

**REDISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL  
POPULATION IN CENTRAL INDIA, 1961-91**

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

**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**

**BINAY MANISH R. LAKRA**



**CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY  
NEW DELHI - 110067**

**1998**



जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय  
**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY**  
NEW DELHI - 110 067

**CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**1998**

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **REDISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN CENTRAL INDIA, 1961-91** submitted by **Binay Manish R. Lakra**, in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of the degree of **Master of Philosophy** of the University, is to the best of my knowledge, a bonafide work and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

**SACHIDANAND SINHA**  
Supervisor

**SUDESH NANGIA**  
Chairperson

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

*I take this opportunity to express my indebtedness to my teacher and supervisor Dr. Sachidanand Sinha for providing affectionate guidance and invaluable suggestions in pursuing this research. My sincere thanks are due to Prof. Aijazuddin Ahmad, for inspiring me to take up the problem of tribal development as a topic of my research during my academic pursuance in JMU.*

*I am thankful to the staff members of the JMU Central library and office of the Registrar General, New Delhi for providing me continuous help in searching the government documents and books.*

*My special thanks is due to Vijay Kumar Baraik for assisting me in computational work and making all sort of maps and editing the manuscript patiently. Without his help this work would not have been completed in time. I am also thankful to Sohail Firdos, Subir Kole and all other Periyarites for their never ending suggestions in completion of this work.*

*I am very grateful to Mr. Vargese of our Computer Centre for providing me the base map of the study area and Mr. Raju and his colleagues for typing the manuscript.*

*Last but not the least, I am highly indebted to my respected parents for their good wishes, which has always helped me to take this challenge in a delightful manner.*

**Binay Manish R. Lakra**

**Dedicated to**  
**MY PARENTS**

# CONTENTS

	Page No.
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	i
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	ii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	iv
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS: CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT</b>	v
<b>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.I Statement of the Problem	1
1.II Conceptualising Redistribution	3
1.III Objectives of the Study	4
1.IV Data Base	4
1.V Methodology	5
1.VI Choice of the Study Area	7
1.VII An Overview of Literature	7
<b>CHAPTER 2: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN CENTRAL INDIA, 1961-71</b>	12
2.I(i) Spatial Distribution of Tribal Population	12
2.I(ii)a Absolute Population and Proportion of Tribal Population at State Level Analysis	13
2.I(ii)b Statewise Coefficient of Variation of Percentage of Tribal Population	14
2.II Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population Districtwise Analysis	16
2.II(ii)a District Having Very High Population of Tribal Population	16
2.II(ii)b District Having High Population of Tribal Population	17
2.II(ii)c District Having Moderate Population of Tribal Population	18
2.II(ii)d District Having Low Population of Tribal Population	19
2.II(ii)e District Having Very Low Proportion of Tribal Population	20
2.II(ii)f District Having Meagre Proportion of Tribal Population	22
2.III Percentage Variation in Scheduled Tribe Population	23

2.IV	Density of Tribal Population	25
2.IV(i)	Tribal Density at the State Level Analysis	26
2.IV(ii)	Tribal Density at District Level Analysis	26
2.IV(ii)a	District Having Very High Density	27
2.IV(ii)b	District Having High Density	27
2.IV(ii)c	Districts Having Moderate Density	27
2.IV(ii)d	District Having Low Density	28
2.V	Location Quotient of Tribal Population	29
2.V(i)a	District Having Very High Location Quotient Values	29
2.V(i)b	District Having High Location Quotient Values	29
2.V(i)c	District Having Moderate Location Quotient Values	30
2.V(i)d	District Having Low Location Quotient Values	31
2.V(i)e	District Having Negligible Location Quotient Values	31
	<b>CHAPTER 3: REDISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION 1961 TO 1991</b>	<b>34</b>
3.I	Growth Rate of Scheduled Tribe Population	35
3.I(i)	Growth Rate of Tribal and Non-Tribal Population Statewise Analysis	36
3.I(ii)	Statewise Coefficient of Variation in Growth Rate of Tribal Population	37
3.II(i)	Growth Rate of Tribal Population District-wise Analysis	38
3.II(i)a	Districts Having Very High Rate of Growth of Tribal Population	38
3.II(i)b	Districts Having High Rate of Growth of Tribal Population	39
3.II(i)c	Districts Having Moderate Rate of Growth of Tribal Population	40
3.II(i)d	Districts Having Low Rate of Growth of Tribal Population	41
3.III	Trends in the Growth Rate of Tribal Population	42
3.IV	Estimated Net Migration Rate of Tribal Population	45
3.V	Pattern of Tribal Migration	48
	<b>CHAPTER IV: REDISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN CHOTANAGPUR: A MICRO LEVEL ENQUIRY</b>	<b>51</b>
4.I	Background of the Region	51

4.II	Spatial Distribution of Tribal Population at Anchal Level Analysis	53
4.II(i)	Population Redistribution	53
4.II(i)a	Percentage Change of Tribal Population in Khijri (Namkum) anchal	54
4.II(i)b	Percentage Change of Tribal Population in Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai anchal	55
4.III	Changes in Workforce	57
4.III(i)	Tribal Workforce Structure in the Neighbourhood of Ranchi city	57
4.III(ii)	Tribal Workforce Structure in the Neighbourhood of Muri Town	58
4.III(iii)	Tribal Workforce Structure in the Neighbourhood of Jameshedpur City	59
4.IV(iv)	Tribal Workforce Structure in the Neighbourhood of Musabani Town	60
	<b>CHAPTER V: A SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>62</b>
5.I	Redistribution Towards Explanation	66
	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>68</b>
	<b>APPENDIX I</b>	
	<b>APPENDIX II</b>	

## LIST OF TABLES

Table II.1	Absolute Population and Percentage of Tribal Population , 1961-1991.
Table II.2	Statewise Coefficient of Variation of Percentage of Tribal Population, 1961-1991
Table II.3	Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population by District, 1961.
Table II.4	Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population by District, 1971
Table II.5	Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population by District, 1981
Table II.6	Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population by District, 1991
Table II.7	Percentage Variation of Tribal Population, 1961-71
Table II.8	Percentage Variation of Tribal Population, 1971-81
Table II.9	Percentage Variation of Tribal Population, 1981-91
Table II.10	Statewise Density of Tribal Population, 1961-91
Table II.11	Density of Tribal Population, 1961
Table II.12	Density of Tribal Population, 1971
Table II.13	Density of Tribal Population, 1981
Table II.14	Density of Tribal Population, 1991
Table II.15	Location Quotient of Tribal population, 1961
Table II.16	Location Quotient of Tribal population, 1991
Table III.1	Growth Rate of Tribal and Non-tribal; population, 1961-71 to 1981-91
Table III.2	Statewise Coefficient of Variation in Growth Rate of Tribal Population, 1961-71 to 1981-91
Table III.3	Exponential Growth Rate of Tribal population,1961-71
Table III.4	Exponential Growth Rate of Tribal population,1971-81
Table III.5	Exponential Growth Rate of Tribal population,1981-91
Table III.6	Estimated Net Migration Rate of Tribal Population, 1961-71
Table III.7	Estimated Net Migration Rate of Tribal Population, 1971-81
Table III.8	Estimated Net Migration Rate of Tribal Population, 1981-91



- Table IV.1** Anchalwise Percentage of Tribal Population, 1961-81
- Table IV.2** Percentage Change of Tribal Population in Khijri (Namkum) Anchal 1961-71, 1971-81
- Table IV.3** Percentage Change of Tribal Population in Golmuri cum Jugsalai Anchal 1961-71, 1971-81
- Table IV.4** Structure of the Workforce in Sample Villages with predominantly Tribal Population in the Neighbourhood of Ranchi City, 1961-81
- Table IV.5** Structure of the Workforce in Sample Villages with predominantly Tribal Population in the Neighbourhood of Muri Town, 1961-81
- Table IV.6** Structure of the Workforce in Sample Villages with predominantly Tribal Population in the Neighbourhood of Jamshedpur City, 1961-81
- Table IV.7** Structure of the Workforce in Sample Villages with predominantly Tribal Population in the Neighbourhood of Musabani Town, 1961-81

## LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. No. II.(i) Tribal Population : Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, 1961-1991
- Fig. No. II.(ii) Tribal Population : Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal , 1961-1991
- Fig. No. II.(iii) Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population, 1961
- Fig. No. II.(iv) Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population, 1971
- Fig. No. II.(v) Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population, 1981
- Fig. No. II.(vi) Percentage of Tribal Population to Total Population, 1991
- Fig. No. II.(vii) Density of Scheduled Tribe Population, 1961
- Fig. No. II.(viii) Density of Scheduled Tribe Population, 1971
- Fig. No. II.(ix) Density of Scheduled Tribe Population, 1981
- Fig. No. II.(x) Density of Scheduled Tribe Population, 1991
- Fig. No. II.(xi) Location quotient of scheduled tribal population 1961
- Fig. No. II.(xii) Location quotient of Scheduled Tribal population 1991
- Fig. No. III.(i) Growth Rate: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, 1961-71 to 1981-91
- Fig. No. III.(ii) Growth Rate: Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal 191-71 to 1981-91
- Fig. No. III.(iii) Exponential Growth Rate of Tribal Population 1961-71
- Fig. No. III.(iv) Exponential Growth Rate of Tribal Population 1971-81
- Fig. No. III.(v) Exponential Growth Rate of Tribal Population 1981-91
- Fig. No. III.(vi) Estimated Net Migration Rate of Tribal Population 1961-71
- Fig. No. III.(vii) Estimated Net Migration Rate of Tribal Population 1971-81
- Fig. No. III.(viii) Estimated Net Migration Rate of Tribal Population 1981-91



**CHAPTER 1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

# I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Statement of the Problem

The tribal component of population plays a significant role in the Indian social fabric. The present setting of tribal population have been witnessing the long process of peopling in close conformity with the geographical diversity of the continent. This process has been manifested over space by marked concentration of tribal population in certain areas called tribal territories, which have been generally speaking , environmentally negative and physically isolated and inaccessible areas.<sup>1</sup> Ahmad (1985) is of the opinion that tribes display a strong tendency to concentrate in the hilly, isolated and stagnant economies.<sup>2</sup> Similarly many other scholars have delineated tribal territories as areas of isolation or *cul de sac* or refuge zones,<sup>3</sup> and relatively unattractive to the characteristically plain-dwelling plough cultivating peasantry in the mainstream of Indian culture.<sup>4</sup>

The studies have largely been carried out by Anthropologists, Sociologists, and other social scientists. Geographers have also shown much interest in this regard, who have displayed in the regional dimensions of the tribal demography and socio-economic problems.

This study is an endeavour towards one of such problem - tribal redistribution. It may provide useful insight into the ongoing process of miserable state of affairs and special mobility among the tribes especially when census provides us information on their migration pattern etc. As Goldstein (1976), argues, it provides us with new challenges to demonstrate on research ingenuity and new opportunities to apply our

---

1 Moonis Raza and A. Ahmad (1990): *An Atlas of Tribal India*, New Delhi: Concept Publication, p.5.

2 Aijazuddin Ahmed (1985): "A Regional Development Process and Redistribution of Tribal Population in Mid-India," in L.A. Kosinski and K.M. Elahi (eds.) *Population Redistribution & Development in South Asia*, Reidle Pub. Co., p.65.

3 Subba Rao (1958): *Personality of India*, Baroda: University of Baroda, p.11.

4 Joseph E. Schwartzberg,(Ed. 1978), *A Historical Atlas of South Asia*, Chicago: University of Chicago, University press .

knowledge to help active realistic and effective development policies.<sup>5</sup>

Geographically, tribals are mainly concentrated in the mid-India and North-East, in a continuous belt stretching from Thana district of Maharashtra to Tengnongpur district of Manipur. On the whole, there is a high concentration of the Scheduled Tribes on the international borders or the inter-state borders inside the country.<sup>6</sup>

The constitution of India under the Directive Principles of State Policy provides certain constitutional measures to save the interests of socially deprived section - Schedule Tribe and Schedule Caste of the society. Article 46 of the Constitution *inter-alia* enjoins on the State to protect the Scheduled Tribes from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.<sup>7</sup>

According to the Census of India, the Scheduled Tribe population has constantly increased over time. It was enumerated as 6.87 percent in 1961, went up to 6.94 percent of the total population of the country in 1971. Furthermore their proportion rose to 7.76 percent in 1981 to 8.08 percent during the last 1991 census at the national level. Their growth rate was slightly higher than that of the non-tribal population. However at the district level, studies show marked fluctuations in growth rates. Roy Burman's (1978) study on Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana have shown a declining growth rate of tribal population during 1961-71. He argues that complete isolation of tribals is a myth.<sup>8</sup> Thus, it opens a new vistas of knowledge towards tribal demography and provides subject matter to be investigated.

The Scheduled Tribes are predominantly rural in nature, but the percentage of rural dwellers among the Scheduled Tribes have also gone down in subsequent census years. The male and female work participation rates have been very high. However, the proportion of cultivators among them have drastically come down while the

---

5 Sidney Goldstein (1976): "A Facets of Redistribution: Research Challenges and Opportunities", *Demography*, Vol.13(4), Nov, pp.432-433.

6 B.K.Roy Burman (1978): "A Tribal India - Population and Society," *Indian Anthropologist*, Vol. 8, p.75.

7 Govt. of India: *The Constitution of India*, Publication Division, p.14.

8 B.K.Roy Burman (1978), *op. cit*, p.76

proportion of agricultural labourers have gone up. Their share in household industries have also declined. The rapid process of regional development in the tribal areas since the independence, as studies reveal, has been responsible population redistribution particularly in the study area of this research. The tribal population having been exposed to exogenetic processes of development and change have been greatly transformed. Their traditional economy and social organisations have also influenced. The tribal- non-tribal interactions in a geographical perspectives as described by Singh (1989) reveals that as non-tribal have moved into tribal areas in search of land and employment, the tribes have been gradually alienated from their habitat and reducing resource base. Beginning with the commercial exploitation of forest and mineral resources, the region has witnessed the rise of major industrial centres and towns. The centre of industrial gravity has shifted from the coastal and metropolitan regions to the hilly regions of middle India.<sup>9</sup>

### **1.II Conceptualising Redistribution.**

The term redistribution connotes the rearrangement or reshuffling of any phenomenon in time and space. Population redistribution is a function of birth, death and migration overtime, which finally shows the change chronologically in the base population by its share in absolute as well as proportional in a particular territory. Among them, migration is one of the important but not the only, factor of redistribution. The scope of redistribution is broader than the migration itself. It includes displacement of population resulted to various regional development processes.

In this study, the term 'redistribution' has been taken in a restricted sense focusing at the varying share of tribal population, with reference to total population in central India tribal belt or tribal heart land. It is due to the large scale influx of non-tribals through various processes in the recent past to exploit the vast resources of the territory, which has affected significantly. Moreover, it has brought down the tribal

---

<sup>9</sup> K.S. Singh (1989): "A Tribal Realm: A Geographical Perspective," *Human Science*, Vol.38, pp.99-100.

share very sharply leaving with a meagre proportions in some cases by various way like squeezing them in the territory itself and alienating/pushing them out of the territory through land acquisition and grabbing.

Thus, redistribution refers to the emerging pattern of tribal distribution in above discussed sense resulted from the underlined processes.

### **1.III. Objectives of the study**

The objectives of the present study may be stated as below:

- (i) To analyse the spatial distribution of tribal population in the study region.
- (ii) To analyse the pattern of redistribution of tribal population.
- (iii) An attempt to examine the redistribution of tribal population at lower administrative unit-village, because of their rural character.
- (i) To find out the correspondence between the tribal redistribution and its workforce structure.

### **1.IV. Data Base**

All the data used for the study have been obtained form the secondary sources. The data have been collected form the following sources:

1. Census of India 1961 ; Series 1, Vol.1, Part II-A, (ii)India : Union Primary Census Abstract
2. Census of India 1961 ; Series 4, Vol. XII Ranchi : District Census Handbook, Director of census operation, Bihar.
3. Census of India 1961 ; Series 4, Vol. XII Singhbhum : District Census Handbook, Director of census operation, Bihar.
4. Census of India 1971 ; Series 1, Vol. I Part II-A (ii), India : Union Primary Census Abstract.
5. Census of India 1971 ; Series 4, Part X A & B, Ranchi : District Census Handbook.
6. Census of India 1971 ; Series 4, Part X A & B Singhbhum : District Census



Handbook.

7. Census of India 1981 ; Series 1, India, Part II - B (iii): Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes.
8. Census of India 1981 ; Series-1, India , Part-II - B(i): Primary Census Abstract , General population.
9. Census of India 1981 ; Series-4, Part-XIII-A&B Ranchi : District Census Hand book.
10. Census of India 1981 ; Series-4, Part-XIII-A&B, Singhbhum : District Census Hand book.
11. Census of India 1991 ; Series 1, India, Vol.-I, Part-II-B(i): Primary Census Abstract, General Population .
12. Census of India 1991 ; Series 1, India, Vol.-II, Part-II-B(i): Primary Census Abstract, General Population .

#### 1.V. Methodology

(i) The percentage of tribal population has been computed out of the total population of the district.

(ii) Co-efficient of Variation (CV) has been computed as follows.

$$CV = \frac{\text{Standard Deviation}}{\text{Mean}} \times 100$$

(iii) The density of tribal population has been worked out of the total area of the district.

((iv) The index of Location Quotient (LQ) has been computed with the help of following formula.

$$LQ = \frac{\text{Total tribal population in the district} / \text{Total population in the district}}{\text{Total tribal population of the country} / \text{Total population of the country}}$$

The basic methodology used for the delineation of the study area is the Location Quotient index. Districts having LQ values either equal to or above unity have been selected. The base year taken is 1961. This forms more or less a contiguous tribal belt. Which are generally refers to as the mid-Indian tribal belt.

(iv) Exponential growth rate has been worked out with the help of following formula:

$$P_t = P_o e^{rt}$$

Where,  $P_o$  = Population at the beginning of the period.

$P_t$  = Population at the end of the period of  $t$  years.

$r$  = exponential rate of growth; and

$t$  = time span between the first and the subsequent population count.

Exponential growth rate is the best available method to calculate the growth rate of the population change. As population growth is a continuous process therefore population geographers need a measure which would depict instantaneous growth instead of annual growth. This method calculating population change (growth rate) as it considers population as a dynamic and continuous process, that it is changing in every minute and fraction of seconds and therefore the population grows exponentially.

To analyse pattern of tribal migration, estimated net migration rate<sup>10</sup> has been calculated. Since the tribal migration is not available in the census publications. Thus, in this study attempt has been made to analyse the pattern of tribal migration through the National Growth Rate Method. For a geographic division, a rate of growth greater than the national average is interpreted as net in-migration, and a rate less than the national average as net out-migration. Here, slight modification has been done on the original formula. Instead of taking national average we took the state average. Tribal are concentrated in the segmented regions, so that the exaggeration at the state level could be minimised. Formula has been written as follows-

$$\text{Estimated Net Migration Rate} = \text{District growth rate} - \text{State growth rate.}$$

If, value is negative then it is out-migration, and positive then in-migration.

---

10 Henry S. Shyrock (et. al. 1975): *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Vol.2, U.S. Department of commerce, p.388.

## **1.VI. Choice of the study area**

Since the objectives of this study is to examine the pattern of redistribution of tribal population, in central India, during 1961-1991, is the best suitable study area. The region occupies three-fourth of the total tribal population of the country. The region is continued to be the heartland of various tribal communities. Simultaneously, the region is highly influenced by the various regional development processes, so the native tribals.

The study area has been carved out by the districts based on the 1961 census. It consists of the total 83 districts. In the subsequent years, contiguity as well as the administrative boundaries of the region have been maintained to arrive at a meaningful result avoiding distortions in comparability.

The Chotanagpur region has been taken as the study region to examine the micro level analysis. It has been selected on the basis of (a) drastic decline in the share of tribal population ; (b) region has undergone the rapid regional development process since independence.

## **1.VII. An Overview of Literature**

There is a true impression that not much work has been done in the field of tribal demography particularly on the dimension of redistribution. It is realised that whereas a number of publications have been brought out which deal with tribal societies and their problems, the studies on tribal demography in general and tribal redistribution in particular have been, by and large, neglected.

Theoretically fertility, mortality and migration have important bearing on the change in the size and composition of a population. Similarly, tribal redistribution of population would also be the result of these three factors. The greatest impediment in the tribal research is that the separate data of birth and death rates with respect to tribal population are not available. Similarly, for tribal migration, data is not available. Thus, it is a challenge for researchers to take up this important tribal

problem with the available resources.

In this section, literatures have been organised in such a manner to get an idea of possible ways of tribal redistribution. The literatures are divided into following sections - birth and death rates, migration, redistribution related to regional development processes.

Fertility is one of the most fundamental determinants of population growth. The primary study on fertility shows spatial variation on the growth rate among tribal communities. Verma, (1977) in his study found that fertility rate among Santhal and Birhors was high, but the mortality rate found to be much lower among the settled Santhals than amongst the nomadic Birhors.<sup>11</sup> It explains the relatively high growth rate of the population of Santhal than that of the Birhors. This has been verified by the subsequent study by Nag (1980). He analyses the 1971 census data on Scheduled Tribe's population. He found that tribals who are growing at a faster rate have also a larger population base, and they happened to be settled agriculturists.<sup>12</sup> On the other hand, the tribal communities which have a small population base are either declining or growing at a lower rate. Another study by Sharma, (1978) on fertility and mortality among the Kondi -a tribal community in Orissa indicates that high fertility is often associated with the high mortality among the tribes. Bose (1983), in his article, examined the Orissa low growth rate of population during 1971-81. He found that Orissa recorded a lowest growth rate of population, next to Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The district-wise analysis of the provisional results of the 1981 census and other relevant demographic data indicated that the story of family planning success was centred around the tribal population. Bose termed this as unethical.<sup>13</sup>

Since census data on tribal migration is absent literature on tribal migration is less. Literatures explain only the destination-oriented migration.

---

11 K.K. Verma (1977): "Studies on Tribal Demography in Bihar", *Journal of Social Research*, p.175.

12 N.G. Nag (1980): "Tribal Population, Its Growth and Structure-A Review", *Indian Anthropologist*, p.1.

13 Ashish Bose (1983): "The Mystery of Orissa's Low Growth of Population - Tribal development or Tribal Stagnation", *Tribal Area Davelopment*, p.113.

The Britishers in late nineteenth and early twentieth century established various plantations and mining enclaves. They needed the cheap labour and opened the economic opportunities for tribals. This led mass exodus of tribal population into these regions. Badgaiyan, (1986), in his articles explained the trend and composition of the tribals of Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas into the tea gardens in Assam and Bengal. This led to the significant change in their ethnic composition in the region.<sup>14</sup> It has been again justified by the another article by Choudhary and Bhowmic (1986). They have an opinion that Chotanagpur has experienced both out and in-migration during 1961 to 1971. The low growth rate of tribal communities in Bihar and Orissa and simultaneous increase in neighbouring states like West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh strengthen the mass tribal exodus.<sup>15</sup> Apart from this, literature by Gallagher (1973) also explains the seasonal movements of tribal migrant labourers.<sup>16</sup>

The premise is that educated people are more prone to migrate than illiterate and lesser educated people. The study of the levels of literacy and migration in India by Singh (1986) shows that education is positively associated with migration. Educated migrants form a higher proportion than the illiterate migrants, because the former have a greater discontent with rural occupations and preference for urban employment, whilst there are not many openings for illiterate and unskilled persons in urban areas.<sup>17</sup> Since the levels of literacy among tribals are low and miserable, we couldn't see much population change among them in this regard. Though the literacy rate among tribals, especially Christian-tribals have gone up *vis-à-vis* the Sama (Traditional) or non-Christian tribals with the advent of Christian missionaries. Further, as compared to the non-Christian, the Christian tribals have greater mobility, accessibility to mass media and exposed to external influences. Thus they display better adjustment and more modern attitude in an industrial

---

14. S.D. Badgaiyan (1986): "19Th Century in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas -Political Economy of Migration", In M.S.A. Rao (eds.), *Studies in Migration*, New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

15 N.C. Choudhary and S. K. Bhowmic (1986): "Migration of Chotanagpur Tribes to West Bengal", In M.S.A. Rao (eds.), *Studies in Migration*, New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

16 Orvoell Roger Gallagher (1973): "Migrant Labour from Tribal Chotanagpur", *Indian Anthropologist*, p.22.

17 J.P. Singh (1987): "Educational Differentials in Cityward Migration in India", *Man In India*, p.23

setting (Hassan; 1986).<sup>18</sup> In this way, one may assume that with the advent of rapid regional development processes in the tribal belt, there have certainly redistribution in the tribal demographic landscape. It has to be further investigated in detail.

Among the limited work on tribal redistribution, Ahmad's (1985) seminal work is considered to be the pioneer in this regard. He took the two case studies -both were in the tribal regions of Chotanagpur and Dandakaranya. In the study, he was primarily motivated by the following concerns -(a) the regional development process initiated the population redistribution on an unprecedented scale and drastically changed the ethnic composition, (b) it brought about far reaching structural changes in the socio-economic framework, (c) it accelerated the process of alienation of tribals from land and made them agricultural workers to the status of landless labourers, (d) the process of absorption of tribal work force in the local industrial unit made the weak economic base because they largely unskilled and alien to the industrial ethos.<sup>19</sup> In this, he has done the village level analysis for the period 1961-71. Similarly, another study was done by Banerjee (1987) on redistribution of tribal population in central India for 1971-81. He has calculated the tribal growth rate at the district level for rural-urban segment and correlated with the levels of development<sup>20</sup> it seems that it would have been better had data been analysed at the lowest administrative unit -village. In this regard the another study by Bandyopadhyay (1990) in tribal and non-tribal boundary would be of great importance. She has worked out the pattern of tribal component of population in four tribal districts of West Bengal at village level<sup>21</sup>

Unlike the systematic studies on tribal and non-tribal population component, there are innumerable articles on the impact of development and displacement on the

---

18 M.K. Hassan (et. al. 1988): "Tribals in an Industrial Setting: A Study in Attitudinal Modernity," *Social Change*, p.79.

19 Aijazuddin Ahmad (1985): "Regional Development Process and Redistribution of Tribal Population in Mid-India," in K.A. Kosinski and K.M. Elabi (eds.), *Population Redistribution and Development in South Asia*, D. Reidel Publishing Company, p.65

20 Debarata Banerjee (1987): *Development and Redistribution of Tribal Population in Central India, 19 71-81*, (Dissertation unpublished), New Delhi: CSRD/SSS/JNU.

21 Madhumita Bandyopadhyay (1990): *Tribal-Non-Tribal Boundar: Case study from four selected District of West Bengal* (Dissertation unpublished), New Delhi, CSRD/SSS/JNU.

tribals. The rapid pace of regional development processes since the initiation of the First Five Year Plan resulted into the phenomenon of dispossession especially among the tribals. It is because the large scale development activities started in the tribal regions, which are the richest area in terms of natural resources in the country. Studies by Ahmad (1985)<sup>22</sup>, Areeparampil (1988)<sup>23</sup>, Das (1988)<sup>24</sup>, Reddy (1993)<sup>25</sup>, Fernandes (1991)<sup>26</sup>, Mehta (1992)<sup>27</sup> and many others have discussed in detail about the development and mass displacement of the indigenous people from their own land. This is an ongoing process of alienation of tribal population and still continuing in the tribal areas as has been seen in the recent article by Ekka (1994)<sup>28</sup>, Cernea (1996)<sup>29</sup>, Areeparampil (1996)<sup>30</sup>, Stanley (1996)<sup>31</sup> etc. They have discussed displacement of tribal population by various multipurpose projects, mines, industries, wild life sanctuaries, defence projects etc. Their studies also highlight that rehabilitation policy have not left significant positive impact among the tribals. This process of industrialisation and urbanisation brought non-tribal elements of diverse origin into the tribal homelands, which resulted as change in socio-economic development besides causing structural changes in the tribal economic order. It has also resulted in the redistribution of tribal population on an unprecedented scale.

With the above discussion, it is clear that regional development processes have a significant impact on redistribution of tribal population leaving aside the role of birth and death rate, seasonal migration and levels of literacy.

---

22 Aijazuddin Ahmad, op.cit.2, p.65

23 M. Areeparampil (1988): "Industries, Mines and Dispossession of Indigenous People: The Case of Chotanagpur," *Social Action*, Vol.38, July-Sept, p.231.

24 J.C. Das (et.al;1988): "The Extent and Prospects of Displacement," *Social Action*, Vol.38, July-Sept, p.264.

25 I. Reddy (1993): "Impact of Industrialisation on Tribal Life," *Social Change*, vol.23, Nos.2 and 3, July-Sept, p.63.

26 Walter Fernandes (1991): "Power and Powerless: Development Projects and Displacement of Tribals," *Social Action*, July-Sept, No.3, p.243.

27 Shalina Mehta (1992): "Industrialisation of a Tribal Belt: Some Observations," I, Vol.72, No3, p.271.

28 A. Ekka (1994): "The Tribals of Netarhat vs. The Field Firing Project: An Analysis," *Social Action*, Vol.44 Oct-Dec, p.83.

29 M.M. Cernea (1996): "Public Policy Responses to Development-induced Population Displacements," *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 15, p.1515.

30 M.Areeparampil (1996): "Displacement due to Mining in Jharkhand," *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 15, p.1524.

31 W. Stanley (1996): "Machkund, Upper Kolab and NALCO Projects in Koraput District, Orissa," *Economic and Political Weekly*, June 15, p.1533.

**CHAPTER 2**  
**SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED**  
**TRIBE POPULATION IN CENTRAL INDIA:**  
**1961-1991**



## **SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION IN CENTRAL INDIA: 1961-1991**

This chapter endeavours to examine the pattern and trend in the distribution of tribal population particularly during 1961-1991. The objective of this chapter is to see the spatial distribution of scheduled tribe population in central India. The questions asked are how far the perceptible change in the tribal population is corollary to the regional development processes in that region, what factors could account for change. Here, the analysis of the tribal population have been made at the state and district levels.

The chapter has been divided into four sections. The first section includes the spatial distribution of tribal population and analyses both the state and district levels patterns separately from 1961 to 1991. This has been followed by percentage variation in the tribal population for 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91. The third section includes the simplest way to understand the phenomenon of redistribution of tribal population i. e. comparing the changes in population density over time. The last section includes the district-wise comparison of concentration of tribal population between 1961 and 1991 in order to see whether the effect of redistribution has been uniform or spatially sporadic

**2.I (i). Spatial Distribution of Tribal Population** - The central India tribal belt has been carved out by the eighty three districts of eight central Indian states. It occupies around three-fourth of the total tribal population in India. The following aspects have been examined : (a) Relationship between the absolute tribal population and proportion of tribal population at the state level analysis; and (b) percentage of tribal population to total population districtwise analysis; between 1961 to 1991.

**2.I (i)a. Absolute Population and Proportion of Tribal Population at State level Analysis** - At the state level two different types of pattern have been emerged. One, some states reveal steady decline in the share of tribal population, whereas some other states have experienced considerably increase in their share over the decades. As far as the total tribal population is concerned to these states, it Has been growing in all the concerned states (Table II.1). the figure for the concerned has been given on fig. no. II (i) and II (ii).

Table II.1.  
Absolute Population and Percentage of Tribal Population

States	1961		1971		1981		1991	
	Ab. Pop. (mn)	Percentage	Ab. Pop. (mn)	Percentage	Ab. Pop. (mn)	Percentage	Ab. Pop. (mn)	Percentage
Andhra Pradesh	1.32	3.68	1.65	3.81	3.17	5.93	4.19	6.31
Bihar	4.20	9.05	4.93	8.75	5.81	8.31	6.61	7.66
Gujarat	2.75	13.35	3.73	13.99	4.84	14.22	6.16	14.92
Madhya Pradesh	6.67	20.63	8.38	20.14	11.98	22.97	15.39	23.27
Maharashtra	2.39	6.06	2.95	5.86	5.77	9.19	7.31	9.27
Orissa	4.22	24.07	5.07	23.11	5.91	22.42	7.03	22.21
Rajasthan	2.30	11.46	3.12	12.16	4.18	12.21	5.47	12.44
West Bengal	2.05	5.88	2.53	5.72	3.07	5.63	3.80	5.59

Source : Computed from Various Census Publications, 1961 to 1991.

The states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have experienced steady increase in their tribal share as well as their absolute population. Whereas in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal absolute population has increased but their share declined over time [Fig. II(i) and II(ii)].

