

Demographic Status of Scheduled Tribes Population: A Case Study of Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract:- *The framers of the constitution of India took note of the fact that certain communities in the country were suffering from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness on the bases of Primitive Agricultural practices (Traditional), Lack of Infrastructure Facilities and as well as Geographical Isolation. Thus, these communities need special consideration for safeguarding their interests. These communities were notified as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as per provisions of listed in clause 1 of article 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India respectively. The present paper focuses on the total STs Population and Percentage of STs Population with comparative study within Madhya Pradesh and with India.*

“All that tread, the globe are but a handful to the tribes, that slumber in its bosom.”

William C. Bryant

Key words:- Tribe, Population, and Madhya Pradesh

Introduction:- Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population represents a Heterogeneous group scattered in different parts of India. The Heterogeneous nature is noticed in language, cultural practices, Socio-Economic status and pattern of livelihood. The STs are suffering with problems like forced migration, exploitation, displacement due to industrialization and main problem is poverty. The STs Population of the state of Madhya Pradesh is 12,233,474 as per census 2001. This constitutes 20.3% of the total population (60,348,023) of the state. Madhya Pradesh holds 1st rank among all the states in terms of ST Population. The decadal growth rate of the ST Population during 1991-2001 has been 24.4%, which is 2.1% higher than the overall growth of the total population. The state of Madhya Pradesh has a total of 46 Scheduled Tribes, out of 46 tribes; Bhil is the most popular tribe having a number of 4,618,068,

constituting 37.7 % of the total ST population. Gond is the second largest tribe, with population of 4,357,918 constituting 35.6% and other four STs are Kol, Korku, Shahriya and Baiga. Bhils have highest population in Jhabua district followed by Dhar, Barwani and West Nimar Districts. Gonds have major concentration in Chhindwara, Mandhla, Betul, Seoni and Shahdol districts. Other four major groups Kol, Korku, Shahriya and Baiga have registered the highest population in Rewa, East Nimar, Shivpuri and Shahdol districts respectively.

Data Base and Methodology:- The present study is based on secondary source of data collected from office of the Registrar General, India, Analytical Report on Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 1971-2011. In order to analyze the data related to Scheduled Tribes Population of Madhya Pradesh, tabular representation, graphical representation of data have been used. The nature of the research study is descriptive.

Review of Literature:- In order to gain the background knowledge of the research problem and identify appropriate methodology, it is logical to present a brief review of available literature relating directly or indirectly to research problem under study:-

Pandurangra and Nayakara, (2014) the research paper examines the Status of Scheduled Tribes in India. The study highlights broadly the STs inhabit two distinct geographical areas- the central India and the North-Eastern Area. More than half of the STs Population is concentrated in central India, i.e., Madhya Pradesh. **Tattwamasi and Gayatri, (2014)** in this paper attempts have been made to highlight the Tribal Population in India; Regional Dimensions and Imperatives. The differences are noticed in language, cultural practices, socio-economic status and pattern of livelihood. Based on regional classification, the research study focuses on profile of tribal population through analysis of socio-economic indicators like literacy, work participation, livelihood, occupational pattern, health, poverty and migration. **Brahmanandam and Bosu Babu, (2016)** in this study the author focuses on Educational status among the scheduled tribes: Issues and challenges. The study reveals that despite the efforts the performance of the tribes in education is much lower than the scheduled castes. As the studies on tribal education suggests that the policy makers approach paid little attention to culturally linked education. This is the main reason that led to drop outs and directly impacted their overall educational status.

Objectives:- The present study is set to achieve the following objectives:-

- 1) To highlight the Scheduled Tribes Population and Percentage of Madhya Pradesh from 1971-2011 with respect to India.
- 2) To Study the Percentage of STs Population of Madhya Pradesh from 2001-2011 with comparison to EAG States.
- 3) To examine the Percentage of STs Population of Madhya Pradesh from 2001-2011 with comparison to Neighboring States.
- 4) To analyze the Percentage of STs Population of Madhya Pradesh from 2001-2011 with comparison to Divisions of Madhya Pradesh.
- 5) To examine the Percentage of STs Population with Top and Bottom five tehsils of Madhya Pradesh.

Study Area:- The area selected for the present research study is Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is a state in central India. Its capital is Bhopal, and the largest city is Indore. Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state in terms of area and fifth in terms of population. Its total area is 308,252 km² and is located in the geographic heart of India, between latitude 21° 2' N to 26° 87' N and longitude 74° 59' to 80° 06' E. The highest point in Madhya Pradesh is Dhupgrah, with the elevation of 4429 ft above sea level.

