GOND-KOL REGION:

The Gond-Kol tribal region has a varied spatial pattern. Towards the extreme north the districts of Satna and Panna have a positive percentage growth rate varying between

Highly
low
in
Raisen

FIG. IV.8

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN PRIMARY SECTOR 1961-71 SECOND RANKING TRIBES



0 to 20 per cent (Figure IV-4). Even Sidhi has a positive growth rate, but the rest of the districts, Rewa, Jabalpur and Shahdol have negative growth rates, in the two latter being even as low as 40 per cent and more in the negative. ↑ ↓

Jabalpur and Shahdol are both large urban centres and there are a whole lot of opportunities for the tribals to diversify from agricultural sector to the tertiary and secondary sector. }

This pattern, however, changes when we deal with the second rank tribes. Only the Panna district has shown a significant positive growth rate, as high as 80 per cent. The growth has also increased positively in the districts of Satna, Rewa and Sidhi. However, it has negatively increased in the districts of Jabalpur and Shahdol, which is quite similar to the picture obtained from the first ranking tribe (Figure IV.5).

IV.3.5. GOND REGION:

In the Gond region bordering the Southern and Western boundaries of the state, the growth rate percentage has been mostly negative, only in the district of Durg there has been a positive increase. The very low districts which have registered a negative growth rate to the tune of above 20 per cent are Baster, Surguja and Raigarh. For the second ranking tribes, the entire Gond Region has had a negative growth rate except for these districts in the central part of the state - Mandla, Balaghat and Durg (Table IV.3.1). ↓ ↗

no-2

TABLE NO.IV.4.1

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS: 1961-71

Districts	<u>FIRST RANKING TRIBES</u>		<u>SECOND RANKING TRIBES</u>	
	Tribes	Percentage growth of Agri.Labourers 1961-71	Tribes	Percentage growth of Agri. Labourers 1961-71
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1. SEHARIA REGION				
Morena	Seharia	11.02	-	-
Sivpuri	"	57.01	-	-
Guna	"	41.21	-	-
2. BHIL REGION				
Ratlam	Bhil	418.54	-	-
Jhabua	"	123.19	-	-
Dhar	"	16.84	-	-
W. Nimar	"	27.55	-	-
3. GOND-KORKU REGION				
Raisen	Gond	39.21	Korku	85.66
Dewas	Korku	26.28	Gond	19.58
E. Nimar	"	4.86	"	19.74
Hosangabad	Gond	51.36	Korku	120.34
Chindwara	"	19.25	"	653.86
Betul	"	38.86	"	19.18

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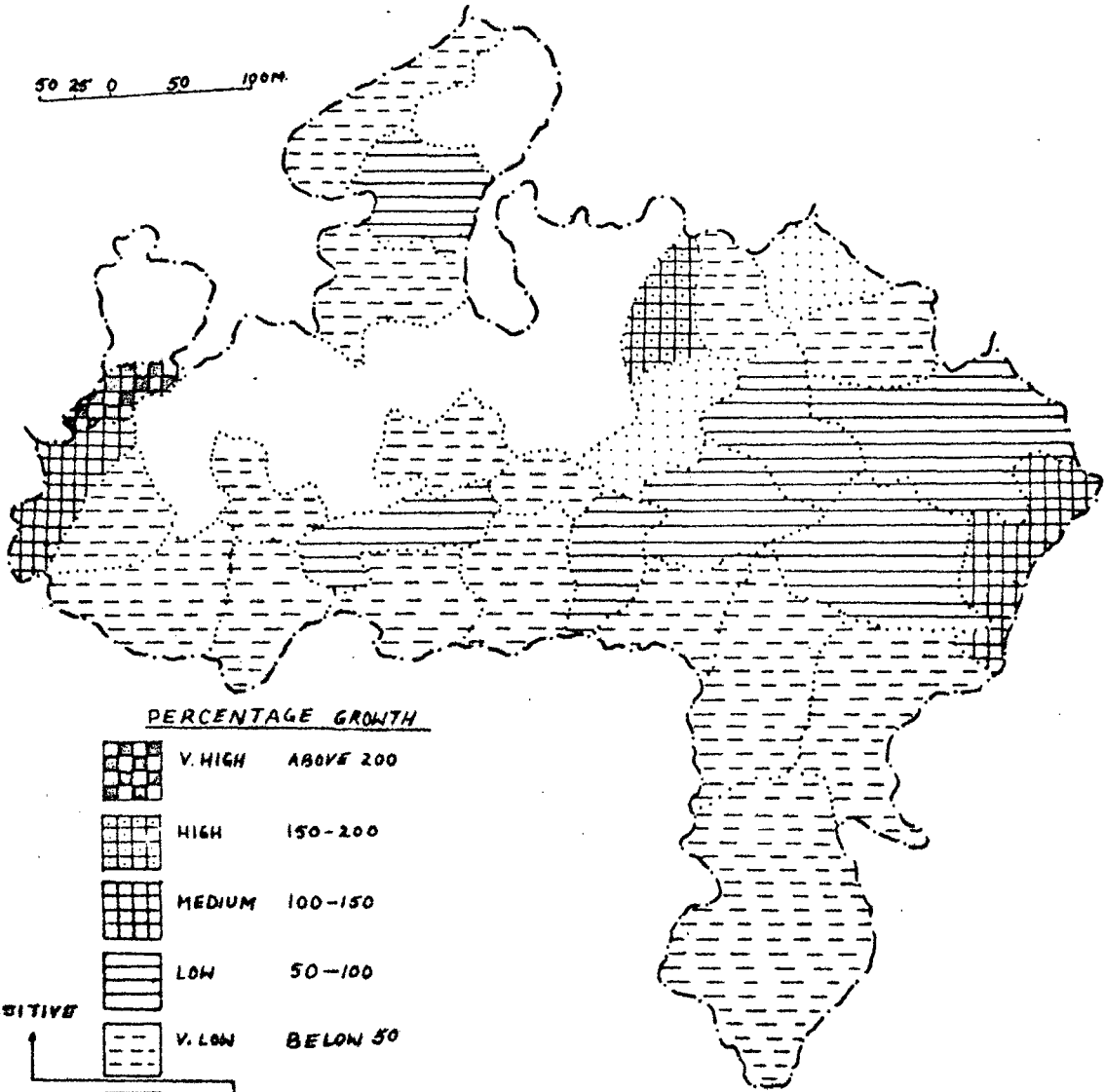
TABLE NO.IV.4.1

<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
4. GOND-KOL REGION				
Satna	Kol	25.13	Gond	180.84
Rewa	Kol	- 17.20	Gond	368.80
Panna	Gond	187.65	Kol	386.40
Jabalpur	"	- 15.60	"	26.57
Narsimhapur	"	44.55	"	128.14
Sidhi	"	32.39	"	20.85
Sehdol	"	75.05	"	14.96
5. GOND REGION				
Mandla	Gond	56.99	Baiga	45.49
Balaghat	"	34.69	"	94.00
Seoni	"	59.46	-	-
Surguja	"	85.00	Oraun	133.37
Bilaspur	"	72.97	Kaur	6.99
Rajgarh	Oraun	124.19	"	42.12
Durg	Gond	25.17	Halbi	45.92
Raipur	"	17.30	Kaur	28.34
Bastar	"	1.91	Halbi	25.30

FIG. IV.6

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (1961-71) (first ranking tribes.)

50 25 0 50 100M.



PERCENTAGE GROWTH

		V. HIGH	ABOVE 200
		HIGH	150-200
		MEDIUM	100-150
		LOW	50-100
POSITIVE		V. LOW	BELOW 50

IV.4. PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

One of the foremost medium of change among the tribes of India is their gradual transformations from peasant into landless labour. Such a pattern of change is felt more in areas which have been vulnerable to non-tribal infiltration. On surface, this change does not seem to be of any great significance but for the attitude of the tribal who undergoes this change there occurs a vast difference. The introduction of a master-slave relationship entirely changes economic role relations in the tribal areas making him more apprehensive of non-tribal ways.

IV.4.1: SEHARIA REGION:

Figure IV.6 shows that the Seharia tribal region in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh has not been greatly affected as the percentage growth of agricultural labourers over the decade is low to very low. Morena and Guna have a very low growth rate whereas Sivpuri has a growth rate only slightly higher than the former. Since the tribal population in these districts almost entirely comprises of the Seharia tribe, they do not register any substantial change in the increase in the proportion of agricultural labourers for the tribal population.

IV.4.2: BHIL REGION:

The spatial pattern in the Bhil region is more varied. Ratlam district has a very high growth rate closely followed

by Jhabna district which also has a high rate (Table IV.4.1). However, in the rest of the two districts, it is very low. One can easily speculate that in the two former districts the percentage of non-tribals could have also increased over the decade and that the two districts are prone to non-tribal incursion. In particular, Ratlam being a growing centre, seems to have attracted the non-tribals.