As both the figure suggests that all the central Indian state observed increase in their absolute tribal population all through the years. However, the trends in its

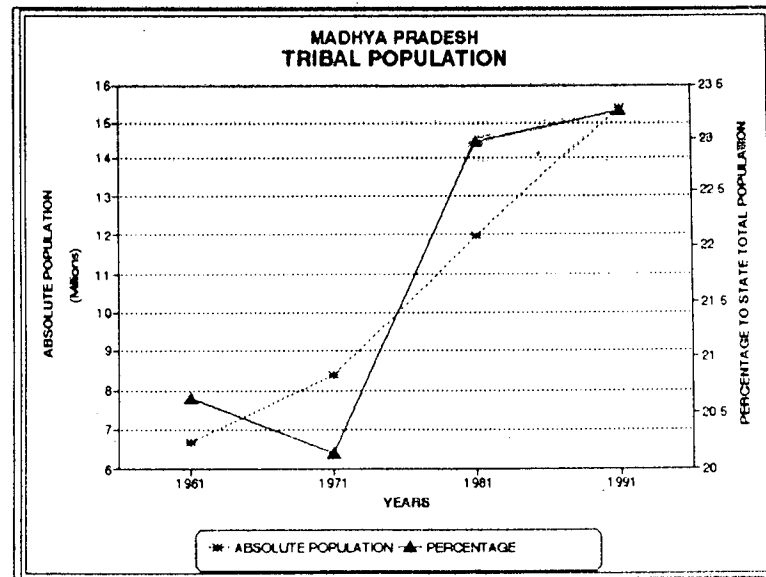
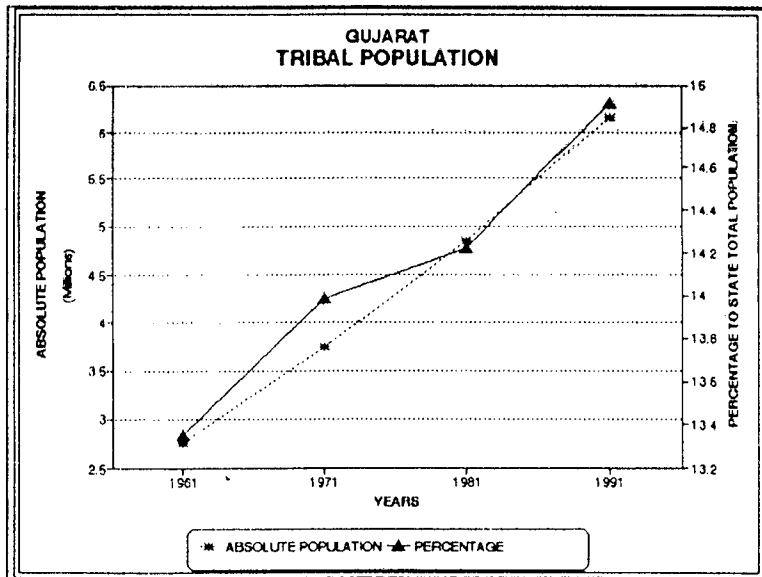
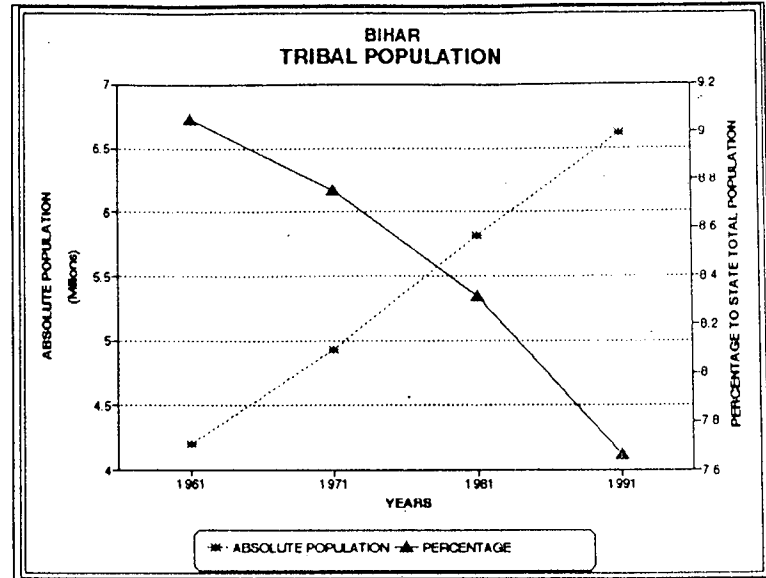
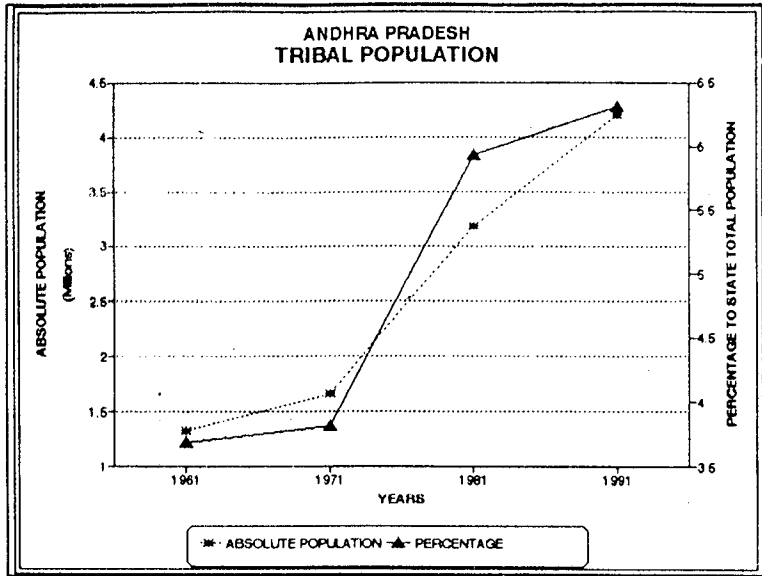


Fig. No. II.(i)

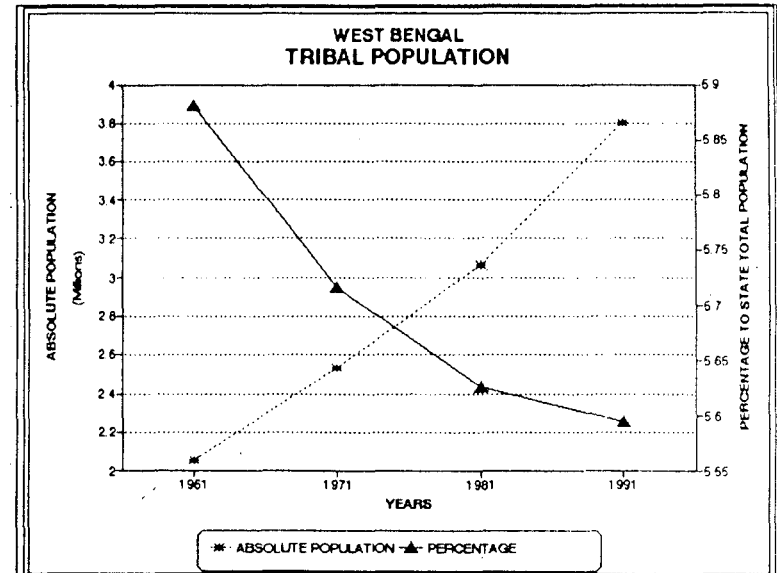
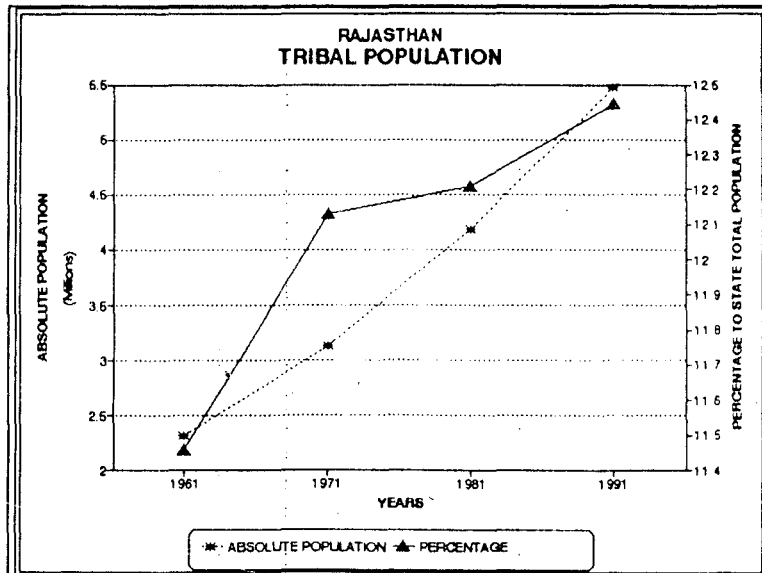
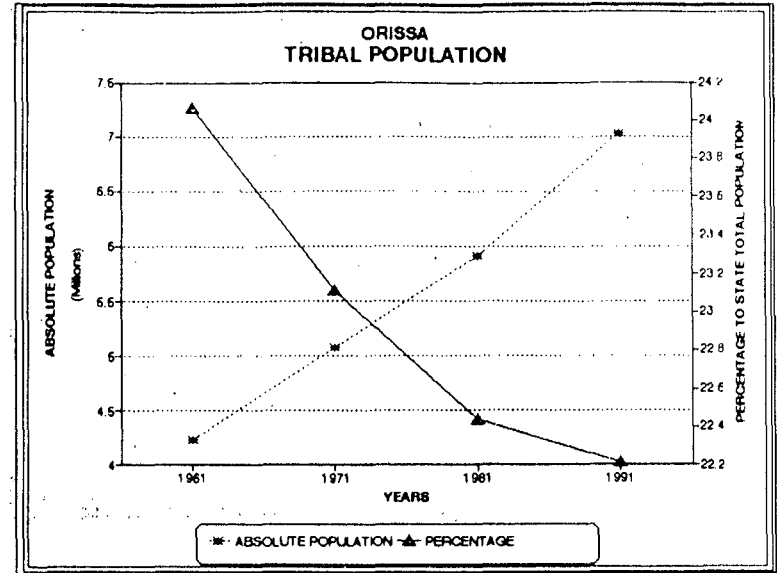
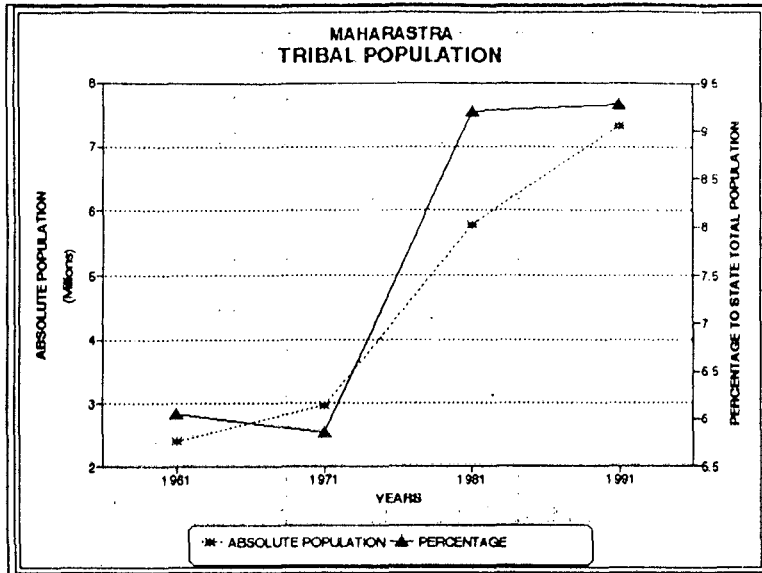


Fig. No. II.(ii)

percentage of tribal population is not similar to the other. Some states have the declined in its share overtime.

Among the states, which gained who their tribal share, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were important. In these states the proportion of tribal population increased from 3.68 to 6.31 per cent, 20.63 percent between 1961 to 1991. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were the other states marginally increased from 13.35 percent to 14.92 percent, 20.63 to 23.27 percent and 6.06 to 9.27 percent respectively between 1961 and 1991. Gujarat and Rajasthan where the other states having gained higher proportion of tribes in their population from 13.35 to 14.92 per cent and 11.46 to 12.44 per cent respectively between 1961 and 1991. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra showed declined in 1971, after that there has been a substantial increase.

This abnormal increase in tribal share was due to the Scheduled Cast and Scheduled tribe order (Amendment), Act, 1976. When the removal of area restriction made common to tribal communities in all the states.

In Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal forming the eastern flank of the central Indian tribal belt showed drastic decline in their tribal share since 1961. In Bihar, tribes comprised 9.05 percent in 1961. In 1991 they are only 7.66 percent. Similarly, Orissa and West Bengal recorded 24.07, 5.88 per cent and 22.21, 5.59 percent in 1961 and 1991 respectively.

#### **2.I(ii)b. Statewise Coefficient of Variation of Percentages of Tribal Population**

To examine the variation on the distribution of the scheduled tribe population, coefficient of variation has been worked but for all the states since 1961. The summary table has been given on table II.2. The table suggests that there is large scale variation in the spatial distribution of scheduled tribes in central Indian states over years.

Table II.2  
SUMMARY TABLE : SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION

State	Mean	C.V.	Heighest	Percentage	Lowest	Percentage
<b>1961</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	11.70	27.00	Khammam	16.20	Srikakularm	8.21
Bihar	31.46	60.52	Ranchi	61.61	Dhanbad	11.08
Gujarat	42.29	60.17	Dangs	92.55	Sabarkantha	13.94
Madhya Pradesh	27.20	80.62	Jhabua	84.72	Guna	7.16
Maharashtra	21.41	46.30	Dhulia	37.99	Raigarh	9.01
Orissa	37.53	48.36	Koraput	60.89	Ganjam	10.04
Rajasthan	22.49	83.59	Banswara	71.46	Jalore	8.07
West Bengal	13.40	46.19	Jalpaiguri	26.10	Birbhu	7.39
<b>1971</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	11.68	21.17	Khammam	14.72	Srikakularm	8.20
Bihar	30.18	59.62	Ranchi	58.08	Dhanbad	10.61
Gujarat	44.12	56.68	Dangs	93.46	Sabarkantha	15.06
Madhya Pradesh	26.97	81.57	Jhabua	84.71	Dewas	7.01
Maharashtra	20.52	45.56	Dhulia	37.05	Raigarh	8.91
Orissa	35.55	48.27	Mayurbhanj	58.56	Ganjam	9.98
Rajasthan	23.23	84.80	Banswara	72.93	Jalore	7.81
West Bengal	12.91	44.84	Jalpaiguri	24.49	Birbhum	7.05
<b>1981</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	15.45	41.03	Khammam	24.55	Srikakularm	6.87
Bihar	29.25	60.51	Ranchi	56.41	Dhanbad	9.11
Gujarat	44.61	53.64	Dangs	92.31	Sabarkantha	16.72
Madhya Pradesh	29.82	65.45	Jhabua	83.48	Shivpuri	9.99
Maharashtra	24.42	34.15	Dhulia	40.53	Raigarh	12.80
Orissa	37.73	48.08	Mayurbhanj	57.67	Ganjam	9.48
Rajasthan	23.59	83.46	Banswara	72.63	Jalore	8.01
West Bengal	13.14	50.76	Jalpaiguri	27.76	Birbhum	6.92
<b>1991</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	15.85	40.31	Khammam	25.23	Srikakularm	7.32
Bihar	27.39	60.53	Ranchi	53.17	Dhanbad	8.42
Gujarat	45.81	52.30	Dangs	93.96	Sabarkantha	18.41
Madhya Pradesh	30.27	64.45	Jhabua	85.67	Shivpuri	11.28
Maharashtra	23.83	34.15	Dhulia	40.88	Raigarh	12.82
Orissa	34.33	48.08	Mayurbhanj	57.87	Ganjam	9.40
Rajasthan	24.09	83.46	Banswara	73.47	Alwar	8.06
West Bengal	11.99	50.76	Jalpaiguri	21.04	Malda	6.50

In Andhra Pradesh, variation, in its pattern of distribution of tribal population has gone up over time. Both the mean and coefficient of variation has increase since 1961. The abrupt change in its distribution have been experienced during 1981 and 1991. This was happened basically due to the reclassification of various other tribal communities in the state. Thus, the distance between the lowest (Srikakulam and highest (Khammam) percentage of tribal district have gone up, almost more than twice in 1991.

In Bihar, through the coefficient of variation is high but the distance between lowest (Dhanbad) and highest (Ranchi) has gone down over the year. Similarly, the mean value has been gone down since 1961. This shows that pattern that low variation in the state over time.

The summary table suggests that Gujarat shows variation in its tribal share. The district between the lowest (Sabarkantha) and highest (Dhangs) Percentage has gone down over years, but the mean has increased.

In Madhya Pradesh, despite the decline in coefficient of variation and distance between the lowest and highest tribal share districts, one would suggests that their could be a variation in the state. It is due to the consistent increase in its mean value over time. Moreover, the distance between the lowest and highest proportion district have come down over time. In general, similar pattern have been observed in Maharashtra. Where the distance between the lowest (Raigarh) and highest (Dhule) is stagnant, but the mean value has gone up over the time. This may have resulted into the drastic decline in the coefficient of variation index since 1981.

In Orissa, Variation is high in its share of tribal population. Though, the distance between the lowest (Ganjam) and highest (Mayurbhanj) : and coefficient of variation values are almost stagnant, but the mean values shows high fluctuations in its trend overtime.

In Rajasthan, there is a variation in its share of tribal population. The mean, coefficient of variation, are fluctuating so as in the case of distance between lowest

Table II.3  
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION BY DISTRICT 1961.

State	More than 55 Very High	45 - 55 High	35 - 45 Moderate	25 - 35 Low	15 - 25 Very Low	Less than 15 Meagre
Andhra Pradesh					Khammam	Srikakulam Vishakhapatnam Adilabad
Bihar	Ranchi	Singhbhum	Santhal Pargana		Palamau	Hazaribagh Dhanbad
Gujarat	The Dangs	Surat	Bharuch	Panch Mahals	Vadodara	Sabarkantha
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua Mandla Sarguja Bastar	Shahdol Dhar Raigarh	West Nimar Seoni	Sidhi Betul Chhindwara	Bilaspur Raipur	Sivpuri Guna Panna Satna Rewa Mandsaur Ratlam Dewas East Nimar Raizen Hoshangabad Jabalpur Narsimhapur Balaghat Durg
Maharashtra			Dhule	Thane	Nasik	Raigarh Yeotmal Chandapur
Orissa	Koraput Sundargarh Mayurbhanj	Keonjhar	Phulbani	Kalahandi Sambalpur	Bolangir	Ganjam Dhenkanal
Rajasthan	Dungarpur Banswara			Udaipur	Sawai Madhopur Sirohi Chittorgarh Bundi	Alwar Jaipur Tonk Jalore Bhilwara Kota Jhalawar
West Bengal				Jalpaiguri	Darjeeling Purulia	West Dinajpur Malda Birhum Baukura Midnapur



Table II.4  
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION BY DISTRICT 1971.

State	More than 55 Very High	45 – 55 High	35 – 45 Moderate	25 – 35 Low	15 – 25 Very Low	Less than 15 Meagre
Andhra Pradesh						Srikakulam Vishakhapatnam Adilabad Khammam
Bihar	Ranchi	Singhbhum	Santhal Pargana		Palamau	Hazaribagh Dhanbad
Gujarat	The Dangs	Surat	Panch Mahals Bharuch		Sabarkantha Vadodara	
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua Mandla Sarguja Bastar	Shahdol Dhar Raigarh	West Nimar Chhindwara Seoni	Sidhi Betul	Bilaspur	Sivpuri Guna Panna Satna Rewa Mandsaur Ratlam Dewas East Nimar Raizen Hoshangabad Jabalpur Narsimhapur Balaghat Durg Raipur
Maharashtra			Dhule	Thane	Nasik	Raigarh Yeotmal Chandapur
Orissa	Koraput Mayurbhanj	Sundargarh Keonjhar	Phulbani	Kalahandi Sambalpur Udaipur	Bolangir	Ganjam Dhenkanal
Rajasthan	Dungarpur Banswara				Sawai Madhopur Sirohi Chittorgarh Bundi	Alwar Jaipur Tonk Jalore Bhilwara Kota Jhalawar
West Bengal					Jalpaiguri Purulia	Darjeeling West Dinajpur Malda Birahum Baukura Midnapur

Table II.5  
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION BY DISTRICT 1981.

State	More than 55 Very High	45 - 55 High	35 - 45 Moderate	25 - 35 Low	15 - 25 Very Low	Less than 15 Meagre
Andhra Pradesh					Adilabad Khammam	Srikakulam Vishakhapatnam
Bihar	Ranchi		Santhal Pargana Singhbhum		Palamau	Hazaribagh Dhanbad
Gujarat	The Dangs	Surat	Panch Mahals Bharuch	Vadodara	Sabarkantha	
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua Mandla Bastar	Shahdol Dhar Sarguja Raigarh	West Nimar Betul Seoni	Sidhi East Nimar Chhindwara	Ratlam Raisen Hoshangabad Jabalpur Balaghat Bilaspur Durg Raipur	Shivpuri Guna Panna Satna Rewa Mandsaur Dewas Narsimhapur
Maharashtra			Dhule	Chandapur	Thane Nasik Yeotmal	Raigarh
Orissa	Koraput Mayurbhanj	Sundargarh	Phulbani Keonjhar	Kalahandi Sambalpur	Bolangir	Ganjam Dhenkanal
Rajasthan	Dungarpur Banswara			Udaipur	Sawai Madhopur Sirohi Chittorgarh Bundi	Alwar Jaipur Tonk Jalore Bhilwara Kota Jhalawar
West Bengal				Jalpaiguri	Purulia	Darjeeling West Dinajpur Malda Birhum Baukura Midnapur

Table II.6  
**PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION BY DISTRICT 1991.**

State	More than 55 Very High	45 – 55 High	35 – 45 Moderate	25 – 35 Low	15 – 25 Very Low	Less than 15 Meagre
Andhra Pradesh				Khammam	Adilabad	Srikakulam Vishakhapatnam
Bihar		Ranchi	Singhbhum	Santhal Pargana	Palamau	Hazaribagh Dhanbad
Gujarat	The The Dangs	Panch Mahals Bharuch	Surat	Vadodara	Sabarkantha	
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua Mandla Bastar	Shahdol Dhar West Nimar Sarguja Raigarh	Betul Seoni	Sidhi East Nimar Chhindwara	Ratlam Dewas Hoshangabad Jabalpur Balaghat Bilaspur Raipur Durg	Sivpuri Guna Panna Satna Rewa Mandsaur Raisen Narsinghpur
Maharashtra			Dhule	Chandapur	Thane Nasik Yeotmal	Raigarh
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	Koraput Sundargarh	Phulbani Keonjhar	Kalahandi Sambalpur	Bolangir	Ganjam Dhenkanal
Rajasthan	Dungarpur Banswara		Udaipur	Udaipur	Sawai Madhopur Sirohi Chittorgarh Bundi	Alwar Jaipur Tonk Jalore Bhilwara Kota Jhalawar
Wast Bengal					Jalpaiguri Purulia	Darjeeling West Dinajpur Malda Birdhum Baukura Midnapur

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
TO  
TOTAL POPULATION  
1961

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres

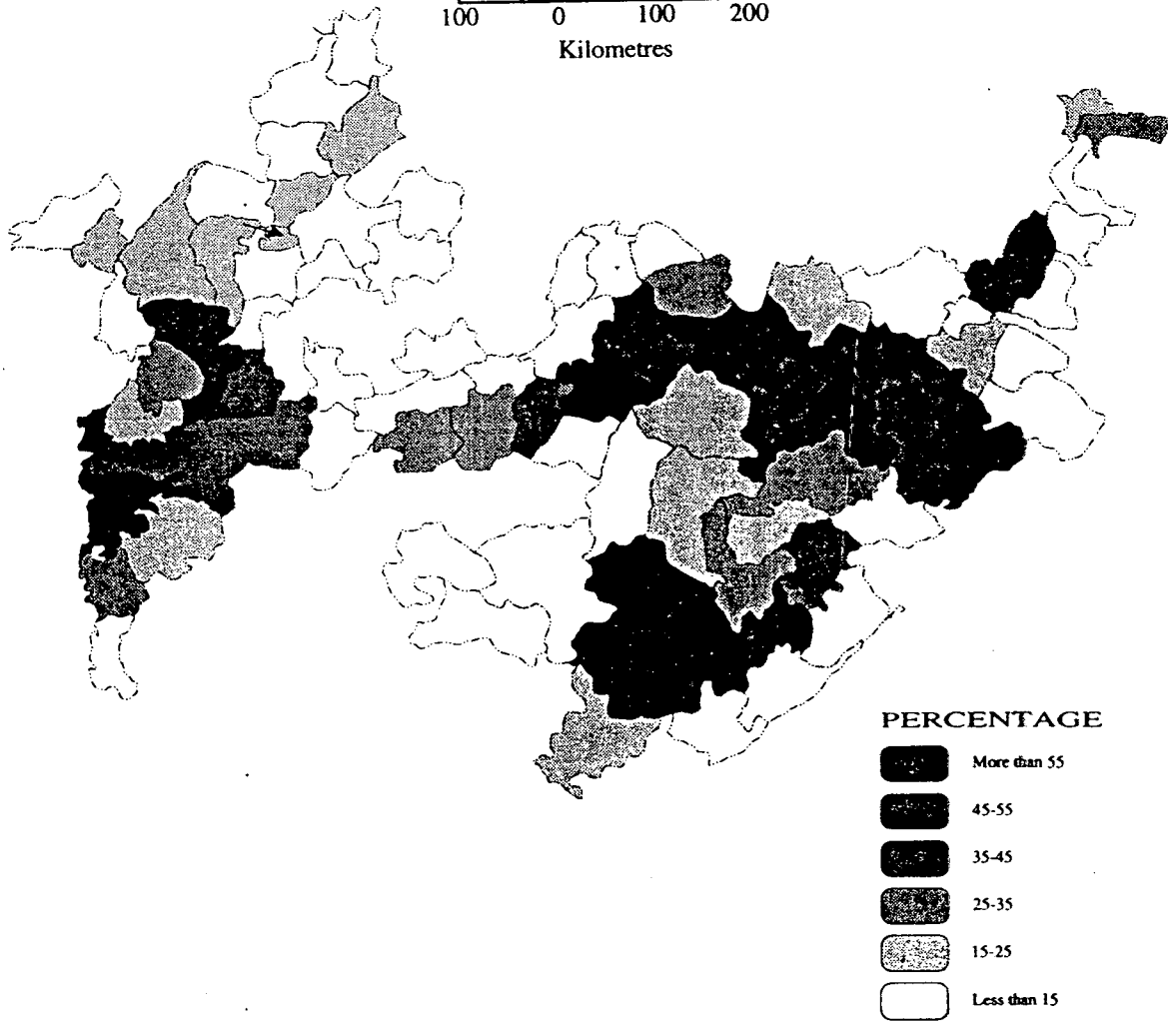


Fig. No. II.(iii)

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
TO  
TOTAL POPULATION  
1971

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres

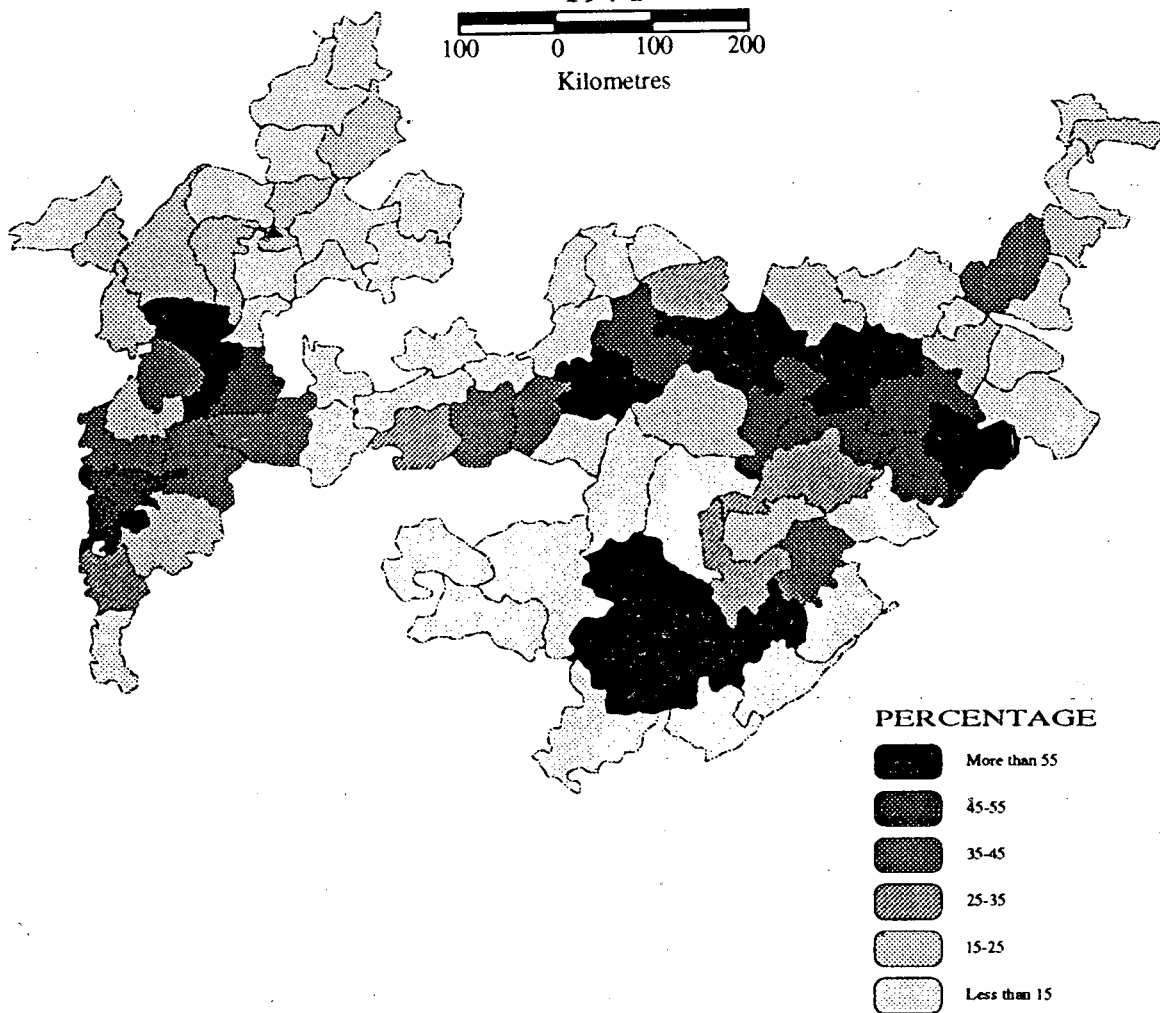


Fig. No. II.(iv)

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
TO  
TOTAL POPULATION  
1981

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres

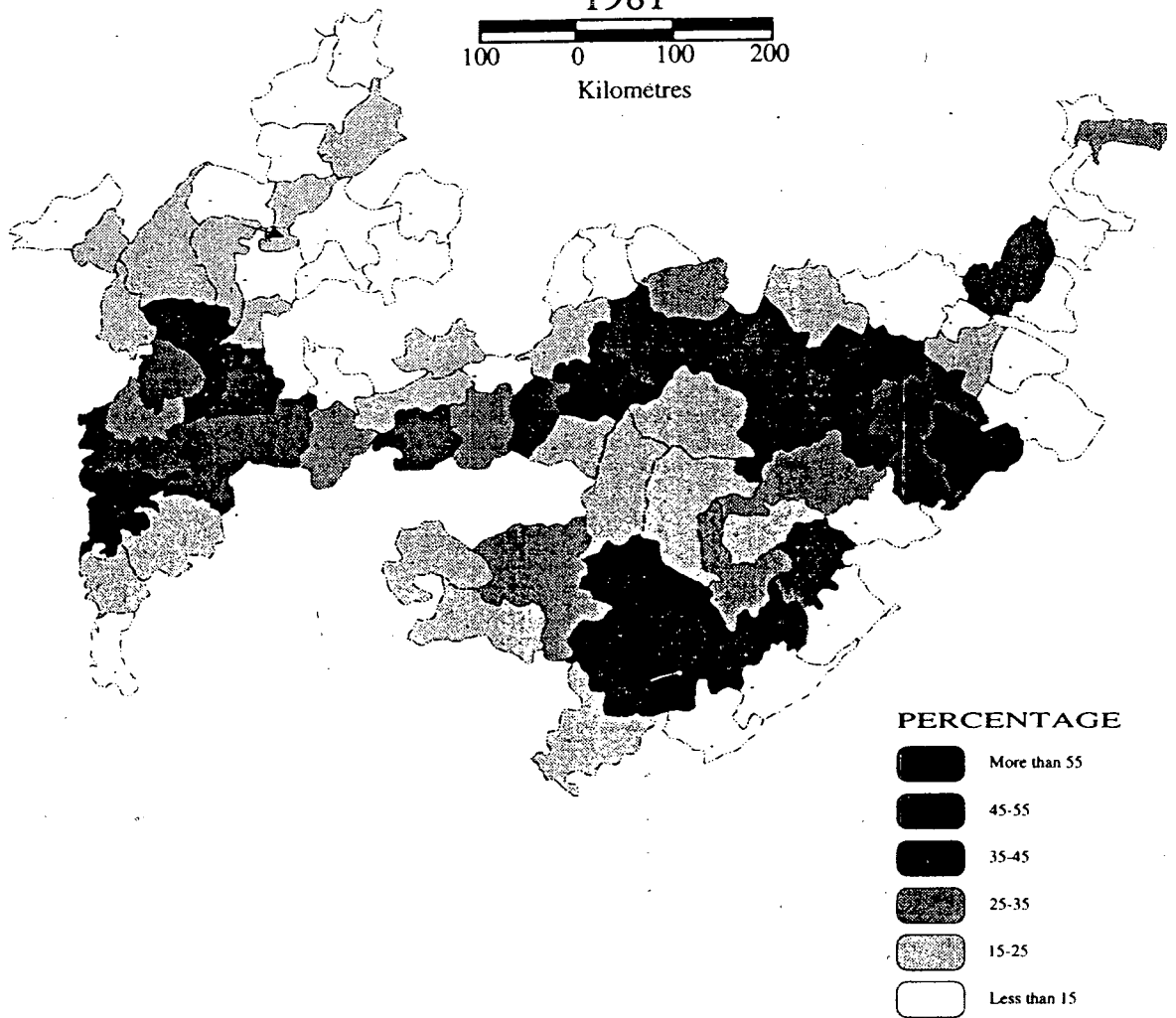


Fig. No. II.(v)

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
PERCENTAGE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
TO  
TOTAL POPULATION  
1991

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres

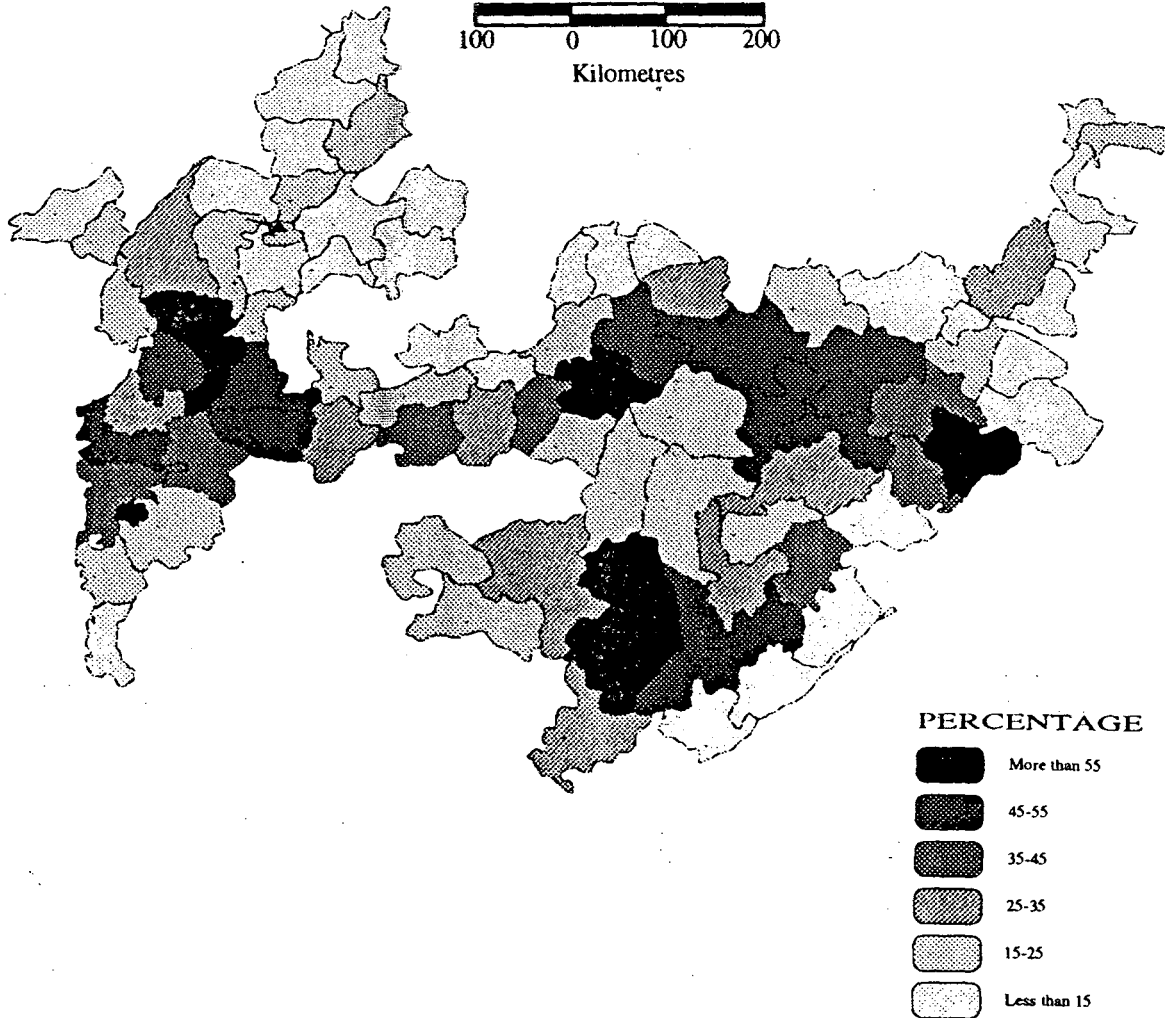


Fig. No. II.(vi)

and higherst percentage districts. Similarly in West Bengal, there is a large scale variation in its percentage of tribal population. The mean values is fluctuating, however, the coefficient of variation has gone up and distance between the lowest and highest percentage districts have drastically reduced their distances.

Thus, in general one could conclude that variations have been found that in the proportion of tribal population in the study region over time. Except Bihar, all the other states have showed variations in its tribal share (Table II.2).