Scheduled Tribes Population- Madhya Pradesh and India

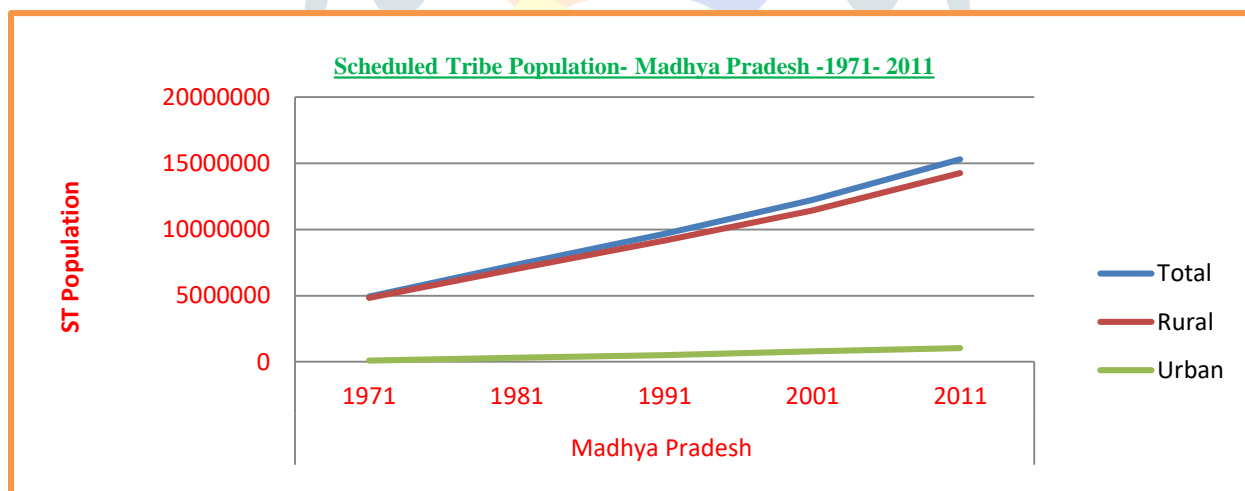
The term “Scheduled Tribes” first appeared in the constitution of India, Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as “such tribes or tribal communities or parts or groups within or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be scheduled tribes for the purpose of this constitution”. The list of ST is state/UTs specific and a community declared as ST in a state need not to be so in another state. The inclusion of a community as a ST is ongoing process. The essential characteristic, first laid down by the Lokur committee, for a community to be identified as scheduled tribes are:-

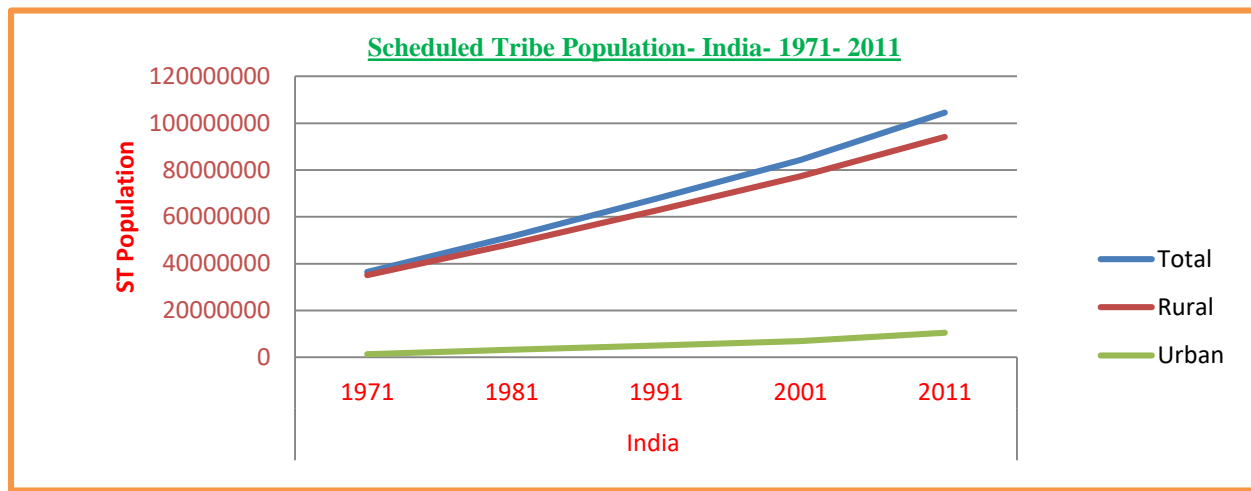
- a) Indication of Primitive Traits.
- b) Distinctive Culture.
- c) Shyness of contact with the Community at Large.
- d) Geographical Isolation.
- e) Economically Backwardness.