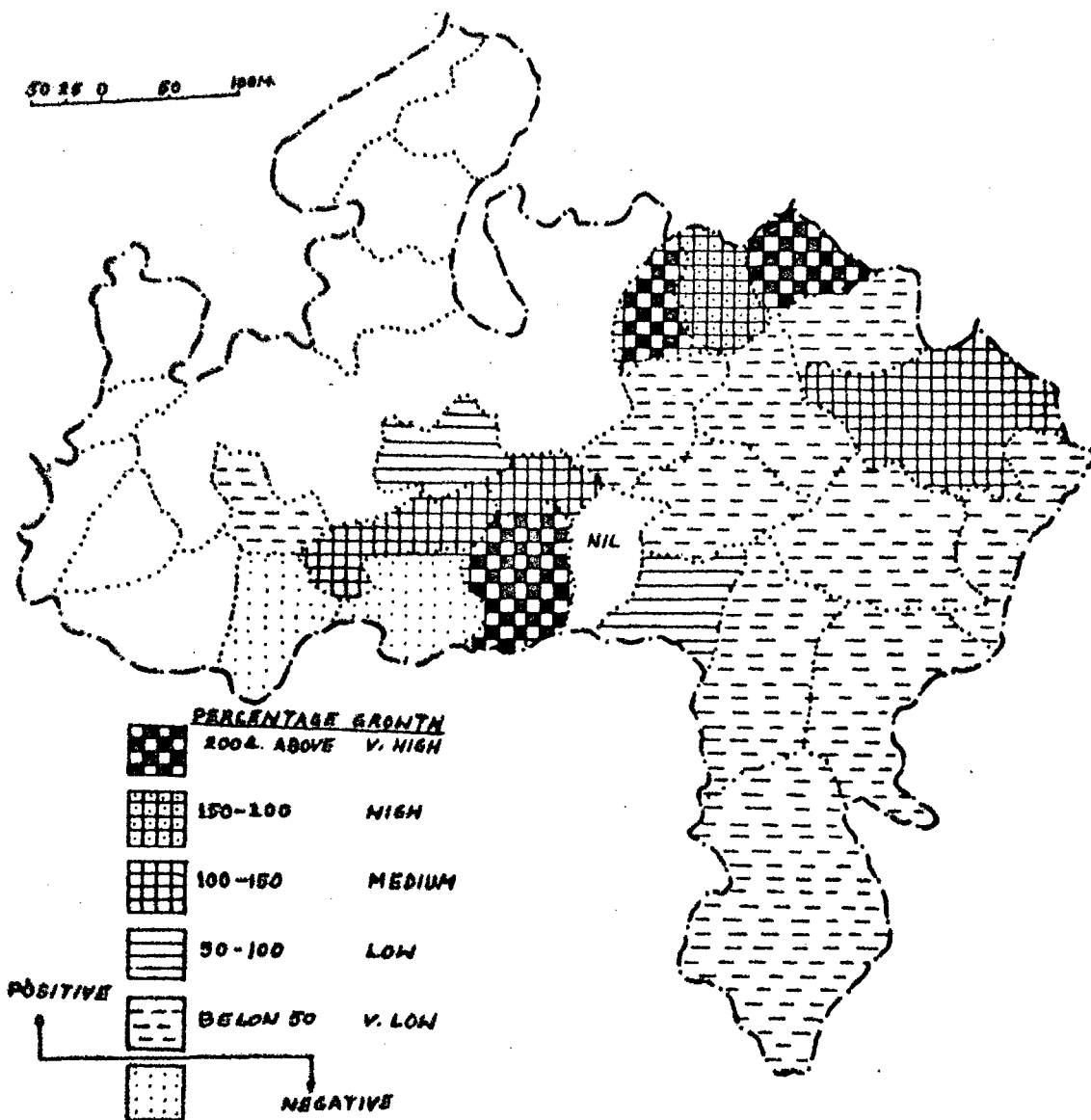
IV.4.3. GOND-KORKU REGION:

Like the Seharia region, even this region of Central Madhya Pradesh does not show a high percentage growth rate of agricultural labourers among the tribal population. Raisen, Dewas, E.Nimar, Hoshangabad and Chhindwara have very low percentage growth rates (Table IV.4.1). One possible explanation for such a pattern is the general backwardness of agriculture in these regions. It is quite probable that these areas are agriculturally extremely negative as that non-tribals have either avoided them or they are not land-owners.

The above mentioned argument is, however, refuted when we observe the pattern for the second ranking tribes in this region. Now the picture becomes more varied. Chhindwara has a very high percentage growth rate followed by Hoshangabad. On the contrary, the districts of E.Nimar and Betul register a negative growth percentage. This pattern probably emerges due to the lesser dominant tribal community easily falling prey to the crafty non-tribal.

FIG. IV.7

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL AGRICULTURAL
LABOURERS (1961-71)
(SECOND RANKING TRIBES)



IV.4.4: GOND-KOL REGION:

In the Gond Kol region of north-Central Madhya Pradesh the spatial pattern is varied. The district of Panna has a high growth percentage while the others have low to negative growth rates. Jabalpur and Satna have negative growth percentages which is a significant revelation. For both these districts, particularly, the former there is large scale urbanisation which, being at the doorstep of the tribal, has given them a means to diversify their economy. It is quite likely that the bulk of the tribal population who do not own any means of sustenance in villages and live in miserable conditions, tend to flock to the urban centres on the look out of better opportunities. Thus, since the tribals have probably moved away from the rural to the urban areas consequent upon this, there has been a decrease in the percentage of agricultural labourers.

However, this pattern is not applicable for the second ranking tribes. Satna, which had a negative growth rate for the first ranking tribes registers a fairly high growth rate. Rewa and Panna districts have a very high growth percentage in the region. The other regions have a very low growth rate (Figure IV.5).

IV.4.5. GOND REGION:

The Gond region presents a picture of similarity, as all the districts vary little. For the Gond tribe itself,

the spatial pattern is almost similar. Balaghat, Durg, Raipur and Bastar districts which form one whole belt in South Madhya Pradesh exhibit a low growth rate. There is a gradual increase in the same as one moves to relatively 'richer pastures' towards the north. Much of the entire Gond region is an agriculturally unsuitable area and therefore does not attract non-tribal population for agricultural purposes. Only the district of Raigarh has a medium percentage growth rate (Table IV.4.1).

For the second ranking tribes once again the pattern does not undergo much change. As many as six districts - Bastar, Raipur, Durg, Raigarh, Bilaspur and Mandla have a very low growth rate (Figure IV.6). Only Surguja and Balaghat have a medium and low rate. Hence, the overall picture for the Gond region is that there has been little change from peasant into labour of the tribal population due to the general isolation of the area and the inhospitable and hilly terrain which renders it unsuitable for the sort of cultivation that the non-tribals are used to.

TABLE NO.IV.5.1

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR:
1961-71

District	FIRST RANKING TRIBES		SECOND RANKING TRIBES	
	Tribes	Percentage growth of secondary workers 1961-71	Tribes	Percentage growth of secondary workers 1961-71
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1. SEHARIA REGION				
Morena	Seharia	- 81.94	-	-
Sivpuri	"	- 89.35	-	-
Guna	"	- 18.72	±	-
2. BHIL REGION				
Ratlam	Bhil	7.46	-	-
Jhabua	"	- 28.96	-	-
Dhar	"	- 36.70	-	-
W. Nimar	"	38.43	-	-
3. GOND-KORKU REGION				
Raisen	Gond	- 15.10	Korku	17.39
Dewas	Korku	12.38	Gond	6.17
E. Nimar	"	1.68	"	- 8.82
Hosangabad	Gond	- 65.02	Korku	63.63
Chindwara	Gond	- 7.97	"	- 9.43
Betul	"	- 40.94	"	- 72.34

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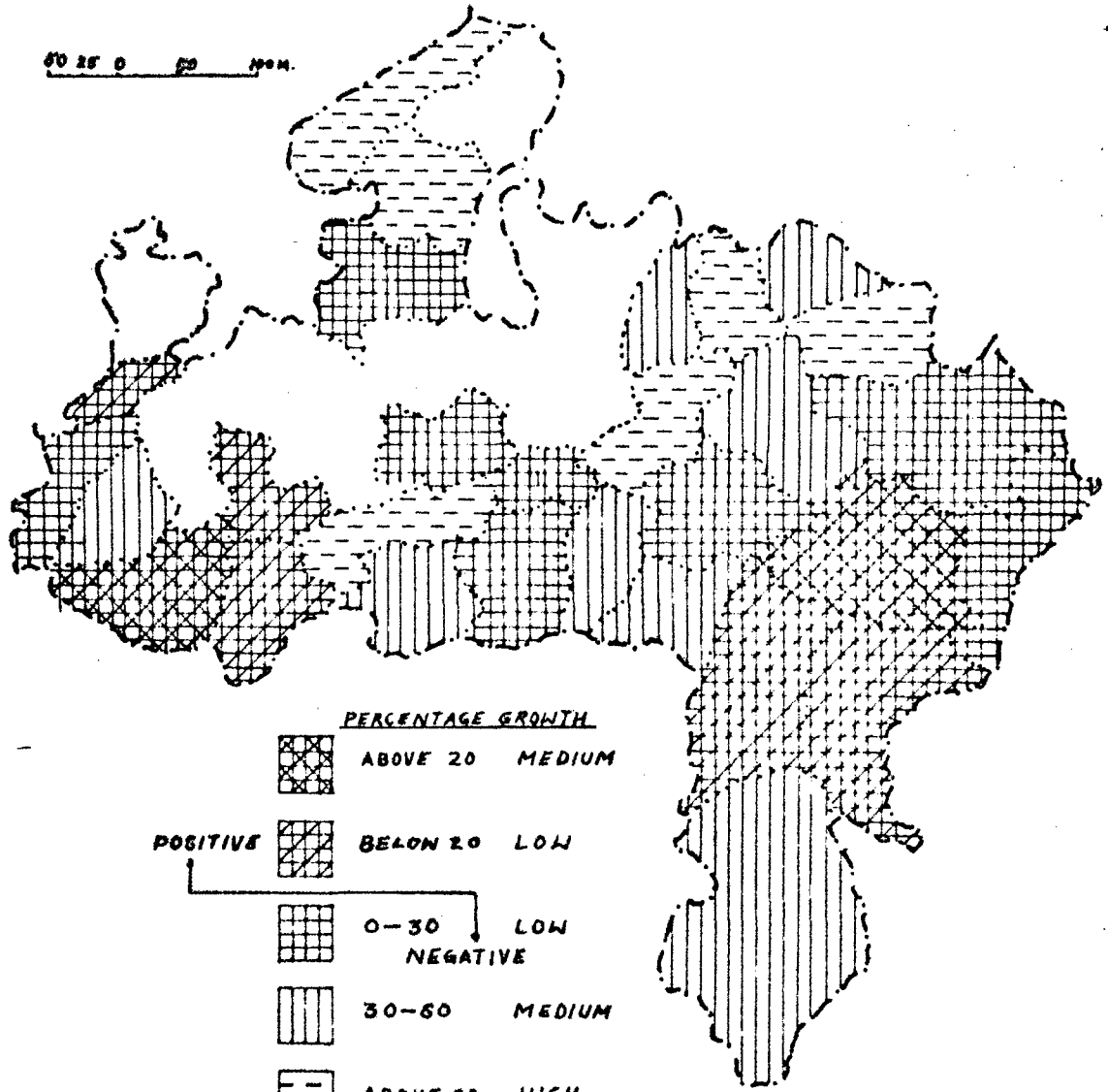
1	2	3	4	5
4. GOND-KOL REGION				
Satna	Kol	- 98.88	Gond	101.03
Rewa	"	- 38.94	"	118.18
Panna	Gond	- 52.51	Kol	-
Jabalpur	"	- 84.80	"	- 19.19
Narsimhapur	"	- 39.64	"	230.00
Sidhi	"	- 73.95	"	- 57.00
Sehdol	"	- 39.22	"	- 57.54
5. GOND REGION				
Mandla	Gond	- 19.78	Baiga	46.62
Balaghat	"	- 42.22	"	2.70
Seoni	"	- 42.28	-	-
Surguja	"	- 15.22	Oraun	- 38.26
Bilaspur	"	134.41	Kaur	- 19.04
Raigarh	Oraun	- 16.64	Kaur	- 8.96
Durg	Gond	2.31	Halbi	46.54
Raipur	"	13.66	Kaur	- 22.89
Bastar	"	- 50.59	Halbi	- 61.63

NOTE: Negative figures of growth are due to the change of definition of workers in 1961 and 1971.