## **2.II. Percentage of tribal population to total population district-wise analysis -**

At the state level analysis it is very much evident that there is a large scale variations in the inter-state spatial distribution of tribal population. The percentage of tribal population to the total population is given on table II.3, II.4, II.5 and II.6 for the year 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively. There is a clear cut division between the eastern and western states in terms of its variations. The western states marginally increased their proportion of tribal population 1961 to 1991. Whereas it is reverse in the case of eastern states like Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. They have drastically declined their proportion of tribal population during the same period. On the other hand, density of tribal population in the western states is exceptionally higher than the eastern states. As far as the distribution of tribal population is concerned the study region shows variation in general. Any further conclusion would be too early unless the district level analysis could be made. Here, the detailed analysis of the spatial distribution of scheduled tribe population at the district level between 1961 to 1991, could be worked out as follows.

**2.II(ii)a. District having very high proportion of tribal population -** In 1991, districts having very high proportion of tribal population occupies 8.75 percent of the total tribal population of India. The districts are generally comes from Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal didn't have any district under this category. In 1961, there were total eleven districts in this category gone down to seven districts in 1991.



In 1961, in this category maximum number of districts comes from Madhya Pradesh. The districts were Jhabua (84.72%), Bastar (72.27%), Mandla (61.81%) and Sarguja (55.59%). In 1981, Sarguja slightly reduced its tribal population and gone down to high percentage category. The rest of the districts were remain there till 1991.

Orissa had three district under this category in 1961. The districts were Koraput (60.89%), Mayurbhanj (60.61%) and Sundargarh (58.12%). Here the districts are declining their properties of tribal population one or the other. Sundargarh and Koraput subsequently declined in their tribal proportions and went down to high category during 1971 and 1991 respectively.

In Rajasthan, Banswara (71.46%) and Dungarpur (60.15%) were the districts under very high category in 1961. Both the districts have marginally increased their percentage of tribal population and maintained their position till 1991.

The other districts in this category were Ranchi (61.61%) and Dangs (92.55%) in 1961. In 1991, Ranchi drastically declined their tribal proportion and went down to high proportion category. Dangs continued to be in the same category till 1991.

The percentage of tribal population to the total population shows that the very high proportion category is mainly found over the eastern parts of the study region. It has found that under this category the districts have been declined over the years. In 1961, There were nine districts under this category, subsequently gone down to only five districts during 1991. The declined have been observed in Sarguja, Ranchi, Sundargarh and Korapur districts. For this refer to fig.no.II(iii), II(iv), II (v) and II(vi).

**2.II.(ii)b. District having high proportion of tribal population** - In 1991, the district having high proportion of tribal population occupies 16.07 percent of the total tribal population in India. In 1961, Madhya Pradesh had the maximum three districts Shahdol (51.44%), Dhar (51.08%) and Raigarh (45.90%) under this category. In 1981, Sarguja joined the high proportion category by reducing his very

high tribal proportion. Unlike this, West Nimar in 1991 joined the high proportion category by substantial increase in his tribal proportion.

In Orissa, pattern is quite interesting. Initially Keonjhar (47.14%) was the only high percentage tribal district. Later on in 1971, Sundargarh reduced its very high proportion and added in this category and remain unchanged till 1991. But in 1981, Keonjhar (44.82%) marginally reduced its tribal proportion and went down to moderate category. Koraput who was in the very high category till 1981, marginally reduced its tribal proportion (54.31%) and came down to high proportion category during 1991.

The other very high proportion districts were Surat in Gujarat and Singhbhum in Bihar. Surat (49.97%) continued to be the high proportion district till 1981. In 1991, Surat (43.19%) considerably declined its tribal share and went down to moderate category and simultaneously replaced by the Panchmahal (47.19%) and Bharuch (45.53%). In Bihar, Singhbhum was the only high proportion district till 1971. In 1981, it reduced its tribal proportion and went down to moderate category. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal didn't have any district under this category.

The fig.no. II(iii), II(iv), II(v) and II(vi) shows that the high proportion districts are centres around the very high districts along this belt from west to east. The number of districts under this category have gone up over time. The significant concentration under this category has been found along the inter-state bordering districts of Shahdol, Sarguja, Raigarh, Ranchi and Sundergarh in the eastern part of this belt during 1991. Similarly the districts i.e., Dhar, West Nimar, Panchmahal and Bharuch concentrated along the western part of this belt.

**2.II.(ii)c. District having moderate proportion of tribal population -** In 1991, district having moderate proportion of tribal population occupies 11.33 percent of total tribal population in India. Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal did not have any district under this category. In 1961, district under this category were Santhal

Pargana (38.24%), Bharuch (41.59%), West Nimar (40.42%), Seoni (38.39%), Dhule (37.99%) and Phulbani (41.61%).

Initially, Santhal Pargan was the only district under this category continued till 1981, then the drastic decline took place in his tribal population and gone down to low proportion category in 1991. Similarly, Bharuch continues to be in the moderate proportion category till 1981, after that it gone up to the high proportion category. Panchmahal continued to gain its tribal population since 1971 and gone up to high proportion category in 1991.

In Madhya Pradesh, initially West Nimar and Seoni districts were in this category. Betul has increased its proportion and made his appearance in moderate category since 1981. In 1991, West Nimar marginally increased his tribal proportion and gone up to high proportion category.

The other moderate proportion districts were Dhule and Phulbani. Dhule is the only district from Maharashtra continues to be survive in this category till 1991. Though, Phulbani marginally declined its tribal population but still continuing in this category.

**2.II.(ii)d. District having low proportion of tribal population** - In 1991, districts having low proportion of tribal population occupies 8.96 percent of the total tribal population in India. In Andhra Pradesh and Bihar there were no districts under this category till 1981. In 1991, only Khammam (25.23%) and Santhal Pargana (31.89%) were observed in the respective states.

In 1961, Panchmahal had a low proportion of tribal population and since then it has increased rapidly in its tribal population and gone up to high proportion category in 1991. Vadodra was the another low proportion districts since 1981, under this category.

In Madhya Pradesh, the low proportion districts were Sidhi (33.73%), Betul (32.07%) and Chhindwara (33.26%) during 1961. In 1981, East Nimar observed a

abnormal increase in its tribal proportion and gone up to this category, earlier it used to be in the meagre category.

The other low proportion districts were Jhabua (30.29%), Udaipur (30.17%) and Jalpaiguri (26.10%) during 1961. Thane, in the subsequent years drastically reduced its tribal share and went down to very low category in 1981. Whereas, Chandapur who exceptionally increases its tribal population in 1981, earlier it used to be in the meagre proportion category. Though, Udaipur is in the low proportion category but it constantly increasing its tribal share and subsequently gone up to moderate proportion category in 1991. Jalpaiguri shows very fluctuating trend in its share and subsequently reduced its position to very low proportion category in 1991..

In Orissa, the two districts Kalahandi and Sambalpur lies in this category. Though they continuously declined their tribal share in subsequent years, but still maintained their position throughout.

The figure shows that moderate and low proportion category districts found along the continuous belt from west to east along the very high and high porportion districts . The districts under this category lies and connects between the two very high and high proportion tribal region along the belt.

**2.II.(ii)e. District having very low proportion of tribal population** - In 1991, districts having very low proportion of tribal population occupies 13.94 percent of the total tribal population in India. Almost all the states under central Indian tribal belt have districts under this category.

In Andhra Pradesh, initially Khammam was the only district under this category. Though it is placed under very low category but it has the highest tribal share within the state under this category. Since 1981, Adilabad the second largest tribal concentrated district within the state placed under this category and continued till the last census.

In Bihar, Palamau is the only district placed under this category since 1961. Though, the proportion of tribal share has marginally gone down in the district over the years.

In Gujarat, initially Vadodara and Sabarkantha were in this category. Vadodara considerably increased its tribal proportion and gone up to low proportion category, whereas Sabarkantha remain in the same category. It has marginally increased its tribal share over the years.

In Madhya Pradesh, under this category abnormal increase in the number of districts have been recorded since 1981. Earlier it used to be one or two districts fell in the category. Since 1981, eight such districts entered in this category with abrupt increase in its tribal share. Those districts were Ratlam, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Durg and Raipur.

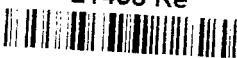
In Maharashtra, Nasik falls under this category and almost stagnant in its tribal share throughout. Whereas, Thane constantly reduced its tribal share and came down to very low proportion category since 1981. Yeotmal the other very low proportion district shown abrupt increase on tribal share in 1981, continues to be in the same category till 1991.

TH-7077

In Orissa, Balangir is the only district continued throughout in this category till 1991. Though, it continually decline its tribal share all the year.

In Rajasthan, there were four districts fell in this category. Those districts were Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Chittorgarh and Bundi. All the above mentioned districts marginally increased their tribal share and continued to be in the same category throughout.

In West Bengal, trend in tribal share is fluctuating. Purulia marginally declined its tribal share and continued to survive at the vary low proportion category. In 1961, Darjeeling used to be in the very low category but subsequently went down to

DISS  
306.0954  
L1498 Re  
  
TH7077

2  
N9

21



meagre proportion category. Whereas Jalpaiguri found high fluctuating trend in its tribal share.

The abrupt increase in this category during 1981 was the result of the induction of various tribal communities by the modification in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes order (Amendment) Act 1976.

**2.II.(ii)f. District having meagre proportion of tribal population** - In 1991, districts having meagre proportion of tribal population occupies 10.72 percent of the total tribal population in India. Most of the district of central Indian tribal belt comes under this category.

Madhya Pradesh has the largest number of district under this category. Since 1981 the abrupt increase in tribal population most of the meagre proportion district gone up to the next higher order very low proportion category. The district comes under meagre proportion category were Shivpuri, Guna, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Narsimhapur and Raigarh.

In Rajasthan, the districts fell under meagre proportion category are constant throughout the year. The districts were Alwar, Jaipur, Tonk, Jalore, Bhilwara, Kota and Jhalawar.

In West Bengal, the meagre proportion district were West Dinajpur, Malda, Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapur. Darjeeling was also in this category since 1971. Except Midnapur, all the other district shows continuous decline in their tribal share.

In Maharashtra, the meagre proportion districts were Raigarh, Yeotmal and Chandapur. Since 1981, Yeotmal and Chandapur considerably increase their tribal share and gone up to next higher order very low proportion category. Since then only district Raigarh left under this category.

In Orissa and Bihar two districts each have been observed in this category. The district were Ganjam, Dhenkanal and Hazaribagh, Dhanbad in Orissa and Bihar

respectively throughout the year. Though they are in the same category but constantly declining in their proportion of tribal share.

Since 1971, there were no district under this category in Gujarat. Earlier there were only Sabarkantha in this category. In Andhra Pradesh, districts under this category are very unstatic. Though Srikakulam and Vishakhapatnam have maintained their position in this category, experienced slight declined and increase respectively in their proportion of tribal population. Whereas Khammam and Adilabad were considerably increased their proportion of tribal population and gone up to low proportion category.

The fig. II(iii), II(iv), II(v) and II(vi) show that the very low and meagre proportion categories are generally found along the fringe zones of the study region.

In such a way one could examine the spatial distribution of tribal population in the central Indian tribal belt. In this method of analysis categories sometimes ignored or doesn't take into account the slight change, either increase or decrease in their proportion, unless the slight change in the concerned figure crosses the limit of the concerned category. Thus, the deviation within the district can better be explained by the percentage variation. In this study further we shall analysis the percentage variation of scheduled tribe Population for all the Central India and states separately.

**2.III. Percentage variation in Scheduled Tribe population** - Percentage variation tells about the relative position of district *vis-à-vis* the preceding condition of the concerned district over the years. Here, three types of pattern may have emerged. Firstly, districts with positive change or those districts which are getting higher percentage of tribal population than the preceding year. Secondly, districts with negative change or those districts which are getting lower percentage of tribal population than the preceding years. And lastly, districts having no change in the percentage of tribal population between the two consecutive censuses. Here, district-wise analysis have been done separately for all the eight states for the year

Table II.7  
PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1961-71

State	Positive Variation		Negative Variation	
	More than 1.22 High	Less than 1.22 Moderate	Less than 1.98 Moderate	More than 1.98 High
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Adilabad	Srikakulam Khammam	
Bihar			Palamau Hazaribagh Dhanbad Singhbhum	Santhal Pargana Ranchi
Gujarat	Panchmahal Vadodara Bharuch	Sabarkantha Dangs	Surat	
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar Chhindwara Raigarh	Guna Ratlam Narsimhapur Balaghat Sarguja	Shivpuri Panna Satna Rewa Sidhi Jhabua Dewas West Nimar East Nimar Rasian Hoshangabad Betul Jabalpur Mandla Seoni Bilaspur Durg Raipur	Shahdol Bastar
Maharashtra			Raigarh Nasik Dhule Yeotmal Chandapur	Thane
Orissa			Sambalpur Balangir Phulbani Ganjam Dhenkanal Keonjhar	Kalahandi Koraput Sundargarh Mayurbhanj
Rajasthan	Udaipur Chittorgarh Dungarpur Banswara Bundi	Sawaimadhapur Sirohi	Alwar Jaipur Tonk Jalore Bhilwara Kota Jhalawar	
West Bengal		Midnapur Purulia	Darjeeling Jalpaiguri West Dinajpur Malda Birbhum Bankura	



**Table II.8**  
**PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1971-81**

State	Positive Variation		Negative Variation	
	More than 1.22 High	Less than 1.22 Moderate	Less than 1.98 Moderate	More than 1.98 High
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam Adilabad Khammam		Srikakulam	
Bihar		Santhal Pargana	Palamau Hazaribagh Ranchi Dhanbad	Singhbhum
Gujarat	Sabarkantha Panchmahal Vadodara	Bharuch	Dangs	Surat
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri Guna Ratlam Dewas West Nimar East Nimar Rasian Hoshangabad Betul Jabalpur Balaghat Bilaspur Durg Raipur	Panna Narsimhapur	Satna Rewa Shahdol Sidhi Jhabua Dhar Mandla Chhindwara Seoni Sarguja Bastar	Raigarh
Maharashtra	Raigarh Dhule Yeotmal Chandapur		Nasik	Thane
Orissa	Kalahandi		Koraput Sambalpur Balangir Phulbani Ganjam Dhenkanal Mayurbhanj	Sundargarh Keonjhar
Rajasthan	Sirohi Jhalawar	Alwar Tonk Jalore Udaipur Dungarpur Bundi Kota	Sawaimadhopur Jaipur Bhilwara Chittorgarh Banswara	
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Darjeeling Bankura	West Dinajpur Malda Birbhum Midnapur Purulia	

**Table II.9**  
**PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1981-91**

State	Positive Variation		Negative Variation	
	More than 1.22 High	Less than 1.22 Moderate	Less than 1.98 Moderate	More than 1.98 High
Andhra Pradesh		Srikakulam Vishakhapatnam Khammam	Adilabad	
Bihar			Palamau Hazaribagh Dhanbad Singhbhum	Santhal Pargana Ranchi
Gujarat	Sabarkantha Panchmahal Vadodara Dangs	Bharuch		Surat
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri Ratlam Jhabua Dhar West Nimar Hoshangabad Betul	Guna Panna Satna Rewa Dewas East Nimar Jabalpur Narsimhapur Mandla Chhindwara Seoni Balaghat	Shahdol Sidhi Rasian Sarguja Bilaspur Raigarh Durg Raipur Bastar	
Maharashtra		Raigarh Nasik Dhule Yeotmal	Chandapur Thane	
Orissa		Sambalpur Mayurbhanj	Kalahandi Koraput Balangir Phulbani Sundargarh Ganjam Dhenkanal Keonjhar	
Rajasthan	Udaipur Chittorgarh; Dungarpur	Jaipur Tonk Jalore Sirohi Banswara Bundi Jhalawar	Alwar Sawaimadhopur Bhilwara Kota	
West Bengal		Birbhum Midnapur Purulia	Darjeeling West Dinajpur Malda Bankura	Jalpaiguri

1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91. The data of percentage variation for all the central Indian districts have given on appendix -I and classified under table II.7, II.8 and II.9 for the above mentioned periods.

In Andhra Pradesh, percentage variation of tribal population observed in the districts were highly fluctuating during the last two decades. In 1961-71, Vishakhapatnam and Adilabad districts were experienced a positive change whereas negative change for Srikakulam and Khammam districts. During 1971-81, Kammam district abnormally experienced a high positive variation around 10 percent. Srikakulam continued to be in a negative direction. During 1981-91, Adilabad drastically reduced its position from positive (1971-81) to negative variation. It simply means that Adilabad and Srikakulam are the only districts in Andhra Pradesh where conditions of the tribals are relatively more deplorable than the other districts in the state.

Bihar is the worst affected state, as far as the percentage variation of tribal population is concerned. All the districts have experiencing negative percentage variation. It means that all the districts have reduced its share of tribal population during the above mentioned period.

In Gujarat, districts were in quite better position in 1961-71. When almost all the districts except Surat experienced gain in tribal share. Similarly, the Pattern was also quite similar for the rest of the year. But the district Surat continues to be negative during 1971-81 and 1981-91. Its shows decline in its tribal share over the year.

In general, Madhya Pradesh have shown a very fluctuating variation in the percentage of tribal population. In 1971-81, it was 2.84 percent positive variation as against of 0.49 percent negative variation in 1961-71. And again variation stabilises at 0.30 percent positive change in 1981-91. At district level, one may conclude that all the districts having very high and high tribal proportion were experiencing negative change throughout the year. The districts includes Bastar,

Mandla, Surguja, Raigarh, Seoni, Shahdol and Sidhi. Jhabua experienced negative change during 1961-71 and 1971-81, but during 1981-91 it showed a positive change (2.19 percent). Some low proportionate tribal districts like Stana, Rewa were also experienced a negative change. In other districts who showed a positive change were in Guna, Ratlam, Narsimhapur and Balaghat throughout the year. Whereas, the overall trend in some of the districts were shown fluctuation. Since 1971-81, the districts were experiencing positive change in its tribal population eg. Dewas, West Nimar, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Betul, Jabalpur at the heart of the central Indian tribal belt and in Shivpuri, Panna slightly north of this belt.

During 1961-71, the percentage variation of tribal proportion in Maharashtra was negative for all the districts. Since then, except Thane all the other districts have experienced positive change in its tribal proportion. Thane is considered to be the worst affected district, experiencing negative percentage variation in rest of the decades.

In Orissa, the overall Percentage change of tribal proportion is negative at the state level as well as the district level. It means that all the districts in the states were drastically reduced its tribal proportion at the given period.

Rajasthan in general, percentage change of tribal proportion is positive in almost all the decades. However, the negative change could be seen only in few districts of Bhilware, Alwar, Jaipur and Kota.

The percentage change of tribal proportion in west Bengal continues to be negative for all the decades. Similarly at the district level, most of the districts have experienced negative change includes the district of Darjeeling, Jalpaigur, West Dinajpur, Malda and Birbhum.

**2.IV. Density of Tribal Population** - Here the study on tribal density have been conducted at the two levels, one at state level and secondly, at the district level for the year 1961 to 1991.

**Table II.11  
DENSITY OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1961**

State	More than 75 Very High	50-74 High	25-49 Moderate	Less than 24 Low
Andhra Pradesh			Srikakulam	Vishakhapatnam Adilabad Khammam
Bihar	Santhal Pargana Singhbhum	Ranchi Dhanbad	Hazaribagh	Palamau
Gujarat	Surat	Panchmahal	Vadodara Bharuch Dangs	Sabarkantha
Madhya Pradesh		Jhabua	Shahdol Dhar West Nimar Mandla Chhindwara Seoni Sarguja Bilaspur Raigarh Bastar	Shivpuri Guna Panna Satna Rewa Sidhi Mandsaur Ratlam Dewas East Nimar Rasian Hoshangabad Betul Jabalpur Narsimhapur Balaghat Durg Rajipur
Maharashtra		Thane	Nasik Dhule	Raigarh Yeotmal Chandapur
Orissa		Mayurbhanj	Kalahandi Koraput Sambalpur Balangir Sundargarh Keonjhar	Phulbani Ganjam Dhenkanal
Rajasthan		Dungarpur Banswara	Udaipur	Alwar Sawaimadhopur Jaipur Tonk Jalore Sirohi Bhilwara Chittorgarh Bundi Jhalawar Kota
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri		Darligeeing West Dinajpur Malda Midnapur Birbhum Bankura Purulia	

**Table II.12**  
**DENSITY OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1971**

State	More than 75 Very High	50-74 High	25-49 Moderate	Less than 24 Low
Andhra Pradesh			Srikakulam Vishakhapatnam	Adilabad Khammam
Bihar	Santhal Pargana Ranchi Singhbhum	Dhanbad	Hazaribagh	Palamau
Gujarat	Panchmahal Surat	Vadodara Bharuch Dangs	Sabarkantha	
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Dhar West Nimar Mandla Raigarh	Shahdol Sidhi Betul Chhindwara Seoni Sarguja Bilaspur Rajpur Bastar	Shivpuri Guna Panna Satna Rewa Mandsaur Ratlam Dewas East Nimar Rasian Hoshangabad Jabalpur Narsimhapur Balaghat Durg
Maharashtra		Thane	Nasik Dhule	Raigarh Yeotmal Chandapur
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	Sundargarh Keonjhar	Kalahandi Koraput Sambalpur Balangir	Phulbani Ganjam Dhenkanal
Rajasthan	Dungarpur Banswara		Sawaimadhapur Udaipur	Alwar Jaipur Tonk Jalore Sirohi Bhilwara Chittorgarh Bundi Jhalawar Kota
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Darligeling Purulia	West Dinajpur Malda Midnapur Birbhum Bankura	

**Table II.13**  
**DENSITY OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1981**

State	More than 75 Very High	50-74 High	25-49 Moderate	Less than 24 Low
Andhra Pradesh			Srikakulam Vishakhapatnam Khammam	Adilabad
Bihar	Santhal Pargana Ranchi Dhanbad Singhbhum		Palamau Hazaribagh	
Gujarat	Panchmahal Vadodara Bharuch Surat	Dangs	Sabarkantha	
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Dhar West Nimar Mandla Raigarh Bastar	Shahdol Sidhi Betul Ratlam East Nimar Jabalpur Chhindwara Seoni Balaghat Sarguja Bilaspur Durg Rajpur	Shivpuri Guna Panna Satna Rewa Mandsaur Dewas Rasian Hoshangabad Narsimhapur
Maharashtra	Thane	Dhule	Raigarh Nasik Yeotmal	Chandapur
Orissa	Mayurbhanj	Koraput Sundargarh Keonjhar	Kalahandi Sambalpur Balangir Phulbani	Ganjam Dhenkanal
Rajasthan	Dungarpur Banswara	Udaipur	Sawaimadhopur Jaipur Sirohi	Alwar Tonk Jalore Bhilwara Chittorgarh Bundi Jhalawar Kota
West Bengal	Darligeeing Jalpaiguri	West Dinajpur Purulia	Malda Birbhum Bankura Midnapur	

**Table II.14  
DENSITY OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1991**

State	More than 75 Very High	50-74 High	25-49 Moderate	Less than 24 Low
Andhra Pradesh		Srikakulam	Vishakhapatnam Khammam	Adilabad
Bihar	Santhal Pargana Ranchi Dhanbad Singhbhum		Palamau Hazaribagh	
Gujarat	Panchmahal Vadodara Bharuch Surat Dangs		Sabarkantha	
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua Dhar West Nimar Mandla Raigarh	Shahdol East Nimar Betul Jabalpur Chhindwara Seoni Sarguja Bilaspur Bastar	Satna Rewa Sidhi Ratlam Dewas Hoshangabad Balaghat Durg Raipur	Shivpuri Guna Panna Mandsaur Rasian Narsimhapur
Maharastra	Thane Dhule	Nasik	Raigarh Yeotmal Chandapur	
Orissa	Sundargarh Mayurbhanj	Koraput Keonjhar	Kalahandi Sambalpur Balangir Phulbani	Ganjam Dhenkanal
Rajasthan	Dungarpur Banswara	Udaipur	Sawaimadhapur Jaipur Sirohi Chittorgarh Bundi	Alwar Tonk Jalore Bhilwara Jhalawar Kota
West Bengal	Darligeeeling Jalpaiguri Purulia	West Dinajpur Malda Birbhum Midnapur	Bankura	



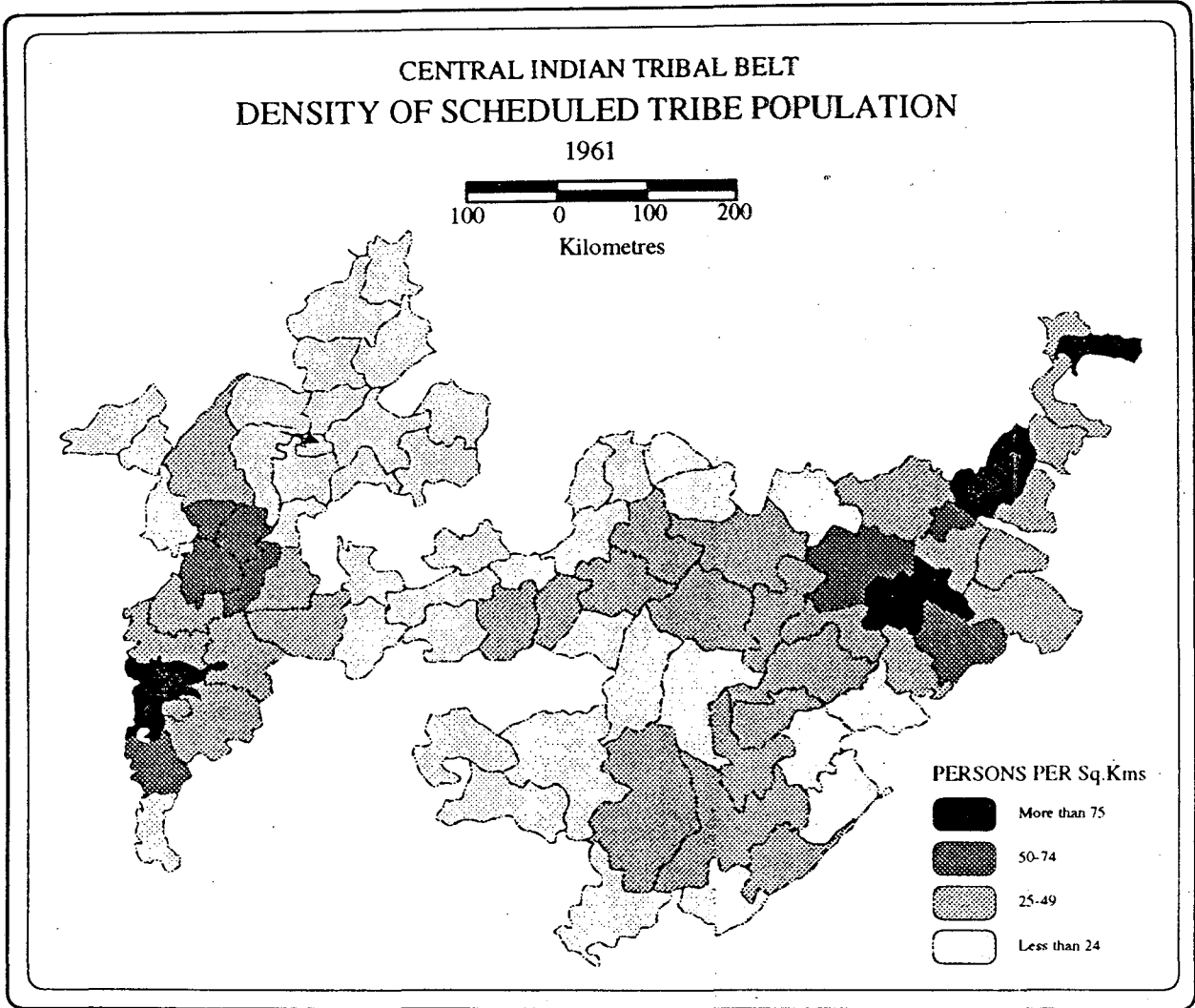


Fig. No. II.(vii)

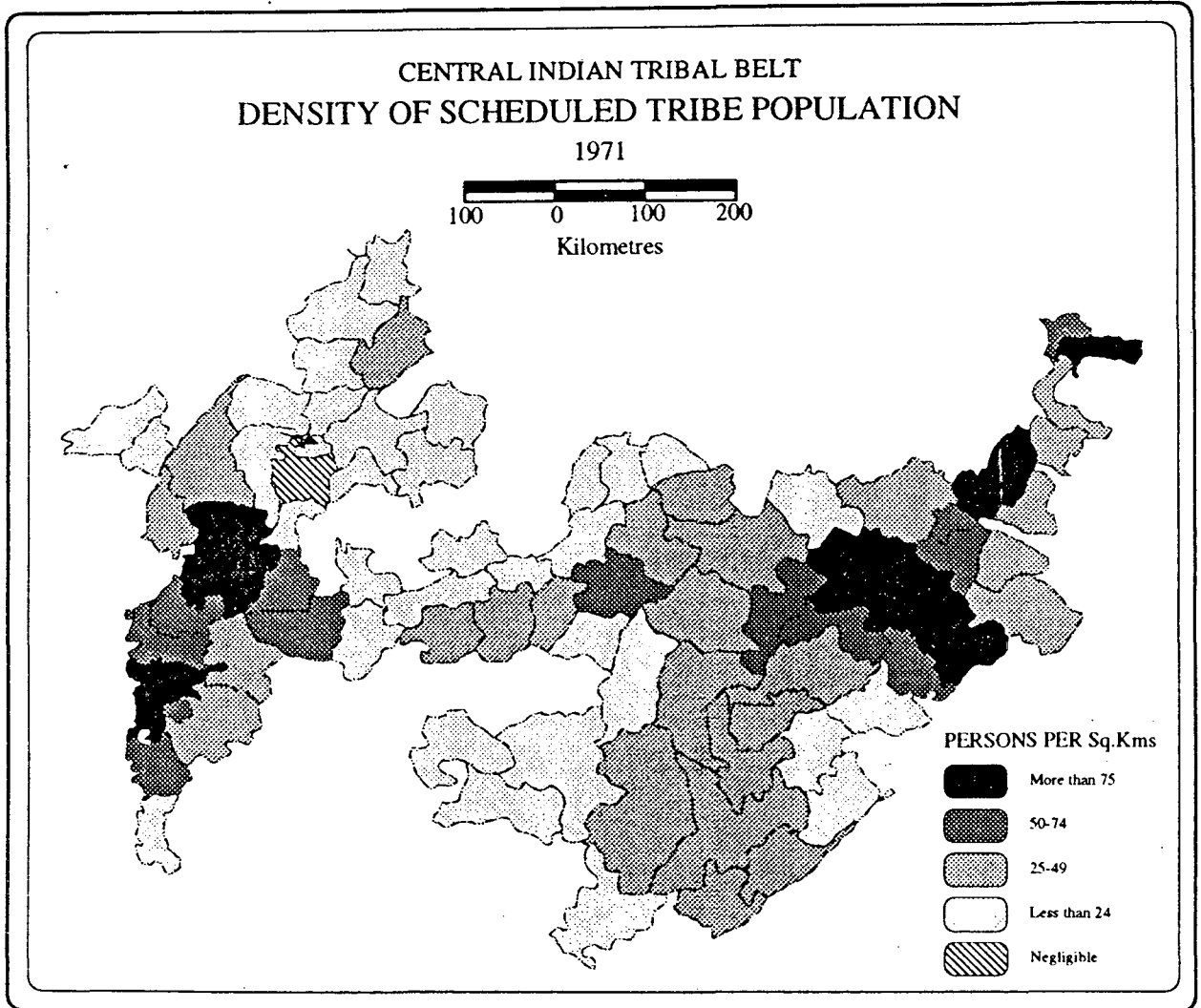


Fig. No. II.(viii)

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
DENSITY OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION  
1981

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres

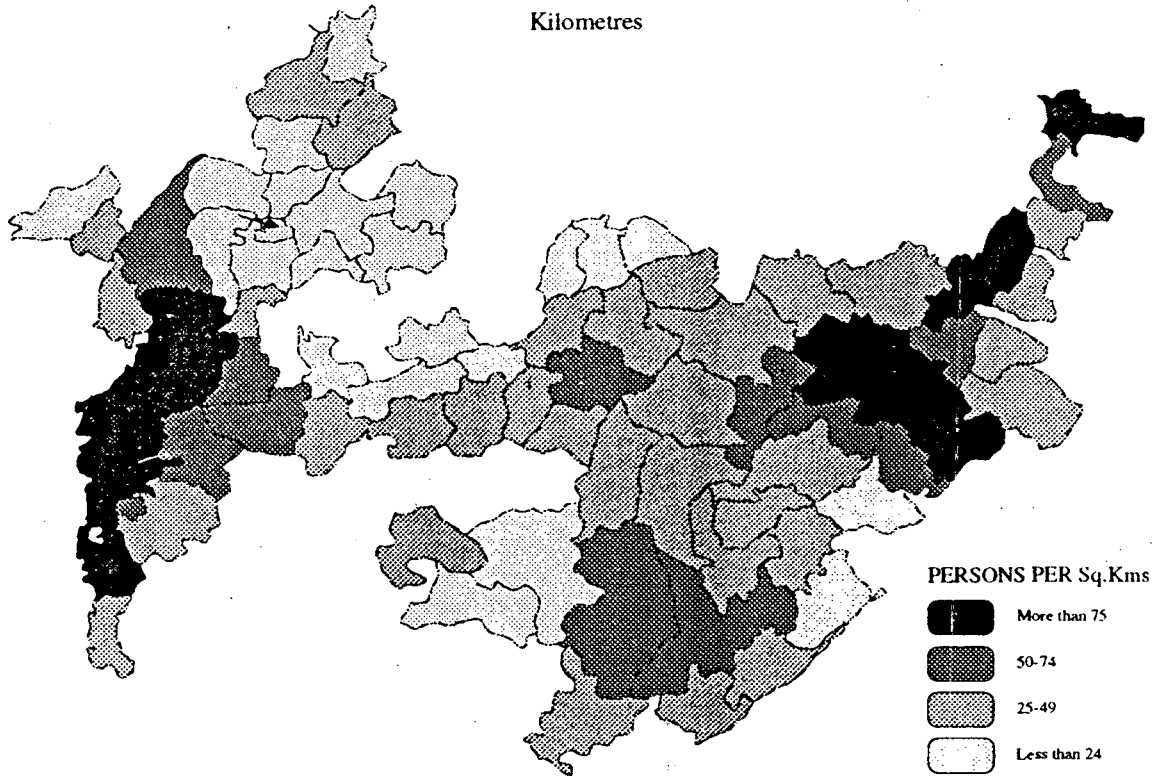


Fig. No. II.(ix)

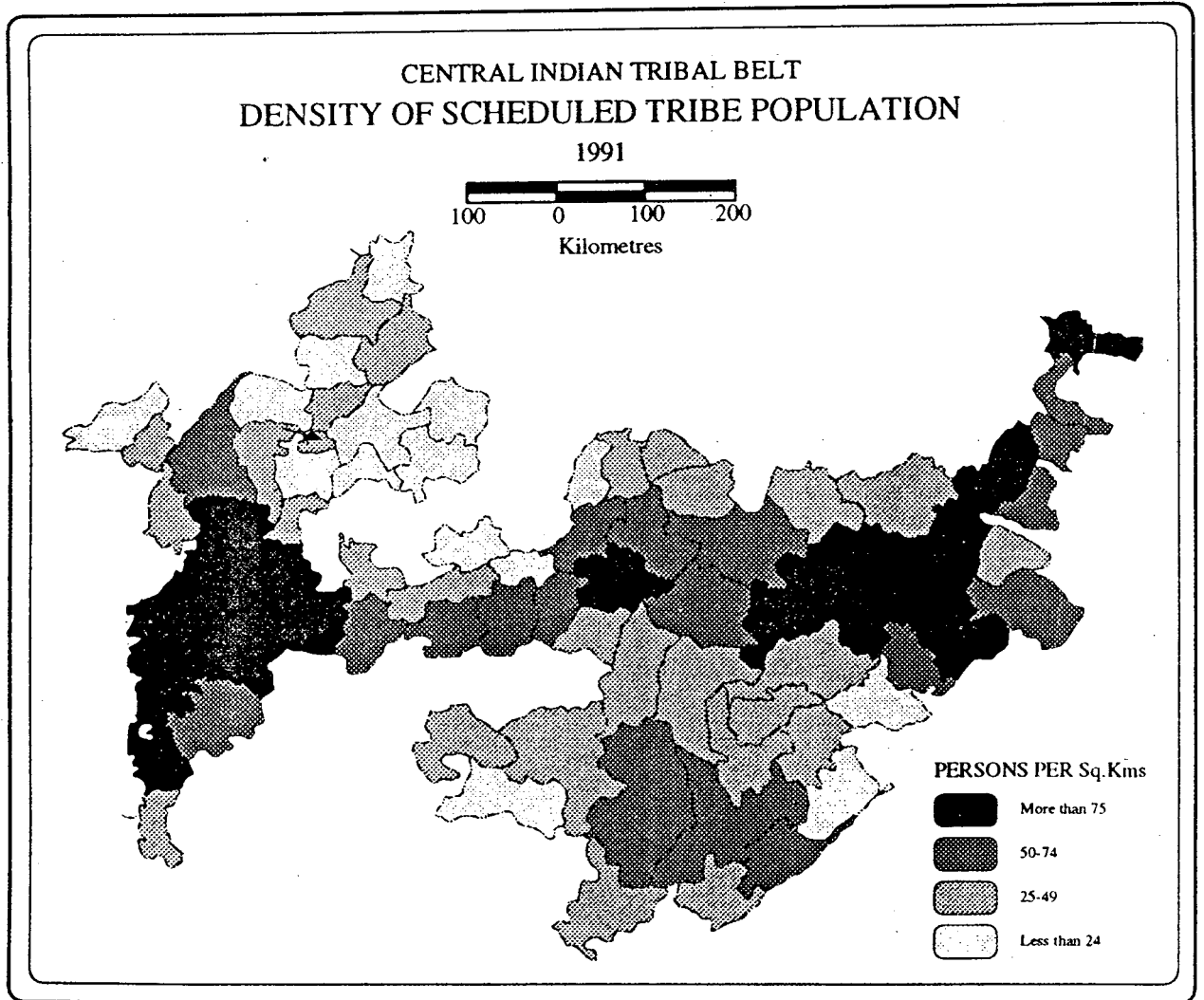


Fig. No. II.(x)

**2.IV(i). Tribal density at the state level analysis - Pattern and trend of tribal density is quite evident from the following table:**

**Table II.10**

**State-wise Density of Tribal Population (in persons per sq.kms.)**

States	1961	1971	1981	1991
Andhra Pradesh	5	6	11	15
Bihar	24	28	33	38
Gujarat	14	19	25	31
Madhya Pradesh	15	19	27	35
Maharashtra	8	10	19	24
Orissa	27	32	38	45
Rajasthan	7	9	12	16
West Bengal	23	28	34	43

Source : Computed from various publications of the Census of India.