The scheduled tribe population of the state of Madhya Pradesh is 12,233,474 as per 2001 census. This constitutes 20.3% of the total population of the state. Madhya Pradesh holds 1st rank among all the States/UTs in terms of ST population and 12th rank in respect of the proportion of ST population to the total population. The growth of the ST population during 1991-2001 has been 26.4 %, which is 2.1 % higher than the overall growth of the total population (24.4%). The state has a total number of 46 scheduled tribes, and all of them have been enumerated at 2001 census. The below table gives the details of Scheduled Tribes Population- Madhya Pradesh and India from 1971-2011 as follows:-

Scheduled Tribes Population- Madhya Pradesh and India: 1971- 2011

Madhya Pradesh					
Year	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	4940258	7345927	9681910	12233474	15316784
Rural	4841714	7042819	9164382	11446448	14276874
Urban	98544	303108	517528	787026	1039910
India					
Year	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	36408514	51628638	67758380	84326240	104545716
Rural	35128288	48427604	62751026	77338597	94083844
Urban	1280226	3201034	5007354	6987643	10461872





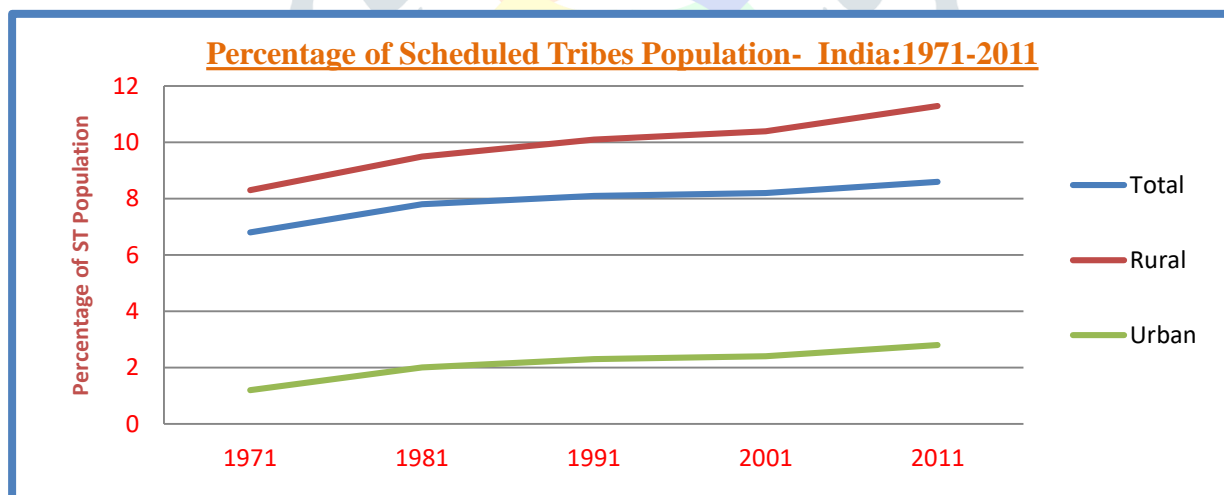
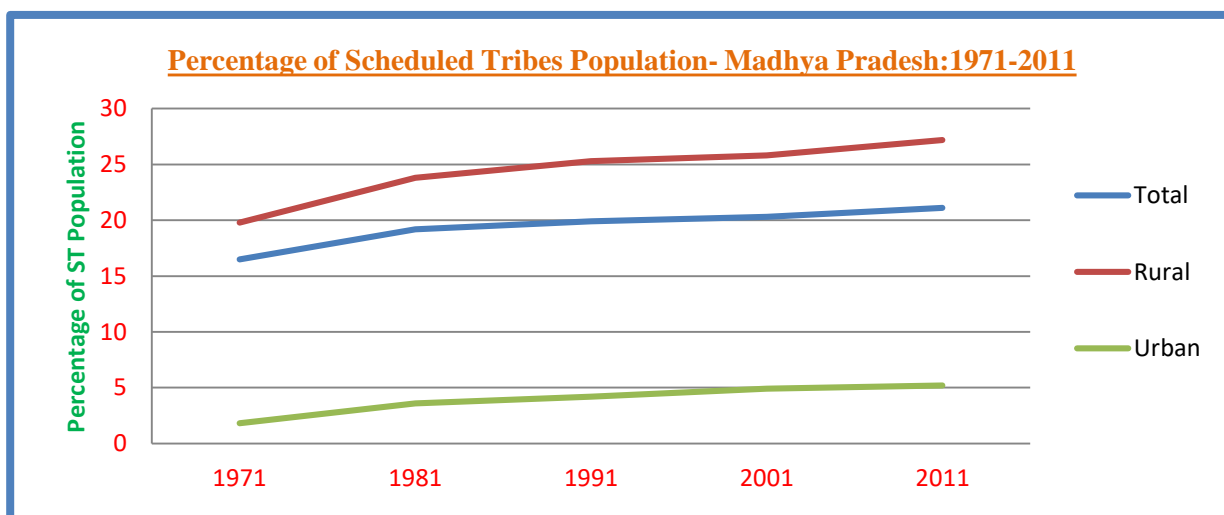
Analysis:- From the above table it is observed that the census of 1971 recorded 4,94,258 Scheduled Tribes Population in Madhya Pradesh which increased to 15,316,784 in 2011 census. In comparison, the census of 1971 recorded 36,408,514 scheduled tribes in India which increased to 104,545,716 in census. The census also recorded Rural and Urban Population with that of total population in Madhya Pradesh and India. The census of 1971 recorded 4,841,714 Rural-STs population in Madhya Pradesh which increased to 14,276,874 in 2011 census, while in 1971 only 98,544 urban STs Population was recorded in Madhya Pradesh which increased to 1,039,910 in 2011. In comparison, a population 35,128,288 belonged to Rural-STs population was recorded in 1971 in India which increased to 94,083,844 in 2011, while in 1971 census 1,280,226 Urban-STs population was recorded in India which increased to 10,461,872 Urban Population in 2011.