FIG. IV.8

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN SECONDARY SECTOR 1961-71 FIRST RANKING TRIBES

50 25 0 25 50 KM.



IV.5. PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE SECONDARY SECTOR:

The secondary sector in India has showed signs of developing only since two decades. Although, it has recorded stupendous growth, it has not been able to supply and employ the teeming millions in this country. Moreover, spatially the pattern of development of the secondary sector has tended to be localized in certain regional nodes. The backward areas of the country have received scant attention from the planners and hardly any effort has been made to establish and develop industries and industrial potentials respectively. The tribal areas, too, have been subject to this stepmotherly treatment.

The tribal dominated areas of Madhya Pradesh probably reflect this kind of attitude. The pertinent question here is to foresee the change that could take place as a result of the development of the Secondary Sector in the tribal areas. In most cases, however, tribal areas even in close proximity of huge industrial establishments remain unaffected and there is no interaction between the traditional tribal and the modern sector. Nevertheless, if we take the occupational structure of tribal workforce in the secondary sector certain broad suppositions about the pattern of change could be traceable.

For the first ranking tribes of Madhya Pradesh there has even been a negative growth rate in many districts (Table IV.4.1). Tribewise spatial patterns would, however, be more illuminating.

IV.5.1. SEHARIA REGION:

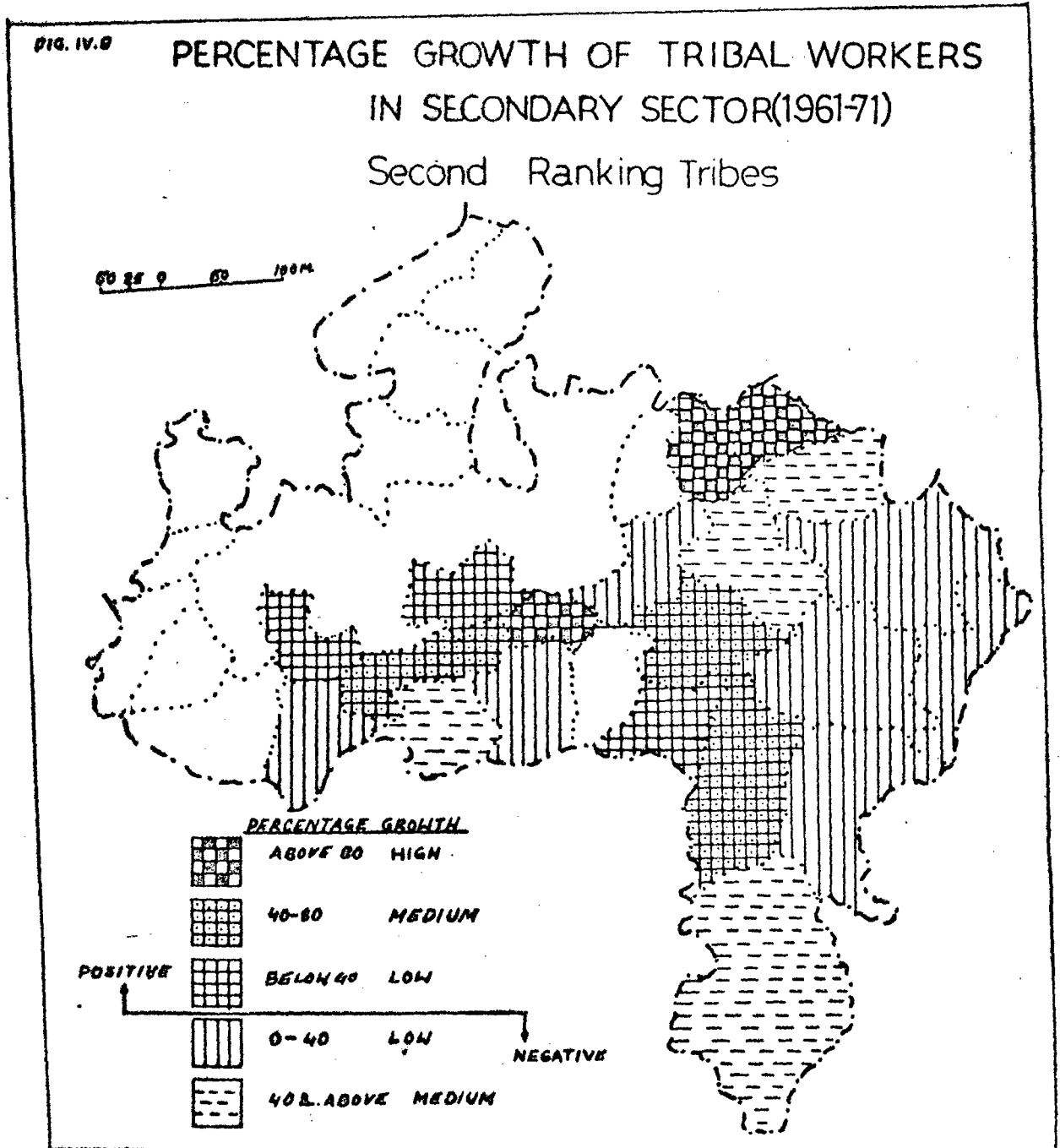
In this region the growth rate, in general, has been low (Figure IV.8). The district of Sivpuri and Morena recorded the lowest growth rates in the state, being more than 60 per cent in the negative. The other district - Guna, also has a growth rate varying from 0 to 30 per cent in the negative.

IV.5.2. BHIL REGION:

The Bhil dominated area has a more varied pattern since two districts have a high growth rate in comparison to the general low rate in other district. W. Nimar and Ratlam have a high growth rate - above 20 per cent and below 20 per cent respectively. The other districts in the region exhibit a low growth rate in the negative. Given the opportunities, the Bhils do not hesitate to switch over to the secondary sector as we note that in the east of Ratlam district, which is relatively industrialised the tribal participation registers a positive growth rate in the secondary sector.

IV.5.3: GOND-KONKU REGION:

Throughout this region the percentage growth rate is negative in all the districts. Hoshangabad has an exceptionally low growth rate being even more than 60 per cent in the negative. However, for the second ranking tribes the growth rates are positive in Hoshangabad, Raisen and Dewas. The second



ranking tribes show, in general, a higher growth rate than the first. Betul has a high negative growth rate for the second ranking tribes (Figure IV.9).

IV.5.4: GOND-KOL REGION:

Perhaps the highest degree of negative growth rates are in this region, which is, more or less, devoid of any secondary activity. Jabalpur, Sidhi and Satna have the highest negative growth rates which is particularly surprising for Jabalpur, as it is a highly urbanized area. For the second ranking tribes, on the contrary, the districts of Satna, Rewa and Narsimhapur have an above 80 per cent growth rate which is the highest in the state. In the rest of the region the growth rates are low, being negative.

IV.5.5. GOND REGION:

In this large tribal heart of Madhya Pradesh the participation of the tribals in the secondary sector has been varied over the decade 1961-71. Three districts that form a contiguous zone have a positive growth rate (below 20 per cent). They are Bilaspur, Durg and Raipur. All the three districts have flourishing urban centres while Durg is the home of the Bhilai Steel Plant which undoubtedly provided employment either directly or indirectly to the tribals. Moreover, Gonds have shown their willingness to accept change that is associated

with modern industrial establishments. In the case of the second ranking tribes three districts of this region show a positive growth rate - Durg and Mandla which show a rate from 40 to 80 per cent, and Seoni. The rest of the region exhibits a low negative growth rate (Table IV.4.1).

IV.6. PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR

Like the secondary sector, the tertiary sector is also an important indicator reflecting change among tribal communities from one region to another. It is generally observed that tribals tend to swell the ranks of the tertiary sector when they migrate to urban centres. In any case, there probably exists a strong correlation between the presence of urban centres and the proportion of tribal workers engaged in the tertiary sector (Table IV.5.1).

IV.6.1. SEHARIA REGION:

In the Seharia region the growth rate has been negative. Morena and Sivpuri districts have very high negative growth rates - Above 80 per cent. Guna also has a negative growth rate. In general, the Seharias do not seem to be a dynamic community particularly with respect to modern developments.

IV.6.2 BHIL REGION:

In the Bhil region there is only one district which has a relatively high growth rate - Jhabna, being above 60 per cent. In the rest of the districts the growth rate comes in the negative and a similar pattern can be observed in all of them (Figure IV.10).

TABLE NO.IV.6.1

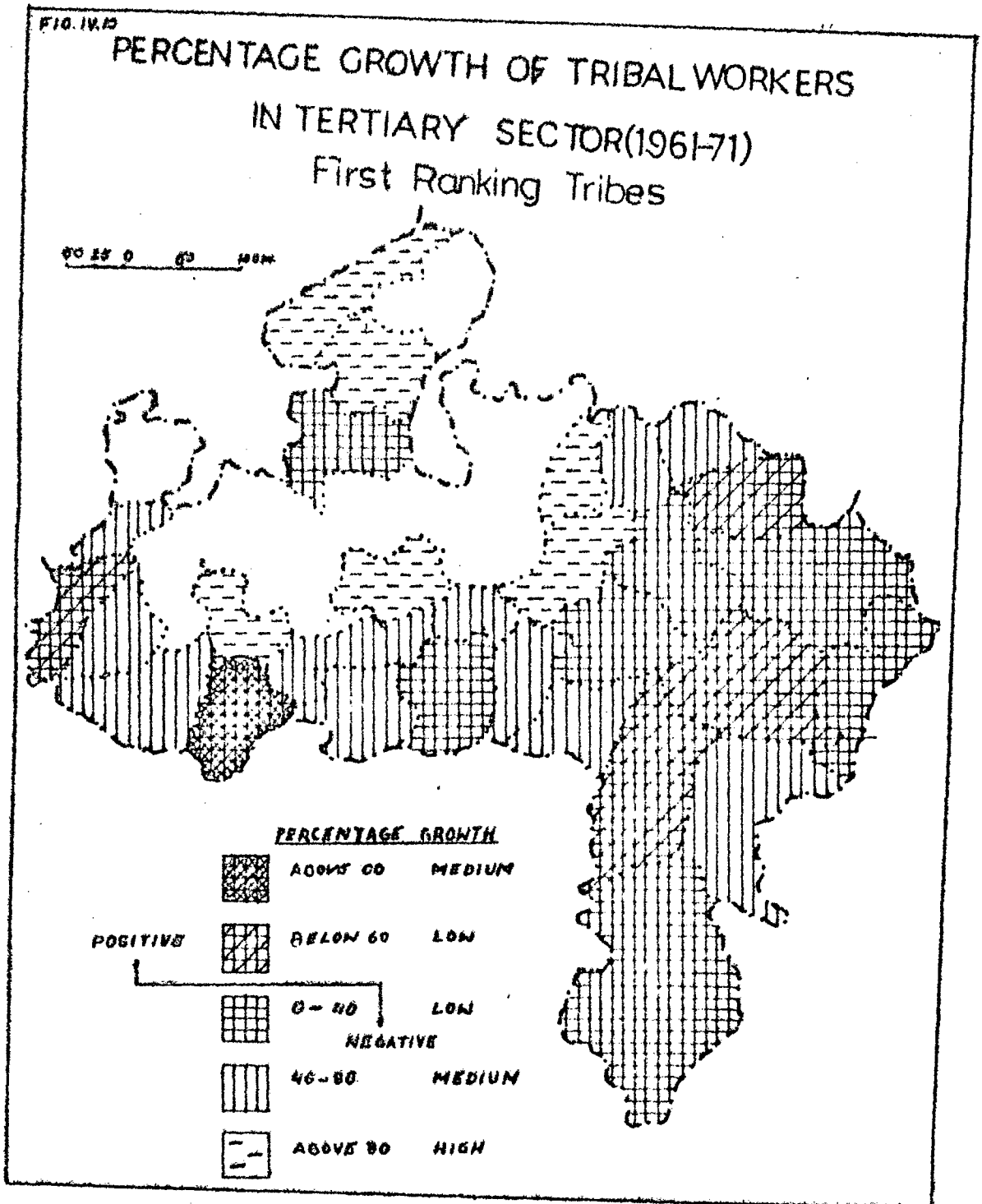
PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS IN TERTIARY SECTOR