Since 1961, the statewise density shows increasing trend in all the states. Among the states, in central Indian tribal belt the highest and lowest density is recorded from Orissa and Andhra Pradesh respectively and maintained throughout the year. Only change in the order has been occurred in 1981, when Bihar was overtaken by West Bengal in the second place. Earlier it used to be in third place after Bihar in terms of its density. It has been at the state level the tribal density relatively higher in the eastern states than the western states.

**2.IV(ii). Tribal density at district level analysis -** Here, density has been analysed for all the districts in the central Indian tribal belt for the year 1961 to 1991. The table has been given of II.11, II.12, II.13 and II.14 for the respective years. For our convenience to examine in the density following categories have been made.

**2.IV(ii)a. District having very high density** - In this category, number of districts are consistently risen over the years. In 1961, except Bihar, Gujarat and West Bengal no other states were having very high density districts. In subsequent years number of very high density districts were gone up. All the central Indian states except Andhra Pradesh, have experience high density. During 1991, very high density districts were Santhal Pargana, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum in Bihar and Panchmahal, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat and Dangs in Gujarat. In Madhya Pradesh the districts were Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, Mandla and Raigarh. Similarly, in Maharashtra the district were Thane, Dhule and Sundargarh, Mayurbhanj in Orissa. The other very high density district were Dungarpur, Banswara in Rajasthan and Darjeeling, Jalpaigui and Purulia in West Bengal. Unlike the state level, the district level pattern shows that the highest tribal density are generally found in western states of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Surat has the highest 197 persons per sq. Km. followed by Banswara (168), Dungarpur (163) in Rajasthan during 1991. In Madhya Pradesh, Jhabua has a density of 151 persons per sq. Km. in the same year. Among the eastern states, Jalpaigui has the highest 133 persons per sq. km followed by Singhbhum (129) and Ranchi (109).

**2.IV(ii)b. Districts having high density** - In 1991, Bihar and Gujarat have no districts under this category. Srikakulam, Nasik and Udaipur were the only high density districts in their respective states. Besides this, Madhya Pradesh has the largest number of districts under this category. The districts were Shahdol, East Nimar, Betul, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Sarguja, Bilaspur and Bastar. The other districts were West Dinajpur, Malda, Birbhum and Midnapur in West Bengal and Koraput, Keonjhar in Orissa.

**2.IV(ii)c. Districts having moderate density** - District under this category is highly fluctuating since 1961. During 1991, almost all the central Indian states having districts under this category. Maximum number of districts in this category comes from Madhya Pradesh. The moderate density districts were Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Ratlam, Dewas, Hoshangabad, Balaghat, Durg and Raipur. In Rajasthan

namely Sawai Madhopur, Jaipur, Sirohi, Chittorgarh and Bundi comes under in this category. In Orissa, the moderate density districts were Khalahandi, Sambalpur, Balangir and Puhulbani. Maharashtra has three districts under this category namely Raigarh, Yeotmal and Chandapur. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar both have two districts each Vishakhapatnam, Khammam, and Palamau, Hazaribagh respectively in this category. Gujarat and West Bengal both have one each Sabarkantha and Baukura respectively in this category.

**2.IV(ii)d. District having low density** - Since 1961, number of districts under this category consistently gone down over successive periods. During 1961, forty districts from central Indian tribal belt were recorded at this category gone down to only fifteen districts in 1991. It simply means that tribal population is consistently increasing in almost all the districts over time except the outer fringe districts of the tribal belt, which are still in this low category. Among the states, Rajasthan has the largest number of low density districts. In 1991, the districts were Alwar, Tonk, Jalore, Bhilwara, Jhalawar and Kota. Next, the districts comes from Madhya Pradesh namely Shivpur, Guna, Panna, Mandasaur, Raisen and Narsimhapur. Though, Mandasaur has the lowest but next to it is Jalore in Rajasthan. The other low density districts were Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh and Ganjam, Dhankanal in Orissa. On the other hand Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal did not have any district under this category during 1991.

With the above discussion one could conclude that, the tribal population is rapidly growing in all the districts of central Indian tribal belt. No districts have shown any decline in their density over time. Thus, density is a viable measure of the redistribution of tribal population. By and large, the density map suggests that the tribal density in the central India forms two core areas along the eastern and western margin. The very high density margin centred at the bordering districts of Gujarat, Maharashtra & Madhya Pradesh. The other, centred at the bordering states of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. The other peripheral districts have moderate and low tribal density. In 1991, the pattern shows that the both very high density tribal

Table II.15  
LOCATION QUOTIENT OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1961

State	More than 10 Very High	5-10 High	2-5 Moderate	1-2 Low	Less than 1 Negligible
Andhra Pradesh			Khammam	Srikakulam Vishakhapatnam Adilabad	
Bihar		Santhal Pargana Ranchi Singhbhum	Palamau	Hazaribagh Dhanbad	
Gujarat	Dangs	Panchmahal Bhaurch Surat	Sabarkantha Vadodara		
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua Bastar	Shahdol Dhar West Nimar Mandla Chhindwara Seoni Sarguja Raigarh	Panna Satna Sidhi Raisen Betul Bilaspur Raipur	Shivpuri Guna Rewa Ratlam Dewas East Nimar Hoshangabad Jabalpur Narsimhapur Balaghat Durg	Mandsaur
Maharashtra		Dhule	Thane Nasik Yeotmal Chandapur	Raigarh	
Orissa		Koraput Phulbani Sundargarh Keonjhar Mayurbhanj	Kalahandi Sambalpur Balangir Dhenkanal	Ganjam	
Rajasthan	Banswara	Dungarpur	Sawaimadhopur Sirohi Udaipur Chittorgarh Bundi Kota	Alwar Jaipur Tonk Jalore Bhilwara Jhalawar	
West Bengal			Darjeeling Jalpaiguri Purulia	West Dinajpur Malda Birbhum Bankura Midnapur	



**Table II.16**  
**LOCATION QUOTIENT OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1991**

State	More than 10 Very High	5-10 High	2-5 Moderate	1-2 Low	Less than 1 Negligible
Andhra Pradesh			Adilabad Khammam	Vishakhapatnam	Srikakulam
Bihar		Santhal Pargana Ranchi Singhbhum	Santhal Pargana Palamau	Hazaribagh Dhanbad	
Gujarat	Dangs	Panchmahal Bhaurch Surat	Sabarkantha Vadodara		
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Shahdol Dhar West Nimar Mandla Sarguja Raigarh Bastar	Sidhi Ratlam East Nimar Hoshangabad Betul Jabalpur Chhindwara Seoni Balaghat Bilaspur Durg Rajpur	Shivpuri Guna Panna Satna Rewa Dewas Rasian Narsimhapur	Mandsaur
Maharastra		Dhule	Thane Nasik Yeotmal Chandapur	Raigarh	
Orissa		Koraput Sundargarh Keonjhar Mayurbhanj	Kalahandi Sambalpur Balangir Pulbani	Ganjam Dhenkanal	
Rajasthan		Dungarpur Banswara	Sawaimadhopur Sirohi Udaipur Chittorgarh Bundi	Jaipur Tonk Jalore Bhilwara Jhalawar Kota	Alwar
West Bengal			Jalpaiguri Purulia	Darjeeling West Dinajpur Malda Midnapur	Bankura Birbhum

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
LOCATION QUOTIENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION  
1961

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres

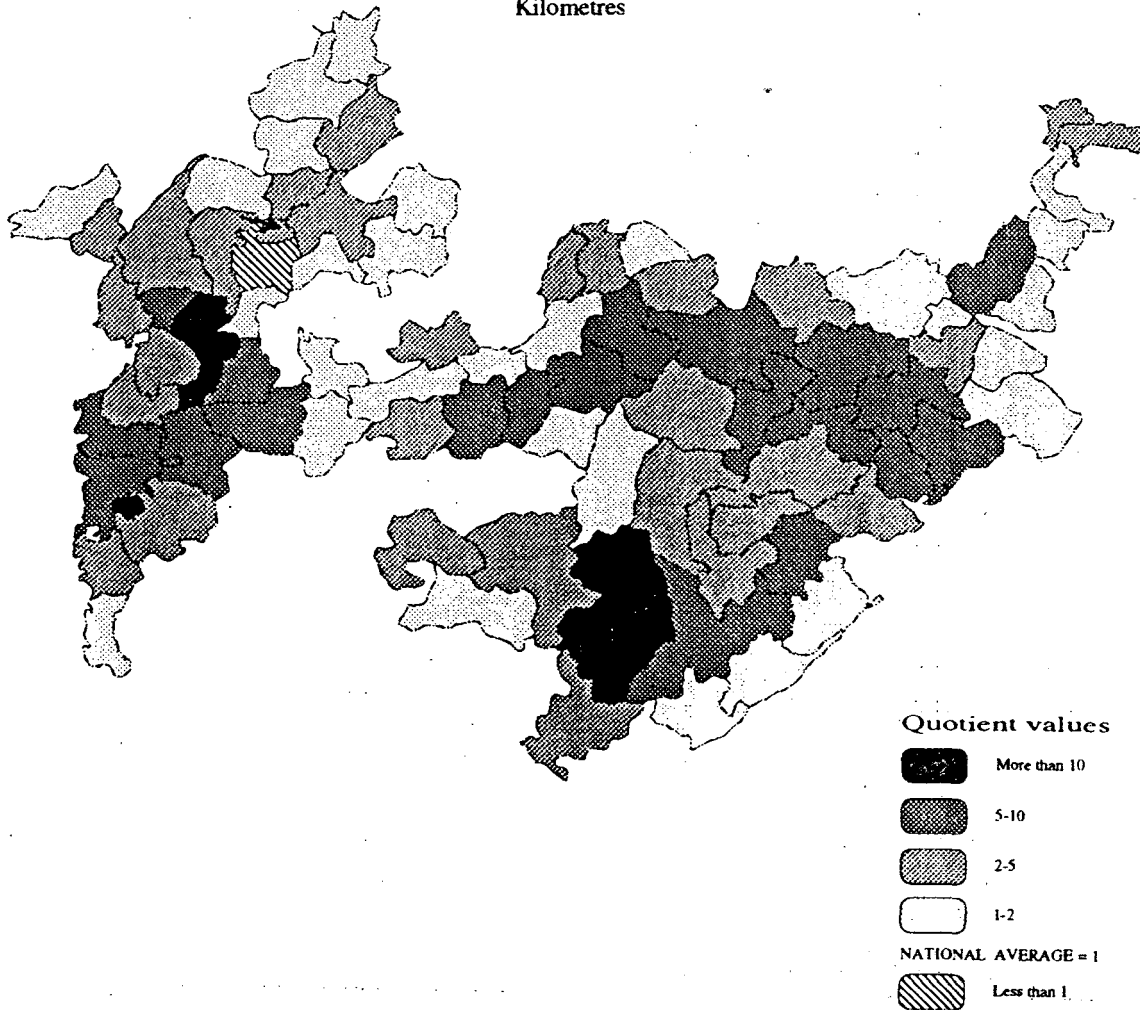
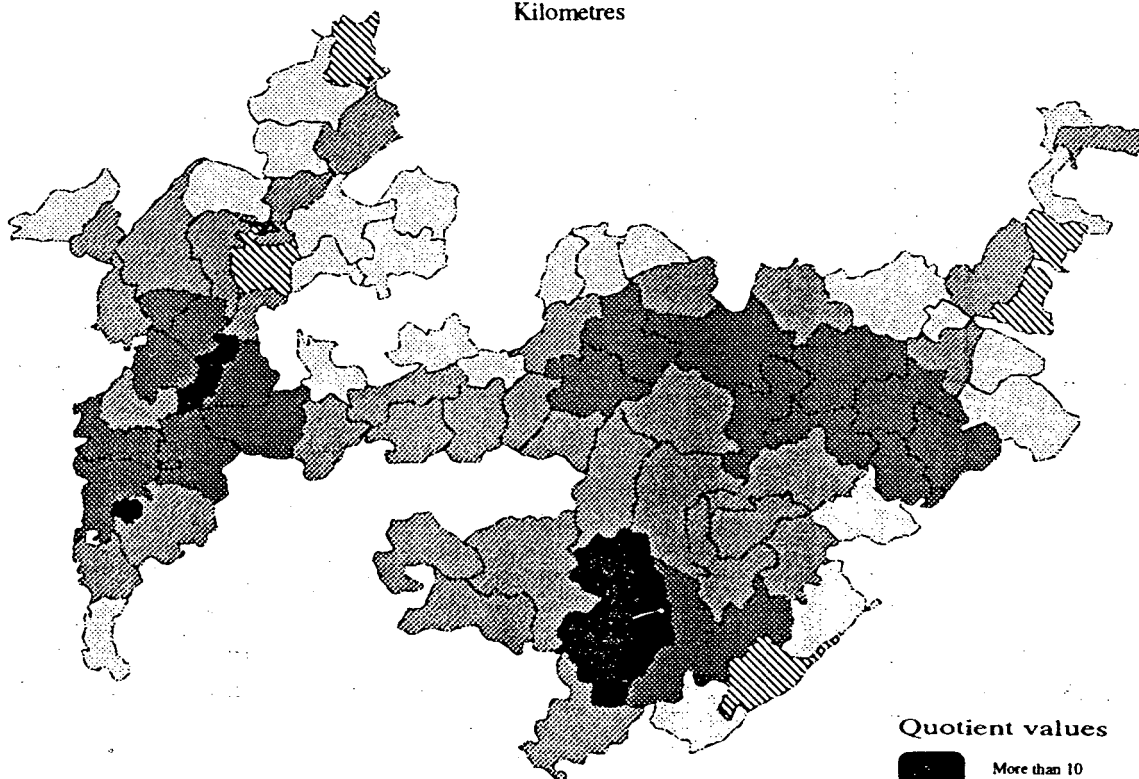


Fig. No. II.(xi)

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
LOCATION QUOTIENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION  
1991

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres



Quotient values

- More than 10
- 5-10
- 2-5
- 1-2
- NATIONAL AVERAGE = 1
- Less than 1-

Fig. No. II.(xii)

core seems to be joined by the districts of high tribal density. The density map has been given on fig.no. II(vii), II(viii), II(ix) and II(x) for the year 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively.

## **2.V. Location Quotient of Tribal Population**

The tribal population are mainly concentrated along the interior of this tribal belt as evident from its pattern of density. In this study population the concentration of the tribal population has been shown by the location quotient index.<sup>1</sup> It offers the relative variation between the concentration pattern at the national level and at the level of component spatial unit or district. It also known as the index of local specialisation. Here, the basic thrust is to see the change in the concentration of tribal population at two points of time, e.g. 1961 and 1991.

Location quotient is the best method to show the concentration and clustering of tribal population. Here, the overall comparison has been made within the following categories. The table shows the different categories of location quotient values are given on table II.15 and II.16 followed by the fig.no. II(xi) and II(xii) for the year 1961 and 1991 respectively.

**2.V(i)a. District having very high location quotient values** - In 1961, there were only four districts under this category, subsequently went down by half in 1991. In 1961, the districts were Dangs, Jhabua, Bastar and Banskwara. Bastar and Banskwara subsequently reduced its tribal concentration and gone down to high category in 1991.

**2.V(i)b. District having high location quotient values** - Except Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, all the other states in Central Indian tribal belt experiences significant concentration of tribal population both in 1961 and 1991. Among the states, Madhya Pradesh have the largest number of districts under this category. In 1961, the high concentration were found at Shahdol, Dhar, West Nimar, Mandla,

---

<sup>1</sup> Raza and Ahmad (1990); op. cit.

Chhindwara, Seoni, Sarguja and Raigarh. In 1991, Chhindwara and Seoni reduced its concentration and gone down to moderate category.

In Bihar, Santhal Pargana, Ranchi and Singhbhum were experienced high location quotient in 1961. Santhal Pargana reduced its tribal concentration and went down to moderate category in 1991. The other districts did not show much change remain in the same category. Concentration of tribal population is consistent in Gujarat. Panchmahal, Bhauch and Surat were in this category throughout between 1961 and 1991. Dhule and Durgapur were the only district in Maharashtra and Rajasthan fell under this category. In Orissa, the high concentration districts were Koraput, Phulbani, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in 1961. In 1991, the concentration follows in the same districts except Phulbani. Phulbani gone down to moderate concentration category in 1991.

**2.V(i)c. District having moderate location quotient values** - Most of the districts of central Indian tribal belt hails from this category in 1991. Andhra Pradesh has increased the number of districts under this category. In 1961, Khammam was the only district, later on Adilabad added into this category. It simply means that concentration of tribal population has increased over time. Similar pattern have emerged in Madhya Pradesh. In 1991, the other districts e.g. Ratlam, East Nimar, Hoshangabad Jabalpur, Balaghat and Chhindwara experiencing moderate concentration of tribal population. In 1961, they were to be in the low category. It means that these districts were increased its tribal concentration over time. Whereas, the districts which has reduced its tribal concentration eg. Panna, Satna and Raisen.

In Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal, one district each Dhenkanal, Kota and Darjeeling respectively shown decline in its concentration of tribal population in 1991. The other districts did not show much change in its position. Similar trend have been observed in Gujarat and Maharashtra. In Gujarat, the moderate concentrated districts were Sabarkantha and Vadodara. Whereas Thane, Nasik, Yeotmal and Chandapur districts in Maharashtra were in this category.

**2.V(i)d. District having low location quotient values** - In 1961, all the other district were in this category, because it considered to be the lower limit of the selection of the study area. In 1991, some districts considerably declined in its tribal concentration to negligible but still it remains in the part of the study area. As far as the low concentration of tribal population is concerned, districts are mainly hails from the Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. In Madhya Pradesh, the low concentrated districts were Shivpuri, Guna, Panna, Rewa, Dewas, Raisen and Narsimhapur. Similarly in Rajasthan, the district were Jaipur, Tonk, Jalore, Bhilwara and Kota. The most affected state was West Bengal. In 1961, West Dinapur, Malda, Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapur were in the low category. Further in 1991, Malda and Birbhum considerably declined its tribal concentration and reduced to negligible category.

**2.V(i)e. District having negligible location quotient values** - In 1991, Srikakulam, Alwar, Malda and Birhum were in this category. Mandsaur is the exception, included only to show continuity of the region. The interesting thing regarding the districts that they all forms the outer fringe of the central Indian tribal belt.

In this way concentration of tribal population has been generally declined over time. Whereas, only few districts from Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have gained in its tribal concentration in 1991. Otherwise, the rest of the states have declined considerably one or the other. In Bihar, except Ranchi and Santhal Pargana all the districts have declined in their concentration of tribal population in 1991, over 1961. The districts are Palamau, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. Similarly in Gujarat, the southernmost districts of the states like Bharuch, Surat and The Dangs have declined in its tribal concentration. In Orissa, West Bengal and Rajasthan all the districts have shown decline in its tribal concentration in 1991, over 1961. In Madhya Pradesh, except few districts along the Maharashtra border all the other districts have considerable declined in its tribal concentration over time. In this, one could see that most of the central Indian districts have

declined their tribal concentration (see Appendix-II). This led to the further systematic and careful investigation of the redistribution of tribal population.

It is very much evident from the fact that though the central Indian tribal belt continues to be the heartland of the dominant tribal communities, there is large scale regional disparities in its pattern of spatial distribution. There is a clear cut division between the eastern and western part of the states in this belt in terms of the share of tribal population and its percentage change. In other words, states which forms the eastern part of this belt for instance Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal continues to decline its tribal share, so as its percentage change since 1961. And this pattern is also quite similar at the district level in these states. The third thing one can infer from the above discussion is that some district of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra recorded exceptionally very high percentage of tribal population particularly after 1981. One can extend his investigation to support the fact in this regard. But the general observation is that due to the acceptance and the removal of Area Restriction (Amendment) Act of 1976, made the list of various tribal communities applicable to all the areas in the state. This led the over enumeration of tribals in the state particularly since 1981. The another evidence one could support in this regard is that, success reports of family planning measurers, particularly sterilisation in the tribal areas of different states especially in Bihar and Orissa. Fourthly, all the high and very high tribal proportion districts were experiencing consistent decline in its tribal share throughout. And they were the area of rapid process of regional development, since the advent of First Five Year Plan. This process led the new opportunities for the non-tribal into these areas and transformed the tribal core into tribal periphery.

The tribal territory exactly follows the natural-resource region of India. With the increasing process of social and cultural contacts between the tribal and non-tribal people, accentuate in the form of land alienation and exploitation of the tribal homeland and leaving them land less. Thus this may resulted into the out-migration of tribal from their homeland for lively hood. The increasing

pressure on land resulted deforestation of the forest tracts and driven out from there primary sources of lively hood. Apart from this, the various other form of dispossession has been seen in the tribal areas i.e. big dams, multi-purpose projects, mining, defence activities etc. This has resulted into the large scale displacement of the tribals, resettlement and rehabilitated to other regions. This at the macro level alter the spatial distribution of tribal population.



**CHAPTER 3**  
**REDISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED**  
**TRIBE POPULATION 1961 TO 1991**

### **REDISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION 1961 TO 1991.**

Growth rate is considered to be the good measure to see the propensity of population change . The preceding chapter revealed that the share of tribal proportion has sharply gone down in the eastern parts of the study area.

The basic objectives of this chapter is as follows:

- 1) To find out the special pattern of growth rate of the Scheduled Tribe population.
- 2) To find out the migration pattern of the Scheduled Tribe.

The chapter has been divided into two main sections. The first section discusses the growth rate of tribal population at the state level as well as the district level. In the second section, the estimated net migration rate and its pattern have been discussed for the periods 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-1991.

The redistribution is the net result of the vital process which alter the size of population through natural increase and in out migration in a particular territory. The natural increase or decrease depends upon the vital processes like birth and death of a particular segment of the population. In demography this can be interpreted through the birth and death rates. Besides natural increase, migration is the only source of bringing about change in the population. The principal effect of migration follows directly from the nature of the development process. Since migration is process of spatial shift of people from one place another, it redistributes to population of any territory. In many instances the changing distribution of population is of greater interest than the migration itself. It helps in formulating the public policy.

Fertility, mortality and migration have important bearing on the changes in the size and composition of a population among which fertility is the most important. Here, main thrust is to show the redistribution of Scheduled Tribe by its population

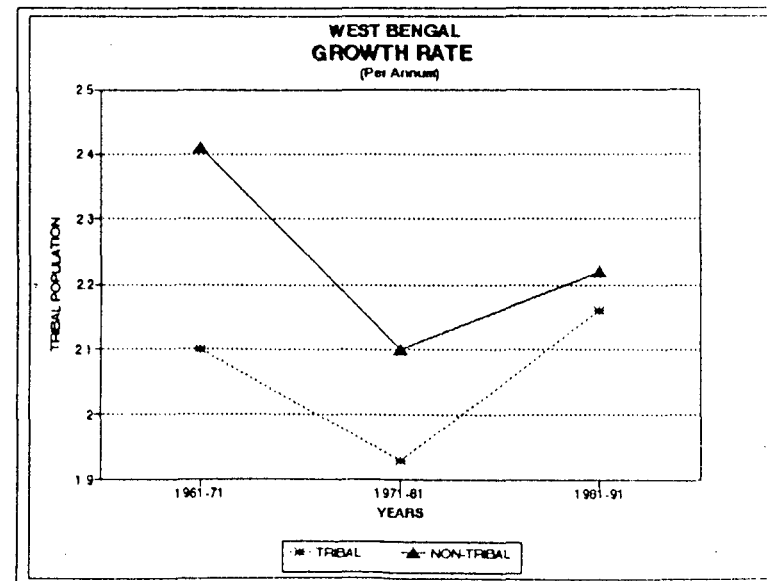
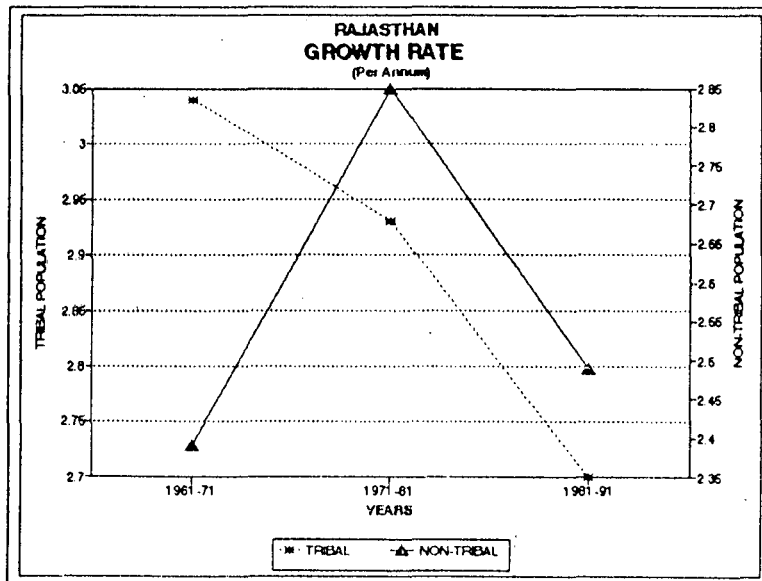
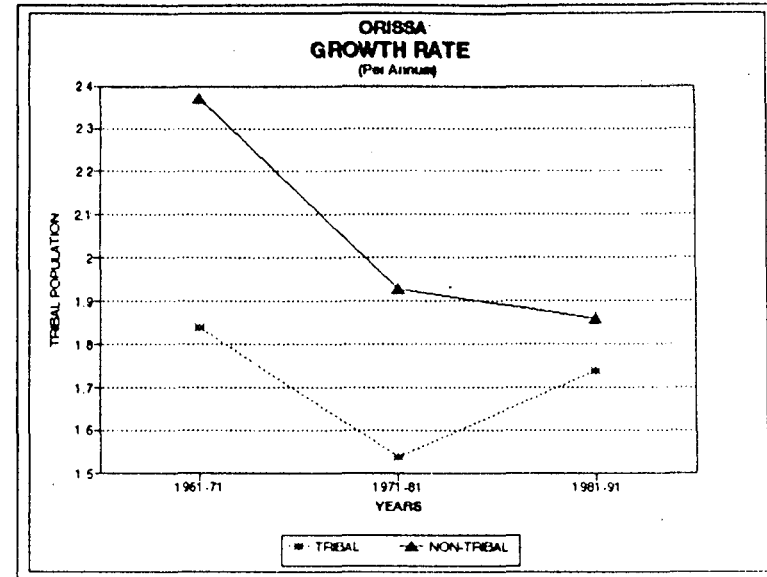
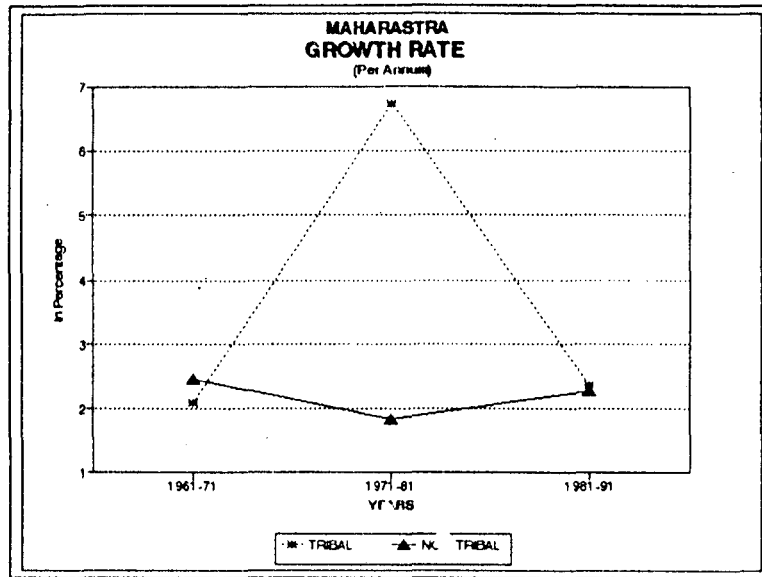


Fig. No. III.(i)

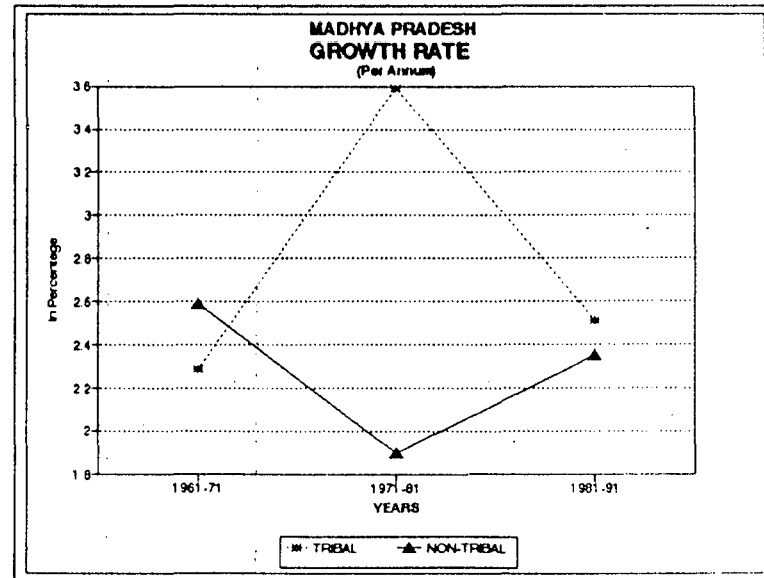
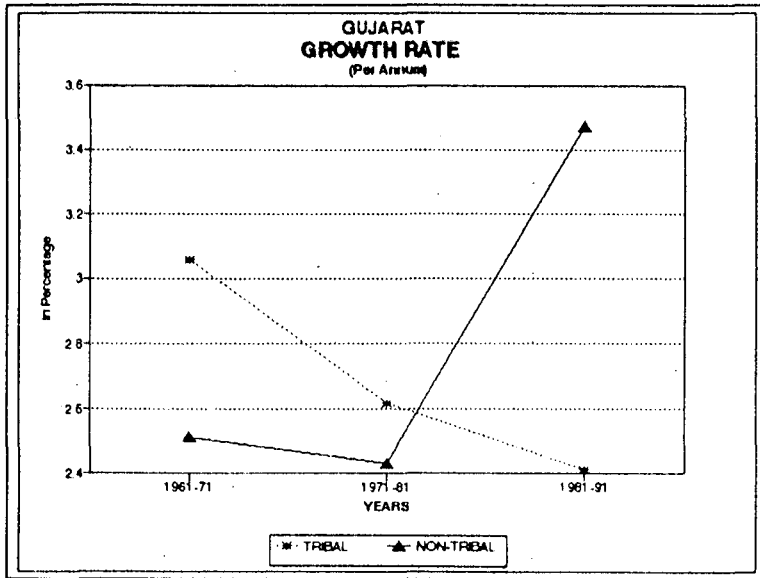
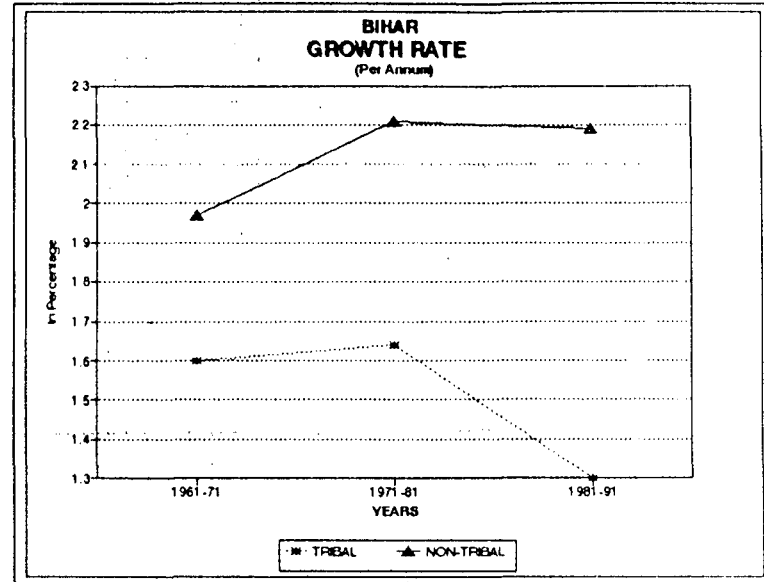
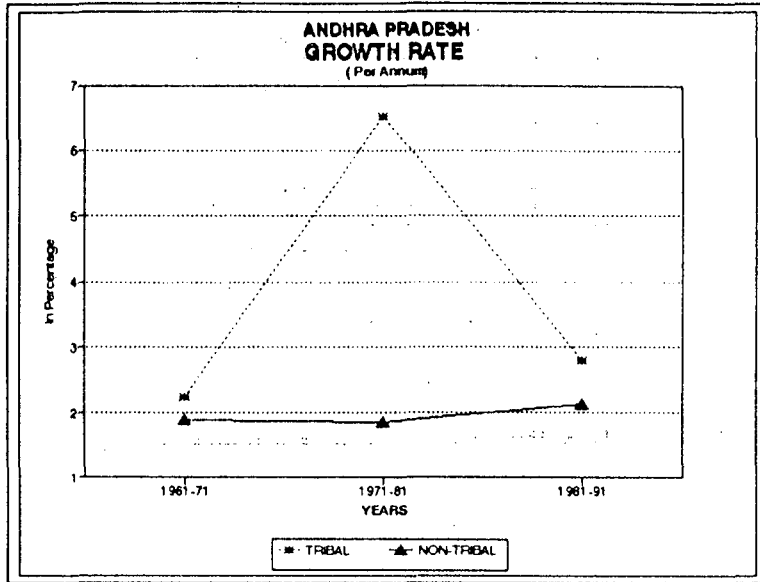


Fig. No. III(ii)

statistics leaving aside the vital statistics which are beyond the limit of this investigation.