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population- Madhya Pradesh and India

There are 46 recognized STs in Madhya Pradesh, out of these 3 tribes have been identified as “Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups” (PTGs) formally known as “Special Primitive Tribal Groups”. The total population of scheduled tribes in terms of percentage is 21.1% of the state population according to 2011 census. The term **Adivasi** also is used to indigenous peoples of this region. The table below gives the full details of percentage wise Scheduled Tribes Population- Madhya Pradesh and India from 1971-2011 as follows:-

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population- Madhya Pradesh and India: 1971-2011

Madhya Pradesh					
Year	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	16.5 %	19.2 %	19.9 %	20.3 %	21.1 %
Rural	19.8 %	23.8 %	25.3 %	25.8 %	27.2 %
Urban	1.8 %	3.6 %	4.2 %	4.9 %	5.2 %
India					
Year	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	6.8 %	7.8 %	8.1 %	8.2 %	8.6 %
Rural	8.3 %	9.5 %	10.1 %	10.4 %	11.3 %
Urban	1.2 %	2.0 %	2.3 %	2.4 %	2.8 %



Analysis:- From the above table it is observed that the percentage of total scheduled tribes population of Madhya Pradesh elucidates increasing trend from 1971 to 2011. Similar increasing trend was observed in India with respective of STs Population. The percentage of STs Population of Madhya Pradesh was recorded 16.5% in 1971, followed by 19.2% in 1981, 19.9% in 1991, 20.3% in 2001 and 21.3% in 2011. While the Percentage STs Population of India was only 6.8% in 1971, 7.8% in 1981, 8.1% in 1991, 8.2% in 2001 and 8.6% in 2011. Rural and Urban STs Population also shows increasing trend both in Madhya Pradesh and India. In comparison of percentage of STs Population explains that the state of Madhya Pradesh has higher

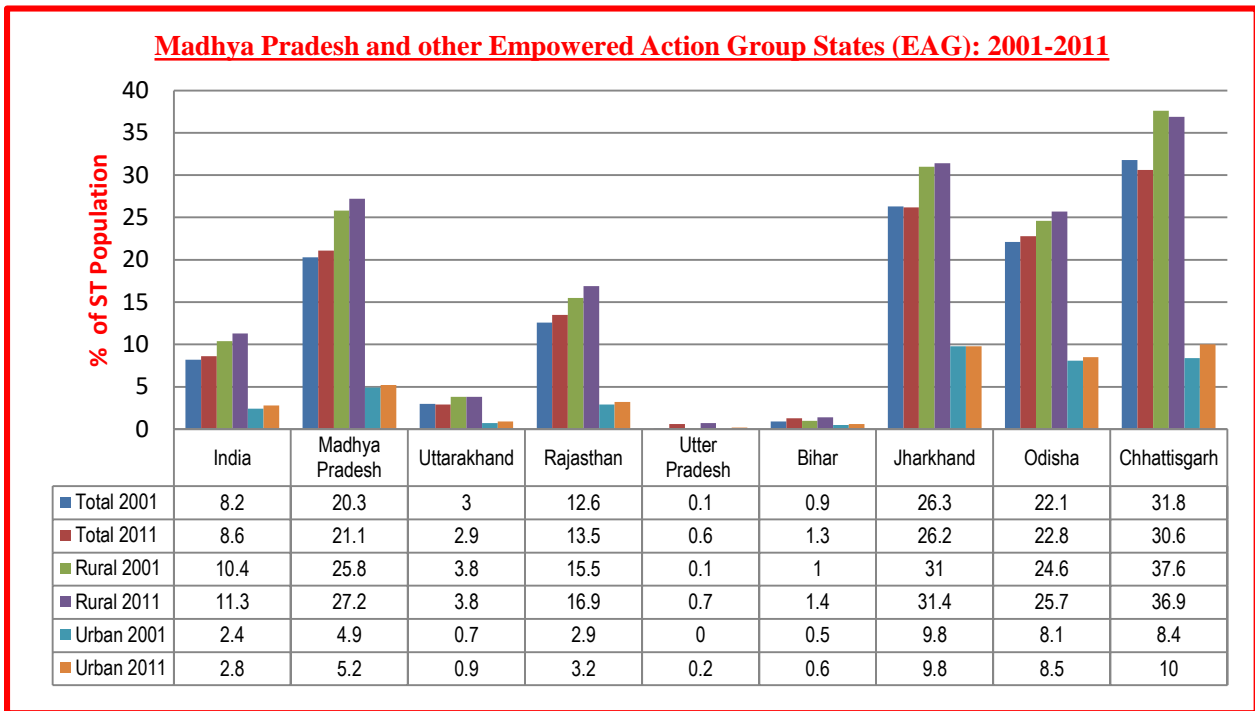
percentage of total rural and urban STs Tribes Population than India. In the past four decade's total rural and urban STs Tribe population of Madhya Pradesh recorded higher growth rate than respective India.