Districts	<u>FIRST RANKING TRIBES</u>		<u>SECOND RANKING TRIBES</u>	
	Tribes	Percentage growth of tertiary workers 1961-71	Tribes	Percentage growth of tertiary workers. 1961-71
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>
1. SEHARIA REGION				
Morena	Seharia	- 86.40	-	-
Sivpuri	"	- 89.40	-	-
Guna	"	- 18.70	-	-
2. BHIL REGION				
Ratlam	Bhil	- 41.26	-	-
Jhabua	Bhil	2.45	-	-
Dhar	"	- 42.20	-	-
W. Nimar	"	- 59.90	-	-
3. GOND-KORKU REGION				
Raisen	Gond	- 90.70	Korku	- 79.0
Dewas	Korku	- 81.80	Gond	- 72.7
E. Nimar	"	1155.50	"	591.60
Hosangabad	Gond	- 70.20	Korku	- 61.70
Chindwara	"	- 20.60	Korku	83.80
Betul	"	- 12.05	"	- 54.40

Contd.....

1	2	3	4	5
4. GOND-KOL REGION				
Satna	Kol	- 62.50	Gond	- 70.60
Rewa	"	- 77.90	"	- 42.60
Panna	Gond	- 92.30	Kol	47.50
Jabalpur	"	- 95.40	"	- 47.80
Narsimhapur	"	- 72.80	"	620.40
Sidhi	"	- 58.10	"	- 52.20
Sehdol	"	- 32.10	"	- 78.80
5. GOND REGION				
Mandla	Gond	- 35.80	Baiga	- 24.10
Balaghat	"	- 54.60	"	- 90.20
Seoni	"	- 56.20	-	-
Surguja	"	- 18.30	Oraun	138.40
Bilaspur	"	31.70	Kaur	- 29.30
Raigarh	Oraun	- 0.33	"	- 49.40
Durg	Gond	23.60	Halbi	25.20
Raipur	"	- 41.20	Kaur	- 48.20
Bastar	"	- 38.10	Halbi	- 26.80

NOTE: Negative figures of growth are due to the change of definition of workers in 1961 and 1971.



IV.6.3 GOND-KORKU REGION:

East Nimar district of this region is the only district that records the highest growth rate in the entire study area; being above 60 per cent. Surprisingly, in the rest of the region the growth rates are negative in all the districts. For the second ranking tribes, once again, E. Nimar has a very high growth rate - above 100 per cent. Chhindwara district also registers an increasing growth rate - between 50 and 100 per cent. In the other districts the growth rate is more than 30 per cent (Figure IV.11).

IV.6.4. GOND-KOL REGION:

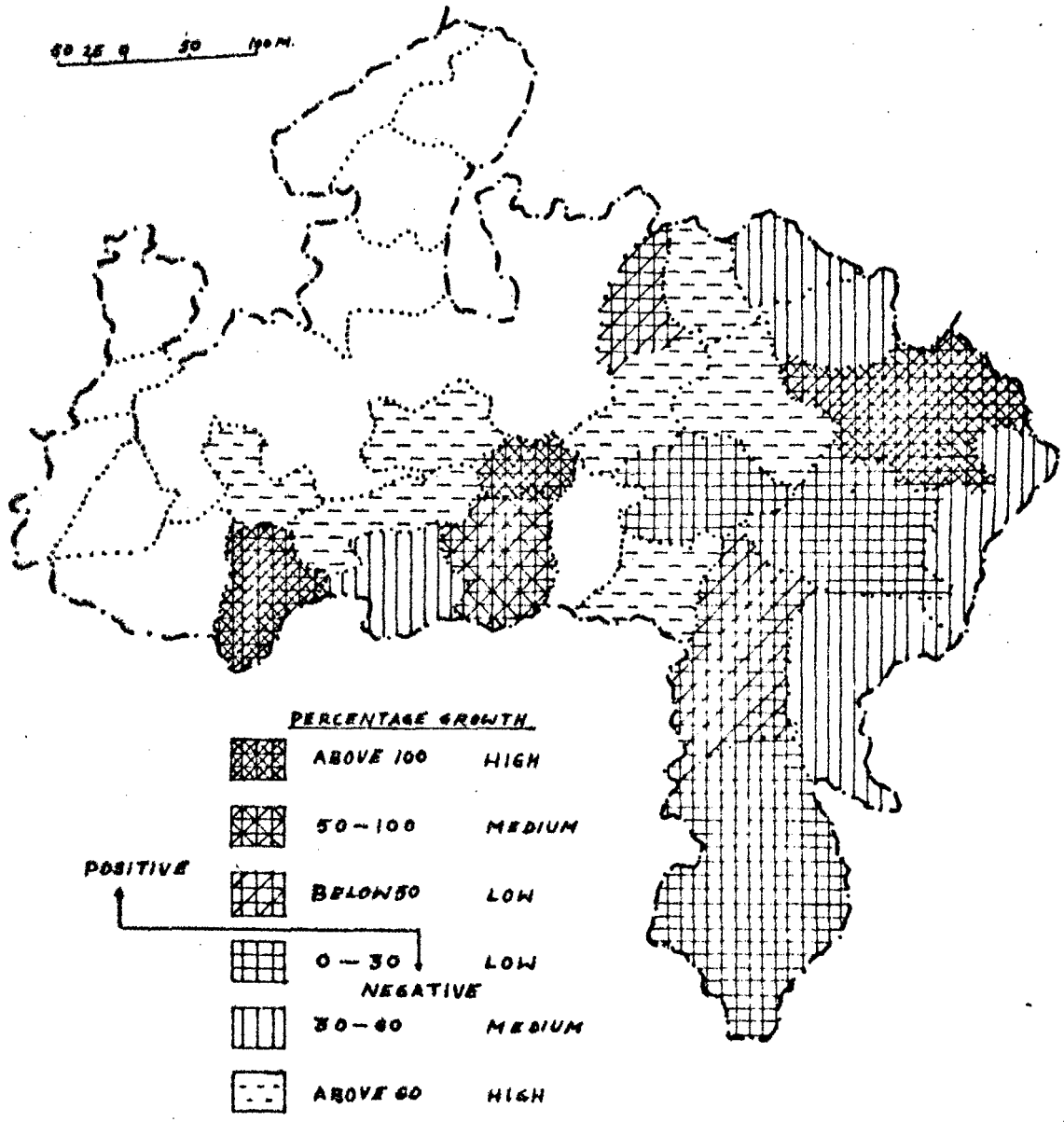
In this region almost all the districts have a negative growth rate for both the first and second ranking tribal communities. For the first ranking tribes, Sidhi district records a positive growth rate while for the second ranking tribes it is Panna. However, Jabalpur and Panna have very high negative growth rates (above 80 per cent) for the first ranking tribes. For the second ranking tribes there are three such districts with a high negative growth rate - Jabalpur, Satna and Shahdol (Figure IV.11).

IV.6.5 GOND REGION:

This region presents a highly variable picture particularly for the second ranking tribes. In the first ranking tribes, positive growth rates were recorded in the districts of Durg,

FIG. IV.21

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF TRIBAL WORKERS
IN TERTIARY SECTOR(1961-71)
(second ranking tribes)



and Bilaspur. Durg has a positive growth rate due much to similar reasons as cited in the previous sub-section. There is no district with a very high negative growth rate. For the second ranking tribes once again Durg records a high positive figure but the Surguja district has the highest growth rate, being more than 100 per cent (Table IV.5.1).

CHAPTER - VCORRELATES OF TRIBAL SOCIO & ECONOMIC CHANGE

Analysing the broad spatial patterns of various socio-economic parameters is one aspect and highlighting the causes of the same is another. The former only provides a spatial framework of change over time but the latter points out the probable reasons for the kind of change that would ensue. (An attempt is made in this chapter to establish the relationship between tribal socio-economic and cultural traits. Since tribal literacy is one of the paramount indicators of change and also reflects change in a host of other indicators, it is taken to be the dependent variable. Moreover, the literacy rates are extremely low in backward tribal areas so that the effect, if any developmental activity has on it is profound. Also, for the best vindication of change among tribal socio-economic conditions, literacy, probably overrides the other indicators.

V.I. Hypothesis - 1:

Tribals in India and particularly in Madhya Pradesh have been living a primitive life since centuries. This primitiveness is so deep rooted in history that the tribal community has remained more or less static economically and socio-culturally. An interactionless existence has furthered the differences between tribe and non-tribe, so that the latter, more interactive community has changed a number of folds and are always prepared for a change if it suits them.

But the tribal communities prefer to remain as they are. Nevertheless, there are some tribal communities that have undergone change due to a host of reasons. One of the most significant is the influence of urban centres which lure the backward tribals for want of sustenance. But after a period of time, the traits that generally characterise the non-tribal communities in urban centres begin to influence the tribals and they begin to realise the reasons behind their backwardness. It is this awareness among the tribal community that pushes them to a new era of change. In the process they tend to become more literate and educated. Hence, the relationship between tribal living in urban areas and the percentage of tribal literates should be positively correlated.