Here, the discussion begins with the assumption that the population growth rate among tribal are slightly higher than that of the general population so as the fertility rate. But there is a disparity in growth rate in intra-tribal community. By and large, the Scheduled Tribe who have a large population base grow at a a much faster pace than the other insignificant tribal communities. <sup>1</sup> The second assumption is derived from the first. Since the growth rate is high among the large population base tribal communities and the 'Tribal Combination Region'<sup>2</sup> suggests that dominant tribal community, resides in particular territorial unit for instance, Santhals in Santha Pargana, Oraons and Mundas in Ranchi and Hazaribagh, Gonds in Bastar, Bhils in Bhilwara and so forth. It is by this fact, the dominant tribal district ought to have the high rate of population growth. Lastly, there are various push factors like, poverty, hunger and famine. Moreover, distress migration at the time of famine has been followed in almost all the tribal areas all through the ages. But the share of tribal population as revealed from the second chapter, declined only in the restricted areas of rapid regional development pockets. It is an important area of research for proper understanding at the present circumstances. In this chapter, there is an attempt in this regard through the estimated net irrigation rate of population.

**3.I. Growth Rate of Scheduled Tribe Population-** Growth rate is an indirect method of analysing population redistribution. Here, exponential growth rate has been worked out. It is only because of the nature of population increase. The direction of growth rate by areal units gives an indication, whether any realignment/ reshuffling has taken place in the distribution of population.

---

<sup>1</sup> Nag. N.G., (1980); "Tribal population its growth and structure-A Review" *Indian Anthropology* Vol 10, p.8

<sup>2</sup> Singh R.S., (1986): *Changing Occupational Structure of Schedule Tribes*, New Delhi: InterIndia Publications, p. 100

As it is supported by the various literatures that growth rate of tribal population is slightly higher than that of the total general population. Thus, here major concern is to compare the growth rate of tribal population with the non-tribal population. Here it was found that the growth rate of tribal population is also higher than the non-tribal population since 1961-71. During 1961-71, growth rate of tribal population was 2.32 percent per annum, rose to 3.04 percent per annum in 1971-81. But during 1981-91 it declined to 2.71 percent per annum. Similarly, the growth rate for non-tribal population were 1.93, 2.06, and 2.36 per cent for the same periods. As far as the trend in growth rate in concerned non-tribal growth rate is consistently increasing over the years, whereas tribal growth rate is highly fluctuating at national level.

### 3.I.(i). Growth rate of tribal and non-tribal population: State-wise analysis-

Here, comparison has been made among the central Indian states, in the population growth rate of both the components tribal and non-tribal. The basic thrust, here, is to construct a broad framework at the state level so that further the district level study could be made.

Table III.1  
Growth rate of Tribal and Non Tribal Population  
(in percent per annum)

<i>State</i>	<i>1961-71</i>		<i>1971-81</i>		<i>1981-91</i>	
	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST	ST	Non-ST
INDIA	2.32	1.93	3.04	2.09	2.71	2.36
Andhra Pradesh	2.25	1.89	6.53	1.86	2.80	2.13
Bihar	1.60	1.97	1.64	2.21	1.30	2.19
Gujarat	3.06	2.51	2.62	2.43	2.41	3.47
Madhya Pradesh	2.29	2.59	3.59	1.90	2.51	2.35

Table III.2  
SUMMARY TABLE : GROWTH RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION

State	Mean	C.V.	Heighest	Percentage	Lowest	Percentage
<b>1961-71</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	2.13	42.25	Vishakhapatanam	3.40	Srikakularm	1.00
Bihar	1.73	22.19	Palamau	2.29	Santhal Pargna	1.21
Gujarat	3.13	12.30	Vadodara	3.68	Surat	2.71
Madhya Pradesh	2.30	26.49	Raigarh	3.75	Shivpuri	0.43
Maharasthra	1.98	16.92	Yeotmal	2.42	Thane	1.47
Orissa	1.65	38.82	Keonjhar	2.48	Kalahandi	0.16
Rajasthan	2.75	29.62	Banswara	4.74	Jalore	1.68
West Bengal	2.08	28.06	Midnapur	2.96	Darjeeling	1.19
<b>1971-81</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	4.00	60.12	Khammam	7.60	Vishakapatana	1.67
Bihar	1.80	25.23	Hazaribagh	2.45	Singhbhum	1.16
Gujarat	2.56	26.78	Sabarkantha	3.41	Bhrauch	1.71
Madhya Pradesh	4.35	76.96	East Nimar	15.02	Raigarh	0.08
Maharasthra	4.61	50.98	Chandapur	8.68	Nasik	2.24
Orissa	1.45	31.68	Sundargarh	2.21	Mayurbhanj	0.83
Rajasthan	2.85	16.22	Jhalawar	3.6	Chittorgarh	0.92
West Bengal	1.78	35.81	Darjeeling	3.32	Purulia	1.05
<b>1981-91</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	2.52	8.39	Vishakapatana	2.82	Srikakularm	2.28
Bihar	1.53	36.44	Palamau	2.33	Santhal Pargana	0.68
Gujarat	2.49	23.56	Panchmahal	3.65	Surat	1.82
Madhya Pradesh	2.60	23.99	Shivpuri	3.92	Raisen	1.41
Maharasthra	2.23	17.91	Nasik	2.84	Chandapur	1.71
Orissa	1.64	11.03	Dhenkanal	1.82	Balangir	1.23
Rajasthan	2.53	16.81	Jaipur	3.37	Bhilwara	1.67
West Bengal	1.79	21.44	Midnapur	2.48	Malda	1.12

Maharashtra	2.10	2.46	6.72	1.84	2.38	2.29
Orissa	1.84	2.37	1.54	1.93	1.74	1.86
Rajasthan	3.04	2.39	2.93	2.85	2.70	2.49
West Bengal	2.10	2.41	1.93	2.10	2.16	2.22

Source : Computed from various census publications-1961 to 1991.

From the above table, it is clear that in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan trends of their growth rate were quite similar to that of the national level. The Tribal growth rate is higher than the non-tribal growth rate. However, in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, growth rate of non-tribal population was quite higher during 1961-71 and subsequently declined during 1971-81 and 1981-91. In the states like Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, growth rates of tribal population remained lower than the non-tribal population. The trend in these states are exactly reverse, what we have at the national level. It explains the large scale influx of non-tribal population into the states, particularly in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. In general, the tribal growth rate in western states have been higher than that of the eastern states [see fig. no. III(I) & III(ii)].

**3.I(ii). State-wise Coefficient of Variation in Growth Rate of Tribal Population-** Though there is a clear cut division in growth rates between the eastern and western states in central India, at the district level large scale variations have been found in the entire central Indian tribal belt. In the summary table for growth rate of tribal population (table III.2), coefficient of variation (CV) have been computed for all the states with the district with highest and lowest values for all the time period, 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91.

In this section variation in its growth rate has been analysed for all the Central Indian State for 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91. As far as the growth rate of the tribal population is concerned, regional variation has been found in the study



**Table III.3**  
**EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1961-71**

State	More than 3.36 Very High	2.57-3.36 High	1.78-2.57 Moderate	Less than 1.78 Low
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam		Adilabad	Srikakulam Khammam
Bihar			Palamau Hazaribagh Dhanbad	Santhal Pargana Ranchi Singhbhum
Gujarat	Panchmahal Vadodara Sabarkantha	Bharuch Surat Dangs		
Madhya Pradesh	Raigarh	Guna Sidhi Ratlam Jhabua Dhar Chhindwara	Panna Satna Rewa Dewas West Nimar East Nimar Rasian Hoshangabad Betul Jabalpur Narsimhapur Mandla Seoni Balaghat Sarguja Durg Raipur Bastar	Shivpuri Shahdol Bilaspur
Maharashtra			Nasik Dhule Yeotmal Chandapur	Thane Raigarh
Orissa			Koraput Sundargarh Ganjam Keonjhar	Kalahandi Sambalpur Balangir Phulbani Dhenkanal Mayurbhanj
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Banswara Bundi	Udaipur Dungarpur Kota	Alwar Sawaimadhopur Jaipur Tonk Sirohi Bhilwara Jhalawar	Jalore
West Bengal		West Dinajpur Malda Midnapur	Jalpaiguri Bankura	Darligeeing Birbhum Purulia

**Table III.4**  
**EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1971-81**

State	More than 3.36 Very High	2.57-3.36 High	1.78-2.57 Moderate	Less than 1.78 Low
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad Khammam		Srikakulam	Vishakhapatnam
Bihar			Palamau Hazaribagh Dhanbad	Santhal Pargana Ranchi Singhbhum
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Panchmahal Vadodara	Surat	Bharuch Dangs
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri Guna Ratlam Dewas East Nimar Rasian Hoshangabad Betul Jabalpur Balaghat Bilaspur Durg Raipur	Panna West Nimar Narsimhapur	Satna Shahdol Sidhi Dhar Sarguja Bastar	Rewa Jhabua Mandla Chhindwara Seoni  Raigarh
Maharashtra	Raigarh Yeotmal Chandapur	Dhule	Thane Nasik	
Orissa			Kalahandi Sambalpur Sundargarh	Koraput Balangir Phulbani Ganjam Dhenkanal Keonjhar Mayurbhanj
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Alwar Jaipur Tonk Jalore Sirohi Udaipur Dungarpur Banswara Bundi Kota	Sawaimadhapur Bhilwara Chittorgarh	
West Bengal		Darjeeling	Bankura Midnapur	Jalpaiguri West Dinajpur Malda Birbhum Purulia

**Table III.5**  
**EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1981-91**

State	More than 3.36 Very High	2.57-3.36 High	1.78-2.57 Moderate	Less than 1.78 Low
Andhra Pradesh		Vishakhapatnam Khammam	Srikakulam Adilabad	
Bihar			Palamau Hazaribagh	Santhal Pargana Ranchi Dhanbad Singhbhum
Gujarat	Panchmahal		Sabarkantha Vadodara Bharuch Surat Dangs	
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri Guna Jhabua Dewas	Panna Rewa Sidhi Ratlam Dhar West Nimar East Nimar Hoshangabad Betul Chhindwara	Satna Shahdol Jabalpur Narsimhapur Mandla Seoni Sarguja Bilaspur Durg Raipur Bastar	Rasian Balaghat Raigarh
Maharashtra		Thane Nasik	Raigarh Dhule Yeotmal	Chandapur
Orissa			Dhenkanal Mayurbhanj	Kalahandi Koraput Sambalpur Balangir Phulbani Sundargarh Ganjam Keonjhar
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jalore Udaipur Chittorgarh Dungarpur Banswara Bundi	Alwar Sawaimadhopur Tonk Sirohi Kota Jhalawar	Bhilwara
West Bengal			Jalpaiguri Birbhum Midnapur Purulia	Darjeeling West Dinajpur Malda Bankura

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
1961-71

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres

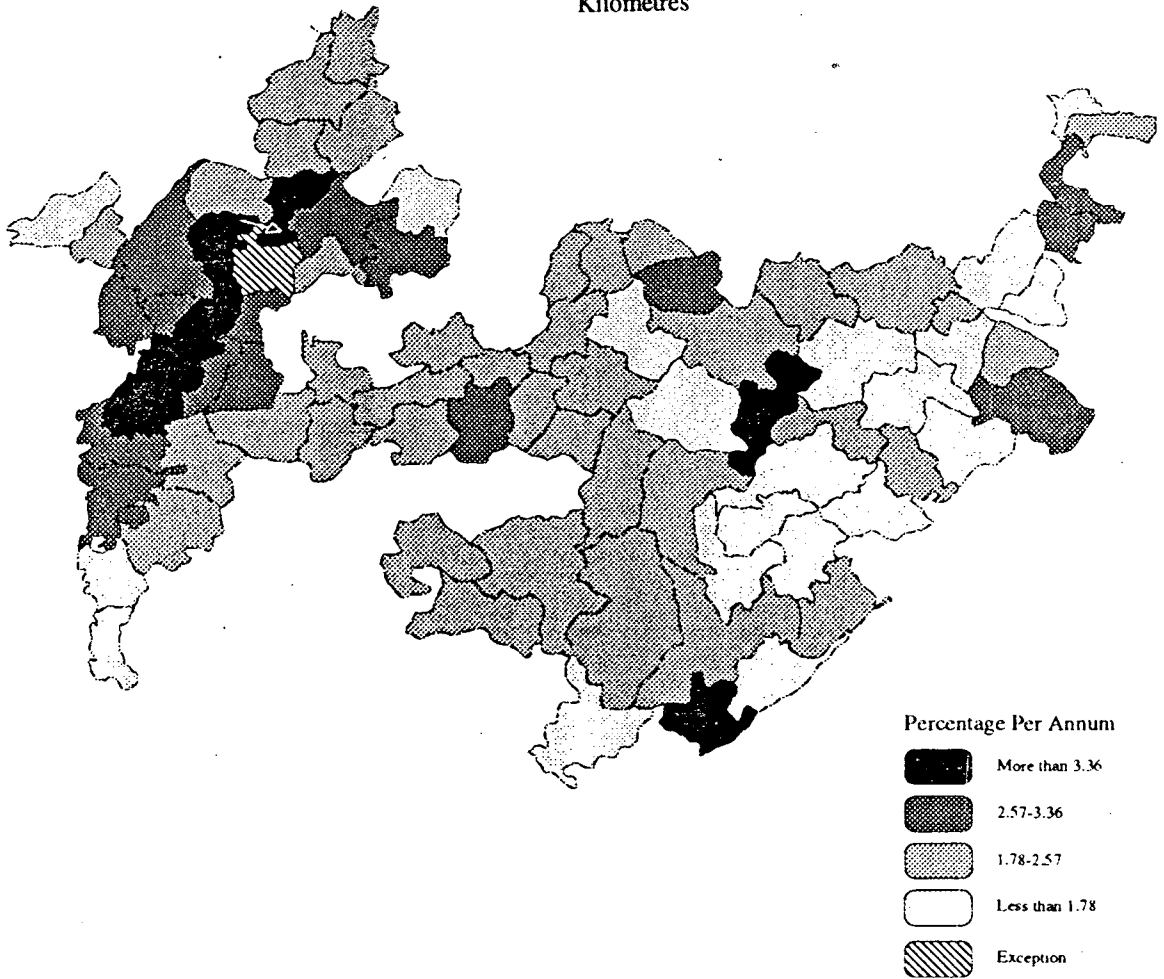


Fig. No. III.(iii)

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
1971-81

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres

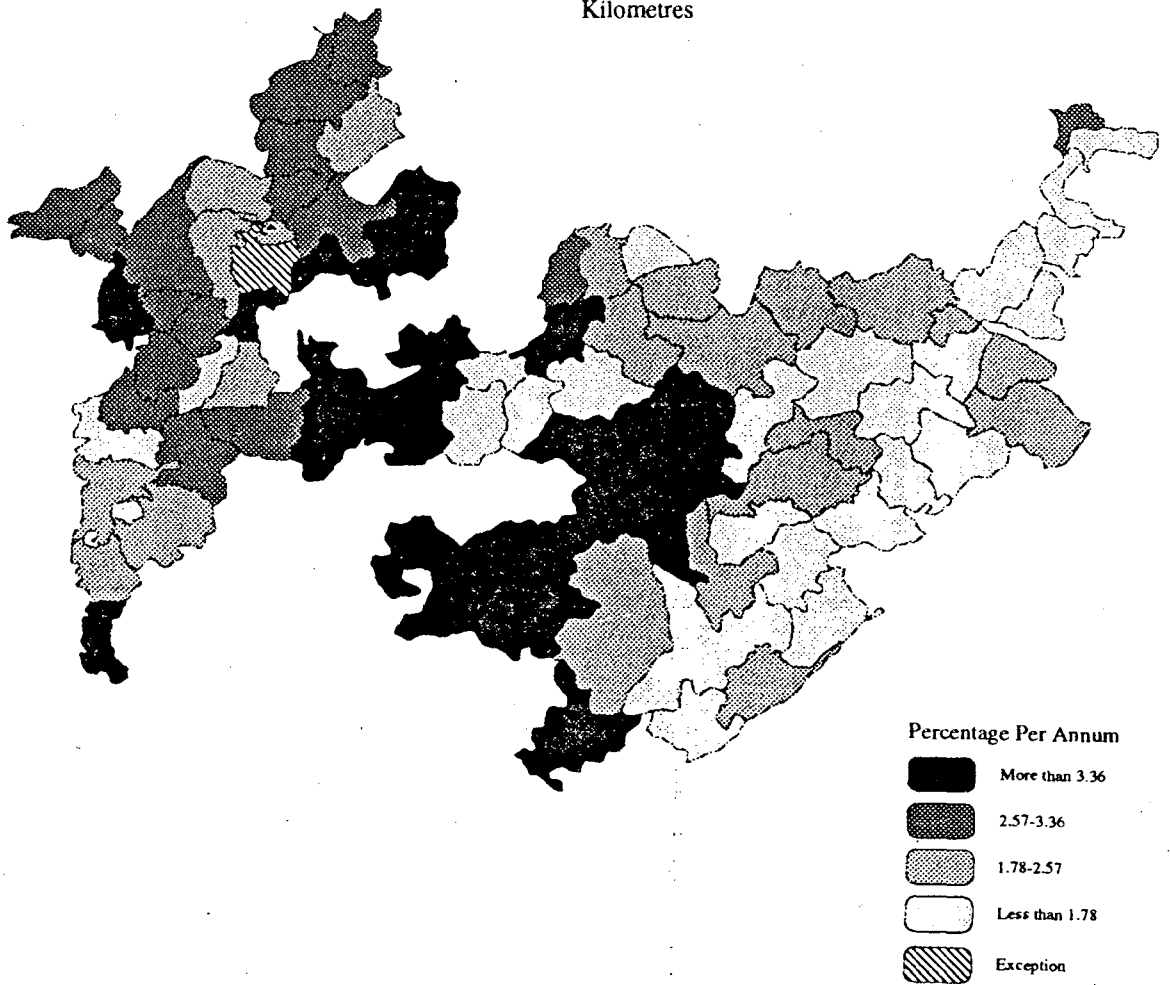


Fig. No. III.(iv)

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
EXPONENTIAL GROWTH RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
1981-91

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres

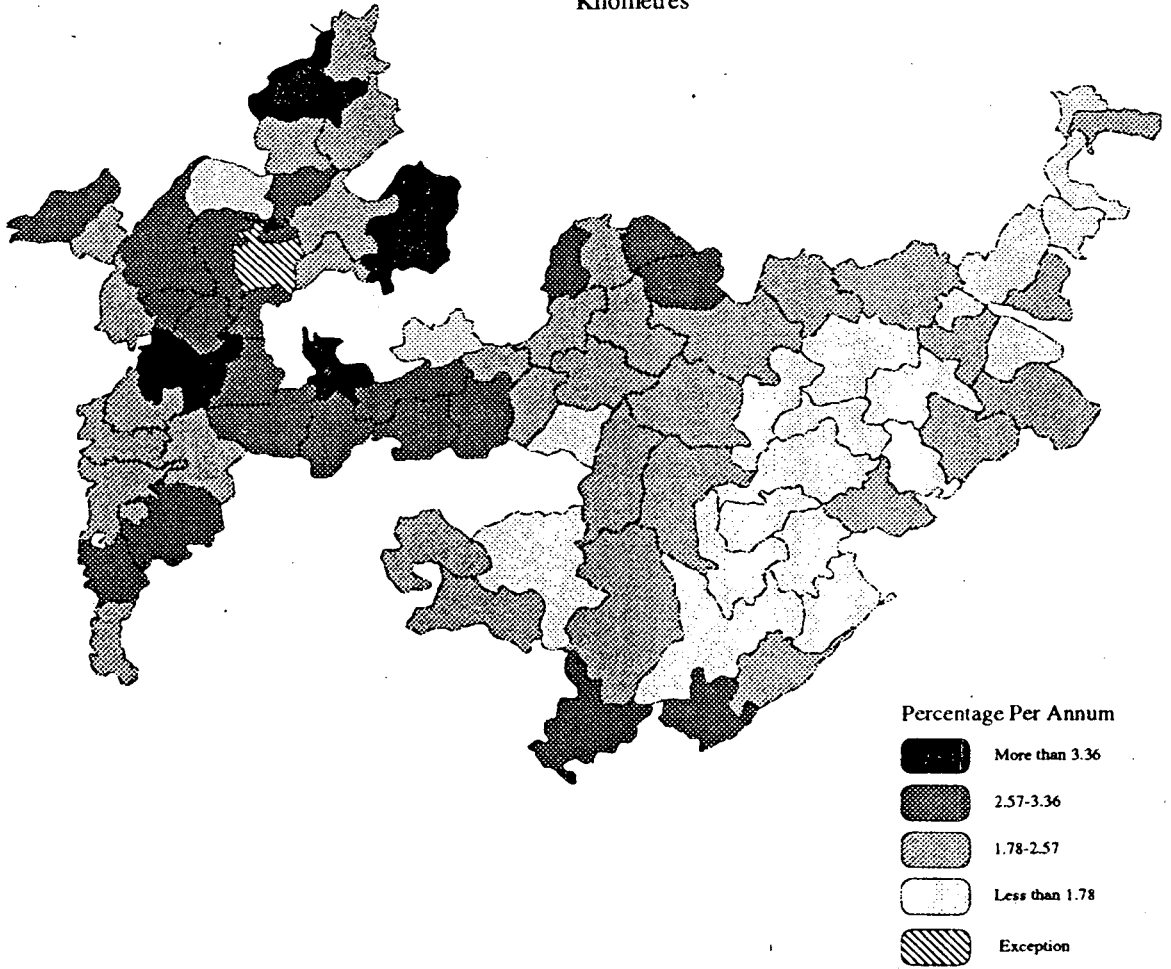


Fig. No. III.(v)

region. Few States like Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have shown large scale variation in its growth rate. In these state the difference between the lowest and highest growth rate districts shows large scale fluctuations, so as in the case of mean and C.V values of the respective states.

Moreover, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Orissa and West Bengal have experience law variation in its tribal growth rate. In Bihar, coefficient of variation has increased over time, however, the mean value has declined considerably. It shows less it its variation in the state. Similar trend has been observed in Gujarat, Moreover, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal shows declined in its coefficient of variation as well as its mean values over time. Similarly, they have observed decline in their difference in growth among lowest and highest percentage district over time. This explains the law variation in its growth rate in the states.

### **3.II(i). Growth rate of tribal population district-wise analysis-**

Pattern of growth rate at the district-level is uneven or high variation. Significant variations have been found at this level. For the better convenience to analyse categorisation have been made and discussed the trend and pattern during 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 (table III.3, III.4, III.5 respectively) under each category.

**3.II(i)a. Districts having very high rate of growth of tribal population -** As far as the very high growth rate of tribal population is concerned, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are the significant states. During 1971-81, both the states recorded exceptionally very high rate of growth of tribal population. In Madhya Pradesh the districts are East Nimar (15.02%), Hoshangabad (10.26%), Dewas (9.74%), Balaghat (8.27%), Ratlam (7.54%), Durg (6.97%), Guna (6.69%), Jabalpur (6.61%), Bilaspur (5.05%), Shivpuri (4.18%), Betul (4.01%) and Raisen (3.87%) which are the constituents of the central part of the tribal belt. During 1981-91, the belt of districts very high growth rate shifted towards western part of Madhya Pradesh particularly in Shivpuri (3.92%), Jhabua (3.79%), Guna (3.61%) and Dewas (3.48%) [(see fig. No. III.(v)]

Similarly, in Maharashtra, Raigarh, Yeotmal and Chandapur recorded very high growth rates during the same period. The other districts with very high growth rates were also traced in the Western part of the tribal belt, particularly in Gujarat and Rajasthan. In 1961-71, there were three districts in each states - Panchmahal (3.49%), Vadodaa (3.68%) and Sabarkantha (3.35%) in Gujarat and Bundi (3.68%), Chittorgarh (3.57%) and Banswara (3.56%) in Rajasthan. Between 1971-81 and 1981-91, so much inter change in the position of the districts have been observed as far as Gujarat and Rajasthan are concerned. Sabarkantha (3.41%) and Jhalawar (3.60%) were in very high category during 1971-81, replaced by Panchmahal (3.56%) and Jaipur (3.37%) during 1981-91 in the respective states. [see fig. No. III (v)].

In Andhra Pradesh, significant variation has been found in tribal growth rate during 1961-71 and 1971-81. Vishakhapatnam (3.40%) in 1961-71; Khammam (7.67%) and Adilabad (4.79%) in 1971-81 were the districts of very high growth rate. And during 1981-91, growth rate was consistent, no districts were observed under very high growth rate category. On the other hand, there was no district with very high category districts found in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal during the referred three time-periods.[see fig. No. III (iii), III (iv) and III (v)].

**3.II(i)b. Districts having high rate of growth of tribal population -** In Rajasthan, the districts maintained there trends as far as the high growth rate of tribal population is concerned. Those districts are Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Kota and Bundi. The other districts were highly inconsistent in the state. Similarly in Madhya Pradesh, districts were highly inconsistent in this category. During 1961-71, Chhindwara (2.88%) and Jhabua (2.62%) were in this category, subsequently both of them have down to low growth rate category in 1971-81 and again improved in 1981-91. During 1981-91, the category includes the northern districts of Panna, Rewa, Sidhi and western district of Ratlam, Dhar, West Nimar, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Betul and Chhindwara - close to the Maharashtra border.



In Gujarat, the high growth rates were recorded In The The Dangs (2.86%), Bharuch (2.73%) and Surat (2.71%) during 1961-71. During 1971-81, these mentioned districts lost their previous their growth rate and were replaced by Panchmahal and Vadodara. During 1961-71, West Dinajpur (2.64%), Malda (2.74%) and Midnapur (2.96%) recorded high growth rate. In the later period these districts were replaced by Darjeeling during 1971-81 due to declined growth rate. Furthermore, there was no district observed in this category during 1981-91. Similarly, in Bihar and Orissa do not have any districts in this category.

**3.II(i)c. Districts having moderate rate of growth of tribal population-** In Andhra Pradesh, Adilabad and Srikakulam recorded moderate rate of growth of tribal population. In 1971-81, Adilabad (4.79%) exceptionally increased its growth rate and created a space in very high category. In Bihar, growth rate under moderate category is consistent. Palamau, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad recorded moderate rate of growth of tribal population throughout the period. Only in 1981-91, Dhanbad (1.56%) experienced reduced growth rate and slipped to low category.

In Gujarat, there were no district under this category in 1961-71. Only Surat (2.25%) fell under this category during 1971-81 and was joined by number of districts during 1981-91. The districts were Sabarkantha (2.56%), The The Dangs (2.56%), Vadodara (2.38%), Bharuch (1.99) and Surat (1.82%).

In Madhya Pradesh districts have been inconsistent under this category. During 1961-71, most of the districts of Madhya Pradesh fell under this category. During 1971-81, exceptional rise in growth rate reduced the number of district under this category, however, again reinstated during 1981-91.

In Maharashtra districts were also very inconsistent under this category. The districts of Orissa also followed suit. During 1961-71, though the district Koraput (2.34%), Sundargarh (2.23%), Gaujam (1.98%) and Keonjhar (2.48%) were under moderate category but the growth rate were highest ever recorded in the state since then. In 1971-81, Kalahandi (2.08%) was exceptionally placed in this moderate

category due to increased growth rate. The other districts were Sambalpur (1.79%) and Sundargarh (2.21%). During 1981-91, only Dhenkanal (1.82%) and Mayurbhanj (1.79%) managed to place themselves under this category.

In Rajasthan, districts under this category were Alwar, Sawai Madhapur, Tonk, Sirohi and Jhalawar during 1961-71 and 1981-91. Bhilwara and Jaipur were also there in this category in 1961-71, and subsequently Jaipur added more growth rate over decades and touched the highest growth rate - 3.37 percent per annum - during 1981-91. On the other hand, Bilwara witnessed decreased growth rate - 1.67 percent per annum - which was lowest ever recorded in Rajasthan during 1981-91.[see.fig. no. III.(iii), III(iv) and III(v)]

In West Bengal, Jaipauri (1.90%) and Bankura (1.86%) were in moderate category during 1961-71. During 1971-81, the growth rate of Jalpaiguri reduced and district was replaced by Midnapur (1.97%). Again in 1981-91, Jalpaiguri (1.81%) was added in this category along with Birbhum (2.02%) and Purulia (2.06%). Though, Midnapur placed itself in the moderate category, but recorded highest at 2.48 percent per annum growth rate, which was highest among all districts in West Bengal during 1981-91.

**3.II(i)d. Districts having low rate of growth of tribal population** - In the light of the available fact, it is clear that western part of the central Indian tribal belt has few districts, under this category. During 1961-71, Gujarat didn't have any district under moderate and low categories. But during 1971-81, Bharuch (1.71%) and The Dangs (1.76%) were the only exceptions, recorded under this category. Again in 1981-91, no district from Gujarat was observed under this category. Similar pattern have been observed in Rajasthan and Maharashtra. During 1961-71, Jalore (1.68%) was the only district having low growth rate, followed by Bhilwara (1.67%) in 1981-91. There were no districts under this category in Rajasthan during 1971-81. In Maharashtra, Thane (1.47%) and Raigarh (1.75%) were recorded under this category during 1961-71 while was no district during 1971-81

under this category. Chandapur (1.74%) was the only exception in this category observed in 1981-91.

The heavily concentrated districts under the low growth rate come from Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. In Orissa, Balangir and Phulbani were the district of perpetual low growth rate during all the decades. The other districts with low growth rate were Kalahandi, Sambalpur Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Keonjhar and Ganjam, followed by Bihar where the perpetual low growth rates consisted of the district of Santhal Pargana, Ranchi and Singhbhum. Dhanbad (1.56%), the other district comes under this category only in 1981-91. Similarly, in West Bengal, half of the tribal districts observed low growth rate. These districts were Darjeeling, West Dinajpur, Malda, Purulia and Birbhum. Here, Darjeeling is the exception in 1971-81, when it showed high growth rate which was highest among the all districts in West Bengal. In Madhya Pradesh, few districts came under this category. The period of exceptional growth rate, 1971-81, doesn't affect much the predominant tribal districts. Jhabua and Mandla observed low growth rates during the same period. The other exceptional district was Raigarh, which showed very high growth rate in 1961-71 and came down to low category for the rest of the periods.

**3.III. Trend in the Growth Rate of Tribal Population-** Trend in the growth rate can be seen in three ways, consistent increase, decrease and fluctuation. Here, district -wise analysis have been made for all the eight states separately.

In Andhra Pradesh, trend in the tribal growth rate is highly fluctuating over the decades except in Srikakulam. In Srikakulam the growth rate consistently increased from 1.00 percent per annum in 1961-71 to 2.28 per cent per annum in 1981-91. Vishakhapatnam, Adilabad and Khammam also showed high fluctuation over the decades.

In general, Bihar has not much variation in its growth rate, but the declining trend has been found throughout the decades. Ranchi is the worst affected district in

Bihar which consistently witnessed decline in growth rate as 1.41 per cent to 1.33 and 1.16 per cent per annum during 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 respectively. The other districts with declining trends were Santhal Pargana, Dhanbad and Simghbhum. The other districts like Palamau and Hazaribagh have slightly added their growth rate.

In Gujarat, though the tribal rate of growth is higher than the rate of growth of non-tribal population, at the district level trend is declining in most of the districts. Gujarat itself found declining trend in tribal growth rate throughout the decades. In Vadodara and Surat it drastically declined over the decades. Vadodara had 3.68 per cent in 1961-71, recorded decline to 3.16 percent and 2.38 percent per annum during 1971-81 and 1981-91 respectively. Similar trend have been observed by Surat. It was 2.71 percent, 2.25 percent and 1.82 percent during the same period. The other districts experiencing decline in their growth rates were Sabarkantha, Bharuch and The Dangs. Panchmahal is consistent in growth rate and observed highest growth rate during 1981-91.

In Madhya Pradesh, trend of the tribal growth rate is highly fluctuating. Both types of trends, increasing and decreasing have been seen in the state. Over the decades, increasing trends have been observed in most of the districts though at a slow rate. These districts are Panna, Shivpuri, Guna Shahdol, Dewas, West Nimar, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Betul and Bilaspur. These districts have accelerated their growth rate over decades and simultaneously experienced very high growth rate during 1971-81. In some of the districts trend has been moving upward despite a sharp decline during 1971-81.