Madhya Pradesh and other Empowered Action Group States

In India, the eight Socio-Economically backward states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Utter Pradesh referred to as the Empowered Action Group (EAG) states. The distribution pattern of STs Tribes Population of India, Madhya Pradesh and EAG states reveals that the percentage of total STs Tribes Population has increased in all states from 2001 to 2011, except in the state of Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. In these states the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population is observed in Chhattisgarh and lowest in utter Pradesh. In comparison, the states of Uttarakhand, Bihar, and Utter Pradesh have lower percentage of total Scheduled Tribes Population than India. The table below gives details of percentage of STs Tribes Population of India, Madhya Pradesh and EAG states as follows:-

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population- Madhya Pradesh, India and EAG States: 2001-2011

Name of State	Total		Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Year	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
India	8.2	8.6	10.4	11.3	2.4	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	20.3	21.1	25.8	27.2	4.9	5.2
Uttarakhand	3	2.9	3.8	3.8	0.7	0.9
Rajasthan	12.6	13.5	15.5	16.9	2.9	3.2
Utter Pradesh	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0	0.2
Bihar	0.9	1.3	1	1.4	0.5	0.6
Jharkhand	26.3	26.2	31	31.4	9.8	9.8
Odisha	22.1	22.8	24.6	25.7	8.1	8.5
Chhattisgarh	31.8	30.6	37.6	36.9	8.4	10



Analysis:- It is revealed from above table that the percentage of STs Tribes Population in Rural areas of India, Madhya Pradesh and EAG states show increasing trend from 2001 to 2011, except Chhattisgarh where it has slightly decreased from 37.6% to 36.9% during 2001-2011, while in Uttarakhand where it is observed no change. In comparison, among these states the highest percentage of STs Tribes population is in Chhattisgarh with 30.6% in 2011 and lowest in Utter Pradesh with 0.6% in 2011. UP along with Bihar and Uttarakhand have lower percentage of STs Rural Population. The percentage of STs Tribes Population in Urban areas of India, Madhya Pradesh and EAG States has also shown increased trend in all the states from 2001-2011, except Jharkhand where it has remained constant from 2001-2011. The highest percentage of STs Population is in urban areas of Jharkhand (2001) and Chhattisgarh (2011) and lowest in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population in urban areas is higher than India in all states, except Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