For the study area, the coefficient of correlation between the two indicators is significant, thus, proving the above hypothesis (Table V.1). For the two tribal communities - Gond and Kol the coefficient is significant in both cases. This is probably due to the fact that the Gonds live in remote areas where the literacy rates are low but the presence of urban centres which are sporadically located suddenly increases the literacy rate. In this manner, the two are highly correlated in the Gond region. For the Kol region, the bond between the two is not so strongly correlated which only signifies that firstly, the Kol region is probably otherwise more prosperous and has better educational facilities, urban centres not withstanding.

TABLE NO. V.1

COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION BETWEEN TRIBALS
SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

STUDY AREA/ TRIBAL	r ¹	r ²	r ³
STUDY AREA	a)* 0.49	0.18	- 0.15
	b)* 2.93	0.95	- 0.78
GOND TRIBE	a)* 0.74	0.91	-
	b)* 5.38	10.81	-
KOL TRIBE	a)* 0.79	0.11	-
	b)* 3.15	0.31	-

r¹ Correlation between percentage tribal urban population and percentage tribal literates.

r² Correlation between percentage tribal workers engaged in the non-primary sector and percentage tribal literates.

r³ Correlation between percentage tribals speaking dialects other than their own and percentage tribal literates.

a)* Significant at 1 per cent level of confidence.

b)* Computed 't' values.

V.2: Hypothesis - 2:

(Urbanisation and the increase in industrialisation) and tertiarisation (go hand in hand.) Both are dependent on each other one effects the other. (Not many tribal regions and tribals are engaged as secondary workers or tertiary workers since not many live in urban areas or the same thing could be said the other way. Thus, this relationship between the two is also coterminus with their relationship to tribal literacy rates. Tribal workers engaged in the non-primary sectors of economy tend to have a higher literacy rate for more or less the same reasons that have been mentioned in the preceeding hypothesis. This relationship is given to a statistical exercise here.)

The above fleeting suppositions prove null and void when the result of the statistical exercise is considered. For the study area the coefficient of correlation figure is positive but insignificant meaning thereby that the effect of the non-primary sector is not much on tribal literacy rates. This revelation is indeed illuminating for most of the tribals who are part of this sector are industrial labourers and construction workers either in industrial establishments or in towns. Although they are in constant contact with modern developments and comprehend them fully, they are probably economically weak to go in for a 'luxury' like education. However, for the Gond tribal community the coefficient is highly significant thus implying that most of them tend to be educated after contact with

the non-tribal developments.) On the other hand, the Kol tribe does not show a significant relationship as in the previous relationship.

V.3. Hypothesis - 3:

The primitive system of the tribals is not only confined to their economic mode but also characterises their cultural traits and practices. For instance, many tribal communities do not have a script for the language they speak and the language itself is not well developed. Moreover, the general isolation among even different tribals communities results in a host of dialects being spoken by same tribal communities living in geographically distinct regions although not at a great distance. Such a distinct setting means that a tribal dialect is spoken by a few number of people in a small, compact and closed area. This furthers the underdeveloped character of the dialect and due to no interaction among tribal communities a broad regional language which is strong fails to emerge. This is the weakness of the tribal language that results in its being pinned down when it confronts the non-tribal language which is widely spoken and gets richer with interaction. Many of the tribal communities that have come in contact with non-tribals have either shunned their language or have given more preference to the non-tribal language.

The relationship that is tested here pertains to the adoption of an alien dialect by the tribal and its impact on his education. In other words, literacy rates will tend to

increase with the increase in the proportion of tribals speaking dialects other than their own. This relationship has been tested only for the study area but has been found to be negatively correlated, i.e, with the increase in the proportion of tribals speaking other dialects their literacy rates tend to fall. This kind of relationship can only be possible due to the fact that tribals who have adopted other dialects after coming into contact with the non-tribals have in no way improved their status economically, rather they have become more deprived - socially, economically, geographically and politically, so that they cannot avail the meagre facilities for their education and remain illiterate.

CHAPTER - VICONCLUSION

(A tribewise analysis aims basically at differentiating the tribes on the basis of socio-economic transformation.) There are certain tribal communities that are more vulnerable to change having come in contact with the non-tribals or in areas where they have been confronted by a sudden change. (This dissertation has attempted in the previous chapters to establish change in some socio-economic characteristics for the entire) tribal community and also for selected dominant tribal groups taken on the basis of numerical dominance.

However, the analysis does not reveal any set pattern for the different tribal communities since there are different patterns emerging for different indicators of socio-economic change. Even in the case of tribal groups the pattern of percentage growth rate keeps varying from indicator to indicator whereas all the indicators are more or less related and ought to be in conjunction with each other. For instance, if the Gonds have registered a higher percentage growth rate in literacy, this is not accompanied by their higher percentage growth rate in either the urban proportions or the non-primary sector of economy.

Another significant finding relates to the variations in the spatial pattern among the districts taken for the study irrespective of considering the tribal groups inhabiting them. (Certain districts which have a general high level of urbanization and tertiorisation show a higher percentage growth rate of the various socio-economic indicators amidst the low growth rate districts of the same tribal group.) (For instance, Ratlam in the Bhil belt, and Panna and Jabalpur in the Gond-Kol region are districts with a higher degree of change on the positive side but they are surrounded by districts that are inhabited by the same tribal group but have low growth rates more often being even in the negative.)

The above mentioned argument devides the basic assumption that the tribal groups differ in the degree of change for there is no appreciable change among the tribal groups as far as their socio-economic change is concerned. (The districts that are more prone to modern developmental traits seem to hold the key for their change.)

(The interrelationship between various socio-economic indicators, however, show a positive and significant relationship between tribals in urban areas and tribal workers in the non-primary sector and tribal literacy.) For the relationship between language or dialects that are different from tribal dialects and their literacy the coefficient is weak. By taking the two dominant tribal groups - Gond and Kol - they show a positive and significant relationship between tribals in urban areas and tribal literates. However, in the relationship between tribal workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors and tribal literacy

and tribal literacy the bond is weak for the Kols but strong for the Gonds.

(Finally, socio-economic change) according to the findings here, (do not depend upon the tribal groups and their receptiveness for change but largely depend upon externally generated forces in the wake of a higher degree of urbanisation and the diversification of their economy. These are, however, forced upon the tribal who are helpless) and too backward to resist change whether it may not be for their good. (Thus, the study of socio-economic change acquires great importance from the point of view of their further development) and should be planned in toto so that (their development does not get localized) in space but is well spread in all the tribal regions of the state (affecting all the tribal groups simultaneously).

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Appendix - I

POPULATION PROFILE (1961 - 71)

S.No.	State/ Districts	%age of tribal population to			%age of urban population to		%age growth
		total population	total population	growth	total tribal population	total tribal population	
		1961	1971	61 - 71	1961	1971	61 - 71
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madhya Pradesh	20.6	20.1	25.5	1.13	1.22	90.9
	SEMARIA REGION						
1.	Moresa	9.1	8.0	17.4	.33	1.0	265.2
2.	Sivpuri	9.8	8.4	43.5	.39	1.4	273.1
3.	Guna	7.1	7.2	32.3	1.5	1.1	3.2
	BHIL REGION						
4.	Ratlam	12.0	12.6	36.6	.27	1.68	167.5
5.	Jhabua	84.7	84.7	29.8	1.27	1.5	53.9
6.	Dhar	51.0	53.4	36.7	1.73	1.7	36.1
7.	U.Nimar	40.4	39.5	27.0	1.5	1.0	2.6
	GOND-KORKU REGION						
8.	Raisen	14.0	13.5	29.0	.61	.53	12.0
9.	Devas	7.75	7.0	19.5	2.6	2.6	19.8
10.	E.Nimar	7.8	7.5	22.9	-	-	-
11.	Hosangabad	7.4	7.1	29.2	3.1	3.7	50.-
12.	Chhindwara	33.3	35.2	33.1	1.7	3.7	102.0
13.	Betul	32.0	30.5	24.9	.95	.80	80.5
	GOND-KOL REGION						
14.	Satna	14.6	13.9	25.3	1.9	2.38	52.7
15.	Rena	18.3	12.6	20.0	.95	1.5	237.9
16.	Panna	14.5	13.5	20.6	.95	2.0	381.9
17.	Jabalpur	12.1	11.7	23.1	.30	6.9	2743.5
18.	Narainapur	12.2	12.3	27.3	3.8	4.7	622.6
19.	Sidhi	37.7	32.5	29.1	.20	.28	63.1
20.	Schdol	51.5	48.2	16.3	2.3	4.1	107.3
	GOND REGION						
21.	Mandla	61.8	60.5	25.0	.41	.61	139.0
22.	Balaghat	10.7	11.2	26.5	-	-	-
23.	Seoni	33.3	37.5	24.6	.49	.96	53.6
24.	Surguja	55.6	55.9	28.7	.78	2.6	111.2
25.	Bilaspur	18.1	17.1	13.7	1.7	2.2	46.0
26.	Rajnagar	49.9	47.3	26.5	.92	1.0	45.1
27.	Durg	10.0	10.0	27.0	3.3	3.6	35.3
28.	Raipur	15.5	14.6	23.2	.9	1.1	96.0
29.	Bastar	72.2	63.2	12.5	.35	.54	119.9

APPENDIX - II

First Ranking Tribes (POPULATION) 1961-71

Distts. Sr.No.	Tribes	Percentage of Tribes to total Tribal Population of the district		Percentage Growth	Urban percentage to total Population of tribe		Percentage Growth
		1961	1971	1961-1971	1961-1971	1961-1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SBHARIA REGION							
1.	Seharia	99.9	95.7	12.4	.35	1.0	255.8
2.	-do-	98.9	98.3	3.7	.39	1.1	280.7
3	-do-	97.4	94.2	30.0	1.4	1.1	3.2
BHIL-REGION							
4	Bhil	99.6	98.8	35.5	.07	.94	160.53
5	-do-	84.7	99.9	29.8	1.3	1.50	53.9
6	-do-	100.0	99.7	36.7	1.7	1.7	36.1
7	-do-	98.6	98.4	25.7	1.44	1.0	2.2
GOND-KORKU R.							
8	Gond	85.8	83.5	25.4	.37	.31	3.74
9	Korku	61.9	63.3	22.5	.72	.82	40.6
10	-do-	78.4	79.2	23.9	-	-	-
11	Gond	78.2	82.5	32.1	3.1	3.4	47.2
12	-do-	87.2	77.6	18.5	1.3	3.2	145.4
13	-do-	67.7	61.5	13.5	5.7	.96	91.1
GOND-KOH REGION							
14	Kol	70.3	66.35	18.1	2.5	3.2	55.1
15	-do-	92.9	87.3	13.5	.50	1.6	262.9
16	Gond	42.6	39.8	18.2	.68	1.1	161.4
17	-do-	41.5	41.8	25.8	.44	2.7	682.5
18	-do-	87.3	86.6	26.3	2.9	3.9	70.8
19	-do-	45.6	49.9	41.1	-	.21	156.8
20	-do-	48.3	49.1	18.5	.88	1.9	155.0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOND-REGION								
21	Gond	83.9	82.1	22.36	.35	.51		71.5
22	-do-	87.1	85.4	24.0	-	-		-
23	-do-	90.3	90.4	24.8	.28	.32		43.6
24	-do-	41.3	41.3	28.9	.74	1.0		175.5
25	-do-	55.4	50.6	4.0	1.76	2.4		42.3
26	Orean	35.4	36.2	29.6	1.2	1.3		40.8
27	Gond	57.4	57.4	27.8	2.7	5.9		91.2
28	-do-	66.9	64.3	21.8	1.2	1.4		39.4
29	-do-	85.7	83.0	18.7	.26	.40		81.4