Here, during 1981-91, the growth rate is increasing at a much faster rate overtaking the previous level. Those districts are Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Jhabua, Mandla and Seoni. Most of the districts constitute the very high and moderate categories. Dhar, Chhindwara, Raigarh and Sarguja districts have shown overall decrease during the period. However, the decline has been gradual and characterised with losing pace with time. The trend suggests, that demographic

**Table III.6**  
**ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1961-71**

State	In-Migration		Out-Migration	
	More than 0.47 High	Less than 0.47 Moderate	Less than 0.60 Moderate	More than 0.60 High
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Adilabad		Srikakulam Khammam
Bihar	Palamau	Hazaribagh Dhanbad		Santhal Pargana Ranchi Singhbhum
Gujarat	Vadodara	Sabarkantha Panchmahal	Bharuch Surat Dangs	
Madhya Pradesh	Guna Ratlam Dhar Chhindwara	Sidhi Jhabua West Nimar Rasian Jabalpur Narsimhapur Balaghat Sarguja Durg Raipur	Panna Satna Rewa Dewas East Nimar Hoshangabad Betul Mandla Seoni Bastar Raigarh	Shivpuri Shahdol Bilaspur
Maharastra		Nasik Yeotmal Chandapur	Raigarh Dhule	Thane
Orissa	Koraput Keonjhar	Sundargarh Ganjam	Sambalpur Phulbani Dhenkanal Mayurbhanj	Kalahandi Balangir
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Banswara Bundi	Udaipur Dungarpur	Sawaimadhopur Kota	Alwar Jaipur Tonk Jalore Sirohi Bhilwara Jhalawar
West Bengal	West Dinajpur Malda Midnapur		Jalpaiguri Birbhum Bankura Purulia	Darjeeling

**Table III.7**  
**ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1971-81**

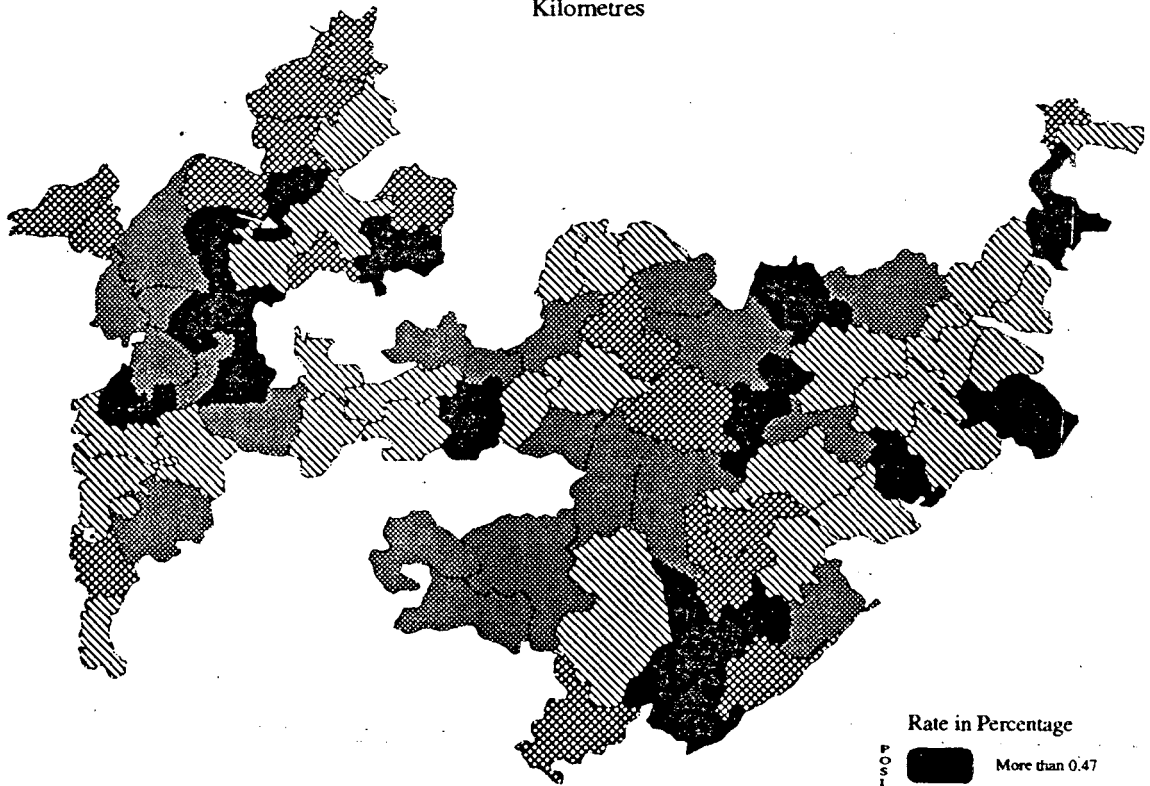
State	In-Migration		Out-Migration	
	More than 0.47 High	Less than 0.47 Moderate	Less than 0.60 Moderate	More than 0.60 High
Andhra Pradesh	Khammam			Srikakulam Vishakhapatnam Adilabad
Bihar	Hazaribagh Dhanbad	Santhal Pargana Palamau	Ranchi Singhbhum	
Gujarat	Sabarkantha Panchmahal Vadodara		Surat	Bharuch Dangs
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri Ratlam Guna Dewas East Nimar Hoshangabad Jabalpur Balaghat Bilaspur Durg	Rasian Betul Raipur	West Nimar	Panna Satna Rewa Shahdol Sidhi Jhabua Dhar Narsimhapur Mandla Chhindwara Seoni Sarguja Raigarh Bastar
Maharastra	Chandapur		Yeotmal	Thane Raigarh Nasik Dhule
Orissa	Kalahandi Sundargarh	Koraput Sambalpur	Balangir Phulbani Ganjam Dhenkanal Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jaipur Jalore Sirohi Banswara Bundi Kota	Alwar Sawaimadhopur Tonk Udaipur Dungarpur	Bhilwara Chittorgarh
West Bengal	Darjeeling	Midnapur	Jalpaiguri West Dinajpur Malda Birbhum Bankura	Purulia

**Table III.8**  
**ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION 1981-91**

State	In-Migration		No Change	Out-Migration	
	More than 0.47 High	Less than 0.47 Moderate		Less than 0.60 Moderate	More than 0.60 High
Andhra Pradesh		Vishakhapatnam		Srikakulam Adilabad Khammam	
Bihar	Palamau Hazaribagh	Dhanbad Singhbhum		Ranchi	Santhal Pargana
Gujarat	Panchmahal	Sabarkantha Dangs		Vadodara Bharuch Surat	
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri Guna Sidhi Jhabua Dewas	Panna Rewa Ratlam Dhar West Nimar East Nimar Hoshangabad Betul Chhindwara	Satna	Shahdol Jabalpur Mandla Seoni Sarguja Bilaspur Durg Raipur Bastar	Rasian Narsimhapur Balaghat Raigarh
Maharashtra		Thane Nasik		Raigarh Dhule Yeotmal	Chandapur
Orissa		Koraput Sambalpur Dhenkanal Keonjhar Mayurbhanj		Kalahandi Balangir Phulbani Sundargarh Ganjam	
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jalore Udaipur Chittorgarh Banswara Bundi	Dungarpur	Alwar Sawaimadhopur Tonk Kota Jhalawar	Sirohi Bhilwara
West Bengal		Midnapur		Darjeeling Jalpaiguri West Dinajpur Birbhum Purulia	Malda Bankura

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
1961-71

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres



Rate in Percentage

POSITIVE

- More than 0.47
- Less Than 0.47

NEGATIVE

- No Change
- Less than 0.60
- More than 0.60

Fig. No. III.(vi)



CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
1971-81

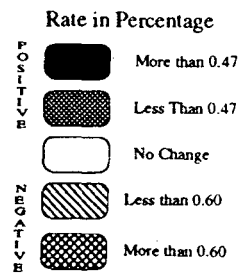
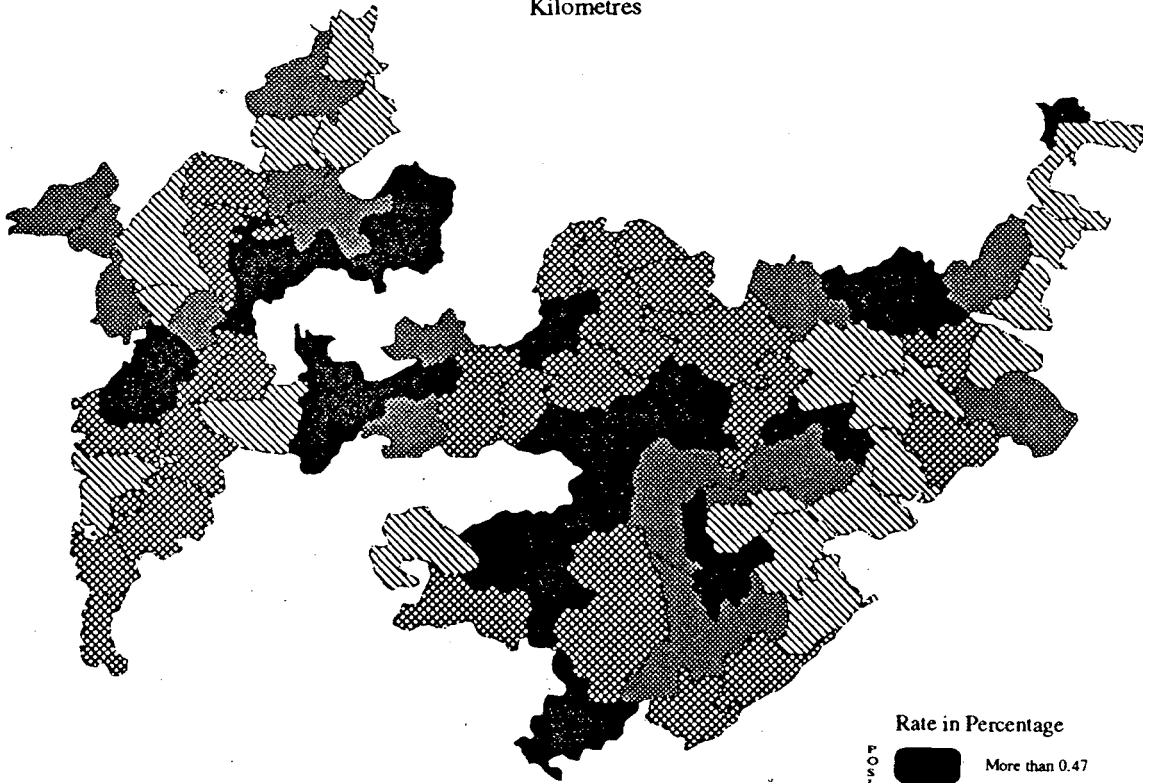
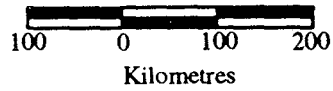
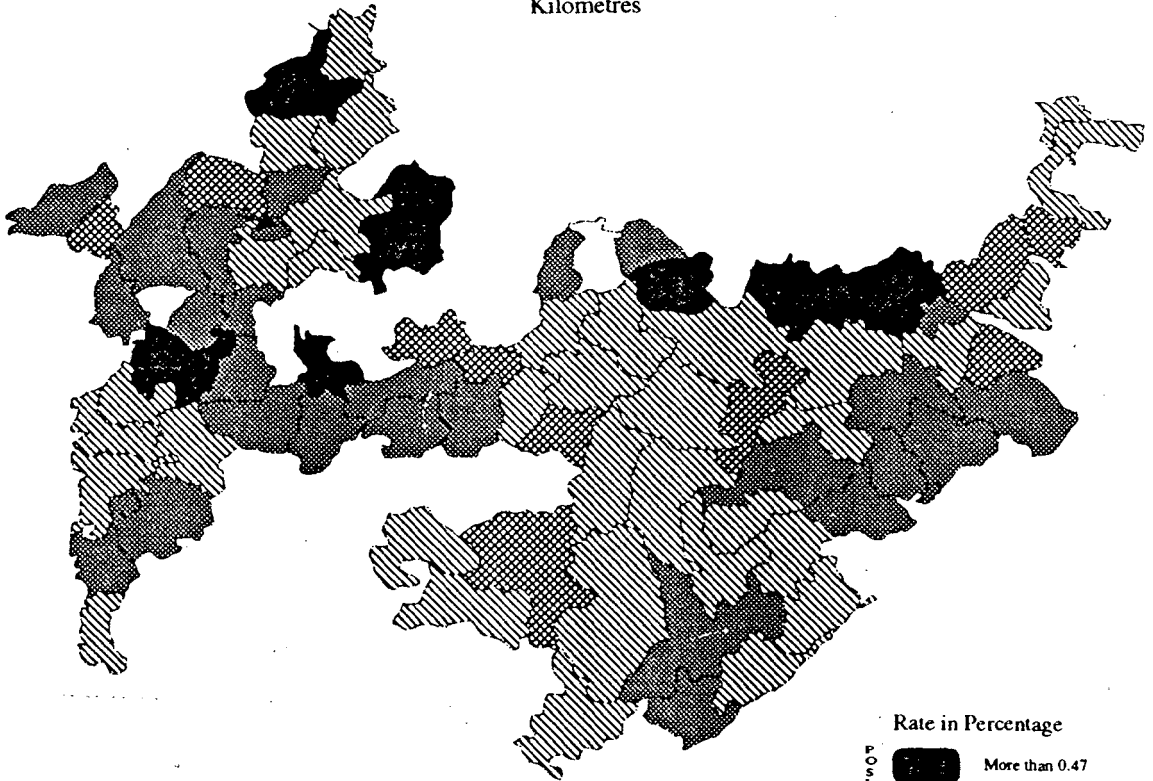


Fig. No. III.(vii)

CENTRAL INDIAN TRIBAL BELT  
ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION RATE OF TRIBAL POPULATION  
1981-91

100 0 100 200  
Kilometres



Rate in Percentage






P O S I T I V E		More than 0.47
		Less Than 0.47
N E G A T I V E		No Change
		Less than 0.60
		More than 0.60

Fig. No. III.(viii)

conditions of tribals are miserable in these districts. The other districts found with declining trend are Ratlam, Jabalpur, Narsimhapur, Balaghat, Durg, and Raipur interrupted by the high growth rate during 1971-81.

In general, Maharashtra has shown an increasing trend in growth rate. Trend was highly interrupted during 1971-81. Thane and Nasik are the districts showing upward trend in growth rate throughout the period. Raigarh and Dhule have also followed suit whereas Yeotmal and Chandapur on the eastern part of Maharashtra have followed just opposite of it with a high fluctuation.

In Orissa, trend in tribal growth rate is quite interesting. Here, there has been stagnation in some districts. These districts are Balangir, Sambalpur and Koraput. Sundargarh has made downward movement. The other districts, such as Phulbani, Ganjam and Keonjhar have been also in the same direction. In Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj, though the trend is increasing but interrupted by extreme fluctuations. The growth rates for Kalahandi was recorded 0.16 percent per annum during 1961-71 and 0.83 percent per annum for Mayurbhanj 1971-81, being lowest ever recorded figures in Orissa for the corresponding periods.

Trend in the tribal growth rate has been declining in Rajasthan since the early decades of the study period. Similarly, at the district level, some districts viz. Banaswara, Bundi, Sawai Madhopur and Udaipur have been consistently experiencing a decline in growth rate. But it is higher than the state average in all the mentioned districts. The other districts having declining trend are Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Kota and Jhalawar marked by high fluctuations.

In West Bengal, general trend in tribal growth rate is increasing marginally. The districts, with downward trend are in Malda, Bankura, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur and Midnapur. Increasing trends have been found only in Darjeeling, Birbhum and Purulia.

In general, the general [fig. III(iii), III(iv) and III(v)] pattern of growth rate suggests that there is a large scale variation in tribals' growth rate in the study

region. During 1961-71, the region experienced a high growth rate along a belt from Vadodara in the south west to Panchmahal, Banswara, Chittorgarh and Bundi towards the north east. It forms the bordering district of Gujarat and Rajasthan. The other parts of the region have experienced moderate and low growth rate, except Raigarh and Vishakhapatnam. During 1971-81, the region showed the phenomenal increase in its tribal growth rate in the central part of the belt along the bordering districts of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. Moreover, the eastern part of the belt comprises the districts of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa shows low rate of growth either moderate or low. Again in 1981-91, the pattern of very high or high growth rate shifted towards the western parts of the belt, leaving unaffected the eastern states.

**3.IV. Estimated Net Migration Rate of Tribal Population -** Migration is the single largest process besides natural increase which alters both the populations at the place of origin and destination simultaneously and redistributes their populations over space. Since, data on migration for tribals are separately not available in the Census of India, here it is an endeavour to estimate their net migration rate by the National Growth Rate Method. Thus, for a geographic division, a rate of growth greater than the national average is interpreted as net in-migration, and a rate less than the national average as net out-migration.<sup>3</sup> Since the study undertaken is at the state level analysis, districts have been considered as micro geographic units under the state for this particular exercise. The estimated net migration rate has been slightly modified due to the requirement of the study and worked out for all the districts at the respective states in central Indian tribal belt for the year 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91. The tables (III.6, III.7, and III.8), and figures [III.(vi), III.(vii) and III.(viii)] illustrate all these above fact.

**Andhra Pradesh-** In the state, Srikakulam is the worst affected district as far as the out-migration of tribal population is concerned. It has losing its tribal population in every decades. Adilabad has shown continuous out-migration of

---

<sup>3</sup> Shryock, Henery. S., (et.al; 1975) The Methods and Materials of Demography vol 2 p. 388

tribal population since 1971-81. Vishakhapatnam experiencing in-migration during 1961-71 and 1981-91, losses by heavy out-migration during 1971-81.

**Bihar** - Palamau, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad have added consistently by in-migration of the tribal population in all the decades. In contrast, Santhal Pargana and Singhbhum have experienced loss in their population due to out-migration and so the district of Ranchi during all the decades.

**Gujarat**-Bharuch and Surat showed perpetual loss in their tribal population due to out-migration. The Dangs was also in a state of out-migration since 1961-71, but during 1981-91 marginally gained its tribal population and Sabarkantha, Panchmahal and Vadodara have always been at the positive side of growth due to in-migration.

**Madhya Pradesh**-Various types of patterns have been emerged in the state. Some districts have reflected out-migration in all the decades were Shahdol, Mandla, Seoni, Sarguja and Bastar. These districts have also the high and very high percentage of tribal population. Raigarh has come with is shown out-migration since 1971-81. During 1981-91, most of the other eastern districts like Raisen, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Durg and Raipur have recorded decline in their tribal population by out-migration. Jhabua, Dhar and West Nimar show considerably decline its tribal population particularly in 1971-81 by the same factor.

East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Dewar and Betul shown exceptionally very high in-migration particularly in 1971-81. Guna and Ratlam are the only districts which show continuous gain of tribal population by in-migration in all the decades. Few district, who have gained tribal population through in-migration only after 1971-81 are Shivpuri, Dhar, East Nimar, Hoshangabad and Betul. Panna, Satra, Rewa started gaining tribal population only in 1981-91, while they used to experience out-migration. Satna is the only district which have shown no change in 1981-91. This is what the pattern of estimated net migration follows the low and very low tribal dominated districts.

**Maharashtra** -All the districts have lost their tribal population due to out-migration. The districts Raigarh and Dhule were in the worst condition, gradually losing their tribal population by out-migration in all the decades. Yeotmal and Chandapur also experienced losses in 1981-91. Thane and Nasik started gaining only in 1981-91, though they used to be the districts of out-migration earlier.

**Orissa**- All the districts except Koraput have experienced out-migration. Koraput has gained its tribal population by in-migration during all the decades. Sambalpur also started gaining tribal population only after 1971-81. Similarly, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj gained tribal population marginally only in 1981-91, while it has lost during earlier decades due to out-migration. On the other hand, Phulbani and Bolangir continue to decrease their tribal population by out-migration in all the decades. Sundargarh experienced in-migration till 1971-81, after that it shows the trend of out-migration.

**Rajasthan**- Most of the districts in the state experienced out-migration. The northern districts viz. Alwar, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk and Bhilwara have consistently shown out-migration. Whereas the other districts like Kota, Jhalawar and Sirohi also shown out-migration, but slightly intervened by in-migration during 1971-81. On the other hand, Banswara and Bundi consistently experiencing in-migration in tribal population in all the decades. Since 1971-81, Jaipur and Jalore have also added by in-migration, which used to be out-migrating districts earlier. Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Dungarpur were the district showing in-migration except in 1971-81, when the districts exceptionally experienced out-migration. Dungarpur is the only district in the state experiencing no change during 1981-91.

**West Bengal**- Except Midnapur, all the other districts in the state have experienced out-migration of tribal population. The continuous out-migration of tribal population have been observed in Jalpaiguri, Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia. Midnapur is the only district which enjoyed in-migration all the year.

**3.V. Pattern of Tribal Migration -** With the above discussion it is clear that the tribal migration to some extent gives some concrete pattern and follows the definite trend over time. In Andhra Pradesh pattern of tribal migration is quite convincing. Since all the districts are almost experiencing out-migration in last two decades, tribals might have been pushed towards its interior, inaccessible part of the inter-state border between Andhra and Orissa. The undulating tracts of Koraput in Orissa border has always shown in-migration of tribal population.

In tribal Bihar (Chotanappur), the pattern of tribal migration follows the route from south to north. Here, the northern districts viz. Palamau and Hazaribagh which are relatively less exploited as far as the regional development process is concerned continues to be the place of destination of poor tribals. Unlike, Ranchi and Singhbhum relatively more exposed to the alien world, have always been shown out-migration of the nature loving tribals. Similar patterns has emerged in Santhal Pargana too.

The tribal districts of eastern Gujarat have shown pattern of migration towards the eastern districts of Sabarkanth and Panchmahal forming, bordering districts with Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Thus, the interior location and away from the perennial or nuclear regions are always considered to be the best place for tribal inhabitation. Whereas, the coastal districts of Gujarat, Bharuch and Surat shows continuous out-migration of tribal population.

In Madhya Pradesh, pattern of tribal migration is quite interesting. The general pattern of migration is from east to west. In which the eastern and western districts were losers and gainers respectively as far as the estimated net migration rate is concerned.

In Maharashtra, pattern of tribal migration is also quite similar to the other states. Here tribals were pushed towards the interior, undulating parts of district Nasik, which forms the northern edge of western ghat. Whereas the districts such as

Thane, Raigarh and Dhule forms the perennial or nuclear regions unfavourable for the tribal isolation and its inhabitance.

In Orissa, pattern of tribal migration follows the two opposite paths, one, towards the north and south. The districts of Balangir, Phulbani and Ganjam forms the central belt within the state experiences continuous out-migration of tribal population and simultaneously in-migration towards Koraput in the south and Sambalpur, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in the north. In 1981-91 Sundargarh showed, out-migration, may be due to the rapid urbanization in the district.

In Rajasthan, pattern of tribal in-migration concentrated over two districts, one, on Banswara in the south and Bundi in the north. Unlike, all the other districts one, or the other loses its tribal population by out-migration. In West Bengal, pattern of tribal migration is from north to south, where Midnapur is experiencing in-migration of tribal population throughout *vis-à-vis* the other tribal districts.

By and large, the above discussion one could summarised that the conditions of tribals are becoming miserable over the years. There are large scale regional variations have been found in its growth rate at the state level as well as the district level. Growth rate is considered to be the healthy indicator in the human resource development. In general, tribal rate of growth is slightly higher than the non-tribal population. At the state level this pattern is almost true in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. On the other hand, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal showed the reverse trend, where the tribal growth rate is lower than the non-tribal growth rate over the years. This shows the large scale influx of non-tribal into these states. Western states are generally higher growth rate of tribal population than the eastern states.

At the district level, trend in the growth rate is declining in most of the districts of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Bihar. But the pattern is quite different between the states. Most of the districts in Gujarat and Rajasthan where the growth rate are found higher than the state average. Whereas in Bihar and West Bengal most of the



districts were found below the state average. In Orissa, trend in the growth rate is declining and found stagnation in the some districts.

Pattern of tribal migration in the states are evident from the estimated net migration rate. The pattern of tribal migration is almost similar in all the states. The pattern suggests that out-migration in the tribal population generally observed on these districts which showed the ongoing regional development processes either through rapid industrialisation or urbanisation in that region. Unlike, the in-migration observed on those districts which are relatively less exploited and found interiority of its location towards inter-state borders.

The assumption discussed earlier becomes insignificant that the growth rate of large tribal population base ought to have the higher growth rate. All the districts having moderate and high proportion of tribal population showed low growth rate. It is almost true in the case of eastern states particularly in Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. Simultaneously, these states showed large scale in-migration of the non-tribal population with the rapid regional development processes since independence.

**CHAPTER 4**  
**REDISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL**  
**POPULATION IN CHOTANAGPUR:**  
**A MACRO LEVEL ENQUIRY**

## REDISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN CHOTANAGPUR: A MICRO LEVEL ENQUIRY

In this chapter the basic concern is to look at the distribution of tribal population at the lower administrative unit-village. Tribals are predominantly rural in nature. Thus its redistribution of population can better be understood and analysed at this level. Here, the objective is to analyse the trend and pattern of tribal population and examine changes over the years. The methodology incorporates mainly two things: one, percentage change of tribal population at the anchal and village levels and, secondly, analysis of the workforce structure at the village level only. The former gives some sort of impression about the trend and pattern of change either increase or decrease of the tribal population. Whereas the later gives an idea about the causal relationship or consequence of population change.

Here, the two assumptions have been made. Firstly, with the advent of the regional development processes particularly since the second and third five year plans tribal areas have received good amount of public investment inviting outside population in large numbers. Secondly, traditional mode of economy must have been modified by these regional development processes. As far as the workforce structure among tribals is concerned, females work participation rate expected to be or equal to their male counterparts. Occupational diversification in agriculture, it is expected, shall not reveal stratification of any sort; meaning thereby that the incidence of agricultural labourer would be negligible

**4.I. Background of the region** – To begin with, two districts Ranchi and Singhbhum have been selected to examine the village level analysis of tribal population. The basic consideration behind the districts were one, both of them drastically declined their tribal proportion over years as evident from the second chapter secondly, those were the area of rapid regional development processes. Within the district few sample anchals have been selected where the exogenetic forces were in paramount. The four major centre have been identified for example

Ranchi city and Muri town under Ranchi district followed by Jamshedpur town and Musabani city under Singhbhum district.

Ranchi city falls partly under the three anchals namely Khijri (Namkum), Kanke and Ratu. It shows the rapid industrialisation and urbanisation process since the first plan. The region shows the evidence of opening up of various industries like Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) at Hatia, High tension insulator factory, Usha Martin, Lac Research Institute at Namkum etc. All these were opened up in the midst of tribal Territory, alienating them from their own land. Similarly, Muri known for its aluminium plant falls under the Silli anchal of Ranchi district, which also opened up in the heart of mineral rich belt of Chotanagpur to exploit its ubiquitous resources.

On the other hand, country's first modern iron and steel plant opened up at Jamshedpur in the beginning of twentieth century. Presently it sprawls over three anchals namely Golmuri cum Jugsalai, Adityapur and Patamda. This project initiated the process of industrialisation in the region. In passage of time many other ancillary industries have been opened here. Musabani, the other town known for its copper mining and smelting attracts people far and wide. It entirely falls under Musabani anchal. The northern limit of the anchal shown the evidence of Uranium mining and processing unit at Jadugora by the AEC, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India.

In this way, the whole region has enormous resource potentials which paved the path of regional development process. Thus it opened up the new employment opportunities for the non-tribals. This has lead the scale in-migration of non-tribals or '*dikus*' into the region. On the other hand, tribals did not get the benefit out of the regional development processes because they are largely unskilled and alien to the industrial ethos. The large scale in-migration of the non-tribals into the region forced the tribals to reduced its large proportion of the tribal agriculture work to the status of landless labourers or paupers.

**4.II. Spatial distribution of tribal population at anchal-level analysis – Spatial distribution of tribal population of anchal level gives us the pattern and trend of their distribution. It is given on the following table.**

**Table IV.1  
Anchal-wise percentage of Tribal Population**

District	Anchal	1961	1971	1981
Ranchi	1. Khijri (Namkum)	67.15	67.72	69.80
	2. Kanke	44.15	43.20	41.09
	3. Ratu	56.43	53.67	54.64
	4. Silli	31.57	31.23	32.29
Singhbhum	5. Golmuri cum Jugsalai	44.86	41.86	46.78
	6. Adityapur	34.31	43.45	33.19
	7. Patamda	41.24	43.57	43.33
	8. Musabani	66.11	69.30	71.63

Source: Computed from District Census Handbook, Singhbhum, 1961 to 1981.

It is obvious from the above table that percentage of tribal population is fluctuating at the anchal level. Only Khijri (Namkum) and Musabani anchal shown consistent increase in their tribal population over years. The highest tribal population were also found in these two anchals. Kanke and Ratu anchals have slightly declined their tribal proportion over 1961 to 1981. Whereas, Silli has slightly gained its proportion over the same period. In Singhbhum, anchal Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai and Patmada have slightly gained its tribal population over years. Whereas in Adityapur proportion of tribal population is highly fluctuating over the years.

**4.II(i). Population Redistribution** – In the above discussion it is not evident that how the redistribution of population takes place over the space. Population might shift from one village to another over time. Here, our emphasis is to examine the percentage change of tribal population at the village over two points of time 1961-71 and 1971-81. Total gain and losses of tribal population have also been computed and compared.

To begin with the two sample anchals, first Khijri (Namkum) anchal at Ranchi district and another Golmuri cum Jugsalai anchal at Singhbhum district are taken

into account. Both the anchals have showed the massive transformation in their physical landscape by industrialisation and urbanisation processes. The regional development processes like Hatia industrial complex and Tata Iron and Steel company and its ancillary industries were being started mainly in the lap of these two anchals respectively. They are also the region of predominantly tribal population, as evident from the above table.

**4.II(i)a. Percentage change of tribal population in Khijri (Namkum) anchal –**  
Change in the tribal population in the Khijri anchal is evident from the following table no. 26. The study taken into account all the villages of the anchal living aside the urban centres.

**Table IV.2**  
**Changes in tribal population in Khijri (Namkum) Anchal at Ranchi district**

	Percentage change of tribal population	Number of villages		Net Change (Persons)	
		1961-71	1971-81	1961-71	1971-81
Growth	100.1-300	1	3	353	635
	50.1-100	5	10	720	2059
	40.1-50	6	3	882	589
	30.1-40	10	12	1140	3225
	20.1-30	10	10	1283	1250
	10.1-20	23	14	1228	828
	0-10	19	22	461	474
Decline	0.0-10	10	9	222	342
	10.1-20	4	7	221	300
	20.1-30	1	0	61	0
	30.1-40	2	0	235	0
	40.1-50	0	0	0	0
	50.1-100	1	2	8	1016
Total Gains		74	74	6067	9060
Total Loss		18	18	747	1658
Net Total		92	92	5320	7402

Source : Computed from the District Census Handbook: Ranchi District, 1961-1981.

There were total 92 villages under Khijri anchal during the 191-71 and 1971-81. During 1961-71, percentage change of tribal population was varies from 0.74 to 294 percent. It was further gone down in 1971-81, range from 0.58 percentage to 157 percent. In spite of the decline in percentage change in population , the net total has gone up from 5320 persons to 7402 persons in 1971-81. However, on the other hand, around one-fourth of the total tribal villages during 1961-71 and 1971-81 have shown the decline in their total gain in tribal population. The total loss has been recorded more than two times- 747 persons to 1658 persons in 1971-81. The number of villages under positive growth category is fluctuating. Precisely, in the higher positive categories, the number of villages have gone up, whereas, decline in the number of villages in the lower categories. This shows the increasing tendency of the tribal population growth in the anchal. However, the number of declining villages are also centred at the lower categories. Notwithstanding, the overall loss has been increased almost double during 1971-81. The number of villages which lost declined their tribal population mostly come from the neighbouring areas of industrial or urban centers of the Ranchi city. These villages are Hulhundu (t.n. 266), Chand (t. n. 271), Kiski (t. n. 292) Dungri (t. n. 294), Garh Khatanga (t. n. 296), Kochbang (t. n. 306), Mariatu (t. n. 303), Lodhma (t. n. 302), Pindarkom (t. n. 328), Sahera (t. n. 329), and Baram (t. n. 117), forming a belt along the Hatia-Namkum industrial complex. In this way one could conclude that the redistribution of population of the village level must have been the result of regional development processes.

**4.II(i)b. Percentage Change of tribal population in Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai anchal-** The another anchal Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai has been selected in Singhbhum district. The similar method as cited above has been applied here to analyse the redistribution of tribal population in the adjoining villages of yet another industrial and urban centre -Jamshedpur. The change in tribal population at the anchal has been given in table IV.27.

Table IV.3

**Changes in tribal population in Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai  
Anchal of Singhbhum district**

	Percentage change of tribal population	Number of villages		Net Change (Persons)	
		1961-71	1971-81	1961-71	1971-81
Growth	1000+	4	1	1171	50
	500.1-1000	5	0	1411	0
	100.1-500	14	2	2363	228
	50.1-100	11	9	830	1504
	40.1-50	4	6	530	658
	30.1-40	9	5	600	425
	20.1-30	8	15	342	1068
	10.1-20	11	17	341	692
	0-10	1	11	4	183
Decline	0.0-10	3	2	12	8
	10.1-20	2	2	115	13
	20.1-30	1	1	14	39
	30.1-40	2	1	50	174
	40.1-50	2	2	200	268
	50.1-100	2	5	56	581
Total Gains		67	66	7592	4808
Total Loss		12	13	447	1083
Net Total		79	79	7145	3725

Source: Computed from District Census Handbook, Singhbhum, 1961-1981.

It is evident from the above table (Table IV.3) that the number of having experience decline in the tribal population has gone up from 12 villages to 13 villages during 1971-81. Even the total net person gained during 1961-71 and 1971-81 has gone down from 7145 persons to 3725 persons whereas in 1971-81 the total loss of the tribal population up to more than two and a half times more



Table IV.4

**STRUCTURE OF THE WORKFORCE IN SAMPLE VILLAGES WITH PREDOMINANTLY TRIBAL PROPORTION IN THE  
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF RANCHI CITY, 1961 TO 1981**

Anchal/Village	Thana No.	Total Workforce			Percentage of Female Workforce			Percentage of Cultivators			Percentage of Agricultural Labourers		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
<b>RATU</b>													
Kenke	118	57	27	47	50.87	0.00	8.51	92.98	37.03	82.97	0.00	59.25	8.51
Halhu	119	369	218	191	49.05	0.00	7.85	82.65	87.15	79.05	10.84	4.58	9.42
Kelainde	121	228	120	152	53.07	2.50	11.18	91.66	61.65	73.02	6.57	24.16	14.47
Piska	123	208	134	401	49.03	8.95	49.37	93.22	70.89	94.76	0.96	4.47	1.24
Kudlum	124	414	251	672	47.10	5.17	50.59	96.37	90.43	31.39	1.69	7.96	56.39
Saparum	137	635	501	579	50.55	7.98	27.63	90.55	59.48	63.03	5.03	11.17	17.61
Labed	233	179	114	58	50.83	18.42	31.81	86.59	0.00	0.00	1.11	39.47	29.31
Bardih	237	170	91	150	54.11	7.69	42.00	80.00	72.52	64.66	2.35	12.08	30.66
Sembo	239	467	272	314	48.82	25.73	25.15	80.29	31.98	59.86	1.92	31.61	2.86
Bhandratoli	240	148	56	96	53.02	1.78	34.37	77.70	42.85	11.45	0.67	0.00	54.16
Chete	256	309	228	398	46.38	4.82	42.21	78.64	45.17	46.23	2.26	13.59	31.15
<b>KANKE</b>													
Bajra	140	353	209	*	39.94	11.96	*	90.93	48.32	*	1.98	17.22	*
Banhaura	142	321	180	246	51.40	1.11	57.69	33.33	0.00	97.96	0.00	48.33	0.40
Chatakpur	148	86	32	98	34.88	53.12	10.20	96.51	68.75	12.60	1.16	15.62	10.20
Dhanaisoso	147	35	20	26	48.57	25.00	3.80	100.00	65.00	57.69	0.00	0.00	34.61
Kamte	152	75	37	96	44.00	8.10	42.70	72.00	45.94	89.58	0.00	54.05	0.00
Chiraundi	186	177	81	*	46.89	0.00	*	42.93	76.54	*	0.00	7.40	*
Lem	162	347	166	*	42.16	9.63	*	57.34	0.00	*	0.00	95.78	*
Kokar	196	392	440	*	46.42	32.95	*	31.88	7.27	*	0.00	53.40	*
<b>KHIJRI (NAMKUM)</b>													
Lowadih	213	134	193	*	55.22	37.82	*	85.82	13.47	*	0.00	49.22	*
Kewali	217	339	356	269	54.27	44.94	9.29	93.21	56.17	82.89	3.53	43.25	11.89
Chota Ghaghra	220	275	112	*	49.45	5.35	*	93.45	62.50	*	1.81	0.00	*
Bara Ghaghra	221	1188	950	*	46.80	25.26	*	74.15	42.52	*	0.42	22.42	*
Bernad	251	187	195	*	44.91	56.41	*	96.09	0.00	*	0.00	85.12	*
Jojosiring	252	77	36	39	48.05	8.33	7.69	94.80	41.66	10.25	0.00	0.00	7.69
Ithe	304	40	29	37	35.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	58.62	81.08	2.50	34.48	0.00
Ubriya	297	209	176	281	29.66	0.56	14.96	63.63	75.00	32.74	4.78	0.00	42.70
Baram	177	1089	768	676	50.78	16.92	7.98	81.81	41.53	24.40	0.55	54.16	41.56
Mariyatu	303	71	50	46	53.52	10.00	0.00	98.59	34.00	69.56	0.00	44.00	0.00

\* Under Ranchi Municipal Corporation.