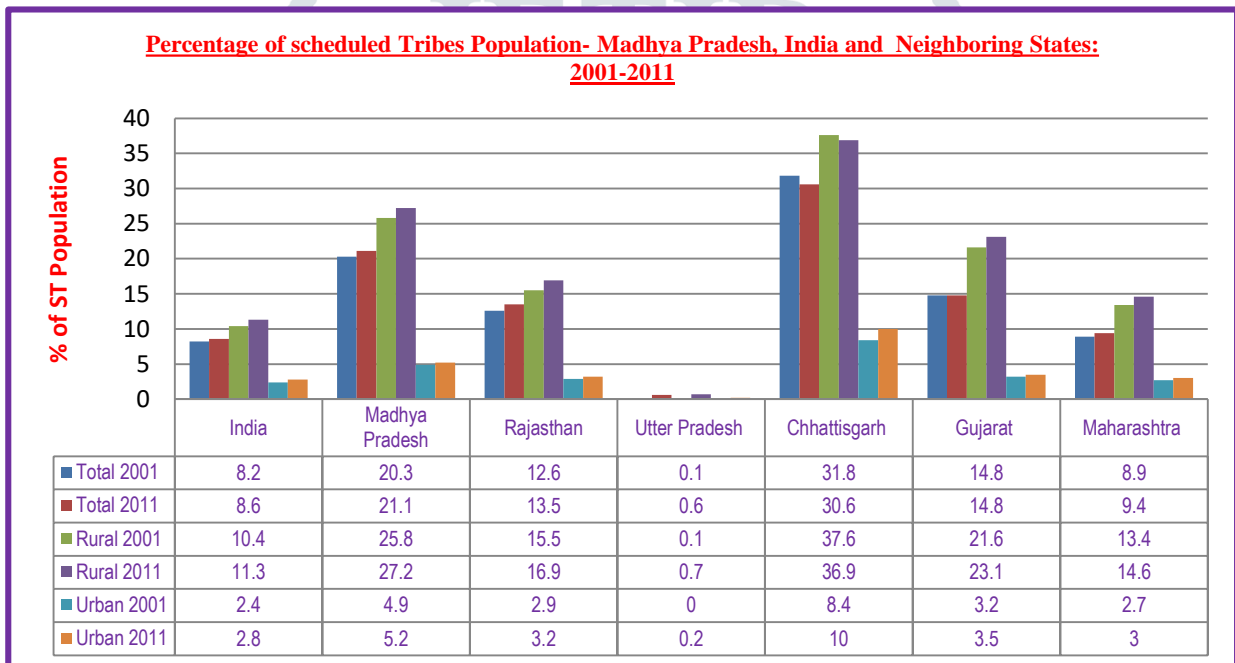
Madhya Pradesh and its Neighboring States

The Tribes of Madhya Pradesh are Scheduled Tribes as per the constitution of union of India. The Tribes of Madhya Pradesh have ranked in the top in terms of the Tribal Population. These Tribes of Madhya Pradesh are subgroups in to number of castes, which too have high proportion. The lifestyle, culture and customs of these tribes mostly resemble Hindu religion

and believe strongly in orthodox traditions. For earnings they depend on agriculture and forest produce as well as local craft. The below table provides in detail percentage of STs population- Madhya Pradesh, India and Neighboring States as follows:-

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population- Madhya Pradesh, India and Neighboring States: 2001-2011

Name of State	Total		Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
India	8.2	8.6	10.4	11.3	2.4	2.8
Madhya Pradesh	20.3	21.1	25.8	27.2	4.9	5.2
Rajasthan	12.6	13.5	15.5	16.9	2.9	3.2
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0	0.2
Chhattisgarh	31.8	30.6	37.6	36.9	8.4	10.0
Gujarat	14.8	14.8	21.6	23.1	3.2	3.5
Maharashtra	8.9	9.4	13.4	14.6	2.7	3.0



Analysis:- The analysis of above table reveals that the highest percentage of total STs population is in Chhattisgarh with 30.6% in 2011, followed by Madhya Pradesh with 21.1% in 2011, Gujarat with 14.8% in 2011, Rajasthan with 13.5% in 2011, Maharashtra 9.4% in 2011 and lowest in Uttar Pardesh with 0.6%. Utter Pradesh is the only state which has lower percentage of STs Population than India. The percentage of STs Population in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh and Neighboring States has increased in all states from 2011-2011, except in the state of Chhattisgarh. The highest percentage of STs Population in rural areas is found in Chhattisgarh with 36.9% in 2011 and lowest in the state of UP with 0.7% in 2011. While the percentage of STs Population in Urban areas of Madhya Pardesh and neighboring states has increased in all states from 2001 to 2011. The highest percentage of STs Population in urban