Appendix - III

Second Ranking Tribes (POPULATION) 1961-71

Distt. S.No.	Tribes	%age of tribes to total tribal Population of the Distt.		%age Growth 61-71	Urban %age to total Population of tribe		%age Growth 61-71
		1961	1971		1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BEHARIA REGION							
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BHIL REGION							
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOND-KORKU REGION							
8	Korku	6.8	5.6	28.0	.58	-	-
9	Gond	35.7	36.2	15.2	5.8	5.8	15.5
10	-do-	16.6	15.2	12.7	-	-	-
11	Korku	15.5	15.0	5.0	.34	.74	116.0
12	-do-	5.0	11.5	203.8	-	.23	150.0
13	-do-	30.2	35.3	46.3	.16	.17	55.4
GOND-KOL REGION							
14	Gond	19.8	22.1	39.5	-	.60	178.7
15	-do-	5.4	5.6	31.1	1.0	1.02	28.6
16	Kol	12.2	17.3	91.7	.08	-	164.5
17	-do-	36.6	40.2	40.8	-	11.7	4000.0
18	-do-	5.2	5.2	31.6	-	23.4	292.6
19	-do-	27.6	26.8	26.0	.6	.88	73.7
20	-do-	19.0	18.3	12.2	6.4	10.5	85.0
GOND REGION							
21	Baiga	7.5	9.2	53.3	.05	-	-
22	-do-	10.0	11.2	41.6	-	-	-
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Oraon	18.4	18.6	28.5	.84	1.3	177.9
25	Kaur	21.9	24.6	27.6	.36	1.1	286.1
26	-do-	25.3	24.5	21.72	.13	.20	80.0
27	Halbi	37.9	38.3	29.3	3.17	2.5	3.8
28	Kaur	8.7	8.4	23.0	.32	.5	81.0
29	Halbi	5.2	5.5	42.0	.84	1.6	181.6

Appendix IV

LITERACY AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES (1961 - 71)

State/ Districts	Age of rural literate to total rural tribal popu- lation		Age growth	Age of urban literate to total urban population		Age growth	Age of total literate to total tribal population		Age growth
	1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	61-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madhya Pradesh	4.98	7.39	85.01	15.45	21.12	160.84	5.10	7.63	87.60
SEHARUA REGION									
1.	.61	1.67	217.95	30.41	15.34	97.61	.71	1.84	200.34
2.	.90	1.39	58.41	3.70	8.43	750.0	.91	1.48	69.46
3.	.84	1.09	71.10	9.83	6.56	-31.14	.97	1.16	56.69
4.									
BHIL REGION									
4.	1.33	1.82	83.97	8.44	30.78	430.77	1.35	2.30	139.26
5.	1.23	2.20	130.74	12.56	23.66	189.86	1.30	2.52	137.53
6.	2.03	4.71	217.25	7.65	14.94	151.90	2.13	4.87	213.10
7.	2.95	4.15	107.26	10.33	19.21	68.03	2.65	4.31	105.75
GOND-KORAU REGION									
8.	2.30	5.97	204.61	11.46	19.69	92.30	2.35	6.04	230.66
9.	2.91	3.62	49.93	7.97	20.04	80.82	3.05	3.84	51.20
10.	3.25	5.47	106.31	-	-	-	3.25	5.47	106.31
11.	4.83	7.82	101.48	21.58	20.39	97.40	5.35	8.59	100.97
12.	4.64	6.68	83.01	10.65	26.14	255.27	4.88	7.40	101.76
13.	4.28	4.48	30.47	17.20	20.74	180.07	4.35	4.66	33.72

Contd. Appendix - IV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GOND-KOL REGION									
14.	2.14	3.45	101.17	3.44	6.23	179.41	2.16	3.52	103.59
15.	1.17	2.61	164.19	13.88	6.02	46.83	1.24	2.66	156.19
16.	1.71	3.35	131.27	6.14	4.84	260.0	1.74	3.38	133.92
17.	6.11	8.70	71.14	22.78	15.10	178.44	6.15	9.11	89.63
18.	6.96	9.10	74.79	21.28	26.05	98.27	7.12	9.92	77.44
19.	2.0	4.16	168.33	6.14	14.0	317.39	2.01	4.19	169.20
20.	3.12	6.18	126.47	6.58	9.44	197.67	3.20	6.32	129.84
GOND REGION									
21.	7.62	10.81	76.60	28.11	33.18	183.06	7.71	10.99	78.22
22.	10.01	11.44	43.24	-	11.44	-	10.01	-	43.24
23.	7.55	9.93	63.77	27.06	38.75	119.91	7.64	10.09	64.67
24.	4.16	7.43	128.77	19.40	27.03	194.73	4.28	7.68	131.10
25.	8.42	10.71	57.27	21.23	28.80	97.48	8.63	12.08	58.96
26.	9.51	14.92	68.72	23.64	41.16	108.52	9.69	15.12	97.38
27.	12.56	18.18	84.49	17.31	25.14	102.40	12.72	18.44	89.07
28.	10.90	14.41	62.95	18.17	22.94	96.91	11.28	14.51	69.07
29.	3.63	4.12	38.56	25.11	25.30	113.14	3.70	4.23	40.14

Appendix - V

LITERACY AMONG FIRST RANKING TRIBES (1961 - 71)

Districts Sr.No.	Tribes Sr.No.	Age of rural literate to rural popula- tion			Age growth	Age of urban literate to urban popula- tion			Age growth	% of total literate to total popula- tion of the tribe	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
		1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	61-71	
SEHARIA REGION											
1.	1.	.60	1.42	199.18	30.4	10.99	23.80	.71	1.52	139.37	
2.	2.	.69	1.35	55.57	3.70	9.98	700.0	.91	1.45	66.05	
3.	3.	.83	.91	69.97	9.8	10.5	40.98	.97	.91	53.21	
BHIL REGION											
4.	4.	1.34	1.75	77.04	11.36	20.53	3,000.0	1.34	1.93	95.74	
5.	5.	1.23	2.20	132.74	12.56	23.66	189.86	1.38	2.17	137.53	
6.	6.	2.03	4.71	217.25	7.85	14.54	151.9	2.13	4.87	213.10	
7.	7.	2.56	4.10	102.81	10.15	19.35	71.25	2.66	4.26	101.07	
8.	8.										
GOND-KORKU REGION											
8.	8.	2.20	6.48	269.17	3.78	18.04	400.0	2.55	6.52	270.0	
9.	9.	1.19	3.67	41.78	16.12	16.67	48.0	3.28	3.80	42.0	
10.	10.	3.03	5.24	113.89	-	-	-	3.03	5.24	113.89	
11.	11.	5.05	8.37	181.10	20.27	26.57	88.31	5.53	8.99	115.11	
12.	12.	4.69	7.23	98.01	10.26	22.87	295.27	4.82	7.73	101.76	
13.	13.	3.55	4.38	25.47	16.49	22.74	163.47	4.02	4.56	28.71	

Cont'd. Appendix V

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GOND KOL REGION										
14.	14.	1.21	2.55	146.59	3.06	5.41	174.0	1.25	2.64	150.2
15.	15.	1.03	2.48	169.03	11.25	3.95	27.78	1.08	2.49	151.25
16.	16.	2.92	3.95	59.52	5.92	5.33	137.05	2.94	3.98	59.61
17.	17.	8.84	11.62	61.61	20.97	21.44	531.57	8.91	11.89	67.83
18.	18.	6.78	9.21	69.63	22.10	27.66	113.62	7.23	9.93	72.72
19.	19.	2.77	4.39	123.08	29.0	48.43	342.0	2.78	4.41	123.88
20.	20.	4.41	7.03	82.05	12.49	15.19	210.08	4.48	7.23	91.06
GOND REGION										
21.	21.	7.44	11.14	93.0	28.28	44.13	168.0	7.51	11.30	84.16
22.	22.	11.25	12.42	43.63	-	-	-	11.25	12.42	43.63
23.	23.	7.29	9.92	62.32	31.97	43.69	52.76	7.36	9.63	63.26
24.	24.	4.92	7.97	106.83	17.61	21.04	239.46	5.02	8.18	110.27
25.	25.	8.67	12.86	50.78	23.17	29.44	80.84	8.92	13.05	52.86
26.	26.	11.46	19.48	120.03	32.96	51.16	118.59	11.72	19.90	119.99
27.	27.	10.34	16.07	79.07	20.58	27.23	151.91	11.59	23.96	62.63
28.	28.	11.51	14.68	51.01	17.48	23.30	85.87	11.59	14.80	55.58
29.	29.	3.12	3.85	45.31	26.25	24.71	70.70	3.18	3.92	46.84

Appendix - VI

LITERACY AMONG SECOND RANKING TRIBES (1961 - 71)

Districts Sr. No.	Tribes Sr.No.	%age of rural literate to rural popula- tion		%age growth	%age of Urban literate to urban popula- tion		%age growth	%age of total literate to total popula- tion of the tribe		%age growth
		1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	61-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GEHARIA REGION										
1.	1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	2.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	3.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BHIL REGION										
4.	4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GONDWARI REGION										
8.	8.	.92	2.97	300.0	5.26	-	270.0	.95	2.97	300.0
9.	9.	2.45	3.51	65.34	6.31	10.02	98.0	2.67	3.94	70.00
10.	10.	4.14	7.37	100.53	-	-	-	4.14	7.37	100.53
11.	11.	1.29	4.32	249.33	3.20	29.62	100.0	1.40	4.50	236.66
12.	12.	2.09	3.32	79.40	16.0	22.91	315.52	2.10	3.37	69.75