Table IV.5

**STRUCTURE OF THE WORKFORCE IN SAMPLE VILLAGES WITH PREDOMINANTLY TRIBAL PROPORTION IN THE  
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MURI TOWN, 1961 TO 1991**

Anchal/Village	Thana No.	Total Workforce			Percentage of Female Workforce			Percentage of Cultivators			Percentage of Agricultural Labourers		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
<b>SILLI</b>													
Kusum Tikra	21	211	123	110	44.07	8.13	0.00	99.05	74.79	98.18	0.47	25.20	0.00
Kutru	22	266	175	341	49.24	6.85	49.25	71.80	53.71	39.88	13.90	42.87	56.89
Barnatanr	65	37	43	61	48.64	55.81	62.29	94.59	2.32	65.57	0.00	97.67	34.42
Jaru	71	65	64	71	13.84	12.50	0.00	76.92	70.31	56.33	21.53	20.31	26.76
Khapcha Bera	77	117	43	95	45.29	4.65	41.05	83.05	83.72	53.68	3.41	11.62	21.05
Jatra	78	21	12	18	42.85	0.00	5.55	85.71	81.66	94.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dharampur	107	112	127	113	46.42	42.51	37.16	80.35	11.81	26.54	0.00	87.40	72.56

Table IV.6

**STRUCTURE OF THE WORKFORCE IN SAMPLE VILLAGES WITH PREDOMINANTLY TRIBAL PROPORTION IN THE  
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF JAMSHEDPUR CITY, 1961 TO 1991**

Anchal/Village	Thana No.	Total Workforce			Percentage of Female Workforce			Percentage of Cultivators			Percentage of Agricultural Labourers		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
<b>GOLMURI cum JUGSALAI</b>													
Phalsabani	1141	178	228	217	36.92	12.28	2.76	87.07	64.91	70.50	4.49	31.57	26.26
Talsa	1173	250	337	232	38.40	48.96	20.68	81.20	98.21	52.15	0.00	1.48	14.22
Tandup	1182	176	321	201	17.04	0.00	21.89	66.47	7.69	49.25	0.56	72.39	11.94
Jaskandi	1189	182	132	156	45.05	9.84	17.94	28.02	32.57	37.17	29.67	3.78	29.48
<b>ADITYAPUR</b>													
Santaldih	3	84	89	68	41.66	44.94	38.33	53.57	5.61	16.17	4.76	92.13	50.00
Raghudih	22	47	41	29	53.19	78.26	6.89	78.72	7.31	89.65	14.89	92.68	3.44
<b>PATAMDA</b>													
Bhadudih	121(16)	59	36	35	49.15	30.55	22.57	66.10	25.00	20.00	0.00	69.44	22.85
Saldah	122(17)	39	20	35	41.02	25.00	25.71	25.64	30.00	14.28	2.56	65.00	51.42
Barajpur	139(22)	71	34	34	42.25	0.00	0.00	47.88	5.88	35.29	1.40	47.05	58.82
kataluka	142(25)	174	148	175	44.82	35.81	28.00	64.98	33.10	44.57	18.39	64.86	54.85
Lailam	146(27)	439	280	483	47.60	0.00	35.19	66.32	48.57	50.31	30.75	48.92	34.57
Dhusra	163(44)	358	201	360	48.32	7.46	39.16	73.46	39.30	37.77	26.53	58.20	26.11

Table IV.7

**STRUCTURE OF THE WORKFORCE IN SAMPLE VILLAGES WITH PREDOMINANTLY TRIBAL PROPORTION IN THE  
NEIGHBOURHOOD OF MUSABANI TOWN, 1961 to 1981**

Anchal/Village	Thana No.	Total Workforce			Percentage of Female Workforce			Percentage of Cultivators			Percentage of Agricultural Labourers		
		1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981
<b>MUSABANI</b>													
Kulmara	95	494	278	268	49.79	4.67	8.20	58.70	69.78	23.50	33.40	21.22	22.76
Patkita	96	133	101	52	47.36	4.95	11.53	100.00	70.29	71.15	0.00	21.78	11.53
Barajharnail	1100	27	23	17	29.62	0.00	0.00	59.25	78.26	41.17	0.00	13.04	23.52
Chakuliya	87	109	102	138	46.78	1.96	4.34	91.74	58.82	44.92	6.42	24.50	28.26
Forest Block	1098	414	318	507	49.03	0.00	4.33	82.60	83.33	62.91	2.17	15.09	4.33
Laukeshara	159	191	104	200	51.83	18.26	42.00	27.22	34.61	22.00	27.22	38.46	59.00
Patharghara	160	124	180	439	15.32	2.77	9.11	54.03	31.11	16.17	0.00	41.11	46.69
Jamshol	164	362	204	352	47.00	6.86	23.26	48.89	58.33	36.64	27.90	25.49	36.64
Bikrampur	1079	257	178	242	50.97	0.00	11.15	96.10	83.14	66.11	2.33	9.55	28.51
Bhailuya	1082	40	33	97	52.70	0.00	54.63	27.50	42.42	18.55	60.00	39.39	73.19
Raipahari	1095	346	218	312	47.68	6.42	31.08	45.37	63.76	59.61	10.69	10.55	41.66
Dibudih	1575	87	110	70	57.47	0.00	27.14	70.11	70.90	62.85	12.64	4.54	34.28

than the previous year. It was 447 persons in 1961-71, increased reduced to 1083 persons in 1971-81. As far as the villages are concerned, half of the affected villages which have lost their tribal population lie within the 0-12 kms perimeter of the Jamshedpur city. These village were Turyabera (t. n. 1149), Luyabasa (t. n. 1292), Dhanchatani (t. n. 1294), Keshikudar (t. n. 1293), Khayerbani (t. n. 1295), Rugridih (t. n. 1304), Purihasa (t. n. 1183), Laliyam (t. n. 1185), and Bhitari Dari (t. n. 1177). Thus, it may be concluded that in spite of increase in their tribal population (table IV.1) at the anchal level, the village level pattern gives us the worst side of tribal redistribution, where one could easily identify the problematic area. It would be helpful to sort out through proper planning and public policy.

**4.III. Changes in workforce-** Population redistribution must have some bearing on the change in workforce structure of the tribal population. Here, basic thrust is to look at this issue in this dimension. The alienation of tribal people from their own land has redistributed either in the neighbouring villages or urban centers leading to significant structural changes in their work participation pattern.

Here, few sample villages with predominant tribal population have been selected within the 0-12 kms perimeter of the industrial or urban centres and analysed their workforce structure therein. Altogether, four industrial centers have been selected - two each from Ranchi and Sighbhum districts. The workforce structure of these regional development centres have been given on table IV.4, IV.5, IV.6 and IV.7.

**4.III(i). Tribal Workforce structure in the neighbourhood of Ranchi city-** The workforce structure of sample villages, with predominant tribal population in the neighbourhood of Ranchi city is given on the table IV.4. The city sprawls partly into three anchals. Altogether twenty seven predominantly tribal villages have been selected within the vicinity of the city.

In general, the table reveals that the total workforce, percentage of female workforce and percentage of cultivators have considerably gone down in the concerned villages over the years while the percentage of agricultural labourers have gone up in the subsequent periods. It has been observed that the pattern of

workforce largely depends upon the two things. Firstly, distance from the industrial or urban centres and secondly, on infrastructure accessibility of the villages along the line of communication i.e. roadways and railways.

Here, one finds that villages near the industrial or urban centers have shown drastic decline in their total work participation. Simultaneously, decline in the percentage of cultivators and increase in the agricultural labourers could be seen on the other hand. These villages are Kumdlun (t. n. 124), Saparum (t. n. 137) Labeled (t. n. 233), Baridih (t. n. 237), Sembo (t. n. 239), Bhandartoli (t. n. 240), and Chete (t. n. 256) in Ratu anchal ; Chatakpur (t. n. 148), Dhanaisoso (t. n. 147), Chiraundi (t. n. 186) and Kokar (t. n. 196) in Kanka anchal and Lowadih (t. n. 213), Chota Ghagra (t. n. 220), Bara Ghagra (t. n. 221), Bermad (t. n. 251), Jojosiring (t. n. 252), Ubriya (t. n. 297) and Baram (t. n. 177) in Khijri (Namkum) anchal which have shown drastic decline in their percentage of cultivators and simultaneous increase in the percentage of agricultural labourers over the years. As far as the total workforce is concerned, villages adjoining the industrial or urban centers have shown decline in its tribal workforce. But some exceptional villages are Kokar in Kanke and Bermad, Ubriya in Khijri anchal. The peripheral villages who are along the line of communications either on state highway or railway line have shown increase in their total tribal workforce, for example , Piska, Kundlum, Saparum and Chete in Ratu anchal. The isolated villages peripheral to the industrial or urban centers have increased their total workforce pattern over the years, for example, Chatakpur, Kamte in Kanke anchal, where village Lem is the only exception.

In the above discussion it is clear that the traditional tribal mode of economy has totally been broken by the exogenetic processes.

**4.III(ii). Tribal workforce structure in the neighbourhood of Muri town-** Another industrial center, Muri in the Ranchi district with its neighbouring villages have taken into account to see the workforce pattern among tribals. Seven sample villages with predominantly tribal population have been selected to see the change in its workforce over the years ( table IV.5).

Here, the pattern of workforce is almost quite similar to that of the earlier one. Villages closed to the Muri town have shown decline in their total workforce and percentage of female workforce, for example, Khapchabera (t. n. 77) and Jatra (t. n. 78). Village Jatra is the exception in the sense that it has gained its percentage of cultivators and simultaneously absolutely nil in its agricultural labourers over the years. It shows that in spite of the vicinity to the Muri town it is unaffected with the exogenetic altering forces. The other peripheral villages namely Barnatanr (t. n. 65) and Dharampur (t. n. 107) marginally increased their total workforce and female workforce simultaneously. But both of them have witnessed a sharp decline in their percentage of cultivators and increase in their agricultural labourers. It shows that even in the peripheral villages the influence of regional development process is paramount. The other neighbouring villages namely Kutru (t. n. 22), Jaru (t. n. 71) and Khapchabera (t. n. 77) have considerably lost their proportion of cultivators but gained their proportion of agricultural labourers. It is the evidence of breaking off the traditional mode of tribal economy in neighbouring villages.

**4.III(iii). Tribal Workforce structure in the neighbourhood of Jamshedpur city-** The another centre Jamshedpur and its neighbouring villages have been taken and analysed its tribal workforce, given on table IV.6. Altogether twelve predominantly tribal villages have been selected which are distributed over the three anchals namely Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai, Adityapur and Patamda.

In general, most of the neighbouring villages around Jamshedpur have shown decrease in the total tribal workforce. It tends to increase as we go further away from the city. The villages namely Phalsabani (t. n. 1141) and Tandup (t. n. 1182) in Golmuri anchal and Kalaluka (t. n. 142), Lailam (t. n. 146) and Dhusra (t. n. 163) in Patamda, the total workforce has gone up considerably. In these villages excepting Palashbani, the percentage of female workforce is high but it shows a tendency to decline over time. As far as the percentage of cultivators is concerned, most of the villages have shown declining trend. The decline is drastic in all the adjoining and peripheral villages. The exceptional villages are Jaskandi (t. n. 1189) and Raghudih (t. n. 22) in Golmuri and Adityapur anchal respectively.

In general the overall trend in the percentage of agricultural labourers are increasing in the neighbouring villages of Jamshedpur city. Particularly in 1971, large scale variation has been recorded in its percentage. Generally, the villages who are in close vicinity of the industrial or urban centers shown increase in their over all proportion of agricultural labourers. Those villages are Bhadudih (t. n. 121), Saldah (t. n. 122), Barajpur (t. n. 139) in Patamda anchal. Some neighbouring villages show static proportion of agricultural labourers such as Jaskandi and Dhussra in Golmuri and Patamda anchal respectively. On the other hand Raghudih is the only peripheral village have shown declining trend in its proportion of agricultural labourers.

In this way the workforce pattern suggests that villages adjoining the regional development centres have drastically undergone through change in their traditional ode of economy compared to the peripheral villages.

#### **4.IV(iv). Tribal workforce structure in the neighbourhood of Musabani town-**

Musabani, the last centre of developmental activities has been analysed in this sub-section. The structure of workforce for Musabani has been given on table IV.7. The table reveals that high fluctuations have been observed in total workforce over the years. But the pattern is quite similar to that of the other centres. Here, in the adjoining villages, marginal declined their total workforce has been found; for instance, Jamshol (t.n.164) and Raypahari (t.n.1095). But Patharghara (t. n. 160) and Laukeshra (t. n. 159) have shown abnormal increase in their total workforce. The peripheral villages namely Chakuliya (t. n. 87), forest block (t. n. 1098) and Bhailuya (t. n. 1082) have recorded high total workforce during the period. The other villages like Kulamura (t.n. 95), Patkita (t.n. 96) and Barajharnail (t. n. 1100) lying extremely north-west to the Musabani town have shown decline in their total workforce. It is possible because those villages are also under the influence of another centre of mining activity, Judugora.

As far as the percentage of female workforce and cultivators are concerned, it is declining in all the villages throughout the study period. Unlike, the percentage of

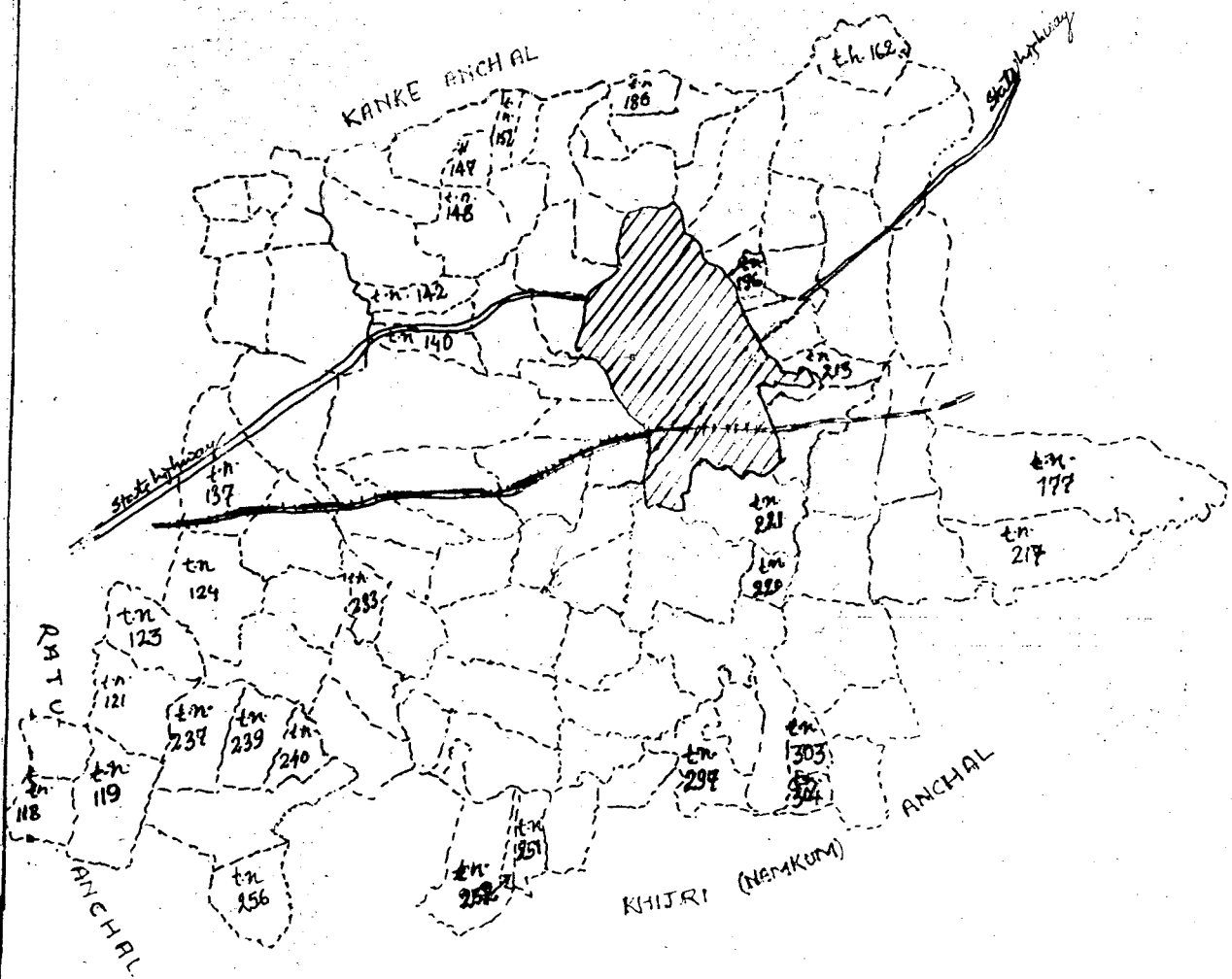
agriculture labourers has gone up in the subsequent years in all the villages in the neighbourhood of Musabani town.

The structures of the workforce in the predominantly tribal villages around Musabani town are quite similar to that of the other villages in the regional development centers in the region.

One may conclude that in spite of the increase in the tribal population at the anchal-level, the village-level statistics shows large scale displacement of the tribal population over time. The proportion villages with decline at the anchal level have either been stagnant or gone up, particularly in the case of Khijri (Namkum) and Golmuri-cum-Jugsalai anchal respectively. The total loss of tribal population has gone up sharply by more than twice for both the anchals. It shows the ongoing process of redistribution of tribal population in the region. As far as the structure of the total workforce is concerned it is quite disgusting at the village-level. The various tables on workforce structure reveals the total disintegration of traditional mode of tribal economy, especially in the neighbourhood of the various regional development centres. They have been alienated from their own land and restricted to be the landless agricultural labourers or paupers.



# SAMPLE VILLAGES: AROUND RANCHI



## Index



Urban Areas.

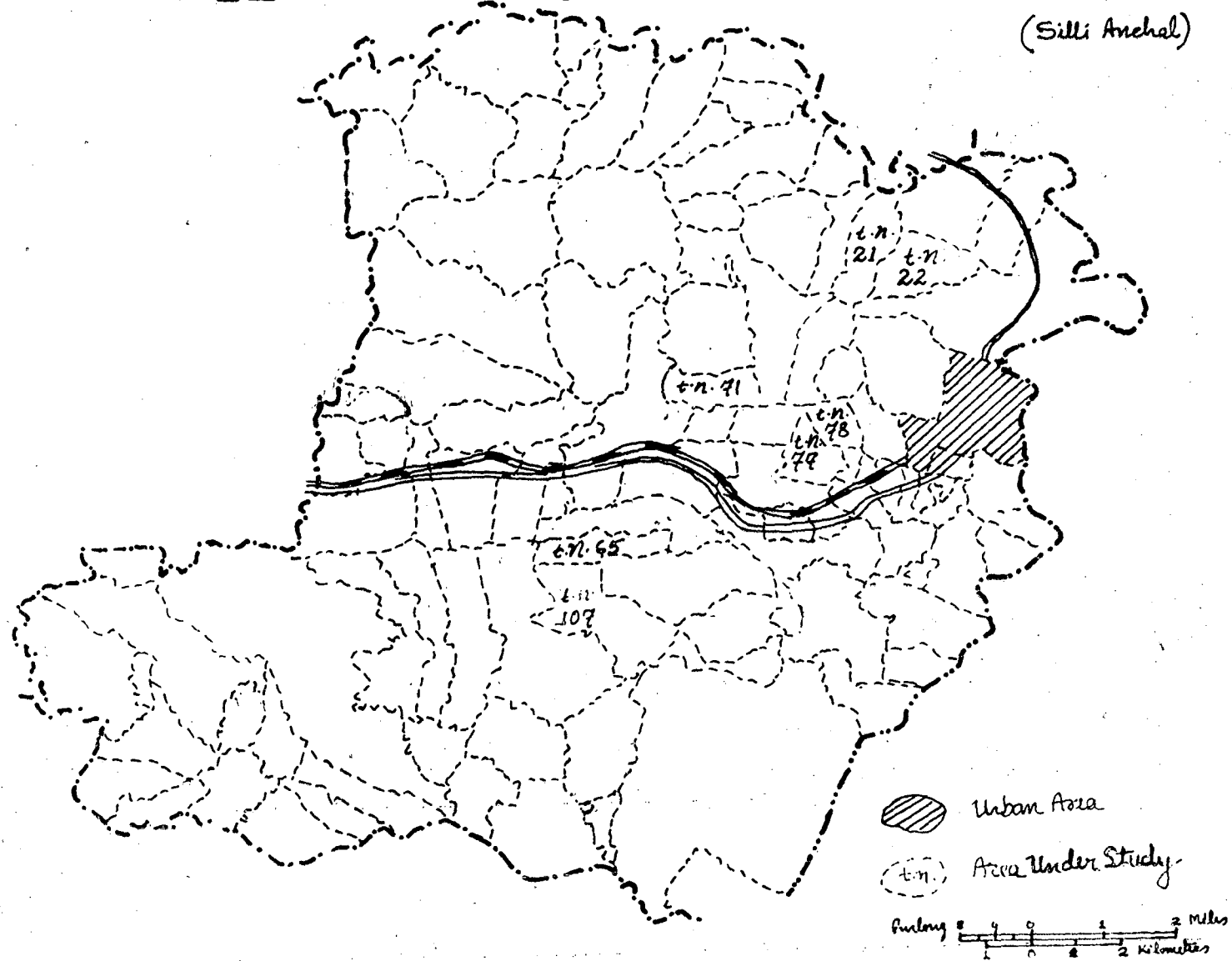


Area Under Study.

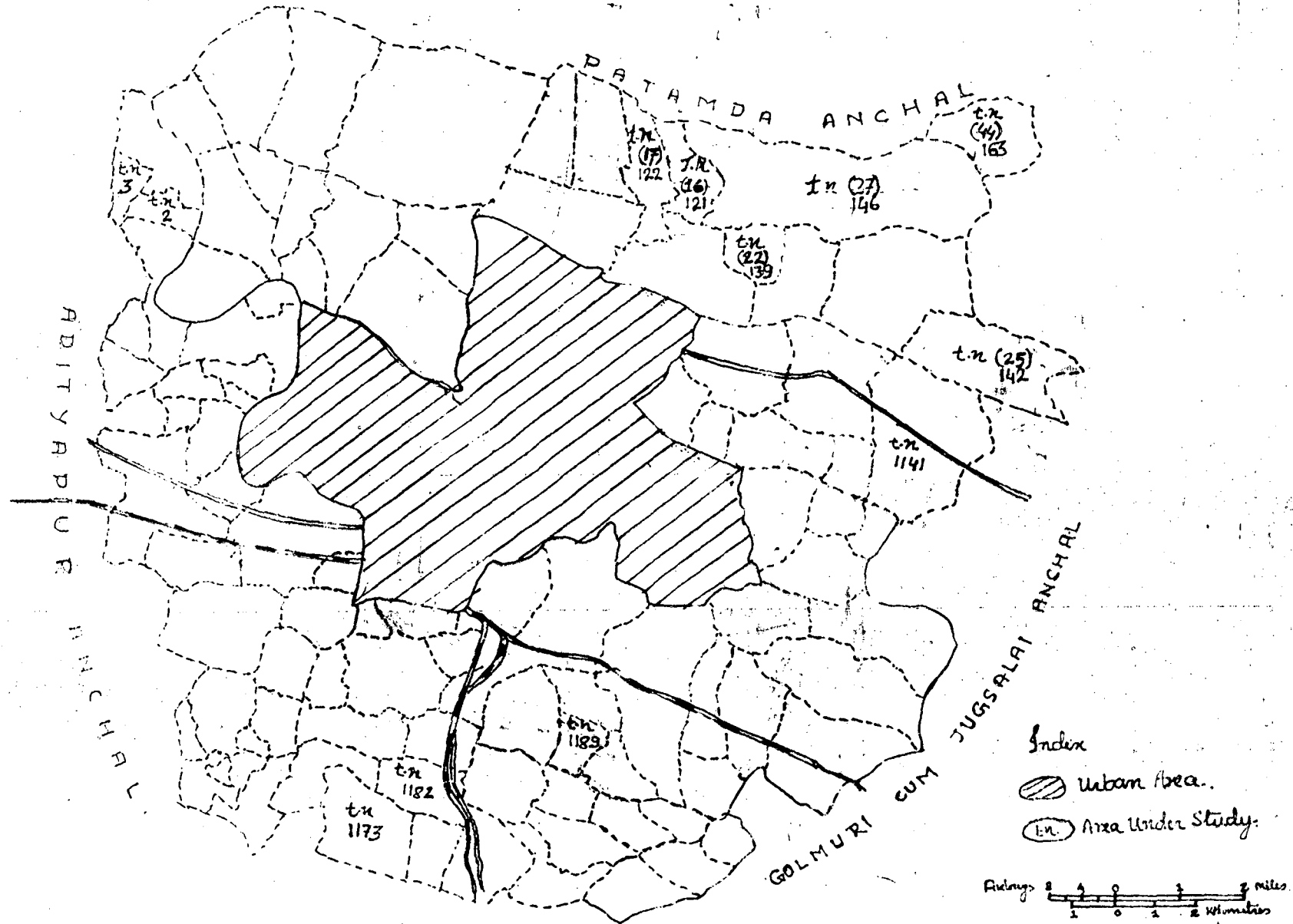


# SAMPLE VILLAGES : AROUND MURI

(Silli Anchal)



# SAMPLE VILLAGES : AROUND JAMSHEIDPUR



**CHAPTER 5**  
**A SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS**

## A SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The tribal population accounts for the significant proportion of the total population of the country. They were the first who settled down in the sub-continent. The colonisation of the region by subsequent migrants resulted into conflict for space as a result the earlier settlers were squeezed out into the unproductive or negative areas. Since then they remain there, they were self sufficient in their little domain eking of their livelihood with the low level of technological inputs. The tribal realm coincides with the country's natural resources region across the central India. Since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century tribals have been folded and moulded by the various exogenetic process.

The nature and extent of the distribution of tribal population was different in both pre-and post independence period. In pre-independence period, the tribal realm experienced out-migration of the tribal as the cheap source of labourers to the tea gardens and the other areas, whereas in the post-independence period various regional development processes have started under the perspective planning in the midst of the tribal heartland affected them in a large extent. This process has accentuated in the large scale of in-migration of the non-tribal population into the area.

In this study an attempt has been made to see the redistribution of tribal population particularly in the post-independence period. The main objective of this exercise to see the spatial distribution of the tribal population followed by its change and pattern of migration in the central India during 1961-1991. Tribals are predominantly rural in nature, thus village level analysis have been made to see the redistribution of tribal population at the lowest administrative unit-village.

Various methods have been used to explain the spatial dimension of its redistribution. In the second chapter, the "location quotient" has been used to see

the concentration of its population. To examine the spatial distribution “density”, “proportion” and “percentage variation” have been worked out and compared over the years. In the third chapter, change and pattern of tribal migration have been analysed through “exponential growth rate” and “estimated net migration rate” respectively. In the fourth chapter, village level analysis have been made through the “percentage change” and “change in workforce structure” with the sample villages in predominantly tribal population in Ranchi and Singhbhum district of Chotanagpur region.

Spatial distribution of tribal population suggests that tribals are mainly concentrated in the Central Indian belt. More than three-fourths of the total tribal population resides in this belt alone. In this belt tribals are highly concentrated towards its interior parts. In a passage of time, tribal region has been shrinking. In 1991, four districts namely Srikakulam, Birbhum, Malda and Alwar saw a decline in their proportion. As far as the percentage of tribal population is concerned it is increasing consistently at the national level. Density of tribal population has gone up over the years. No district in the central India tribal belt has been experiencing decline in its density. State-wise distribution of density suggests that eastern states namely Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have the higher density than the western states. Gujarat has the higher density among the western states. But at the district level the pattern is different. Districts from western states have relatively higher density of tribal population. Thus, the concentration higher on the western part of the study region. This shows the high land-man ratio of tribal component of population in central India.

At the state level, relationship between the absolute tribal population and percentage of the tribal population have been made. By the analysis we found that absolute tribal population is increasing in all the central Indian states over years, but percentage of tribal population has gone down for all the eastern states. Those states were Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. This signifies the declining trend of the tribal population.

In general, tribal population is not evenly distributed over the central Indian states. Large scale variations in the distribution have been observed in the region. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh show much variations in their distribution of tribal population whereas Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal reflect low variations. Furthermore, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were highly inconsistent states as far the distribution tribal population is concerned.

The spatial distribution of tribal population at the district level suggests that almost all the districts from eastern part of the tribal belt have decline the tribal population consistently over the years. The severely affected districts were Santhal Pragana Ranchi, Dhanbad, and Singhbhum in Bihar; Koraput, Sumbalpur, Sundargarh, Balangir, Phulbani, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in Orissa and Jalpaiguri, West Dinagpur and Malda in West Bengal. Secondly, almost all the very high proportion tribal districts in central India have considerably declined their tribal population. But the districts for western part of the tribal belt they are exceptional in this regard. They have marginally increased their proportion of tribal population over the years. Those districts were Dungarpur and Banaswara in Rajasthan; Dangs in Gujarat and Jhabua, Dhar in Madhya Pradesh. Whereas, on the eastern part of the Madhya Pradesh high proportion tribal districts namely, Mandala, Sarguja and Bastar consistently declined they tribal proportion. Thirdly during 1971-81, few bordering districts from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were abnormally increased their proportion of tribal population. This might happen due to the removal of areas restriction under the presidential order of 1976. Those districts were Ratlam, Dewas, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Durg in Madhya Pradesh and Yeotmal, Chandapur in eastern part of the Maharashtra.

As far as the percentage variation of tribal population is concerned there is clear cut division between the eastern and western states in this tribal belt. The eastern states continues to show decline in its percentage change over the period.

In the third chapter, where growth rate and estimated net migration rate have been worked out for all the districts in central Indian tribal belt. There is a large scale variations have been found in the growth rate at the state level as well as district level. At the state level analysis comparison have been made in their growth rate between tribal and non-tribal component of population. It has been found that at the national level growth rate is higher in the tribal population than the non-tribal population. But in certain eastern states the tribal growth rate have been remain lower than the non-tribal population since 1961. Those states were Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. This shows the high propensity of population change in non-tribal population on the above mentioned states. In the other states pattern are quiet similar to the national level. In general the district level growth rate is marked by the high rate of fluctuations in the region.

The pattern of tribal migration suggests that almost all the districts who have shown the evidence of the process of regional development have also the areas of high out-migration of the tribal population. On the theoretical ground this might have the result of the tribal out-migration due to the in-migration of the alien people in to the region. Tribals are generally segmental in nature and they always reside in their own niche. Secondly, the estimated net migration rate suggests that in spite of decline in the proportion of tribal population at the district level, those districts continues to be the area of in-migration of tribal population. Furthermore, the investigation has been done and found that those districts are either inaccessible areas in terms of its physiographic location and having low or minimum level interference in terms of its regional development process. Thus, one may conclude that tribals are migrating or pushed further towards the inaccessible or negative areas particularly around the transitional zone of tribal and non tribal boundary. In the present circumstances we may say that all the rapid industrial and urbanised districts have witnessed out-migration of tribal population and in migration towards the relatively less exploited and inferiority of its location towards the inter-state border.



In the fourth chapter, attempts has been made to analyse the redistribution of tribal population at the village level. Here, we found that villages neighbouring to the industrial or urban centres with predominantly tribal population have shown the total break down in its traditional mode of tribal economy. In general, those neighbouring villages declined their number of workforce, percentage of female workers and cultivators. Simultaneously on the other hand agricultural labourers have increased in those villages. The impact of this influx was essentially destructive as if transformed and destroyed the tribal way of life and their traditional mode of economy

### **5.I. Redistribution: Towards Explanation**

Redistribution essentially has a bearing on public policy. In the whole discussion it is cleared that in the study region tribals have been redistributed over the time. In the name of national interest the tribal areas are witnessing a large scale industrialisation and development process for the exploitation of, natural and human resources. This form of development process leads to a large scale displacement of the tribals in the area.

This sort of dispossession of the tribal areas due to various development projects is taking place not only in the economic but also in the social and cultural spheres. The consequences of dispossession are the land alienation and displacement. For them, land is not simply a factor of production but also a source of spirituality. Particularly in the case of Chotanagpur, Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT) was passed in 1908 to prohibit the alienation of tribal land to non-tribals. Presently the Act is no longer an impediment to the new industrial-urban development. The benami transaction are still taking place in these areas. There should be some stringent measures to check this type of transactions. The alienation processes might increase with the new industrial policy of the government and the opening of the mining sector to private concerns and multinational corporations with their vested interests. This will not only increase in migration of non-tribal population

but out-migration of the tribals in the other places as contract and even bonded labourers.

As far as the resettlement and rehabilitation policy is concerned, it is very unjust and inequitable. The government should reappraise this policy, so that they can at least get the minimum level of satisfaction. Government should open the new employment opportunities, which can aptly adopted by them without any structural change in their way of life.

# **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### BOOKS

Das Gupta P.K. (1978), *Impact of Industrialisation on a Tribe : In South Bihar*, Calcutta: Anthropological Survey of India, Government of India.

Goswami, P.C. (eds.) 1972; *Socio-Economic Research in Tribal Areas*, Jorhat: Agro-Economic Research Centre for North East India.

Haimendorf, Christoph Von Furer (1982); *Tribes of India : The Struggle for Survival*, Delhi : Oxford University Press.

Janardhan, Rao. B. (1987); *Land alienation in Tribal Areas*, Warangal: Kakatiya School of Public Administration, Kakatiya University.

Mishra S.N. & Singh, B.(1983); *Tribal Area Development*, New Delhi : Society for the Study of Regional Disparity.

Prabhakara, N.R. (1986); *Internal Migration and Population Redistribution in India*. New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.

Rao, Subba (1958) : *Personality of India*, Baroda: University of Baroda.

Raza, Moonis and Aijazuddin Ahmad (1990); *An Atlas of Tribal India*, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.

Schwartzberg, J.E. (1978); *Historical Atlas of South Asia*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Shryock, Henry S. (et.al;1975); *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, Vol.2, US Department of Commerce.

Singh R.S. (1986); *Changing Occupational Structure of Scheduled Tribes*, New Delhi: Inter India Publications.

Singh, K. Suresh (eds;1972); *The Tribal Situation in India* , Shimla : Indian Institute of Advance Studies.

Thapar, Romesh (1977); *Tribe, Caste, Religion in India*, New Delhi: Macmillan Publishing Company.

Vidyarthi, L.P. and B.K. Rai, (1976) : *The Tribal Culture of India*, New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.

#### ARTICLES AND JOURNALS

Agarwal, B.C. (1977); "Interaction Between Tribes and Non-Tribes," In S.C.Dube (ed.) *Tribal Heritage of India*, Vol.1, Shimla : Indian Institute of Advance Studies. pp.118-40.

Ahmad, Aijazuddin. (1985); "Regional Development Process and Redistribution of Tribal Population in Mid-India," In Kosinski L.A. and K.M. Elahi (eds.) *Population Redistribution and Development in South Asia*, D. Reidle Publishing Company, pp.65-77.

Areparampil, Mathew (1988); "Industries, Mines and Dispossession of Indigenous Peoples : The case of Chotanagpur," *Social Action*, vol.38, No.3 July Sep. pp.231-251.

Areparampil, Mathew, (1996); "Displacement due to Mining in Jharkhand," *Economic and Political Weekly*, June, 15, Vol. 31, No. 24, pp.1524-28.

Badgaiyan, S.D. (1986); "19<sup>th</sup> Century is Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana- Political Economy of Migration," in M.S.A. Rao, (eds.) *Studies in Migration*, Delhi : Manohar Publication.

Banthia, J.K. (1978); "Migrational Tendencies in Bhils," *Administrator*, 23:1, Spring. pp.85-90

Bara, Joseph (1997); 'Western Education and Rise of New Identity : Mundas and Oraons of Chotanagpur, 1839-1939,' *Economic and Political Weekly*, April,12. Vol. 31, No.15, pp.785-797.

Bhaomik, P.K. (1991); "Tribal in Changing Circumstances of India," *Man in India*, Vol.71, No.1, Mar. Special Issue , pp.151-62.

Bhengra, Ratnakar (1996); "Coal Mining Displacement," *Economic and Political Weekly*, March 16, Vol. 21, No. 11, pp.647-649.