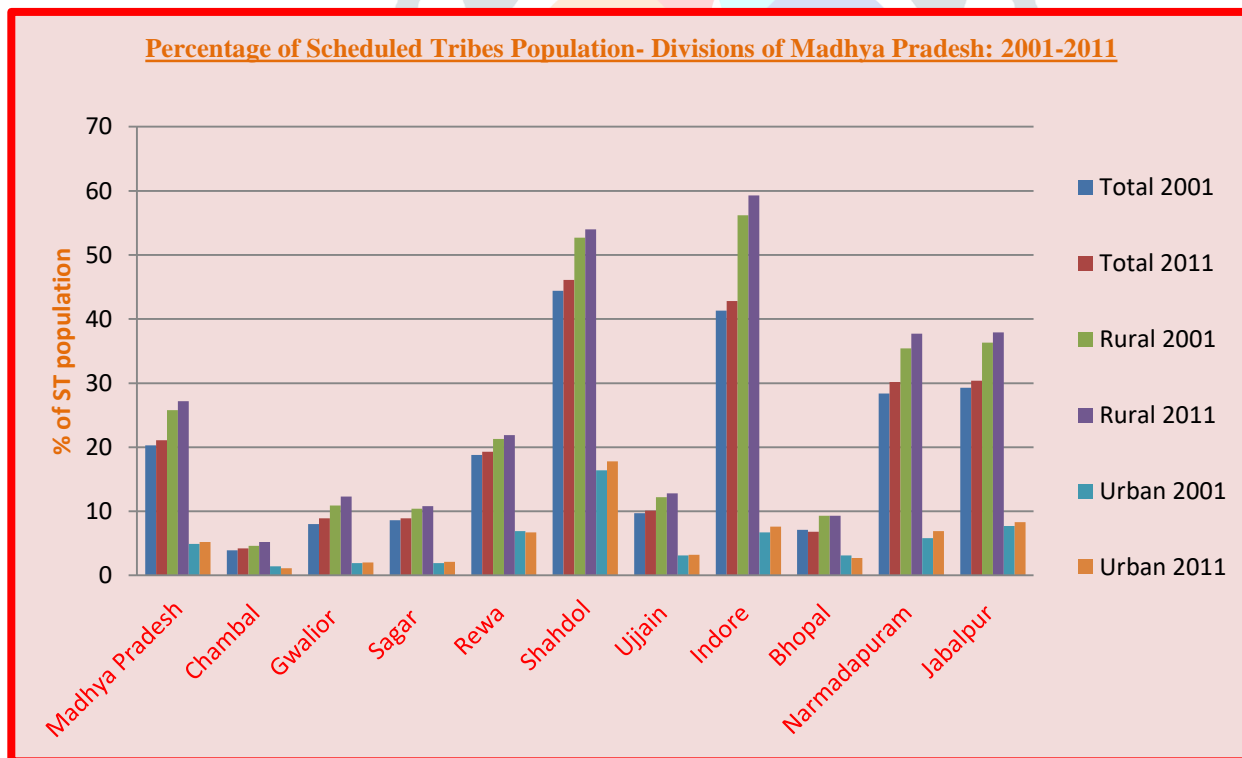
areas is observed in the state of Chhattisgarh with 10.0% in 2011 and lowest in UP with 0.2% in 2011. It is also revealed from above table that all states have higher percentage of STs Population in urban areas than India, except the state of Uttar Pradesh.

Scheduled Tribes Population- Divisions of Madhya Pradesh

The below table gives the details of percentage of Scheduled Tribes population of Madhya Pradesh with comparison its Divisions as follows:-

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population- Divisions of Madhya Pradesh: 2001-2011

MP and Division	Total		Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Madhya Pradesh	20.3	21.1	25.8	27.2	4.9	5.2
Chambal	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.2	1.4	1.1
Gwalior	8.0	8.9	10.9	12.3	1.9	2.0
Sagar	8.6	8.9	10.4	10.8	1.9	2.1
Rewa	18.8	19.3	21.3	21.9	6.9	6.7
Shahdol	44.4	46.1	52.7	54.0	16.4	17.8
Ujjain	9.7	10.1	12.2	12.8	3.1	3.2
Indore	41.3	42.8	56.2	59.3	6.7	7.6
Bhopal	7.1	6.8	9.3	9.3	3.1	2.7
Narmadapuram	28.4	30.2	35.4	37.7	5.8	6.9
Jabalpur	29.3	30.4	36.3	37.9	7.7	8.3



Analysis:- The analysis of data reveals that the highest percentage of STs population was observed in Shahdol division with 46.1% in 2011 and the lowest percentage is observed in Chambal division with only 4.2% in 2011. The percentage of total STs population to total of

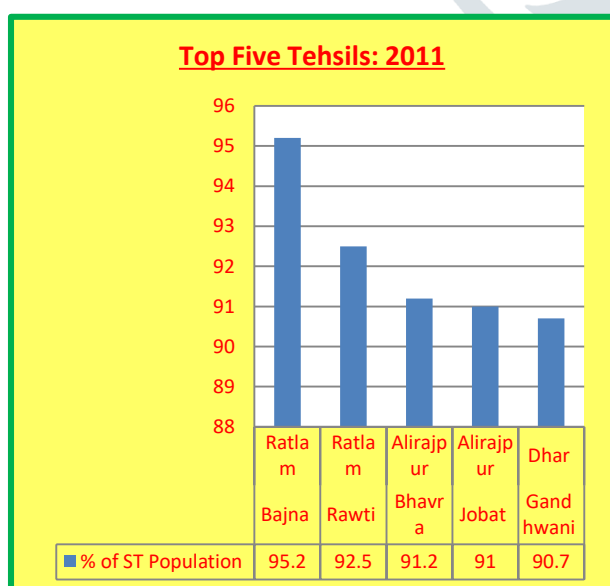
all the divisions of Madhya Pradesh shows positive growth during 2001-2011, except Bhopal division that shown negative growth from 7.1% in 2001 to 6.8% in 2011. The highest percentage of Rural STs population is also observed in the Shahdol division with 54.0% in 2011 and lowest in too in Chambal division with only 5.2% in 2011. Out of ten divisions, Chambal, Rewa and Bhopal divisions have registered decrease in percentage of STs population in urban areas from 2001 to 2011.