Contd. Appendix - VI

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	13.	4.53	4.70	51.13	16.30	24.47	133.3	4.57	4.74	51.64
GCND - KOL REGION										
14.	14.	5.88	6.03	42.96	16.39	12.33	100.0	5.91	6.03	43.51
15.	15.	3.44	5.21	100.0	3.23	44.4	88.23	3.72	5.62	91.98
16.	16.	1.70	3.15	236.66	11.02	-	-	1.92	3.15	230.92
17.	17.	4.19	6.58	95.21	9.67	13.45	818.33	4.20	7.39	147.73
18.	18.	5.87	8.01	82.0	21.29	21.71	121.0	7.98	11.21	98.23
19.	19.	.91	3.93	439.93	2.46	5.68	300.0	.92	3.96	437.72
20.	20.	1.92	4.93	245.94	5.33	7.52	160.14	1.77	5.20	229.43
GCND REGION										
21.	21.	4.66	8.32	215.70	22.22	-	-	4.05	8.32	215.70
22.	22.	2.02	2.12	48.58	-	-	-	2.02	2.12	48.58
23.	23.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	24.	3.90	8.93	193.03	40.09	56.14	153.91	4.20	9.48	194.51
25.	25.	10.86	14.81	72.62	35.61	33.09	250.07	10.96	15.01	74.78
26.	26.	10.64	15.76	79.90	33.12	48.61	164.15	10.67	15.80	80.23
27.	27.	14.14	20.56	138.16	9.15	20.78	135.63	14.0	23.45	146.17
28.	28.	14.61	18.72	57.29	33.09	30.92	46.87	14.69	18.77	57.20
29.	29.	10.01	10.11	49.22	29.41	35.43	120.0	11.17	12.11	54.01

Appendix - VII

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION (1961 - 71)

State/ Districts Sr.No.	Age of agricul- tural labourers to total tribal workers			Age of primary sector to total tribal workers		
	1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	61-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	20.43	33.23	33.69	94.88	96.08	-15.03
SEHARIA REGION						
1.	22.27	33.53	14.20	66.47	96.28	-16.39
2.	24.80	32.03	57.04	84.88	96.60	9.06
3.	44.29	62.09	51.30	88.08	93.33	16.90
BHIL REGION						
4.	2.04	12.91	418.94	98.84	93.93	-18.24
5.	2.58	8.75	123.19	93.71	98.20	-34.55
6.	17.61	27.33	16.84	97.7	90.21	-24.32
7.	16.01	27.10	33.19	97.29	93.42	-22.63
8.						
GOND-KORKU REGION						
8.	34.00	60.26	44.70	80.03	94.92	-2.92
9.	43.32	62.54	23.80	95.22	98.02	-11.75
10.	31.99	42.90	-4.35	99.1	98.62	-30.0
11.	28.83	57.04	56.74	84.72	99.33	-16.68
12.	18.79	32.49	46.23	96.93	96.65	-15.68
13.	19.03	32.27	12.63	96.91	93.49	-32.33
GOND-KOL REGION						
14.	53.83	71.31	37.83	86.84	87.89	9.23
15.	79.89	83.16	-7.05	96.91	98.27	-9.16
16.	36.71	57.90	36.65	83.20	96.31	15.11
17.	22.53	63.14	-64.07	95.17	92.36	-07.35
18.	40.96	53.77	48.03	82.44	93.40	2.83
19.	41.36	48.59	19.38	96.02	97.73	3.43
20.	24.71	43.39	27.53	94.23	96.04	25.63
GOND REGION						
21.	16.93	27.58	53.45	90.82	97.93	-5.03
22.	18.27	29.77	48.71	93.63	97.16	-7.31
23.	23.65	37.48	56.01	97.56	98.40	-3.06
24.	11.27	22.77	54.60	96.61	86.64	-23.43
25.	20.02	31.29	22.66	93.91	93.81	-21.75
26.	1.296	25.02	58.63	93.48	96.02	-17.56
27.	17.36	20.96	30.90	96.26	93.56	7.58
28.	29.97	40.03	21.79	93.66	96.37	-6.13
29.	12.71	18.67	10.86	97.40	97.92	-24.92

Contd. Appendix VII

Districts Sr.No.	Age of Secondary Sector to total tribal workers			Age of tertiary sector to total tribal workers		
	1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	61-71
	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	1.65	1.40	-30.11	3.47	1.12	-54.20
SEMARIA REGION						
1.	4.35	2.07	-54.27	9.17	1.65	-86.7
2.	3.25	.63	-85.51	11.85	2.77	-91.0
3.	.89	1.07	13.30	11.03	3.55	-65.6
BHIL REGION						
4.	.43	.75	40.76	.73	.72	-17.5
5.	.30	.26	-42.41	.99	1.54	2.45
6.	.42	.35	-35.70	1.88	1.43	-42.2
7.	.46	.37	-33.43	2.25	1.21	-59.4
GOND-KORKU REGION						
8.	1.69	2.38	-3.57	18.13	2.70	-87.85
9.	.87	1.01	-15.53	3.91	.97	-79.6
10.	.39	.50	-10.69	.94	.83	627.6
11.	2.99	3.60	-49.29	12.09	5.07	-66.8
12.	.84	.97	-2.51	2.23	2.38	-20.3
13.	.66	.37	-70.70	2.23	1.14	-66.4
GOND-KOL REGION						
14.	4.39	3.64	-15.30	8.77	8.47	-62.5
15.	.47	.55	-9.50	3.02	1.18	-62.9
16.	1.71	1.70	-1.45	15.09	1.99	-85.43
17.	1.67	5.24	-61.11	3.16	2.40	-50.5
18.	2.00	1.97	-9.16	9.53	6.68	-72.8
19.	2.45	.97	-59.48	1.35	1.28	-2.95
20.	1.93	1.20	-56.55	3.84	1.96	-64.5
GOND REGION						
21.	.03	1.28	-64.65	1.15	1.19	-41.6
22.	2.29	1.99	-20.57	2.06	.85	-62.8
23.	.50	.34	-32.23	1.94	1.26	-51.03
24.	2.17	1.89	-30.09	1.22	1.42	-71
25.	2.70	2.54	-26.10	1.79	1.65	-27.5
26.	1.58	1.40	-28.49	4.94	2.98	-43.6
27.	1.47	1.78	31.20	2.27	2.68	24.6
28.	2.95	2.04	-38.34	3.38	1.59	-58.8
29.	1.09	.82	-43.76	1.51	1.26	-38.8

APPENDIX - VIII

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION AMONG FIRST RANKING TRIBES (1961-71)

Distt. S.No.	Tribes S.No.	Age of agricultural labourers to total Population of the tribe		Age Growth	Age of Primary Sector to total workers in the tribe	
		1971	1961	61-71	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BEHARIA REGION						
1	1	35.84	22.27	11.02	86.49	98.40
2	2	52.47	24.80	97.01	84.88	98.35
3	3	62.30	44.61	41.21	87.89	95.65
BHIL REGION						
4	4	12.25	-	418.54	73.68	98.38
5	5	8.75	2.58	123.19	98.08	98.20
6	6	27.33	17.61	16.84	97.07	98.25
7	7	26.94	15.91	27.55	97.28	98.46
GOND-KORKU REGION						
8	8	60.61	33.57	39.21	81.17	96.36
9	9	60.60	41.71	26.28	94.89	98.05
10	10	40.47	27.15	4.86	99.25	99.02
11	11	57.94	32.26	51.36	84.85	90.53
12	12	30.25	19.35	19.25	97.27	97.04
13	13	34.45	19.09	38.86	97.21	98.84
GOND-KOL REGION						
14	14	78.51	64.08	25.13	85.23	89.79
15	15	84.16	84.05	-17.2	96.47	89.49
16	16	68.35	25.66	187.65	81.87	98.24
17	17	49.61	18.97	-15.63	96.30	95.28
18	18	57.14	36.06	44.95	85.86	94.99
19	19	24.41	18.81	32.39	97.88	98.93
20	20	32.92	11.14	75.05	98.20	98.33
GOND REGION						
21	21	24.07	14.19	56.99	97.82	98.34
22	22	25.40	16.55	34.69	97.56	98.73
23	23	36.06	21.85	59.46	97.4	98.72
24	24	13.43	10.51	85.0	96.09	98.82
25	25	31.67	20.32	72.97	96.28	95.93
26	26	15.59	5.29	124.19	96.80	95.95
27	27	24.10	20.67	25.71	95.70	95.20
28	28	37.25	29.06	17.30	96.63	97.41
29	29	17.61	12.25	1.91	95.72	98.39

Appendix - VIII (B)

Distt. S.No.	Tribes S.No.	%age of secondary sector to total workers in the tribe			%age of tertiary sector to the total workers in the tribe			%age Growth 1961-71
		61-71	1961	1971	61-71	1961-	1971	
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SEHARIA REGION								
1	1	-17.62	4.34	1.07	-81.94	9.17	.53	-86.4
2	2	-14.67	3.26	.47	-89.35	11.86	1.18	-89.4
3	3	13.30	.89	.71	-18.72	11.22	3.64	-18.7
BHIL REGION								
4	4	-18.99	15.08	.51	7.46	10.54	1.11	-41.26
5	5	-34.55	.24	.26	-28.96	.65	1.54	2.45
6	6	-24.32	.42	.36	-36.70	1.88	1.43	-42.2
7	7	-23.01	.45	.31	38.43	2.27	1.24	-59.9
GOND-KOL REGION								
8	8	-8.45	1.14	1.26	-15.10	17.69	2.38	-90.7
9	9	-10.04	.79	1.79	12.38	4.32	4.11	-81.8
10	10	-25.84	.23	.33	1.68	.50	.62	1155.5
11	11	10.0	2.49	4.89	-65.02	12.66	4.59	-70.2
12	12	-23.89	.68	.82	-7.97	2.05	2.15	-20.6
13	13	-22.20	.45	.34	-40.94	2.34	.82	-72.05
GOND-KOL REGION								
14	14	7.61	5.69	.06	-98.88	9.08	10.15	-62.5
15	15	-15.54	.46	.95	-38.94	3.07	.56	-77.9
16	16	29.24	1.92	.84	-52.51	16.21	.92	-92.3
17	17	-94.59	.98	2.85	-84.8	2.22	1.87	-95.4
18	18	-.35	1.96	1.30	-39.64	12.18	3.71	-72.8
19	19	3.15	1.66	.42	-73.95	.46	.66	-58.1
20	20	-41.37	.59	.61	-39.82	1.21	1.06	-32.1
GOND REGION								
21	21	-7.01	1.01	.88	-19.78	11.17	.81	-35.8
22	22	-11.19	.65	.42	-42.22	1.79	.84	-54.6
23	23	-2.14	.38	.23	-42.28	2.29	1.04	-56.2
24	24	-2.50	2.13	.40	-15.22	1.78	0.78	-18.3
25	25	-15.61	1.75	2.05	134.41	1.92	2.08	31.7
26	26	-24.63	.67	.73	-16.64	2.52	3.53	-0.33
27	27	7.09	1.78	1.69	2.31	2.73	3.14	23.6
28	28	-7.99	.87	.82	13.66	2.52	1.76	-41.2
29	29	-27.01	.81	.56	-50.59	3.47	1.05	-38.1