Bogaert, M. Van, Den. (1977); "Entrepreneurial Pattern in the Urban Informal Sectors : The case of Tribal Entrepreneurs," *Social Action*, Vol.27, No. 3.

Bose, Ashish (1983) ; "The Mystery of Orrisa's Low Growth Rate of Population - Tribal Development or Tribal Stagnation in Mishra S.N. and Bhupinder Singh

(eds.): *Tribal Area Development*, New Delhi: Society for the study of Regional Disparity, pp.113-130.

Bose, N.K. (1962); "Some Observations on Industrialisation and its effect on Tribal life," *Man in India*, Vol.42, No. 1, pp.267-274.

Bose, N.K. (1971); "Land-Man Ratio in Tribal Area," *Man in India*, Vol.51, No.4, pp. 267-274.

Buman, B.K.Roy (1980); Internal Migration in India : An evaluation of 1971 data," *Trans. Inst. Indian Geography*, Vol. 2, (1).

Burman, B.K. Roy (1971); "Destribution of Scheduled Tribe of India : An Exploratory Geo-cultural appraisal," In *Economic and Socio-Culturual Dimensions of Regionalisation - An Indo-USSR Colaboration study. Census Centnary Monograph*, No. 7. Census of India , 1971, pp.483-538.

Chaudhri, G.N. (1979); "The direction of Change in the Industrialised Villagers of Tribal Bihar," *Journal of Social Research*, Vol.22, No.2.

Chaudhuri, N.C. (1963); "Munda Settlement in lower Bengal : A Study in Tribal Migration," *Bulletin of the Cultural Research Institute*, Vol.2, No. 2. pp. 23-32.

Chaudhuri, N.C. and S.K. Bhowmik (1986); " Migration of Chotanagpur Tribes to West Bengal," in M.S.A. Rao (eds.) *Studies in Migration*, Delhi : Manohar Publication.

Chaudhuri, N.R. (1972); " Population Growth and Distribution of Bhils in India," *Tribe*, Vol.8, No.3-4, Oct.-Mar. pp, 29-33.

Dam, P.K. (1992); "Socio-Demographic Profile of Tribal Population in Three Rajasthan Districts," *Eastern Anthropologists*, Vol.45, No.3, July-Sept. pp.241-54.

Das, Amal K. And S.K. Banerjee (1964); "Certain aspects of Population Growth Amongst the Tribals of West Bengal," *Bulletin of the Cultural Research Institute*, Vol. 3 :1, pp, 1-14.

Das, Gupta. (1990); " Industrialisation and Tribal development," *Journal of the Anthopological Servey of India*, 39(2-3) June-Sept. pp. 143-50.

Das, J.C. (et.al. 1988); " The Extent and Perfects of Displacement," *Social Action*. Vol.38, No.3, July-Sept. pp. 264-281.

Das, Victor, (1980); Tribals of Jharkhand and the Question of their Survival," *Social Action*. Vol.39, No.4, Oct-Dec. pp. 438-443.

Das, Victor. (1991); "Tribals of Jharkhand," *Economic and Political Weekly*, 26(16) Feb.1991. pp. 271-74.

De R. Krishna (1989); "Habitat Pattern of Tribal People in Indian Villages," *Asian Studies* 7(2) April-June, pp.31-47.

Desai, Anjana (1988); "Seasonal Movements of Tribes : An issue in Regional Planning," *The Indian Geographical Journal*. Vol. LXIII. No.1, June, pp. 39-43.

Ekka, Alexius (1994); "The Tribals of Netarhat vs. The Field Firing Project : An Analysis," *Social Action* Vol.44, No.4, Oct-Dec. pp.83-90.

Fernandes, Walter (1991); "Power and Powerlessness : Development Projects and Displacement of Tribals," *Social Action*, Vol.41, No.3, July-Sept. pp. 243-70.

Gallagher, Owell. R. (1973); "Migrant Labour from Tribal Chotanagpur," *Indian Anthropologist*, Vol.3, pp. 22-44.

Gautam, M.K. (1973); "Theoretical Influxion on the Traditions and Legends related to the Santhal Immigration," *Man in India*. Vol. LIII(2), PP. 153-170.

Goldstem Sidney (1976); "Facts of Redistribution : Research Challenges and Opportunities," *Demography*, Vol.13, No.4, pp. 423-434.

Gosal, G.S. (1967); "Redistribution of Population in Punjab during 1951-61," in Asish Bose (eds.) *Patterns of Population Change in India*, Bombay : Allied Publications.

Imame, Bule (1990); " Ecological Background of Chotanagpur : It Imbalance and Tribal Communities," *Man in India* 70(3) Sept. pp.266-276.

Ishtiaque. M. (1990); " Changing Pattern of Linguistic Identity among Austric Speaking Tribals in Mid-India," *National Geographical Journal of India*, 35(2), June, pp. 140-52.

Joshi, R.S. (1982); "Impact of Industrialisation on Tribals : Case Study of Bailadila," in Singh, K.S. (eds.) *Economics of Tribes and Their Transformation*, Delhi : Concept Publishing Company.

Kulkarni, Sharad (1991); " Distortion of census data on ST," *Economic and Political Weekly*, 26(5) Feb2, pp. 205-207.

Mehta, Shalina. (1992); "Industrialisation of a Tribal belt : Some observation," *Man in India*. (72(3) Sept.92, pp.271-80.

Mishra, Nita, (1996); "Tribal Resistance in the Chhechhari Valley : A Field Report," *Economic and Political Weekly*, June, 15, pp.1539-40.

Mukhopadhyay, Pradip.K. (1978); "The Regional Frame of Population Redistribution in India 1961-71," *Geographical Review of India*, Vol.40, No.2, pp. 113-29.

Nag, N.G. (1980); "Tribal Population, its Growth and Structure - A Review," *Indian Anthropologist*, vol.10, pp.1-19.

Pandey, G.D. and Jiwani (1991); "Fertility in Hill Korwas: A Primitive Tribe of M.P.," *Man in India*, 76(4), Dec.96, pp. 325-29.

----- (1982); "Population Growth and Redistribution in India : An Appraisal of 1981 census results," *Indian Journal of Social Work* Vol.43, No.2, July, pp. 147-55.

Pathak, K.B. and P.K. Murthy (1985); "A study of Growth, Concentration and Redistribution of Population in Orissa," *The Indian Journal of Social Work* vol. 46, No.2, July, pp. 217-29.

Pathy, J. (1989); "India of Tribe and the Indian Seen," *Man in India* 69(4) Dec.89. pp.346-58.

Ray, Phanibhusan (1979); "Methods of Describing Growth of Population," *Geographical Review of India*, Vol. 41, No.3, pp. 258-66.

Ray, Phanibhusan (1982); "Trend in Population Redistribution in West Bengal, 1901-1971," *The National Geographical Journal of India*, Vol. 23, (3&4) Sep-Dec. pp. 180-185.

Rizvi, Tilak, (1994); "Under the Shadow of Industrialisation : A study of the Gond of South-Central India," *Man and Life*, Vol. 20, Nos. 3 & 4, July-Dec. pp. 209-22.

Roy, B.K. (1979); "Internal Migration in India. Manpower resources," *National Geographical Journal of India*, Vol. 25 (1), March, pp.8-21.

Roy. Debesh (1996); "Munda: A Tribe in Argo- Industrial Milieu. *Made in India*," 76(4) Dec. pp. 339-52.

Sachidananda (1979); "Social Structure Status and Mobility Pattern : The cause of Tribal Women," *Man in India*, Vol. 58. No.1.



Sarkar, J. (1970); "Population Growth at the Santhal Villages at Bihar," *Vanyajati*, 18:4 (Oct) , pp. 166-69.

Shah, B.V. (1979); "Education and Social Change among Tribals in India," *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 28, No. 182.

Sharma, Satya, P.C. ( 1980); "Some Observations on the classification of the Tribal Population in India in Racial Terms. *Indian Anthropologist* ,pp. 41-59.

Sil, Ajit. K (1990); "Adaptation of the Migrant Oraon in their Present habitat in Sunderban," *Geographical Review of India*, Vol. LII, No.1, Mar. pp. 89-90.

Singh, Bageshwar and Raniji Gupta (1984); The Bhil of Western Central India : Distribution, Concentration and Division, *Human Science*, Vol.33, pp.138-50

Singh, J.P. (1987); "Educational Differentials in Cityward Migration in India, *Man in India*. Vol. 67, No. March, pp.21-34.

Singh, K.S. (1982); "Tribal identity Movements based on Script and Language," *Man in India*, Vol. LXII No.3, Sept. pp.234-45.

Singh, K.S. (1989); "Tribal Realm : A Geographical Respective," *Human Science*, 38(2) June, pp. 95-101.

Singh, K.S.(1978); "Colonial Transformation of Tribal Society," *Economic and Political Weekly*, July 29, Vol.13, No.30, pp. 1225.

Singh, Suijit (1965); "Tribe-Caste and Tribe-Peasant Continuum in Central India," *Man in India*, vol. 45, No. 1, pp.57-83.

Sinha, B.K. (1995); "A Case Study of the Koel Karo Hydro-Electric Project in Bihar," *Social Action*, Vol.45, No.3, July-Sept. pp.327-334.

Sinha, Umesh.P. (1979); "Growth and District of Tribal Population in India 1961-71," in K. Srinivasan and S. Mukerjee (eds.); *Dynamic of Population and Family Welfare in India*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, pp.205-31.

Srivastava, H.C.(1990); "Socio-economic and Demographic Profile of The Kamar Tribes of M.P.," *Man in India*, Vol. 70, No. 2, June, pp.101-22.

Srivastava, Harish.C. (1988); "Muslims in Maharashtra - An analysis of their Growth, Concentration and Redistribution 1951-81," *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, Vol.49, No.4, Oct. pp.395-407.

Verma, K.K. (1971); "Approach to Tribal Demography with Special Reference to Bihar," *Journal of Social Research*, Vol. 14, No. 2, Sept. pp. 44-49.

----- (1978); "Studies on Tribal Demography in Bihar," *Journal of Social Science Research*, Vol. 21, No. 2, Sept. pp. 174-80.

#### GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS :

Census of India 1961; India , Series 1, Vol. 1, Part II-A (ii): Union Primary Census Abstract .

Census of India 1961; Ranchi : District Census Handbook, Director of census operation, Bihar.

Census of India 1961; Singhbhum: District Census Handbook, Director of census operation, Bihar.

Census of India 1971; India, Series 1 Vol. I Part II-A (ii): Union Primary Census Abstract .

Census of India 1971; Bihar, Part X A & B ; Ranchi: District Census Handbook,

Census of India 1971; Bihar, Part X A & B; Singhbhum: District Census Handbook.

Census of India 1981; Series - I, India Part II -B (iii): Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes.

Census of India 1981; Series-I, India, Part-II - B(i): Primary Census Abstract , General population.

Census of India 1981; Series-4, Bihar Part-XIII-A&B, Ranchi : District Census Handbook.

Census of India 1981; Series-4,Bihar Part-XIII-A&B Singhbhum: District Census Handbook,.

Census of India 1991 ; India : Primary Census Abstract, General Population Vol., Series-1, Part-II-B(i).

Census of India 1991 ; Series -1, India Vol. II, Part-II-B(i): Primary Census Abstract, General Population.

## **DISSERTATION OR UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENT**

Bandyopadhyay, Madhumita (1990); *Tribal Non-Tribal Boundary: A Case Study of four Districts of West Bengal*, New Delhi: CSRD, JNU.

Banerjee, Debabrata (1987); *Development and Redistribution of Tribal Population in Central India 1971-81*. New Delhi: CSRD, JNU.

Ekka, Swarnlata (1975); *Occupational Structure of Tribal Communities of Ranchi Sub-Division*. New Delhi: CSRD, JNU.

Jain, Ashok Lata (1972); *Tribal Territories in India : An Explanatory Analysis*, New Delhi: CSRD, JNU.

Shermali, Bipul (1977); *Concentration and Clustering of Tribal Population in Assam*, New Delhi: CSRD, JNU.

# APPENDIX

**APPENDIX I**

State/Districts	Percentage of Tribal Population				Percentage Variation of Tribal Population			Exponential Growth Rate of Scheduled Tribe			Estimated Net Migration Rate		
	1961	1971	1981	1991	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>	3.68	3.81	5.93	6.31	0.13	2.12	0.38	2.25	6.53	2.80			
Srikakulam	8.21	8.20	6.87	7.32	-0.01	-1.33	0.45	1.00	1.97	2.28	-1.25	-4.56	-0.52
Vishakhapatnam	9.33	10.69	13.74	14.27	1.36	3.05	0.53	3.40	1.67	2.82	1.15	-4.86	0.02
Adilabad	13.08	13.14	16.65	16.61	0.07	3.51	-0.04	2.50	4.79	2.38	0.25	-1.74	-0.42
Khammam	16.20	14.72	24.55	25.23	-1.47	9.83	0.68	1.64	7.60	2.63	-0.61	1.07	-0.17
<b>BIHAR</b>	9.05	8.75	8.31	7.66	-0.30	-0.44	-0.65	1.60	1.64	1.30			
Santhal Pargana	38.24	36.22	36.80	31.89	-2.02	0.58	-4.91	1.21	1.70	0.68	-0.39	0.06	-0.62
Palamau	19.24	19.09	18.33	18.08	-0.16	-0.76	-0.24	2.29	2.03	2.33	0.69	0.39	1.03
Hazaribagh	11.30	10.99	10.78	10.31	-0.31	-0.20	-0.47	2.04	2.45	2.11	0.44	0.81	0.81
Ranchi	61.61	58.08	56.41	53.17	-3.53	-1.67	-3.24	1.41	1.33	1.16	-0.19	-0.31	-0.14
Dhanbad	11.08	10.61	9.11	8.42	-0.47	-1.50	-0.69	1.93	2.15	1.56	0.33	0.51	0.26
Singhbhum	47.31	46.12	44.08	42.48	-1.19	-2.04	-1.60	1.48	1.16	1.36	-0.12	-0.48	0.06
<b>GUJARAT</b>	13.35	13.99	14.22	14.92	0.64	0.24	0.69	3.06	2.62	2.41			
Sabarkantha	13.94	15.06	16.72	18.41	1.11	1.66	1.69	3.35	3.41	2.56	0.29	0.79	0.15
Panchmahal	34.26	38.55	41.76	47.19	4.29	3.21	5.43	3.49	3.09	3.65	0.43	0.47	1.24
Vadodara	21.47	23.89	25.35	26.60	2.42	1.45	1.25	3.68	3.16	2.38	0.62	0.54	-0.03
Bhrauch	41.59	43.88	44.54	45.53	2.29	0.66	0.99	2.73	1.71	1.99	-0.33	-0.91	-0.42
Surat	49.97	49.88	47.02	43.19	-0.09	-2.85	-3.83	2.71	2.25	1.82	-0.35	-0.37	-0.59
Dangs	92.55	93.46	92.31	93.96	0.92	-1.16	1.65	2.86	1.76	2.56	-0.20	-0.86	0.15
<b>MADHYA PARDESH</b>	20.63	20.14	22.97	23.27	-0.49	2.84	0.30	2.29	3.59	2.51			
Shivpuri	9.79	8.43	9.99	11.28	-1.37	1.56	1.29	0.43	4.18	3.92	-1.86	0.59	1.41
Guna	7.16	7.20	10.96	12.01	0.04	3.76	1.05	2.81	6.69	3.61	0.52	3.10	1.10
Panna	14.56	13.55	14.13	14.90	-1.01	0.58	0.77	1.88	2.73	2.97	-0.41	-0.86	0.46
Satna	14.60	13.90	13.67	13.81	-0.70	-0.24	0.15	2.26	2.17	2.51	-0.03	-1.42	0.00
Rewa	13.30	12.61	12.05	12.42	-0.69	-0.57	0.37	1.83	1.66	2.84	-0.46	-1.93	0.33
Shahdol	51.44	48.23	47.45	46.32	-3.21	-0.78	-1.13	1.52	2.52	2.37	-0.77	-1.07	-0.14
Sidhi	33.73	32.54	31.27	30.43	-1.19	-1.27	-0.83	2.57	2.04	3.01	0.28	-1.55	0.50
Mandsaur	0.07	0.04	5.20	4.80	-0.04	5.16	-0.40	-4.47	52.78	1.29	-6.76	49.19	-1.22
Ratlam	12.02	12.67	21.49	23.27	0.65	8.82	1.78	3.13	7.54	2.97	0.84	3.95	0.46
Jhabua	84.72	84.71	83.48	85.67	-0.01	-1.23	2.19	2.62	1.61	3.79	0.33	-1.98	1.28
Dhar	51.08	53.38	52.06	53.48	2.30	-1.32	1.42	3.14	2.03	2.85	0.85	-1.56	0.34

Dewas	7.78	7.01	13.83	15.04	-0.76	6.82	1.21	1.82	9.74	3.48	-0.47	6.15	0.97
West Nimar	40.42	39.56	43.25	46.23	-0.86	3.69	2.98	2.40	3.29	2.86	0.11	-0.30	0.35
East Nimar	7.89	7.53	25.65	26.77	-0.35	18.11	1.12	2.04	15.02	2.60	-0.25	11.43	0.09
Raisen	14.06	13.49	15.43	14.40	-0.57	1.94	-1.03	2.56	3.87	1.41	0.27	0.28	-1.10
Hoshangabad	7.46	7.17	15.99	17.36	-0.29	8.82	1.37	2.26	10.26	3.17	-0.03	6.67	0.66
Betul	32.07	30.50	36.19	37.51	-1.57	5.69	1.32	2.23	4.01	2.81	-0.06	0.42	0.30
Jabalpur	12.17	11.78	17.44	17.90	-0.39	5.66	0.47	2.49	6.61	2.14	0.20	3.02	-0.37
Narsimhapur	12.24	12.38	12.88	12.90	0.14	0.50	0.03	2.43	2.66	1.91	0.14	-0.93	-0.60
Mandla	61.81	60.54	60.36	60.84	-1.27	-0.18	0.48	2.24	1.70	2.28	-0.05	-1.89	-0.23
Chhindwara	33.26	35.17	33.37	34.47	1.91	-1.81	1.10	2.88	1.68	2.74	0.59	-1.91	0.23
Seoni	38.39	37.49	36.35	36.95	-0.90	-1.14	0.60	2.21	1.62	2.29	-0.08	-1.97	-0.22
Balaghat	10.78	11.25	21.83	21.87	0.48	10.58	0.04	2.36	8.27	1.76	0.07	4.68	-0.75
Surguja	55.59	55.93	54.81	53.66	0.34	-1.12	-1.15	2.54	1.89	2.23	0.25	-1.70	-0.28
Bilaspur	18.16	17.11	23.39	23.03	-1.05	6.28	-0.36	1.29	5.05	2.36	-1.00	1.46	-0.15
Raigarh	45.90	54.32	48.51	47.70	8.42	-5.81	-0.82	3.75	0.08	1.60	1.46	-3.51	-0.91
Durg	11.07	10.84	17.47	17.21	-0.23	6.63	-0.25	2.46	6.97	2.13	0.17	3.38	-0.38
Raipur	15.04	14.63	18.56	18.27	-0.42	3.93	-0.29	2.39	4.04	2.24	0.10	0.45	-0.27
Bastar	72.27	68.20	67.79	67.36	-4.07	-0.42	-0.43	2.04	1.90	2.04	-0.25	-1.69	-0.47
<b>MAHARASTRA</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>-0.20</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>6.72</b>	<b>2.38</b>			
Thane	30.29	25.40	21.76	18.12	-4.89	-3.64	-3.64	1.47	2.31	2.67	-0.63	-4.41	0.29
Kolaba	9.01	8.99	12.80	12.82	-0.02	3.81	0.02	1.75	5.18	2.08	-0.35	-1.54	-0.30
Nasik	24.46	23.69	23.45	24.18	-0.77	-0.23	0.72	2.13	2.24	2.84	0.03	-4.48	0.46
Dhule	37.99	37.05	40.53	40.88	-0.94	3.49	0.34	1.83	3.01	2.22	-0.27	-3.71	-0.16
Yeotmal	14.17	13.91	21.30	21.46	-0.26	7.40	0.16	2.42	6.28	1.87	0.32	-0.44	-0.51
Chandapur	14.82	14.11	26.73	25.55	-0.71	12.62	-1.19	2.33	8.68	1.74	0.23	1.96	-0.64
<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>24.07</b>	<b>23.11</b>	<b>22.43</b>	<b>22.21</b>	<b>-0.96</b>	<b>-0.68</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>-1.54</b>	<b>1.74</b>			
Kalahandi	33.19	29.26	31.28	30.96	-3.93	2.02	-0.32	0.16	2.08	1.69	-1.68	0.54	-0.05
Koraput	60.89	56.34	55.22	54.31	-4.55	-1.13	-0.91	2.34	1.76	1.77	0.50	0.22	0.03
Sambalpur	29.13	28.13	27.21	27.45	-0.99	-0.93	0.24	1.67	1.79	1.77	-0.17	0.25	0.03
Bolangir	20.67	19.72	19.22	18.55	-0.96	-0.50	-0.67	1.21	1.19	1.23	-0.63	-0.35	-0.51
Phulabani	41.61	40.31	38.94	37.32	-1.30	-1.38	-1.62	1.58	1.09	1.44	-0.26	-0.45	-0.30
Sundargarh	58.12	53.40	51.26	50.74	-4.72	-2.14	-0.52	2.23	2.21	1.53	0.39	0.67	-0.21
Ganjam	10.04	9.98	9.48	9.40	-0.06	-0.50	-0.08	1.98	1.00	1.60	0.14	-0.54	-0.14
Dhenkanal	13.94	12.91	12.26	12.18	-1.04	-0.65	-0.08	1.52	1.51	1.82	-0.32	-0.03	0.08
Keonjhar	47.14	46.96	44.82	44.52	-0.18	-2.14	-0.30	2.48	1.08	1.76	0.64	-0.46	0.02

Mayurbhanj	60.61	58.56	57.67	57.87	-2.05	-0.88	0.20	1.41	0.83	1.79	-0.43	-0.71	0.05
<b>RAJASTAN</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>12.21</b>	<b>12.44</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.70</b>			
Alwar	8.11	7.99	8.12	8.06	-0.13	0.14	-0.06	2.29	2.59	2.53	-0.75	-0.34	-0.17
Sawaimadhopur	22.25	22.68	22.67	22.59	0.43	-0.01	-0.08	2.55	2.53	2.43	-0.49	-0.40	-0.27
Jaipur	11.49	11.14	11.12	11.26	-0.35	-0.03	0.14	2.36	3.19	3.37	-0.68	0.26	0.67
Tonk	11.59	11.37	11.80	11.89	-0.22	0.43	0.09	2.11	2.63	2.27	-0.93	-0.30	-0.43
Jalore	8.07	7.81	8.01	8.43	-0.25	0.20	0.42	1.68	3.28	2.87	-1.36	0.35	0.17
Sirohi	21.03	21.04	23.11	23.39	0.01	2.07	0.29	2.07	3.20	2.01	-0.97	0.27	-0.69
Bhilware	9.38	9.36	9.28	9.02	-0.02	-0.08	-0.26	1.96	2.09	1.67	-1.08	-0.84	-1.03
Udaipur	30.17	33.66	34.33	36.79	3.49	0.67	2.46	3.19	2.88	2.74	0.15	-0.05	0.04
Chittorgarh	18.26	19.57	18.16	20.28	1.32	-1.41	2.11	3.57	1.92	2.97	0.53	-1.01	0.27
Duangarpur	60.15	63.64	64.44	65.84	3.49	0.80	1.40	3.22	2.66	2.70	0.18	-0.27	0.00
Banaswara	71.46	72.93	72.63	73.47	1.47	-0.29	0.84	3.56	3.01	2.78	0.52	0.08	0.08
Bundi	17.74	19.27	20.11	20.25	1.53	0.84	0.15	3.68	3.12	2.80	0.64	0.19	0.10
Kota	14.68	14.54	14.83	14.20	-0.14	0.29	-0.63	2.90	3.31	2.21	-0.14	0.38	-0.49
Jhalawar	10.50	10.30	11.67	11.90	-0.20	1.37	0.23	2.19	3.60	2.18	-0.85	0.67	-0.52
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>-0.16</b>	<b>-0.09</b>	<b>-0.03</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>2.16</b>			
Darjeeling	15.44	13.89	14.75	13.78	-1.55	0.86	-0.97	1.19	3.32	1.71	-0.91	1.39	-0.45
Jalpaiguri	26.10	24.49	27.76	21.04	-1.61	3.27	-6.72	1.90	1.38	1.81	-0.20	-0.55	-0.35
W. Dinajpur	12.85	11.90	10.82	9.83	-0.95	-1.08	-0.99	2.64	1.62	1.68	0.54	-0.31	-0.48
Malda	8.14	8.11	7.54	6.50	-0.04	-0.56	-1.05	2.74	1.60	1.12	0.64	-0.33	-1.04
Birbhum	7.39	7.05	6.92	6.95	-0.34	-0.13	0.02	1.59	1.48	2.02	-0.51	-0.45	-0.14
Bankura	10.42	10.28	10.55	10.34	-0.14	0.27	-0.22	1.86	1.83	1.46	-0.24	-0.10	-0.70
Midnapur	7.59	8.04	7.99	8.28	0.45	-0.05	0.29	2.96	1.97	2.48	0.86	0.04	0.32
Purulia	19.33	19.58	18.79	19.23	0.25	-0.78	0.44	1.78	1.05	2.06	-0.32	-0.88	-0.10

## APPENDIX II

State/Districts	Location Quotient of Tribal Population		Density of Tribal Population			
	1961	1991	1961	1971	1981	1991
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>
Srikakulam	1.2	0.92	36	40	49	62
Vishakhapatnam	1.36	1.79	20	28	33	44
Adilabad	1.9	2.06	9	12	19	24
Khammam	2.36	3.13	14	16	35	45
<b>BIHAR</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>
Santhal Pargana	5.57	3.95	76	85	101	108
Palamau	2.8	2.24	19	24	29	37
Hazaribagh	1.64	1.28	25	31	40	49
Ranchi	8.97	6.59	74	85	97	109
Dhanbad	1.61	1.05	50	61	75	88
Singhbhum	6.89	5.26	86	100	112	129
<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>
Sabarkantha	2.03	2.28	18	25	35	45
Panchmahal	5	5.84	58	83	113	162
Vadodara	3.13	3.3	43	63	86	109
Bhrauch	6.05	5.64	48	64	75	92
Surat	6.96	5.35	100	131	164	197
Dangs	13.47	11.63	38	51	61	79
<b>MADHYA PARDESH</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>
Shivpuri	1.43	1.4	6	6	10	15
Guna	1.04	1.49	4	5	10	15
Panna	2.12	1.85	8	10	13	17
Satna	2.13	1.71	14	18	22	28
Rewa	1.94	1.53	17	21	24	32
Shahdol	7.49	5.74	32	37	48	60
Sidhi	4.91	3.76	22	29	35	48
Mandsaur	0.1	0.59	1	0	7	8
Ratlam	1.75	2.87	12	17	35	47
Jhabua	12.23	10.61	68	88	104	151
Dhar	7.44	6.62	40	55	68	90
Dewas	1.13	1.87	6	7	18	26
West Nimar	5.88	5.73	39	50	70	93
East Nimar	1.15	3.32	8	10	44	57
Raisen	2.05	1.79	8	10	15	17
Hoshangabad	1.09	2.15	6	8	21	29
Betul	4.67	4.65	24	30	44	59
Jabalpur	1.77	2.22	17	22	43	54
Narsimhapur	1.78	1.6	11	14	19	22
Mandla	9	7.53	48	60	71	89
Chhindwara	5.59	4.27	27	36	42	56
Seoni	5.59	4.58	32	40	47	59
Balaghat	1.57	2.71	13	16	37	45
Surguja	8.09	6.65	32	41	49	62
Bilaspur	2.64	2.86	25	28	47	59



Raigarh	6.68	5.91	46	67	68	80
Durg	1.61	2.14	13	17	34	42
Raipur	2.26	2.27	20	25	38	47
Bastar	10.52	8.34	34	41	50	62
<b>MAHARASTRA</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>
Thane	4.41	2.25	63	73	92	121
Kolaba	1.31	1.59	14	17	28	35
Nasik	3.56	3	30	37	46	61
Dhule	5.53	5.06	39	47	64	80
Yeotmal	2.06	2.66	11	15	27	33
Chandapur	2.16	3.17	7	9	22	27
<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>
Kalahandi	4.83	3.84	28	29	35	42
Koraput	8.86	6.73	34	43	51	61
Sambalpur	4.24	3.4	25	30	35	42
Bolangir	3.01	2.3	25	28	31	35
Phulabani	6.06	4.62	19	22	25	29
Sundargarh	8.46	6.28	45	57	71	82
Ganjam	1.46	1.17	15	18	20	24
Dhenkanal	2.03	1.51	13	15	18	21
Keonjhar	6.86	5.51	42	54	60	72
Mayurbhanj	8.82	7.17	70	81	87	105
<b>RAJASTAN</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>
Alwar	1.18	0.99	10	13	17	22
Sawaimadhopur	3.24	2.79	20	26	33	42
Jaipur	1.67	1.4	16	21	29	40
Tonk	1.69	1.48	8	10	13	16
Jalore	1.17	1.05	4	5	7	9
Sirohi	3.06	2.9	15	18	25	30
Bhilware	1.37	1.12	8	10	12	14
Udaipur	4.39	4.56	28	38	51	67
Chittorgarh	2.66	2.51	13	18	22	29
Duangarpur	8.76	8.15	69	95	124	163
Banaswara	10.4	9.1	67	94	127	168
Bundi	2.59	2.51	10	15	21	28
Kota	2.14	1.76	10	14	19	24
Jhalawar	1.53	1.48	8	10	15	18
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>43</b>
Darjeeling	2.85	1.72	49	55	76	91
Jalpaiguri	3.8	2.62	80	97	111	133
W Dinajpur	1.87	1.22	34	44	52	62
Malda	1.19	0.81	29	38	45	50
Birbhum	1.08	0.85	30	35	41	50
Bankura	1.52	1.29	25	30	36	42
Midnapur	1.11	1.03	29	39	48	61
Purulia	2.81	2.4	49	60	65	80

**REDISTRIBUTION OF TRIBAL  
POPULATION IN CENTRAL INDIA, 1961-91**

***Abstract***

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

**MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY**

**BINAY MANISH R. LAKRA**



**CENTRE FOR THE STUDY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIVERSITY  
NEW DELHI - 110067**

**1998**

## ABSTRACT

In this study an attempt has been made to see the redistribution of tribal population particularly in the post-independence period. The main objective of this exercise to see the spatial distribution of the tribal population followed by its change and pattern of migration in the central India during 1961-1991. Tribals are predominantly rural in nature, thus village level analysis have been made to see the redistribution of tribal population at the lowest administrative unit-village.

Various methods have been used to explain the spatial dimension of its redistribution. In the second chapter, the "location quotient" has been used to see the concentration of its population. To examine the spatial distribution "density", "proportion" and "percentage variation" have been worked out and compared over the years. In the third chapter, change and pattern of tribal migration have been analysed through "exponential growth rate" and "estimated net migration rate" respectively. In the fourth chapter, village level analysis have been made through the "percentage change" and "change in workforce structure" with the sample villages in predominantly tribal population in Ranchi and Singhbhum district of Chotanagpur region.

Spatial distribution of tribal population suggests that tribals are mainly concentrated in the Central Indian belt. More than three-fourths of the total tribal population resides in this belt alone. In this belt tribals are highly concentrated towards its interior parts. In a passage of time, tribal region has been shrinking. In 1991, four districts namely Srikakulam, Birbhum, Malda and Alwar saw a decline in their proportion. As far as the percentage of tribal population is concerned it is increasing consistently at the national level. Density of tribal population has gone up over the years. No district in the central India tribal belt has been experiencing decline in its density. State-wise distribution of density suggests that eastern states namely Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have the higher density than the western states. Gujarat has the higher density among the western states.

But at the district level the pattern is different. Districts from western states have relatively higher density of tribal population. Thus, the concentration is higher on the western part of the study region. This shows the high land-man ratio of tribal component of population in central India.

At the state level, relationship between the absolute tribal population and percentage of the tribal population have been made. By the analysis we found that absolute tribal population is increasing in all the central Indian states over years, but percentage of tribal population has gone down for all the eastern states. Those states were Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. This signifies the declining trend of the tribal population.

In general, tribal population is not evenly distributed over the central Indian states. Large scale variations in the distribution have been observed in the region. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh show much variations in their distribution of tribal population whereas Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal reflect low variations. Furthermore, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were highly inconsistent states as far as the distribution of tribal population is concerned.

The spatial distribution of tribal population at the district level suggests that almost all the districts from eastern part of the tribal belt have declined the tribal population consistently over the years. The severely affected districts were Santhal Parganas, Ranchi, Dhanbad, and Singhbhum in Bihar; Koraput, Sumbalpur, Sundergarh, Balangir, Phulbani, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj in Orissa and Jalpaiguri, West Dinagpur and Malda in West Bengal. Secondly, almost all the very high proportion tribal districts in central India have considerably declined their tribal population. But the districts for western part of the tribal belt they are exceptional in this regard. They have marginally increased their proportion of tribal population over the years. Those districts were Dungarpur and Banaswara in Rajasthan; Dangs in Gujarat and Jhabua, Dhar in Madhya Pradesh. Whereas, on the eastern part of the Madhya Pradesh high proportion tribal districts namely, Mandla, Sarguja and Bastar consistently declined their tribal proportion. Thirdly during 1971-81, few

bordering districts from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were abnormally increased their proportion of tribal population. This might happen due to the removal of areas restriction under the presidential order of 1976. Those districts were Ratlam, Dewas, East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Durg in Madhya Pradesh and Yeotmal, Chandapur in eastern part of the Maharashtra.

As far as the percentage variation of tribal population is concerned there is clear cut division between the eastern and western states in this tribal belt. The eastern states continues to show decline in its percentage change over the period.

In the third chapter, where growth rate and estimated net migration rate have been worked out for all the districts in central Indian tribal belt. There is a large scale variations have been found in the growth rate at the state level as well as district level. At the state level analysis comparison have been made in their growth rate between tribal and non-tribal component of population. It has been found that at the national level growth rate is higher in the tribal population than the non-tribal population. But in certain eastern states the tribal growth rate have been remain lower than the non-tribal population since 1961. Those states were Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. This shows the high propensity of population change in non-tribal population on the above mentioned states. In the other states pattern are quiet similar to the national level. In general the district level growth rate is marked by the high rate of fluctuations in the region.

The pattern of tribal migration suggests that almost all the districts who have shown the evidence of the process of regional development have also the areas of high out-migration of the tribal population. On the theoretical ground this might have the result of the tribal out-migration due to the in-migration of the alien people in to the region. Tribals are generally segmental in nature and they always reside in their own niche. Secondly, the estimated net migration rate suggests that in spite of decline in the proportion of tribal population at the district level, those districts continues to be the area of in-migration of tribal population. Furthermore,

the investigation has been done and found that those districts are either inaccessible areas in terms of its physiographic location and having low or minimum level interference in terms of its regional development process. Thus, one may conclude that tribals are migrating or pushed further towards the inaccessible or negative areas particularly around the transitional zone of tribal and non tribal boundary. In the present circumstances we may say that all the rapid industrial and urbanised districts have witnessed out-migration of tribal population and in migration towards the relatively less exploited and inferiority of its location towards the inter-state border.

In the fourth chapter, attempts has been made to analyse the redistribution of tribal population at the village level. Here, we found that villages neighbouring to the industrial or urban centres with predominantly tribal population have shown the total break down in its traditional mode of tribal economy. In general, those neighbouring villages declined their number of workforce, percentage of female workers and cultivators. Simultaneously on the other hand agricultural labourers have increased in those villages. The impact of this influx was essentially destructive as if transformed and destroyed the tribal way of life and their traditional mode of economy.