Scheduled Tribes Population- Top Five and Bottom Tehsils of MP

The table below gives the details of percentage of Scheduled Tribes population of top five and bottom tehsils of Madhya Pradesh as follows:-

Percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population- Top Five and Bottom Tehsils: 2011

Top			Bottom		
Tehsils	Districts	% of ST Population	Tehsils	Districts	% of ST Population
Bajna	Ratlam	95.2	Ron	Bhind	0.04
Rawti	Ratlam	92.5	Ater	Bhind	0.05
Bhavra	Alirajpur	91.2	Gormi	Bhind	0.06
Jobat	Alirajpur	91.0	Porsa	Morena	0.07
Gandhwani	Dhar	90.7	Mehgaon	Bhind	0.09



Analysis:- The analysis of above table reveals percentage of STs top five and bottom tehsils of Madhya Pradesh of 2011. The highest percentage of STs Population is observed in the

Bajna tehsil of Ratlam district with 95.2%, followed by Rawti tehsil of Ratlam district with 92.5%, Bhavra tehsil of Alirajpur district with 91.2%, Jobat tehsil of Alirajpur district with 91.0% and Gandhwani tehsil of Dhar district with 90.7%. All these are Top Five tehsils of Madhya Pradesh with more than 90% STs Population. In comparison, Ron tehsil of Bhind district with 0.04%, followed by Ater tehsil of Bhind district with 0.05%, Gormi tehsil of Bhind district with 0.06%, Porsa tehsil of Morena district with 0.07% and Mehgaon tehsil of Bhind district with 0.09% have reported lower percentage of STs Population in the state. All these are bottom five tehsils of Madhya Pradesh with less than 1% of STs Population.

Conclusion:- Scheduled Tribe (ST) Population represents a Heterogeneous group scattered in different parts of India. The Heterogeneous nature is noticed in language, cultural practices, Socio-Economic status and pattern of livelihood. The STs are suffering with problems like forced migration, exploitation, displacement due to industrialization and main problem is poverty. The STs Population of the state of Madhya Pradesh is 12,233,474 as per census 2001. This constitutes 20.3% of the total population (60,348,023) of the state. Madhya Pradesh holds 1st rank among all the states in terms of ST Population. The decadal growth rate of the ST Population during 1991-2001 has been 24.4%, which is 2.1% higher than the overall growth of the total population. It is observed that the census of 1971 recorded 4,94,258 Scheduled Tribes Population in Madhya Pradesh which increased to 15,316,784 in 2011 census. In comparison, the census of 1971 recorded 36,408,514 scheduled tribes in India which increased to 104,545,716 in census 2011. The distribution pattern of STs Tribes Population of India, Madhya Pradesh and EAG states reveals that the percentage of total STs Tribes Population has increased in all states from 2001 to 2011, except in the state of Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. In these states the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes Population is observed in Chhattisgarh and lowest in Uttar Pradesh. In comparison, the states of Uttarakhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh have lower percentage of total Scheduled Tribes Population than India. The analysis reveals that the highest percentage of total STs Population is in Chhattisgarh with 30.6% in 2011, followed by Madhya Pradesh with 21.1% in 2011, Gujarat with 14.8% in 2011, Rajasthan with 13.5% in 2011, Maharashtra 9.4% in 2011 and lowest in Uttar Pradesh with 0.6%. Uttar Pradesh is the only state which has lower percentage of STs Population than India. The analysis of data reveals that the highest percentage of STs Population was observed in Shahdol division with 46.1% in 2011 and the

lowest percentage is observed in Chambal division with only 4.2% in 2011. The percentage of total STs population to total of all the divisions of Madhya Pradesh shows positive growth during 2001-2011, except Bhopal division that shown negative growth from 7.1% in 2001 to 6.8% in 2011. The highest percentage of STs Population is observed in the Bajna tehsil of Ratlam district with 95.2%, followed by Rawti tehsil of Ratlam district with 92.5%, Bhavra tehsil of Alirajpur district with 91.2%, Jobat tehsil of Alirajpur district with 91.0% and Gandhwani tehsil of Dhar district with 90.7%. In comparison, Ron tehsil of Bhind district with 0.04%, followed by Ater tehsil of Bhind district with 0.05%, Gormi tehsil of Bhind district with 0.06%, Porsa tehsil of Morena district with 0.07% and Mehgaon tehsil of Bhind district with 0.09% have reported lower percentage of STs Population in the state.

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