APPENDIX - IXSECTORAL DISTRIBUTION AMONG SECOND RANKING TRIBES (1961-71)

Distt. S. No.	Tribes S. No.	Age of agricultural labourers to total Population of the tribe		Age growth 1961-71	Age of Primary Sector to total workers in the tribe	
		1961	1971		1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEHARIA REGION						
1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	-
BHIL REGION						
4	4	-	-	-	-	-
5	5	-	-	-	-	-
6	6	-	-	-	-	-
7	7	-	-	-	-	-
GOND-KORKU REGION						
8	8	39.04	72.21	85.66	61.35	91.71
9	9	45.82	65.53	19.58	95.84	97.64
10	10	39.97	46.85	-19.74	89.0	97.16
11	11	14.79	54.61	120.34	95.82	95.17
12	12	9.41	36.31	653.86	96.86	97.74
13	13	18.06	25.0	19.18	96.87	97.64
GOND-KOL REGION						
14	14	16.11	51.11	180.84	92.62	93.0
15	15	12.47	68.36	368.8	98.22	98.20
16	16	34.42	57.56	386.4	90.62	95.76
17	17	49.78	73.13	26.57	80.87	89.09
18	18	44.90	62.72	128.14	90.12	63.94
19	19	78.24	8.65	20.85	96.41	20.05
20	20	51.02	68.09	14.96	84.53	97.03
GOND REGION						
21	21	26.43	37.43	45.49	96.37	96.1
22	22	33.94	53.52	94.0	79.34	87.19
23	23	-	-	-	-	-
24	24	5.54	17.58	133.37	94.95	96.13
25	25	10.47	18.36	6.99	98.73	98.62
26	26	8.07	14.55	42.12	93.53	98.46
27	27	12.53	16.58	45.92	97.31	96.79
28	28	19.88	28.71	28.34	98.18	98.51
29	29	15.0	20.88	25.30	98.0	95.27

APPENDIX -IX (B)

Distt. D.No.	Tribes D.No.	Age	Age of secondary	Age	Age of tertiary	Age	Age
		growth	sector to total	growth	sector to the	Growth	
		61-71	workers in the	61-71	total workers in	1961-71	
		8	tribe	10	the tribe	14	
		9	1961	11	1961-71	13	
DEHARIA REGION							
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
BHIL REGION							
4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOND-KOL REGION							
8	8	53.28	15.05	3.31	17.39	23.60	4.98
9	9	-14.81	.98	1.25	6.17	3.18	1.11
10	10	-32.84	.60	.80	-8.82	.40	2.04
11	11	-40.73	.75	2.07	63.63	3.43	2.74
12	12	77.13	1.30	.60	-9.43	1.84	1.66
13	13	-56.18	.54	.34	-72.34	2.59	2.02
GOND-KOL REGION							
14	14	9.19	1.60	3.09	101.03	5.78	3.91
15	15	14.49	.33	.85	118.18	1.45	.95
16	16	207.82	1.92	.65	-	7.46	3.59
17	17	-5.07	8.46	7.83	-19.19	10.67	2.98
18	18	15.86	4.43	8.96	230.0	5.45	27.10
19	19	12.56	4.23	.47	-57.0	2.36	79.95
20	20	-21.13	2.27	.69	-57.54	9.21	2.28
GOND REGION							
21	21	2.44	1.80	2.56	46.62	1.83	1.43
22	22	30.33	14.35	12.45	2.70	6.31	.39
23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	24	-27.84	1.13	.95	-38.26	.91	2.92
25	25	-31.09	.50	.47	-19.04	.97	.91
26	26	-13.52	.51	.56	-8.96	3.96	.98
27	27	9.70	.79	1.06	46.54	2.90	2.15
28	28	-10.83	.49	.43	-22.89	1.33	1.06
29	29	-11.86	.43	.99	-61.63	1.57	3.74

RELIGION AND LANGUAGE PROFILE (1961-71)

State/Distt. Sr.No.	% of Hindus to total tribal pop- ulation		% of Christians to total tribal population		% of Tribes speaking lang- uages other than their own 1961
	1961	1971	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhya Pradesh Seharia Region	98.84	97.19	1.45	1.87	87.2
1	100.0	100.0	-	-	99.99
2	100.0	100.0	-	-	99.99
3	100.0	100.0	-	-	99.99
Bhil Region					
4	100.0	99.8	-	-	78.24
5	99.4	99.5	.62	.10	96.02
6	100.0	99.4	-	-	99.64
7	99.9	99.8	-	-	93.80
Gond-Kurku Region					
8	100.0	99.9	-	-	99.82
9	100.0	100.0	-	-	97.52
10	100.0	100.0	-	-	64.70
11	100.0	100.0	-	-	81.08
12	100.0	99.1	-	-	74.15
13	100.0	100.0	-	-	44.28
Gond-Kol Region					
14	100.0	100.0	-	-	99.97
15	100.0	100.0	-	-	99.75
16	100.0	100.0	-	-	99.99
17	100.0	100.0	-	-	99.91
18	100.0	100.0	-	-	99.90
19	100.0	99.8	-	-	100.0
20	100.0	54.8	-	-	99.95
Gond Region					
21	100.0	99.7	-	.31	83.23
22	100.0	85.5	-	5.23	75.88
23	100.0	97.9	-	-	75.95
24	99.1	97.2	.97	2.57	84.52
25	100.0	97.8	-	.45	93.33
26	81.5	78.6	18.48	21.02	77.28
27	100.0	99.9	-	-	90.97
28	100.0	100.0	-	-	90.76
29	100.0	99.1	-	-	81.56

APPENDIX XI A

POPULATION AND LITERACY PROFILE OF MAJOR TRIBES (1961-71)

	POPULATION					
	% age of Tribes to Total Tribal Pop.		% Growth	% Urban Population		% Growth
	1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	61-71
1. Gond	46.33	44.94	25.58 21.81	1.13 .86	1.71 1.42	90.89 101.51
2. Bhil	18.41	19.30	31.68	1.41	1.44	34.07
3. Kol	5.77	5.69	23.76	2.44	5.87	197.58
4. Kaur	4.92	4.89	24.95	.31	.66	168.73
5. Oran	4.23	4.41	30.93	1.09	1.34	62.12
6. Saharia	2.61	2.45	17.84	.96	1.77	120.26
7. Korku	2.40	2.59	35.69	.36	1.35	33.51
8. Baiga	2.15	2.98	22.86	1.88	2.10	63.16
9. Halbi	1.94	3.00	33.23	2.55	2.98	29.31

APPENDIX XI B

POPULATION AND LITERACY PROFILE OF MAJOR TRIBES (1961-71)

	L I T E R A C Y								
	% Literacy (Total)		% Growth	% Literacy (Rural)		% Growth	% Literacy (Urban)		% Growth
	1961	1971	61-71	1961	1971	1961-71	1961	1971	61-71
	6.22	9.32	88.19	6.12	9.12	86.11	15.45	21.12	160.85
1. Gond	6.08	8.60	72.31	5.96	8.37	69.96	19.95	25.07	34.32
2. Bhil	1.97	4.51	200.42	1.85	4.30	204.35	10.10	18.82	37.90
3. Kol	2.24	4.72	160.87	2.13	4.34	143.26	6.71	10.93	18.72
4. Kaur	9.84	14.35	82.21	9.98	14.23	81.18	28.55	32.14	47.01
5. Oran	8.64	15.63	137.0	8.35	15.13	136.66	35.06	52.87	125.0
6. Seharla	.86	1.68	129.89	.79	1.53	126.25	7.97	9.69	51.55
7. Korwa	3.22	4.45	87.31	3.19	4.39	86.73	13.47	22.84	9.79
8. Baiga	2.27	4.51	151.08	2.17	4.45	150.16	4.19	7.10	17.43
9. Halbi	14.24	19.05	78.18	14.20	18.79	76.45	16.0	29.26	37.82

APPENDIX - XII

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AMONG MAJOR TRIBES (1961-71)

	Age of total workers to total tribal population		Age Agricultural labourers to total population of the tribe		Age growth	Age of Primary sector to total workers in the tribe	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961-71	1961	1971
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. GOND	54.81	41.43	20.05	29.40	34.32	95.94	94.40
2. BHEL	57.90	32.15	11.03	20.81	37.90	97.87	98.24
3. KOL	61.45	49.10	63.88	76.60	18.72	89.0	94.53
4. KAUR	62.04	40.26	9.09	16.48	47.01	98.38	94.41
5. OROAN	58.02	35.68	5.59	16.55	125.07	96.91	95.17
6. BHARIA	56.14	43.0	34.75	58.33	51.55	67.36	75.99
7. KORKU	61.62	31.11	25.88	41.50	9.79	95.86	97.84
8. BAIGA	59.17	42.66	35.58	47.15	17.43	93.79	95.83
9. HALBI	61.63	46.95	13.87	18.72	37.82	95.93	96.18

APPENDIX - XII (B)

	Age growth Primary	Age Secondary		Age growth Secondary	Age Tertiary		Age growth teritary
	1961-71	1961	1971	1961-71	1961	1971	1961-71
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. GOND	-6.96	1.31	1.11	-22.64	2.75	4.49	-51.23
2. BHIL	-26.64	.44	.43	-29.80	1.69	1.24	-39.75
3. KOL	6.31	3.71	2.87	-23.29	8.29	2.60	-63.12
4. KAUR	-18.88	.53	.53	-26.13	1.05	1.06	-21.56
5. ORUAN	-25.35	.88	.87	-24.51	2.21	3.96	22.36
6. BHARIA	-19.04	3.65	1.03	-74.35	28.99	22.98	-84.60
7. KORRU	-30.10	1.97	.75	-75.81	2.17	1.41	-56.24
8. BAIGA	-20.54	2.24	2.64	-35.7	3.97	1.53	-51.3
9. HALBI	-16.18	1.38	1.14	-43.1	2.65	2.68	-54.4